

## Rutland County Council

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**Meeting:** CABINET

**Date and Time:** Tuesday, 6 June 2023 at 10.00 am

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

**Democratic Services Officer to contact:** David Ebbage 01572 720972  
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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 7<sup>th</sup> March 2023.  
(Pages 5 - 10)

**5) ITEMS RAISED BY SCRUTINY**

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

**6) RECOMMISSIONING OF PUBLIC HEALTH SEXUAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR RUTLAND**

To receive Report No.77/2023 from the Portfolio Holder for Adult Care and Health.

(Pages 11 - 44)

**7) WHISSENDINE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN**

To receive Report No. 74/2023 from the Portfolio Holder for Planning and Property.

(Pages 45 - 142)

**8) WING NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN**

To receive Report No.75/2023 from the Portfolio Holder for Planning and Property.

(Pages 143 - 412)

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

Cabinet is recommended to determine whether the public and press be excluded from the meeting in accordance with Section 100(A)(4) of the Local Government Act 1972, as amended, and in accordance with the Access to Information provisions of Procedure Rule 239, as the following item of business is likely to involve the disclosure of exempt information as defined in Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act.

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

**10) AWARD OF THE FORESTRY CONTRACT**

To receive Report No. 76/2023 from the Portfolio Holder for Highways, Transport, and the Environment.

(Pages 413 - 424)

**11) AWARD OF THE GROUNDS MAINTENANCE CONTRACT**

To receive Report No. 78/2023 from the Portfolio Holder for Highways, Transport, and the Environment.

(Pages 425 - 438)

**12) ANY ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

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

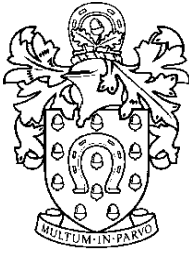
**13) DATE OF NEXT MEETING**

Tuesday, 11<sup>th</sup> July 2023.

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**MEMBERS OF THE CABINET:** Councillor G Waller (Chair)  
Councillor A Johnson (Vice-Chair)  
Councillor P Browne  
Councillor D Ellison  
Councillor R Payne  
Councillor C Wise

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# Rutland County Council

Catmose Oakham Rutland LE15 6HP

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Minutes of a **MEETING of the CABINET** held in the Council Chamber, Catmose, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 6HP on Tuesday, 7<sup>th</sup> March 2023 at 10:00am

**PRESENT:** Councillor L Stephenson Councillor R Powell  
Councillor S Harvey Councillor D Wilby

**ABSENT:** Councillor K Payne

**OFFICERS PRESENT:** Kirsty Nutton 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

Apologies were received from Councillor K Payne.

## 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 a personal interest in Report No.31/2023 as she made use of the Household Support Fund Policy. Councillor Harvey would leave the meeting at that point.

## 4 MINUTES

Consideration was given to the record of decisions made following the meeting of Cabinet on 14 February 2023.

## RESOLVED

- a) That the record of decisions made at the meeting of the Cabinet held on 14 February 2023 be **APPROVED**.

## 5 ITEMS RAISED BY SCRUTINY

No items were received.

## 6 SACRE AND THE AGREED SYLLABUS 2023-28

Report No.44/2023 was introduced by Councillor David Wilby, Portfolio Holder for Education and Children's Services.

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.

The new Syllabus would be formally launched on the 15<sup>th</sup> June 2023 and would become effective from 1 September. Further events to support the introduction of the Syllabus in schools would take place during the academic years 2023-2025 for all schools in Rutland.

SACRE would monitor and support the implementation of the Agreed Syllabus over the next 5 years.

Members welcomed the report and thanked Amanda Fitton and her team for the amount of work gone into producing the syllabus.

The Leader welcomed that this report would be mentioned in the portfolio briefings at Full Council so people appreciated the value of this academic subject.

It was proposed by Councillor D Wilby that the recommendations of report No. 44/2023 be agreed, this was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

### RESOLVED

That Cabinet:

- a) **APPROVED** the agreed syllabus for Religious Education 2023-28.

## 7 SCHOOLS CAPITAL PROGRAMME UPDATE

Report No.44/2023 was introduced by Councillor David Wilby, Portfolio Holder for Education and Children's Services.

The report was 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 would be achieved by expanding Catmose College, Oakham to deliver additional places through the development of an 8 Form Entry Secondary School.

The report provided an update of progress to date and the ongoing actions required to complete the project successfully.

Building works for the new build element of the school expansion commenced in November 2022 and were scheduled for completion in September 2023. The current

forecasts showed that the £5.5m budget would be sufficient to complete all aspects of the project.

Members were very impressed that the project was being carried out within the projected timeframes and within budget especially with the climate we current are faced with.

## **RESOLVED**

That Cabinet:

- a) **NOTED** the progress of the Schools Capital Programme.

## **8 REVIEW OF DIRECT PAYMENT RATES FOR PERSONAL ASSISTANTS**

Report No.41/2023 was introduced by Councillor Samantha Harvey, Portfolio Holder for Health, Wellbeing, Adult Care and Leisure.

The reports set 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 requested approval for an uplift to the current rate.

The proposed rate for the Direct Payment for Personal Assistants from April 2023 was £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 would have increased by an average of 5.5% per year since it was introduced in 2016.

It was explained to Members that these rates had not been neglected, plans were in place on a number of occasions previously but were not supported in the past.

It was proposed by Councillor S Harvey that the recommendations of report No. 41/2023 be agreed, this was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

## **RESOLVED**

That Cabinet:

- a) **APPROVED** an uplift to the current rate of Direct Payments for individuals and families to employ a Personal Assistant to provide care and support.

## **9 CONTRACT FOR THE SCHOOLS ADMISSION SYSTEM**

Report No.40/2023 was introduced by Councillor David Wilby, Portfolio Holder for Education and Children's Services.

The report asked Cabinet for 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.

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

The current 5 year contract which commenced 1st April 2019 was due to expire at the end of March 2024. The scope of this contract was 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.

Annual costs had 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.

It was proposed by Councillor D Wilby that the recommendations of report No. 40/2023 be agreed, this was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

## **RESOLVED**

That Cabinet:

- a) **APPROVED** 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.
- b) **NOTED** that the award would give an ongoing saving of around £26,000 per annum from 1st April 2023.

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At 10.24am, Councillor S Harvey left the meeting.

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## **10 HOUSEHOLD SUPPORT FUND POLICY**

Report No.31/2023 was introduced by the Leader and Portfolio Holder for Policy, Strategy, Economy and Culture.

The report asked 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.

The provision of delegated authority would 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 was eager to let residents know that support was available and to make awards as soon as possible.

It was pointed out to Members that the amendment made at Full Council last week with regards to the extra allocation of funds was included within the policy.

It was proposed by Councillor L Stephenson that the recommendations of report No. 31/2023 be agreed, this was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

## **RESOLVED**



That Cabinet:

- a) **AUTHORISED** 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.

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At 10.27am, Councillor S Harvey re-joined the meeting

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## 11 NORTH LUFFENHAM NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

Report No.42/2023 was introduced by Councillor Rosemary Powell, Portfolio Holder for Planning, Highways, Transport and Environment, Climate Change and Community Safety.

The report was 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.

The draft North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan had been submitted to the County Council for statutory consultation and subsequent independent examination.

Councillor Powell thanked the volunteers from the village with the amount of work that had been undertaken in putting this plan together.

An amendment was proposed by Councillor Powell to remove the wording 'and finance' in recommendations 4 and 5. This was seconded and upon being put to the vote the amendment was unanimously agreed.

It was proposed by Councillor R Powell that the recommendations of report No. 42/2023 be agreed, this was seconded and upon being put to the vote the motion was unanimously agreed.

### **RESOLVED**

That Cabinet **AGREED**:

- a) The draft North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan was published for public consultation for a minimum of 6 weeks.
- b) Following public consultation, the draft plan and representations received were submitted for independent examination.
- c) The Strategic Director of Places be authorised to appoint an independent examiner in consultation with the North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan Group.
- d) That following receipt of the examiner's report that the Strategic Director of Places in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Planning be authorised to publish the County Council's decision notice, update the North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan and undertake a referendum.

- e) Subject to the outcome of the referendum that the Strategic Director of Places in consultation with the Portfolio Holder for Planning be authorised to make the North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan part of the Development Plan for Rutland.

**12 ANY ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

There were no items of urgent business

**13 DATE OF NEXT MEETING**

Tuesday, 4<sup>th</sup> April 2023.

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**The Chairman declared the meeting closed at 10.32am**

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**CABINET**

6 June 2023

**RECOMMISSIONING OF PUBLIC HEALTH FUNDED SEXUAL HEALTH SERVICES**

**Report of the Portfolio Holder for Adult Care and Health**

Strategic Aim:	Healthy and Well	
Key Decision: Yes	Forward Plan Reference: FP/030223	
Exempt Information	No	
Cabinet Member(s) Responsible:	Cllr Diane Ellison, Portfolio Holder for Adult Care and Health	
Contact Officer(s):	Adrian Allen, Public Health Assistant Director – Delivery	0116 3054222 Adrian.allen@leics.gov.uk
	Susan-Louise Hope, Public Health Strategic Lead – Rutland Commissioning	0116 3052683 Susan-louise.hope@leics.gov.uk
Ward Councillors	All	

**DECISION RECOMMENDATIONS**

That Cabinet:

1. Notes the outcomes of the public consultation on sexual health services for Rutland.
2. Approves the proposed model for sexual health services and the procurement route.
3. Authorise the Director of Public Health in consultation with the Portfolio Holder with responsibility for Public Health and the Strategic Director for Adults and Health to approve the final value of the contract within budget set.
4. Authorise the Director of Public Health in consultation with the Portfolio Holder with responsibility for Public Health and the Strategic Director for Adults and Health to approve the final award criteria.
5. Authorise the Director of Public Health in consultation with the Portfolio Holder with responsibility for Public Health and the Strategic Director of Adults and Health to approve the contract award, in line with the award criteria.

## **1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to update Members on the current situation with sexual health services including the work to date, consultation results, and proposed model to be procured.
- 1.2 This report sets out the process and proposed award criteria for the procurement of integrated sexual health services for Rutland, along with recommendations for approval and delegation of final decisions on tender envelop, award criteria and contract award.
- 1.3 To seek the approval for the proposed model and subject to approval by the Cabinet, the process of procuring providers to deliver the new service model will begin as soon as practicable, with a view to the new contract being in place from 1 April 2024.

## **2. BACKGROUND AND MAIN CONSIDERATIONS**

- 2.1 The commissioning responsibilities of local government, Integrated Care Boards (ICBs) and NHS England (NHSE) are set out in the Health and Social Care Act 2012. Additionally, local government responsibilities for commissioning most sexual health services and interventions are mandated by the Local Authorities (Public Health Functions and Entry to Premises by Local Healthwatch Representatives) Regulations 2013. This instructs local authorities to commission confidential, open access services for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and contraception as well as reasonable access to all methods of contraception and advice on preventing unintended pregnancy. The services are funded through the ringfenced Public Health Grant.
- 2.2 The Coronavirus pandemic had a significant effect on the delivery of sexual health services. Control measures such as lockdowns, social distancing and cleaning regimes decreased the activity within clinic settings in Rutland with a decrease from 710 interventions in 2019 to 223 in 2020, A 68% decrease. At the same time it accelerated the move to online provision with a 30% increase in online activity between 2019 and 2020. Clinic activity was slow to return to pre-pandemic levels however online continues to increase, data for the current 2022-23 year shows clinic activity as 671 interventions and 789 for online testing and contraception.
- 2.3 A review of provision and need was undertaken and details of this were included in the Cabinet Paper of 12<sup>th</sup> January 2023. Key findings as set out in that report are included in Appendix C.

## **3. CURRENT PROVISION AND PROPOSED MODEL FOR INTEGRATED SEXUAL HEALTH SERVICES.**

- 3.1 The current provision is a specialist integrated sexual health service (ISHS) providing services including contraception, STI testing and treatment, psycho-sexual counselling, and sexual health promotion. This service has been provided by Midland Partnership Trust (MPFT) since January 2019. Clinic provision in Rutland is delivered once a week at Rutland Memorial Hospital with dedicated clinic for service personnel and their families at Kendrew Barracks. Rutland residents can also access the hub locations in Leicester and Loughborough. The online offer is sub-contracted by MPFT to SH 24, this includes access to STI testing, contraception

and emergency hormone contraception. Additionally Public Health commission community based services (CBS) with General Practice and pharmacies in Rutland. All services are due to terminate on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024. Condom distribution in a variety of settings is delivered as part of the C-Card scheme.

- 3.2 Sexual health services have been commissioned across Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland since Public Health moved into the local authorities they have gone through transformations. Firstly the integration of contraception and sexually transmitted infection services in to one combined service and secondly, in the most recent procurement in 2018 to achieve a channel shift in workforce skill mix and movement to increased usage and broadened remit of online provision.
- 3.3 After the review of provision and need as well as the consultation exercises it was agreed that the new model would be Leicestershire and Rutland and no longer include Leicester City. The reasons were that this would be the best way of achieving the desired change in services and more localised provision.
- 3.4 The model will disaggregate provision from the current service configuration into 4 distinct service areas.

<b>Provision</b>	<b>Current provision</b>	<b>Proposed new model</b>
<b>Integrated Sexual Health Service (ISHS)</b>	This is the main service provision based on a hub and spoke model with two spokes in Rutland. The main clinic hub is located in Leicester City centre which results in a city centric provision with access and travel considerations for Rutland residents.	Having a Leicestershire and Rutland service would ensure a dedicated workforce for the proposed hub and spoke model, therefore minimising disruption to service provision. It is proposed to offer an open access sexual service offering a range of interventions including STI testing and treatment, HIV requirements, complex contraception, psycho-sexual counselling and sexual health advice and information, the dedicated provision at Kendrew Barracks and another spoke location within Rutland would be retained.
	Some activity undertaken through the ISHS is non-complex and could be delivered through more cost effective channels e.g. through a community based model and through self-managed care	Expand the community sexual health service and self-managed care offer to enable the ISHS to focus on more complex cases. Continuance of condom provision to the under 24s via the C-Card system.
<b>Online sexual health</b>	Online sexual health services are sub-contracted by the existing provider leaving little autonomy for the commissioner to influence the delivery model or performance manage the provision. The growth of online provision has seen a change in the offer to move from solely offering STI testing to including standard contraception.	Commission the online sexual health service as a separate service to the ISHS. This would facilitate access for those who don't need a face to face intervention. It would be linked into the main ISHS provider to ensure those who need to be seen are fast-tracked into clinic. It would not affect the offer to Rutland residents. It is proposed that online provision offers STI testing kits, standard contraception, and emergency hormone contraception.
<b>Long acting removable</b>	The current provision is delivered by Rutland GP surgeries who are	Commission a single provider to provide LARC services in accessible

<b>contraception (LARC)</b>	part of the ELR GP federation with some settings holding specific LARC clinics while others do not. Some settings only offer LARC to registered patients, while others offer LARC to any eligible resident. There have also been challenges in securing enough trained staff to provide LARC services across all GP practices resulting in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Differences in service availability.</li> <li>- reliance on the ISHS to provide LARC services (not cost-effective)</li> <li>- residents having to travel to access LARC services</li> </ul>	community settings across Leicestershire and Rutland. This will promote consistency of delivery, improve access, and also provide an opportunity to promote uptake of chlamydia screening.
<b>Emergency Hormone Contraception</b>	There has been a reduction in uptake of EHC within pharmacies, predominantly due to a channel shift to online provision	Expand current model of EHC available through pharmacies. Currently in Rutland there are two pharmacies signed up to the scheme

3.4.1 Good access to sexual health services can have a positive impact on local communities through:

- Reduced unplanned pregnancies.
- Reduction in STI's that are often asymptomatic and can therefore lead to further transmission. New STI diagnoses are higher in more deprived populations.
- Reduction in teenage pregnancies. Teenage pregnancies are significantly higher in more deprived areas and contribute to their own health inequalities such as continued risk of living in poverty and poor mental health.<sup>1</sup>

3.4.2 Based on the review of existing provision and a review of need, the principles of the future model are:

- Continued expansion of digital services
- Reduction in out-of-area activity in the long-term
- Increased access to commonly used services e.g., contraception
- Better value for money, addressing inefficiencies and duplication
- Improved coordination of sexual health services across the system
- Enhancing and joining up targeted sexual health services e.g., chlamydia screening, contraception services, C-card etc.

3.4.3 The rurality of Rutland, combined with the growth of online sexual health services, have changed the way residents' access sexual health services. The proposed approach will continue to provide the range of services currently offered to Rutland residents alongside increased local provision of LARC, continued provision of EHC services via pharmacies, as well as an opportunity to broaden the chlamydia

<sup>1</sup> Sexual and reproductive health and HIV: applying All Our Health

screening offer within local settings. This combined approach will allow the Council to strengthen pathways between primary care and the ISHS to ensure seamless transition for patients between services.

3.5 This approach will offer:

- Accessible clinic provision for residents.
- Local alternatives to clinic provision in instances where non-complex sexual health services are required. This will also support in destigmatising sexual health services.
- Dedicated staffing complement for the delivery of local sexual health services.
- Skilled LARC fitters meeting required competency levels allowing consistent clinic delivery.

#### 4. PROCUREMENT MODEL

4.1 It is proposed that the procurement is led by Leicestershire County Council and would be an open procurement with 4 separate lots as detailed in 4.2. Providers would be able to submit bids on more than one lot and to enter into consortium or sub-contracting arrangements.

4.1.1 The indicative procurement timetable is detailed in Appendix A

4.2 The table below indicates the proposed lots, and their contract term. There are variable durations and contract types due to the need for some services to be able to better manage their cost/demand pressures and to allow pharmacies delivering EHC to join the scheme during the overall contract period.

Service	Estimated Value	Contract Term Years		Contract Type
	NB The values below are indicative and subject to change.	Initial	Possible extension	Block or Activity
Integrated Sexual Health Service	£56,998	4	+1+1	Block
Online sexual health services	£53,525	4	+1+1	Activity
Community based long-acting reversible contraceptive services	£49,405	4	+1+1	Block
Community based emergency hormonal contraception services	£1,649	1	+1+1+1	Activity
Total indicative costs	£161,577			

4.2.1 The detailed award criteria are being developed. There will be a set of generic

method statement questions applicable to all lots, then lot specific method statement questions. Appendix B sets out the proposed award criteria categories. This paper requests approval for sign off of final criteria and weightings of each to be undertaken by the Director of Public Health in consultation with the Portfolio Holder with responsibility for Public Health and the Strategic Director of Adults and Health.

4.2.2 Quality will form 80% of the award criteria with price being the remaining 20%.

4.2.3 The evaluation process will also include a service user panel, this will include representation from Rutland.

### **4.3 Procurement Process**

4.3.1 The procurement process will follow an open procurement in line with the Council's Contract Procedure Rules and the Public Contract Regulations 2015 and will be led by Leicestershire County Council.

4.3.2 The value of the contract is above UK Find a Tender Thresholds.

4.3.3 The proposed award criteria are set out in Appendix B.

## **5. CONSULTATION**

5.1 Stakeholder engagement was conducted in August of 2022. Brief results are detailed below. Further details are in the Cabinet Paper of 12<sup>th</sup> January 2023. A summary of the key points is included in Appendix D.

5.2 Public consultation was undertaken with Rutland residents via a survey and also by verbal feedback. The consultation was open for 8 weeks from 16<sup>th</sup> January 2023.

5.2.1 A summary report of findings from the formal consultation questionnaire, engagement events, meetings and briefings undertaken during the consultation period can be found at Appendix E.

5.3 Soft-market testing took place during the consultation period to specifically gauge levels of interest and views from potential providers on matters such as viability of a Leicestershire and Rutland service within the proposed financial envelope, and appetite of providers in delivering the different elements of the proposed model.

5.3.1 There were 9 responses to the Soft Market Test exercise. 5 of these organisations are delivering services under current contracts in the sexual health system.

5.3.2 Themes arising from the feedback include:

- An appetite to work as part of a bigger system
- An appetite to fully integrate the service into local communities
- Providers would like the potential to bid for more than one area of the sexual health provision
- Recognition of the value of prevention and outreach services
- Providers were keen to understand KPI requirements
- Providers saw value in working with commissioners on ongoing service developments



- Preference towards a contract with an initial period of 5 years
- Preference towards a ring-fenced fund for prevention and outreach work for underserved communities
- Proposed model provides better opportunities to retain skilled staff and increase provision
- Preference towards the commissioner establishing the comms to support individuals to access services
- Opportunity to offer up sites for other providers
- Matters that would deter providers from bidding include not being able to bid for lots, insufficient budget, and mandated venues for service delivery especially ones with high costs
- Providers weren't deterred by an L&R offer but did flag concerns around potential confusion amongst residents re service offer, and concerns around potential cost pressures due to loss of economies of scale if City service is separate

## **5.4 Rutland Implications**

5.4.1 The formal consultation findings reflect responses from Rutland residents where the consultation was actively promoted, 20% of respondents were from Rutland. Key points raised by Rutland residents were:

- Locality/Accessibility of services
- Appointment availability
- Accessible services for young people

5.4.2 The planned shift to an L&R model will support accessibility for Rutland residents, reduce the need for travel to Leicester city. Dedicated L&R services will provide appointment availability for Leicestershire and Rutland residents, the cohesive sexual services offer will link with the Rutland Teen Health officers and local communities to ensure service are accessible for young people.

## **6. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

6.1 The following options were considered by the Public Health DMT with option B agreed as the preferred option at the Cabinet meeting on 12<sup>th</sup> January 2023.

### Options

- A:** Separately commissioned services for each local authority area. This was not considered to be economically viable for Rutland.
- B:** Jointly commissioned Leicestershire and Rutland service. This was agreed as the preferred option.
- C:** Jointly commissioned Leicester, Leicestershire, and Rutland service. This option would not give the level of change or localised improvements that were needed in Rutland.
- D:** Jointly commissioning a service with other neighbouring local authorities. Existing contractual arrangements were not conducive to this option.

- E:** No directly commissioned service, only pay out of area charges. This was not considered a viable option and would not be in line with mandatory expectations.

6.2 The service configuration options were considered by the Public Health Directorate Management Team as to how the services components could be broken down for procurement and priced. These included the following considerations.

- Percentage of residents seen in area versus out of area and where the out of area cost responsibility would sit.
- Activity contract versus block contract for the different lots.
- The degree to which delivery remains the same versus the degree of shift into other areas e.g. emergency hormone contraception from online into pharmacy. It was felt that it would be detrimental to Rutland residents to remove contraception and EHC from the online offer.
- Impact of considerations on funding envelope.

6.3 Under the Public Contract Regulations 2015, Award Criteria must be set prior to procurement starting. The final Award Criteria, method statement questions with their word counts and weightings will be confirmed prior to the procurement opening.

## **7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

7.1 The current financial envelope for service provision is £120,000, which was set in 2018. The proposed envelope for the new contract is up to £165,000 which would be funded by the Public Health Grant. Final values for each of the different services are still to be calculated and agreed. This paper requests that the final breakdown of values by lot is agreed by the Portfolio Holder with responsibility for Public Health, Director of Public Health and the Strategic Director for Adults and Health.

7.2 Consideration was given to an approach as to what level of clinic activity could realistically be moved out of Leicester City. Moving 100% was not deemed viable as there needed to be recognition that for some individuals this may be the better choice for them. In calculations the percentage of clinic activity in Rutland versus percentage in City a 75%:25% was considered realistic. Under the new model Leicester would now be part of out of area. However the proposal is that the new provider would have responsibility for managing Leicester City out of area costs in order to incentivise in-area usage. Other out of area beyond Leicester City would remain as is with the budget for this not part of the procurement.

7.3 Assumptions were based on activity levels for 2022-23 up to end of quarter 3 (based on raw data supplied by the current service provider), estimating annual activity levels, factoring in a level of growth, applying a 5% uplift to the older tariffs that have not been increased for over 5 years, and therefore the budget required to commission the services needed by Rutland.

7.4 Another assumption was the level of LARC provision that could be moved out of the ISHS into the dedicated LARC service whilst retaining the ability of the ISHS to undertake the complex LARC provision. This was set at 75% of current activity

and its budget would be able to be moved.

7.5 The inclusion of the device costs into the LARC contract will give the provider greater autonomy and buying power.

7.6 The agreed pricing/quality split is 20% price and 80% quality. This recognises the complex nature of the financial arrangements and combination of block and activity based contracting.

7.7 Health promotion as it relates to sexual health will be included in all the service specifications. However how this work can be incorporated into other offers such as the Rutland Teen Health Service and the Health Improvement Team offer is still being explored.

## **8. LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS**

8.1 The Standard Public health contract has been updated in line with legislative requirements and guidance.

8.2 Leicestershire and Rutland will each hold their own contract and collaborate on contract management to mitigate burden on the provider, benefit from economies of scale and ensure cross authority collaboration. Leicestershire Public Health Contract team will lead on the contract management administration as part of their existing Service Level Agreement with the Council and reporting back through the council's Public Health Governance Group.

8.3 Although this service has now been disaggregated from Leicester City due to cross border issues there has been close collaboration with colleagues in the city who opened their procurement on 25<sup>th</sup> April 2023.

8.4 The full ITT documentation is under development and there will be legal input from Rutland prior to the tender going live.

8.5 Legal advice on the process has been sought at every stage of the process.

## **9. EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

9.1 The Public Health Team has completed an Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment.

9.2 The screening assessment indicated that adverse impacts are highly unlikely and therefore a full screen probably will not be required.

## **10. COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

10.1 The council is required by Section 17 of the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 to take into account community safety implications. No Implications have been identified.

## **11. HEALTH AND WELLBEING IMPLICATIONS**

11.1 Sexual health services promote safe sexual practices, flag up unhealthy sexual practices, prevent onward transmission and reduce unwanted pregnancies with effective contraception.

11.2 Sexual health services are linked to the Rutland Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy

and Delivery Plan in particular Priority 2 Prevention and Early Intervention.

## **12. ORGANISATIONAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 12.1 Human Resource implications - Activities would be conducted within the existing resources of Leicestershire and Rutland councils with expert support from legal and finance.
- 12.2 TUPE (Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 2006) and subsequent amendments may apply to the procurement. Management of TUPE will be assessed as part of the method statement questions and form a key work area for the service mobilisation and implementation phase. TUPE information has already been sought from the current provider and will form part of the ITT documentation.

## **13. SOCIAL VALUE IMPLICATIONS**

- 13.1 Under the provisions of the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 local authorities are required to consider how economic, social, and environmental well-being may be improved by services that are to be procured, and how procurement may secure those improvements.
- 13.2 The award criteria will include specific method statement question related to Social Value and require bidders to ensure that their offer is clear and measurable.

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

- 14.1 Open access sexual health services are a mandated requirement on upper tier local authorities and are funded via the ring-fenced Public Health Grant.
- 14.2 The current sexual health contracts are due to end on 31st March 2024 and therefore new provision needs to be commissioned for commencement on 1st April 2024.
- 14.3 Review of current provision, review of need, changes in expectations resultant from Covid and more choice are indications that a revised approach to procurement and delivery is required and this has been supported by the consultation.
- 14.4 The revised delivery model offers a more consistent and localised approach to meet the needs of Rutland's population.
- 14.5 The consultation exercise showed good support for the proposed new model and enabled concerns to be addressed.
- 14.6 The proposed Award Criteria detailed in Appendix B have been carefully considered to ensure that providers successful in the process are capable of meeting the requirements and can deliver appropriate quality services in Rutland. It is recommended that final decision on the categories and their weights is delegated to the Portfolio Holder with responsibility for Public Health, the Director of Public Health and the Strategic Director for Adults and Health.
- 14.7 It is recommended that approval of the award of contracts is delegated to the Portfolio Holder with responsibility for Public Health, the Director of Public Health and the

Strategic Director for Adults and Health.

14.8 Decisions will only be taken in line with the published criteria.

**15. BACKGROUND PAPERS**

15.1 Cabinet Briefing paper for meeting on 20th December 2022

15.2 Cabinet paper for meeting on 12<sup>th</sup> January 2023

**16. APPENDICES**

16.1 Appendix A – Procurement Timetable

16.2 Appendix B – Award Criteria

16.3 Appendix C – Review of Provision and Need

16.4 Appendix D - Stakeholder Engagement Summary.

16.5 Appendix E - Public Consultation Summary Report.

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

## Appendix A. Indicative Procurement Timetable

Action	By When
Cabinet Approval for Delegation of Authority	6 <sup>th</sup> June 2023
Invitation to Tender published	3 <sup>rd</sup> July 2023
Deadline for questions from bidders	2 <sup>nd</sup> August 2023
Tender submissions deadline	9 <sup>th</sup> August 2023
Evaluation of Tenders,	21 <sup>st</sup> August 2023 to 11 <sup>th</sup> September 2023
Moderation sessions	19 <sup>th</sup> September 2023 to 3 <sup>rd</sup> October 2023
Award recommendation and signoff	12 <sup>th</sup> October 2023 to 18 <sup>th</sup> October 2023
Notification to successful and unsuccessful bidders	19 <sup>th</sup> October to 23 <sup>rd</sup> October 2023
Standstill	23 <sup>rd</sup> October to 31 <sup>st</sup> October 2023
Contract award (if no challenges) and commencement of mobilisation.	1 <sup>st</sup> November 2023
Contract start date (absolute date)	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2024

Please note that the above dates are interdependent and may be subject to change.

## Appendix B. Award Criteria

*Price: quality ratio is 20:80 – criteria questions are to be agreed.*

The detailed award criteria are being developed. There will be a set of generic method statement questions applicable to all lots, then lot specific method statement questions. Appendix B sets out the proposed award criteria categories. This paper requests approval for sign off of final criteria and weightings of each to be undertaken by the Director of Public Health in consultation with the Portfolio Holder with responsibility for Public Health and the Strategic Director of Adults and Health.

<b>Quality Criteria</b>
Vision and Overview
Service Description
Service Delivery
Staffing model and qualifications
Quality and Clinical Governance
Access
Monitoring and Evaluation
Continuous Improvement
Information Systems and Confidentiality
Mobilisation and implantation (including TUPE)
Social Value criteria

## Appendix C Review of Provision and Need

### PROVISION- ISHS

a) Rutland residents utilise the ISHS predominantly for STI related services.

% Rutland Residents activity				
	STI	Contraception	Sexual Health	HIV
18/19	50%	46%	2%	1%
19/20	50%	47%	2%	1%
20/21	71%	24%	3%	2%
21/22	58%	38%	3%	1%

b) Usage data for the current service shows that the levels of county residents accessing clinic services has reduced dramatically, alongside a marked increase in the use of online sexual health services.

% Rutland Residents access point					
	County Clinic	City Clinic	Rutland Clinic	Online Provision	C Card
18/19	3%	34%	17%	13%	32%
19/20	3%	24%	17%	19%	34%
20/21	1%	32%	4%	53%	8%
21/22	1%	31%	5%	39%	21%

c) Provision - CBS

	Q1 2021-22	Q2 2021-22	Q3 2021-22	Q4 2021-22	Year 2021-22	Q1 2022-23	Q2 2022-23	YTD 2022-23
IUD/S Fittings	24	21	28	25	98	36	45	170
Implant Insertions	36	24	26	35	121	31	20	97
Implant Removals	37	22	20	33	112	30	21	137
EHC Consultations	13	22	13	13	61	23	14	61
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>465</b>

d) Long Acting Reproductive Contraception (LARC) (excluding injections) in the GP



setting in Rutland experienced a decline during the pandemic which can be put down to access to GPs during that period. Numbers are beginning to rise again especially for IUD/S but also for implant removals.

- e) For access to EHC via pharmacies women now have the choice between accessing pharmacies or online options, so you would not expect to see a return to pre-pandemic levels of pharmacy provision.
- f) Data for the pandemic period is an anomaly which has posed challenges in identification of trends in usage of the service. The pandemic has also changed the way people live their lives, which means pre-pandemic data may not be as useful in predicting future activity levels. Examples of changes include:
  - More people now working from home,
  - Less footfall in town centres.
  - An increase in the use of online services
  - Current cost of living crisis - reduction in unnecessary travel

## **NEED**

- g) Rutland perform well for many public health indicators relating to sexual health. This is evidenced by continuing lower rates of new sexually transmitted infections (STIs), under 18 conceptions and newly diagnosed Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).
- h) Chlamydia detection rates in 15–24-year-olds in Rutland are below the national benchmarking goal and the trend shows that the detection rate is decreasing significantly. The proportion of the 15-24 population screened is also significantly below the national average and the screening percentages have been significantly decreasing in Rutland over the last five years.
- i) At a national and regional level, new HIV diagnosis from persons diagnosed in the UK have seen a significantly declining trend. Rutland remains a low HIV prevalent area, so numbers of diagnosis are small, however, the local trend has shown no significant change.
- j) The learnings from the COVID-19 pandemic showed online services being favoured for STI screening and contraception, however access has reduced for some sub-populations (e.g., 15-24 year old's).
- k) The GP prescribed LARC excluding injections rate has remained significantly higher than the national rate in Rutland since 2011. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has seen a decline in LARC provision between 2019 and 2020 in GPs and Sexual Health Services to be on par with the national rate. Preliminary analysis reveals demand for LARCs have not reached pre-COVID levels in GP settings and the predicted activity has not fully shifted to the Sexual Health service.

## **Appendix D - Stakeholder Engagement Summary.**

Key strengths of the existing offer were reported as follows:

- Availability of a sexual health online service
- Access to expert practitioners within the service
- Having a variety of locations for face-to-face clinics

Key areas for development were reported as follows:

- Accessibility of provision locally
- Accessibility of services in rural areas
- Service communication and engagement
- Widening the digital offer

Key gaps were reported as follows:

- Marketing and promotion of sexual health services
- Increasing outreach support
- Provision of targeted support
- Mechanism for pharmacies to provide oral contraception

Overall, the feedback highlighted the following:

- Good access is a priority for both face to face and digital service provision
- Importance of community access points
- The need to improve awareness of the service offer
- The need for education and awareness through targeted outreach to reduce stigma and/or discrimination.



**Summary Report of  
Public Consultation and Engagement:  
Have your say on Sexual health services in  
Leicestershire and Rutland**

## **1. Acknowledgements**

We would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude and sincere thanks to everyone who has taken the time to speak to us and provide their views and feedback as part of the consultation process.

## **2. Purpose of the report**

This document provides a summary of the findings of a public consultation undertaken between 16 January 2023 and 12 March 2023, on the recommissioning of sexual health services in Leicestershire and Rutland.

This report reflects the findings of informal early engagement, the formal consultation questionnaire, and engagement events, meetings and briefings undertaken during the consultation period.

## **3. Background**

Sexual health services for Leicestershire and Rutland comprise of the Integrated Sexual Health Service (ISHS) and Community Based Services (CBS).

The Integrated Sexual Health Service (ISHS) is currently jointly commissioned by Leicester City, Leicestershire County and Rutland County Councils.

This service has main clinics (hub clinics) alongside several smaller (spoke) clinics.

Hub clinics are:

- Haymarket Centre (Leicester)
- Loughborough Health Centre

Spoke clinics are:

- Rutland Memorial Hospital
- Hinckley Health Centre
- St. Luke's Hospital (Market Harborough)
- Coalville Community Hospital

The service provides:

- sexually transmitted infection testing and treatment
- a specific young people's service
- psychosexual counselling
- contraceptive services
- outreach and health promotion
- professional training
- network management
- sexual health leadership role across LLR

The service also provides new technologies making it easier for individuals to take their own tests for sexually transmitted infections. These tests can be ordered online or collected from a vending machine. Tests are then posted to a laboratory for analysis and the results are given to the individual via a text message or a phone call.

Vending machines allow access to free self-testing kits for sexually transmitted infections, condoms, and pregnancy tests, where people are not required to see a doctor or nurse.

Community Based Services are commissioned individually by each authority and provide contraceptive services in communities. This may be delivered by either your GP or a local pharmacy.

Both the Integrated Sexual Health Service (ISHS) and Community Based Services (CBS) contracts end on 31 March 2024. As a result, Leicestershire and Rutland need to set up new contracts for these services.

#### **4. Approach**

New contracts provide an opportunity for us to review whether our services are meeting the needs of the people who use them.

We held a period of engagement on current sexual health service provision in August 2022 with a range of stakeholders including, commissioners of sexual health services, providers of sexual health services, OPCC, district councils and GPs. A specific workshop was also held with young people to seek their views.

This early engagement combined with demographic and performance data was used to develop proposed changes to the model for sexual health services.

Formal consultation was undertaken between 16 January 2023 and 12 March 2023. This consultation period was used to provide information on any planned changes we had for recommissioning of the sexual health services and sought the views of Leicestershire and Rutland residents on what the sexual health services should offer, how they work and how these changes may affect them.

#### **5. Consultation and Engagement Methods**

The consultation was promoted via known stakeholders, it was also shared with district councils for promotion locally. A consultation questionnaire was distributed across Leicestershire and Rutland via Leicestershire County Council's website or as a paper copy upon request. The website also held a copy of the easy-read documents for download.

A press release was sent to the local media mid-way through the consultation period to publicise the consultation.

A number of partnership meetings were attended during the consultation period to promote and discuss the proposals with stakeholders.

A full list of engagement activity can be found at Appendix A

#### **6. Overview of responses and themes from consultation**

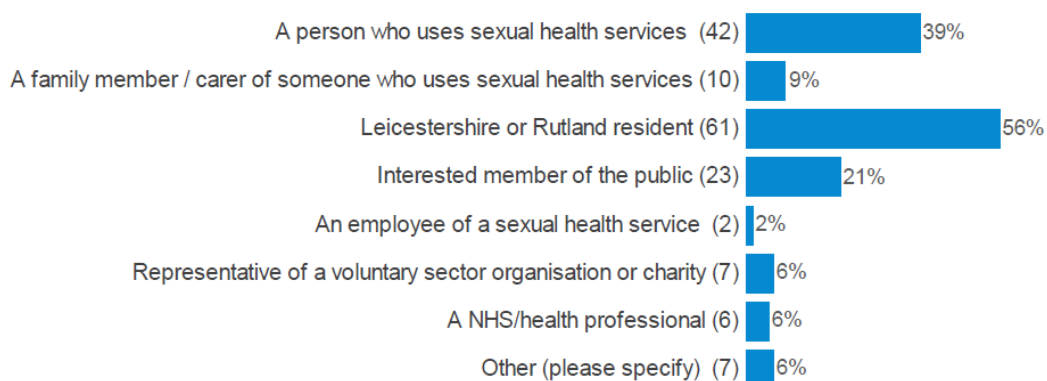
There was a total of 119 individual consultation responses and 8 partnership meetings were attended to seek feedback on the proposals.

10 responses were from residents of Leicester city, these responses have not been included in the overall findings and have been provided to Leicester City Council for inclusion in their own consultation summary. Likewise, there were 20 responses to the city consultation which were from Leicestershire and Rutland residents which were made available for analysis.

The key themes that emerged in relation to each question within the questionnaire are detailed below. This is followed by a section reflecting additional feedback provided through attendance at partnership meetings and events.

39% of responses were from people who currently use sexual health services.

*Q. In what role are you responding to this consultation? Please tick all that apply.*



Where respondents chose 'other' the following detail was provided

- Early Help Worker supporting young people
- Employee of Public Health Leicestershire
- Manager at a college working with learners 16+ with severe learning difficulties
- Member of partner organisation
- Northwest Leicestershire District Council
- Support workers for adults with Learning Difficulties
- Teacher with responsibility for pastoral care

The majority of respondents were from Hinckley and Bosworth. The response rate was low from Melton and Oadby and Wigston residents despite additional attempts from the communications team to promote specifically in these areas via the neighbourhood app.

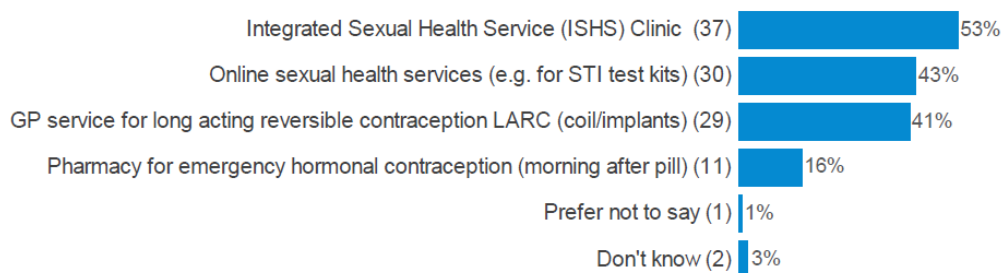
### Section 1 Current Service

Section 1 of the survey focused on the current service. We sought feedback on each of the services people had tried to access, asking about ease of contact and ease of use. Responses are summarised below. <sup>2</sup>

Over 60% of Leicestershire and Rutland respondents have either used or tried to access services at some point. Details of the services accessed are displayed in the graph below.

<sup>2</sup> N.B - Where tables and percentage rates are provided below these have been calculated using response rates to each specific question.

Q. Which, if any, of the following sexual health services have you used or tried to access? Please tick all that apply.



### Integrated Sexual Health Service (ISHS) Clinic

37 respondents (53%) had used or tried to access the Integrated Sexual Health Service (ISHS) Clinic.

When asked about ease of contact, 57% of respondents that had used this service did not find it easy to contact the service with 35% stating it was “not at all easy”. Only 14% had found the service “very easy” to contact.

Likewise getting an appointment at a venue that suited appeared to prove difficult, with over 60% answering that it was not easy. Getting a time that suited also appears difficult with 60% not finding it easy of which 41% of these respondents felt it had not been easy at all. Other challenges reported include:

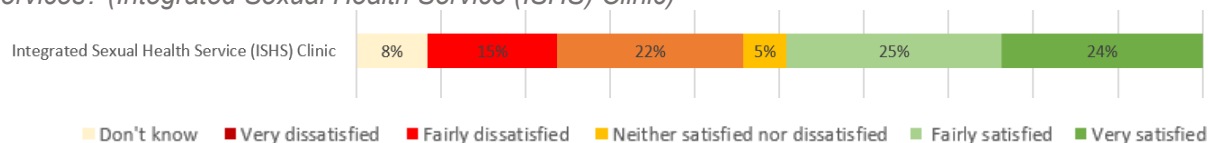
- Issue with locality
- Age limitations on certain services
- Waiting times
- Poor access to PrEP
- Lack of privacy

Additional comments received regarding experience of the ISHS were regarding difficulties getting appointments and needing to travel across the county for appointments. The website was a repetitive theme with remarks that it is difficult to use, required information is difficult to find and on occasion not up to date, and people were unclear how to book appointments online. These website difficulties combined with lack of access to services in more rural areas were perceived as significant barriers for young people who may give up when finding access via the website difficult or be unable to travel to services privately/alone.

Although people reported having difficulties in accessing the ISHS, 49% of respondents were satisfied with the service received once they accessed it.

### Satisfaction with Integrated Sexual Health Service (ISHS) Clinic

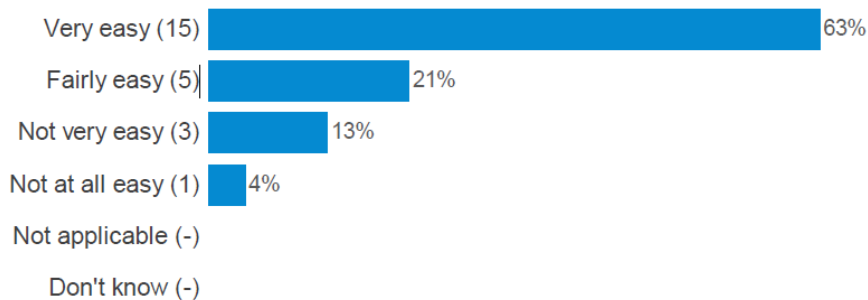
Q. To what extent were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the service provided by the following sexual health services? (Integrated Sexual Health Service (ISHS) Clinic)



### Online Sexual Health Services

25 respondents commented on the online service. 84% reported that this service was easy to use.

Q. How easy, if at all, was it to..? (Use the online sexual health service (e.g., for STI test kits)



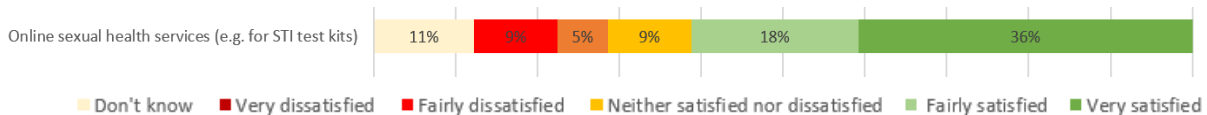
Key themes of additional comments include:

- Ease of ordering
- Ease of access - not having to make an appointment; service is quick and efficient
- Age limitations mean there is a barrier to accessing the service
- Online sexual health services are the only option available locally
- Preference towards having an array of options to meet differing needs

54% of respondents were satisfied with the online sexual health service.

Satisfaction with Online sexual health services (e.g., for STI test kits)

Q. To what extent were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the service provided by the following sexual health services? (Online sexual health services (e.g., for STI test kits)



### GP services for long-acting reversible contraception LARC (coil/implants)

29 respondents commented on the GP services for long-acting reversible contraception LARC.

59% of those felt it hadn't been easy to contact their GP service. 68% of respondents felt it had not been easy to get an appointment for long-acting reversible contraception at a venue that suited them and 72% hadn't found it easy to make an appointment with their GP at a time that suited them.

It is worth noting these issues are not only related to the provision of long-acting reversible contraception LARC and appears to be in line with the difficulties people face in contacting and making appointments at GPs generally.<sup>3</sup>

Key themes of additional comments include:

- Lack of availability of clinics
- Appointments not available outside working hours.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/press/press-releases/2022-gp-patient-survey-results#:~:text='Many%20of%20the%20challenges%20patients,staff%20simply%20don't%20exist.'>



- Long telephone queues
- Not being able to access the service locally
- Local GP service provides a reminder to individuals of the expiry of their implant
- Good GP service within their own village.

Dissatisfaction was higher for this service. 51% of respondents were dissatisfied with only 36% reporting satisfaction with access being the key issue.

### Satisfaction with GP service for long-acting reversible contraception LARC (coil/implants)

Q. To what extent were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the service provided by the following sexual health services? (GP service for long-acting reversible contraception LARC (coil/implants))



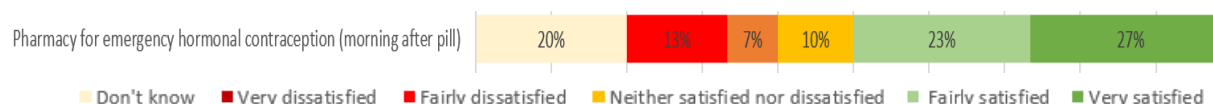
### Pharmacy services for emergency hormonal contraception (morning after pill)

Eleven individuals responded with the majority stating it had been easy to contact and access the pharmacy services for emergency hormonal contraception (morning after pill). There were two further comments, one regarding the age limitations on accessing free EHC and the other about having the confidence to approach the pharmacist and ask for a private consultation room.

Generally, respondents were satisfied with this service with 50% reporting satisfaction. However, the number of “don’t know” responses could indicate people are unsure of the offer.

### Satisfaction with Pharmacy for emergency hormonal contraception

Q. To what extent were you satisfied or dissatisfied with the service provided by the following sexual health services? (Pharmacy for emergency hormonal contraception (morning after pill))

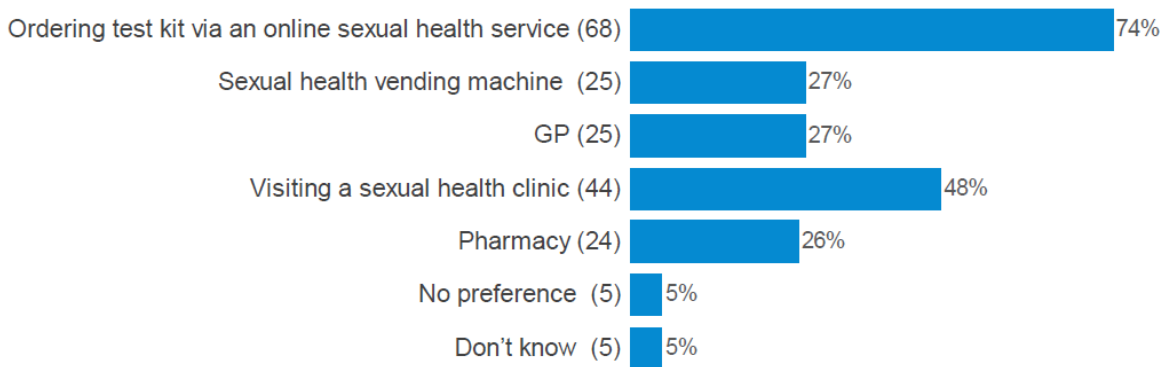


## Section 2 Accessing different types of sexual health services

Section 2 asked about preference on accessing services for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and contraception.

The preferred method for accessing testing for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) was via the online sexual health service. The next preferred option was via the sexual health clinic.

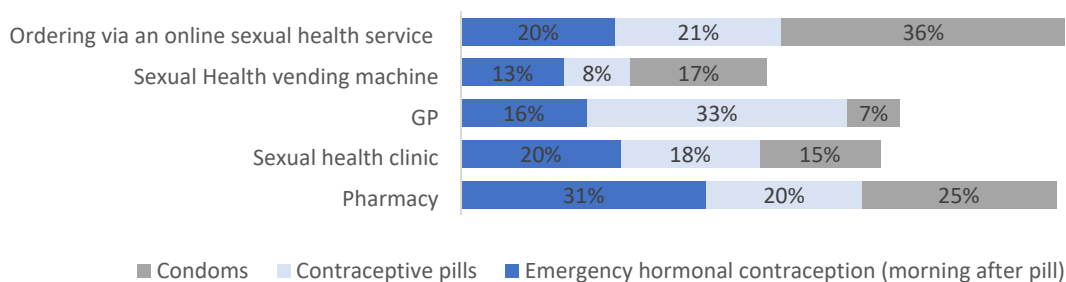
Q. What would be your preferred method/s to access testing for suspected sexually transmitted infections? Please tick all that apply.



When asked why they made those choices privacy was the main reason for choosing online as the preferred method. Accessing professional support was also a popular response. This recognises the importance that clinic based professional support can provide.

The preferred methods for accessing contraception services were via the online sexual health service and via the pharmacy.

Q. What would be your preferred method/s to access the following contraceptive services Condoms, Contraceptive pills, and Emergency hormonal contraception (morning after pill)?



When reviewing preference by age, the under 25's preference was the ISHS clinic and vending machines, those 25-44 would prefer to order online or use their GP and respondents over 44 would prefer to use the ISHS clinic or their GP.

The preferred method for accessing long-acting reversible contraception LARC (coil/implants) services is via GPs (61%).

General comments made by respondents in relation to accessing different types of sexual health services include:

- Lack of local services in Rutland
- Difficulty getting GP appointments
- Lack of availability and suitability of clinic appointments. There were also a number of comments regarding locality of services again Rutland services were cited.
- Equity of offer - need to improve access for people with learning difficulties, provision of information in multiple languages
- Need to recognise the expertise provided within the ISHS clinic services.

### Section 3 Your preferences for accessing sexual health services

Section 3 explored preferences for the way sexual health services are accessed. The Covid-19 pandemic and the availability of new technologies have changed the way people access

services. For example, some people prefer to access services without having to leave their home, while others prefer to use face to face services. Some people also have preferences on the time of day that they would like to access services, while others have preferences on whether they want to speak to a health professional or not.

We asked how important locality of services was to people. Over 75% of respondents felt it was important for them to have a service they could access from their own home. Over 90% of respondents felt it was important for them to have a service they could access **near** to their home and 65% of respondents felt it was important for them to have a service they could access close to their place of work college or school.

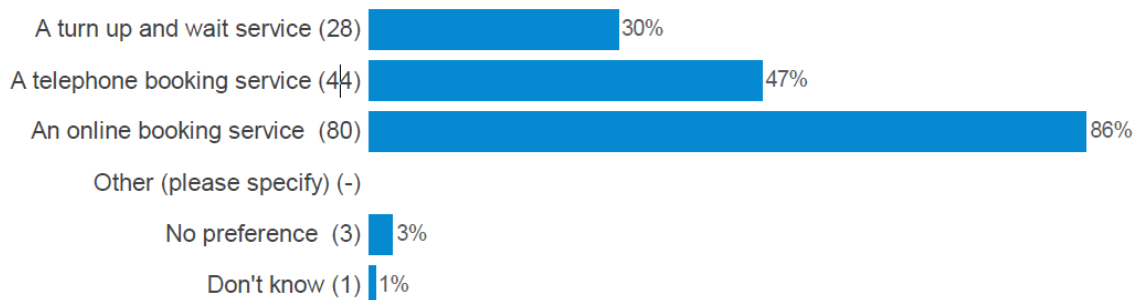
We know anonymity is valuable to some who use services and wanted to ask if accessing services outside of their local area was important. Only 12% stated it was important to have services they could access outside of their local area.

Having a variety of accessible hours is important to respondents with over 90% stating that daytime, evening, and weekend appointments are important.

We wanted to understand people’s preferences on the form of contact they would like to receive when accessing sexual health services. While 69% of respondents felt that the ability to access self-care options is important, over 90% of respondents felt it was important to have the opportunity to speak to a health care professional when needed.

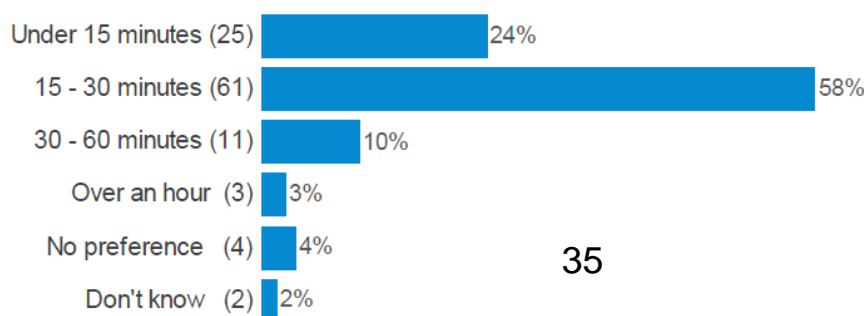
When asked how people prefer to access face to face services, the preferred method was via a booking service. The main reason given for preferring this option is the convenience of having an allocated time slot. A number of respondents chose multiple options which reinforces the need to have a variety of access options.

Q. How would you prefer to access face to face sexual health services? Please tick all that apply.



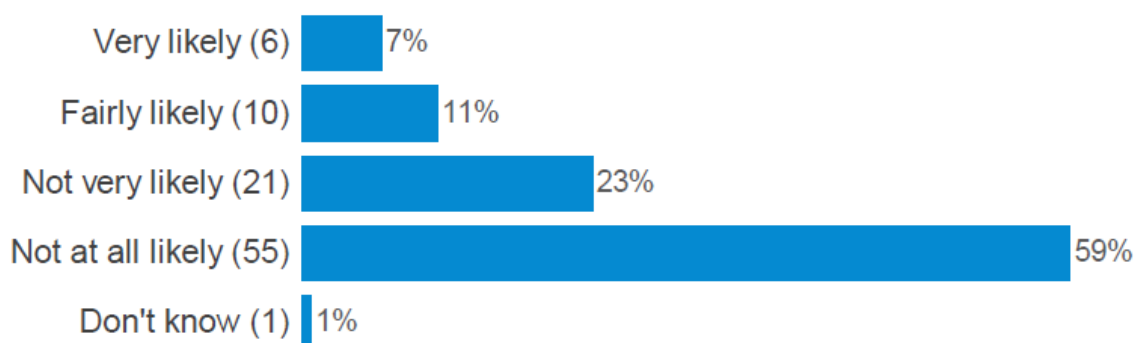
In terms of travel, most respondents reported that they would be willing to travel 15-30 minutes to access a face-to-face service.

Q. How far would you be willing to travel to access face to face sexual health services?



There are a number of county residents who currently use the city based Integrated Sexual Health Service (ISHS) Clinic. 82% of respondents reported that they would be unlikely to use the city clinic if there were local options available to them. The main reasons given for this preference was travel time and distance.

Q. How likely, if at all, is it that you will use the face-to-face clinic based in Leicester City if you have local options available to you?



Self-service options have increased, and so we wanted to understand residents' preferences around utilising self-serve options. We asked where preferred locations were for accessing vending machines that provide STI test kits. The preferred option was pharmacies (29%) followed by sexual health clinic sites (19%). Other options put forward included large shopping centres, GP practices and specialist services.

Some respondents felt that it would be helpful to make vending machines as accessible as possible in numerous everyday settings, while others were concerned about privacy, data security and lack of input from a health care professional.

General comments made by respondents in relation to preferences for accessing sexual health services include:

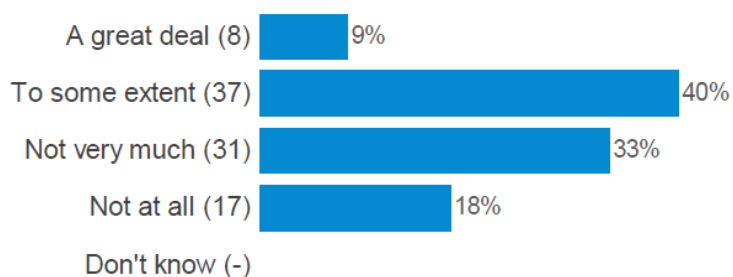
- Importance of locality of service
- Importance of accessibility of services
- Need for support for specific groups such as young people, people with learning disabilities, LGBT, people living with HIV and identifying modern slavery and human trafficking.

#### Section 4 Sexual health awareness, advice and health promotion

Section 4 looked at the provision of information on sexual health services, seeking an understanding of how aware people currently are of the services available and their preferred options for obtaining information.

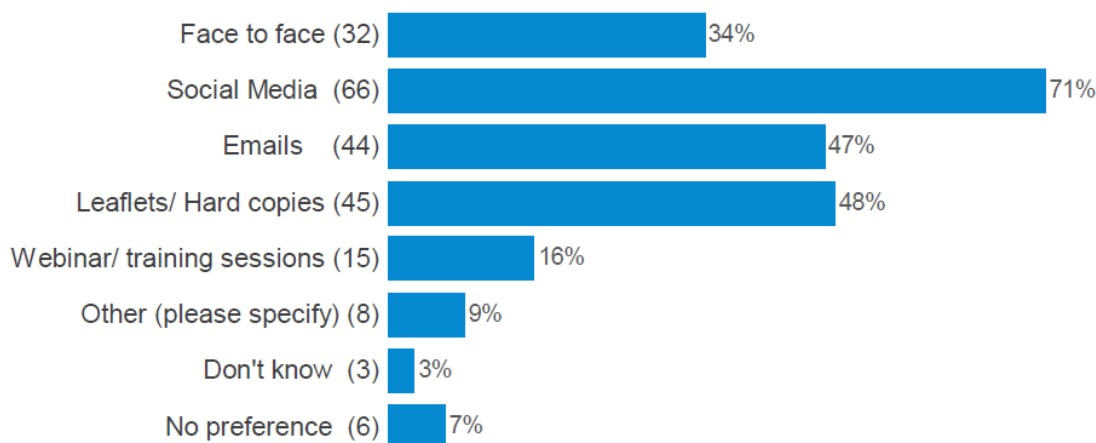
When asked to what extent people are aware of the services in Leicestershire and Rutland, the majority of responses showed people knew some or little information about the service.

Q. To what extent, if at all, are you aware of sexual health services in Leicestershire and/or Rutland?



To inform the way we provide information in future we asked how people would like to be made aware of sexual health services. Social media, leaflets and emails were the most popular options. Another preferred option was through key websites such as NHS provider websites and websites belonging to educational establishments. The preferred locations for this information to be provided included existing health & wellbeing services, community venues and educational establishments. Other suggestions also provided were public places such as pubs, nightclubs, supermarkets, and cafes.

Q. How would you like to be made aware of sexual health services (such as STI testing, STI treatment and contraception)? Please tick all that apply.



Those that had indicated social media as a preferred awareness route preferred to see the information on Facebook, Instagram and TikTok.

62% of respondents reported that they would use a telephone service to access support and/or advice to manage their sexual health.

General comments made by respondents in relation to sexual health awareness, advice and health promotion include:

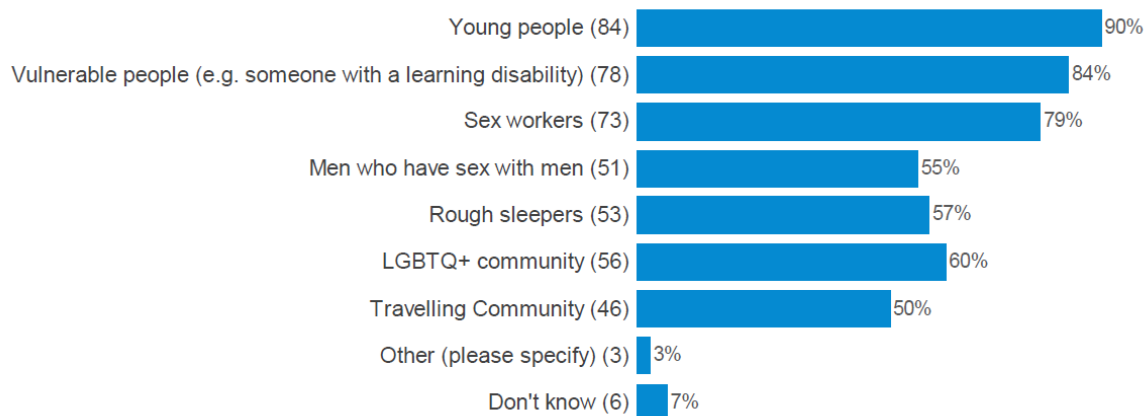
- Current lack of service information
- Increased venues where face to face services are provided
- Increasing awareness of PrEP
- Need to focus on reducing stigma associated with accessing sexual health services

#### Section 5 Outreach service provision

Section 5 explored thoughts around outreach services designed to break down barriers and deliver sexual health services closer to the communities at risk.

There wasn't a clear preference towards a particular vulnerable group.

Q. Which groups do you feel should be provided with outreach services? Please tick all that apply.



Other groups identified by respondents included:

- Ethnic minority groups
- Older people
- International students
- People with disabilities

The majority of respondents were unsure which geographical areas had a greater outreach need. Responses appear to be in line with respondents' own place of residence therefore it is difficult to draw a conclusion from this. Rationale for choosing specific geographical areas include:

- Lack of existing local provision
- Rurality
- Wide reach for groups such as young people, LGBT and MSM
- Desire to base provision on level of need identified through data

General comments made by respondents in addition to the ones mentioned already include:

- Importance of linking in with Relationships & Sexual Health Education
- Importance of services linking up with each other
- Provision of information for groups where English is not the first language
- Provision of easy read information
- Willingness of individuals to travel to access specialised services.

#### Demographic information of respondents

73% of respondents were female, 53% were aged between 25 and 44 years, 97% of respondents were from a white ethnic group, 26% of responses came from respondents who do not identify as straight or heterosexual and 19% of respondents indicated they had a long-standing illness, disability, or health condition.

## **7. Feedback from face-to-face engagement with partners**

The following meetings were attended to inform stakeholder groups about the consultation, promote dissemination of the consultation and for feedback.

- Health Overview and Scrutiny Committee
- MPFT staff meeting

- Staying Health Partnership Board (sub-group of the Leicestershire Health and Wellbeing Board)
- NWL GP federation meeting
- Trade staff meeting
- East and West GP federation meeting
- BAME workers group
- Hinckley and Bosworth GP locality meeting
- Autism Partnership Board

Generally, there was good interest in the consultation, groups were interested in the wider work around sexual health and how it links to other areas of work. All agreed to share and promote.

Feedback raised in groups was in line with the consultation findings. There were additional comments raised as follows:

- Ensuring availability of appointment where face to face services are required
- Concerns that current Leicestershire Hub is Loughborough and may not be accessible for all Leicestershire residents
- Ensuring joint working relationships continue with city colleagues
- Greater links with schools

## **8. Feedback from consultation conducted by Leicester City Council**

There were 20 responses from Leicestershire and Rutland residents received to the Leicester City consultation which ran at the same time as the Leicestershire and Rutland consultation. The responses mirrored our findings. Additional information captured included:

- Concern that increases in vending machines would mean reduction in face-to-face services
- Support for gay women consider name used for service to help destigmatise,

Respondents were predominantly white British slightly older age group of 36-55 were main respondents followed by 18-25's there was a good mix of sexual orientation among respondents

## **9. Thematic summary of the consultation**

The information gathered from this consultation will be used to shape future service delivery.

Key themes include:

- Difficulty accessing ISHS and GPs for sexual health services currently
- Preference for local services with availability of appointments outside of working hours
- Ease of navigation of services is currently poor due to lack of information available and ISHS website being difficult to use
- There is a willingness to travel for specialist support
- Preference for different options to access services to account for differing needs
- Preference for greater promotion of sexual health services within local settings/services
- Concerns over age limitations for certain sexual health services
- Greater focus needed on underserved cohorts

- Greater focus needed on reducing stigma associated with sexual health services

## **Appendix A: Engagement activity**

<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Recipient Name</b>	<b>Summary of communication</b>
Gemma Andrews	Key Stakeholders	7/12/22 - Emailed Dec to make aware consultation due in new year, offered NJ to attend meetings as and where required.
	MNIB	
Gemma Andrews	All Stakeholders on distribution list	16/1/23 Emailed on launch of consultation
Nicki Jarvis	MPFT Staff	02/02/2023 Meeting Attendance
Nicki Jarvis	Staying Health Partnership	02/02/2023 Meeting Attendance
Nicki Jarvis	GP Federation NWL	15/02/2023 Meeting Attendance
Nicki Jarvis	TRADE	17/02/2023 Meeting Attendance
Nicki Jarvis	GP East and West Federations	21/02/2023 Meeting Attendance
Nicki Jarvis	BAME Workers Group	21/02/2023 Meeting Attendance
Nicki Jarvis	Locality Meeting	23/02/2023 Meeting Attendance
Nicki Jarvis	Autism Partnership Board	28/02/2023 Meeting Attendance
Gemma Andrews	All stakeholders on distribution list	8/3/23 - Not long to have your say email sent
Nicki Jarvis	SLT members	09/03/23 emailed and request share and promote
Nicki Jarvis	LRALC's Round Robin email	20/1/23 Consultation information included in round robin email and newsletter

Stakeholder contact list 183 individual contacts from the following organisations.

- Active together
- Armed Forces Lead on HWB
- Blaby District Council - Communities engagement & Youth Voice
- Blaby District Council - planning
- Blaby District Council Health and Wellbeing
- BPAS
- Charnwood Borough Council - Communities
- Charnwood Borough Council - Equalities
- Charnwood Borough Council - Health and Wellbeing
- Charnwood GP Federation
- Citizen's Advice Oakham
- Clinical Quality and Performance Directorate
- East & West GP Federation
- East Midlands Sexual Health commissioners
- ELR GP Federation
- EMIS (Pharma Outcomes)
- First Contact Plus
- H&B GP Federation
- Harborough District Council - Communities Engagement Team



- Harborough District Council - Health and Wellbeing
- Health Watch Leicestershire
- Health Watch Rutland
- Hinckley & Bosworth BC - Equalities
- Hinckley & Bosworth BC - Health and Wellbeing
- Hinckley & Bosworth BC -Communities Engagement
- ICB - Maternity lead
- Inform Health
- Integrated Care System - Engagement
- Justice and Care -Modern Day Slavery
- LCC - Care Leavers Team
- LCC - Children in Care Team
- LCC - Community Recovery Team
- LCC - Effectiveness in Education team
- LCC - BAME Workers Group
- LCC - Child Sexual Exploitation team
- LCC - Comms team
- LCC - Communities Team
- LCC - Health Improvement
- LCC - Health Protection
- LCC - Health and Wellbeing Board
- LCC - LGBT Worker Group
- LCC - PH Consultants and Strategic Leads
- LCC - PH Contracts Team
- LCC - PH Wider Determinants of Health
- LCC - Research and Insight
- LCC - SENCo
- LCC - Youth Engagement
- LCC - Youth Offending
- LCC ASC
- LCC Community Safety Team
- LCC Disabled Workers Group
- LCC PH Director
- LCC PH LACs
- LCC Lead Members
- Leicestershire Police
- Leicester City Council - Strategic Lead
- Leicester City Council - Consultant
- Leicestershire Equalities Challenge Group
- Leicestershire Learning Disability Partnership Board
- Leicestershire Partnership Trust
- Leicestershire Police
- LHis
- LLR Local Pharmaceutical Committee LPC
- LLR PCL (Patient Care Locally)
- Loughborough University
- Melton Borough Council - Communities
- Melton Borough Council - Health and Wellbeing
- Melton Borough Council Equalities Officer

- Midlands Partnership Foundation Trust
- New Dawn New Day
- NHS England (HIV)
- Northwest Leicestershire District - Health and Wellbeing
- Northwest Leicestershire District - Communities Engagement
- Nottingham City Council
- NWL GP Federation
- Oadby & Wigston BC - Equalities
- Oadby & Wigston BC - Youth Voice
- Pathway Analytics
- Police and Crime Commissioner's Office
- Primary Care Network
- Rutland CC - PH Strategic Leads
- Rutland CC - Armed Forces Lead
- Rutland CC - Comms Team
- Rutland CC Adult Services
- Rutland CC Children and Young People
- Rutland CC Children's Services
- Rutland CC Lead Member
- Rutland County Council
- Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARC)
- SH24
- TRADE sexual health
- UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA)
- Voluntary Action Leicester





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## CABINET

6 June 2023

### WHISSENDINE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

#### Report of the Portfolio Holder for Planning and Property

Strategic Aim:	Sustainable Growth	
Key Decision: No	Forward Plan Reference: FP/140423	
Exempt Information	No	
Cabinet Member(s) Responsible:	Cllr Paul Browne – Portfolio Holder for Planning and Property	
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	Cllr Rosemary Powell	

#### DECISION RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet agree that:

1. The draft Whissendine 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 Whissendine 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 Property be authorised to publish the County Council's decision notice, update the Whissendine 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 Property be authorised to make the Whissendine 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 Whissendine 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 Whissendine 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, the Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulations Screening report and a map of the NPA. These are attached as Appendices B, C, D and E 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 Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan is considered to comply with the statutory requirements for submission of a neighbourhood plan to a local authority. It is therefore recommended that it be publicised and submitted for independent examination as required by legislation and regulations.

## **13 BACKGROUND PAPERS**

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

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



**planning--2**

- 14 APPENDICES (MANDATORY, SIMPLY STATE IF THERE ARE NO APPENDICES)**
- 14.1 Appendix A: Submission version of Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan
  - 14.2 Appendix B: Basic Conditions Statement
  - 14.3 Appendix C: Consultation Statement
  - 14.4 Appendix D: Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulations Screening report
  - 14.5 Appendix E: Plan of the Neighbourhood Plan Area

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

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# Whissendine

## Neighbourhood Plan

### 2022-2035 Final



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# Introduction



# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan

The Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan has been produced by Whissendine Parish Council. Neighbourhood Plans are policy-based land use plans. The policies are used in the determination of planning applications.

A steering group was formed, and this ensured that residents and local groups were involved in producing policy, based on evidence and local knowledge and views.

The Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan provides a positive strategy for growth, but also helps to ensure that such growth is sustainable. This plan does not make site allocations, but does make provisions for growth in its policies, including for employment, residential and community facilities. At the same time, there are policies on design, environment and infrastructure to ensure that development support the sustainability of the parish.

The Neighbourhood area is the whole of the parish of Whissendine. This was designated by Rutland County Council in July 2020.

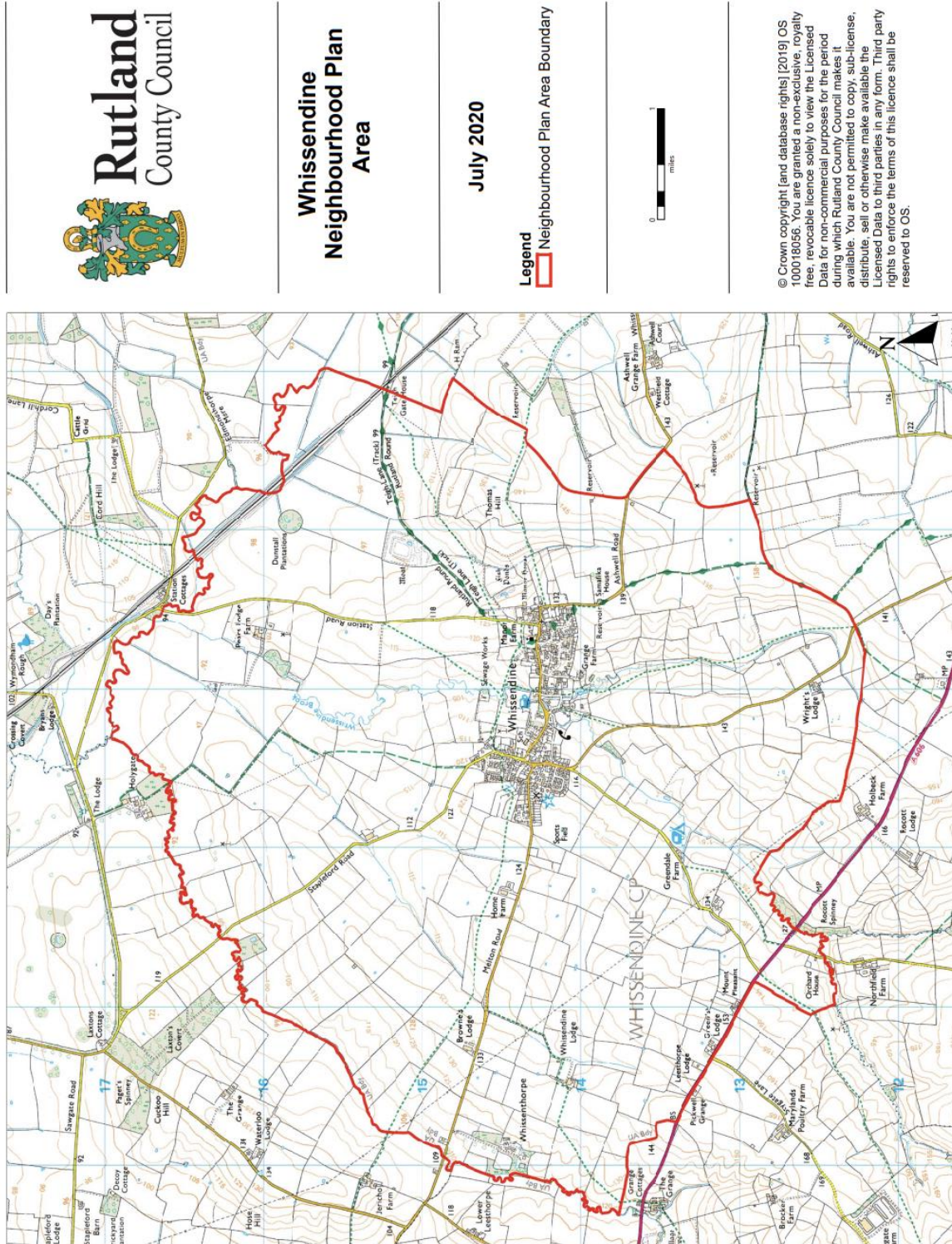
## 1.2 Status of the Plan

Neighbourhood Plans have to meet legal requirements set out in planning legislation, including meeting the Basic Conditions. This is tested at the Independent Examination stage.

Once made through a local referendum, the Neighbourhood Plan forms part of the statutory development plan for the area, together with the adopted Core Strategy Development Plan Document (July 2011) and the Site Allocations and Policies Development Plan Document (October 2014). Section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act requires planning applications to be determined in accordance with the policies of the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

The Neighbourhood Plan will be in force until the end of 2035 or until an updated plan is made before that date. The Plan will be reviewed regularly to assess whether an update is necessary.

Figure 1: Map of the Neighbourhood Area



## Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan Area

July 2020

**Legend**  
 Neighbourhood Plan Area Boundary



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## 1.3 Monitoring and Review

The Plan will be monitored throughout the Plan period to 2035. Monitoring will include:

- planning decisions to see how the plan is being used in practice.
- any changes in national policy, guidance or legislation.
- any changes in or local plan policy or guidance; and
- any other changes in the Neighbourhood Area (social, economic and environmental).

The plan will be reviewed and updated if and when necessary, a regular report will be prepared on the monitoring.



# Background



## 2.0 Background to the Plan

### 2.1 The Neighbourhood Area

Whissendine is a rural village and civil parish located in the Rutland, the smallest County in England. The ancient village of Whissendine can be evidenced to dating back to the native Celtic people and Romans coexisted together. The primary route that links the parish with Melton Mowbray to the north-west and Oakham to the south-east is the A606. All other routes are minor roads that cross the neighbourhood area. Owing to the rural nature of the parish, routes are used by local traffic, cyclists and horse riders.

Whilst there is one passenger bus route and 2 school buses to Catmose College and Melton Brooksby College that connect the village, the service is limited in terms of hours of operation and operates Monday- Saturday. The bus routes link to Oakham and Melton Mowbray, where there are train stations. There is no other public transport provision within the parish. The area also benefits from an active Whissendine Good Neighbour scheme to provide regular voluntary transport for those people who cannot access public transport or for whom public transport is not practicable, such as getting to hospital appointments etc However, the village has a good network of footpaths and bridleways linking to the rural roads, forming circular routes around the village and wider parish.

Whissendine as a small rural village does include a number of well served community services and facilities. These include a local shop, the White Lion pub, village hall, church and primary school. The village also include unique local services such as the working windmill which continues to produce flour. There are also a number of important green spaces and open space, including well equipped children's play area. Whissendine also includes a sports club, tennis court and pitches.

A key characteristic of the Neighbourhood Area is the natural landscape and topography. These key features have shaped and informed the growth and development of the area. The village settlement is predominantly on an east-west axis along Main Street, bisected by the Whissendine Brook. On the ridge to the east side of the village is St Andrew's Church one of the oldest buildings in the village at over 800 years, and the Windmill on the west ridge. Visible around the parish these are an important identity of the settlement, with framed views throughout the village.

The following plans are extracted from the AECOM Whissendine Design Codes, illustrate the topography and landscape character.

Figure 2: Land Based Designations

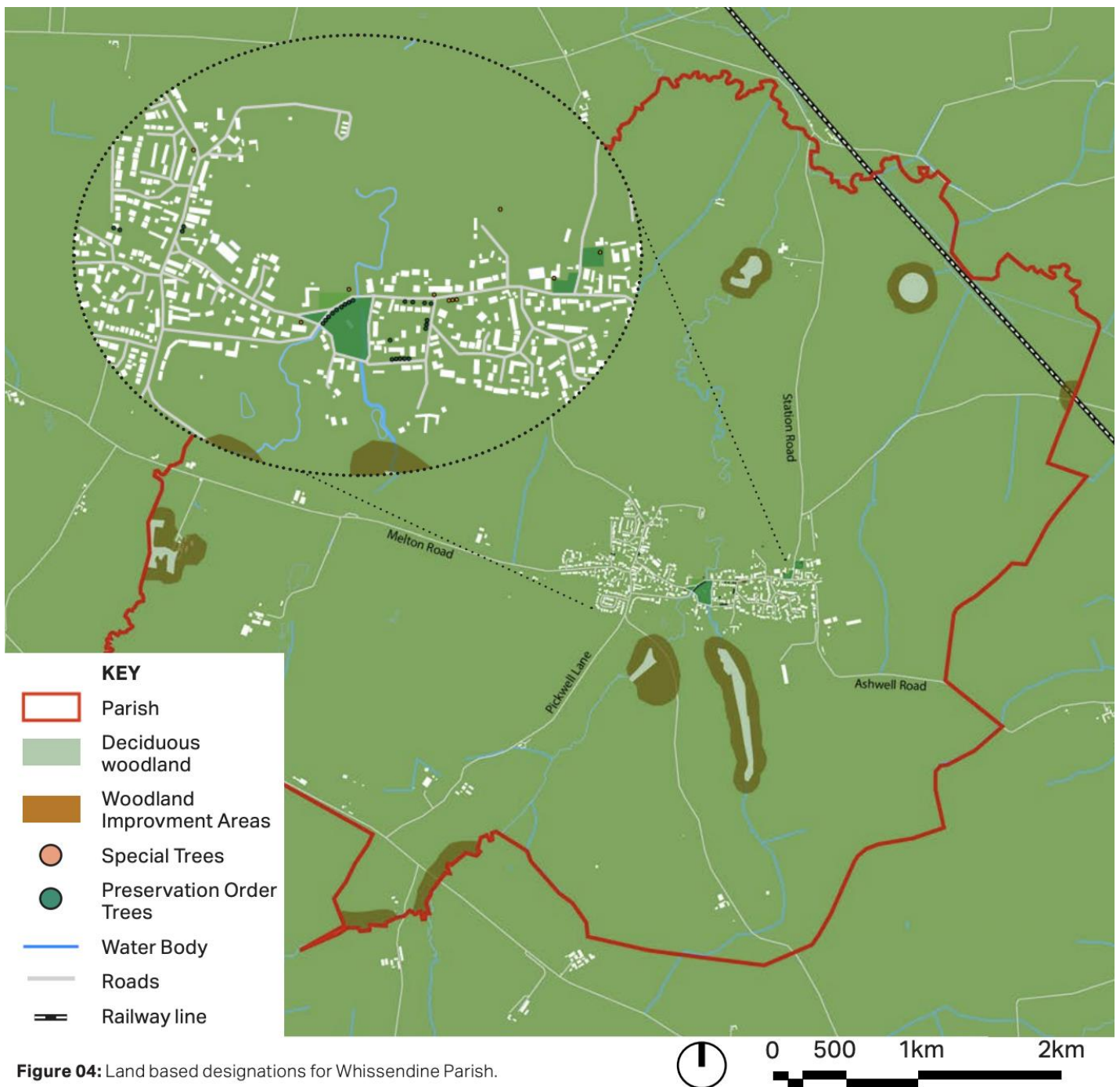


Figure 04: Land based designations for Whissendine Parish.

(source, pg14, AECOM Whissendine Design Codes March 2022)

The neighbourhood area has a range of green and blue infrastructure. These include significant mature tree belts and woodland. There are also a number of important green spaces across the neighbourhood area including the village green at the centre and the ancient Banks area.

Figure 3: Topography and Views

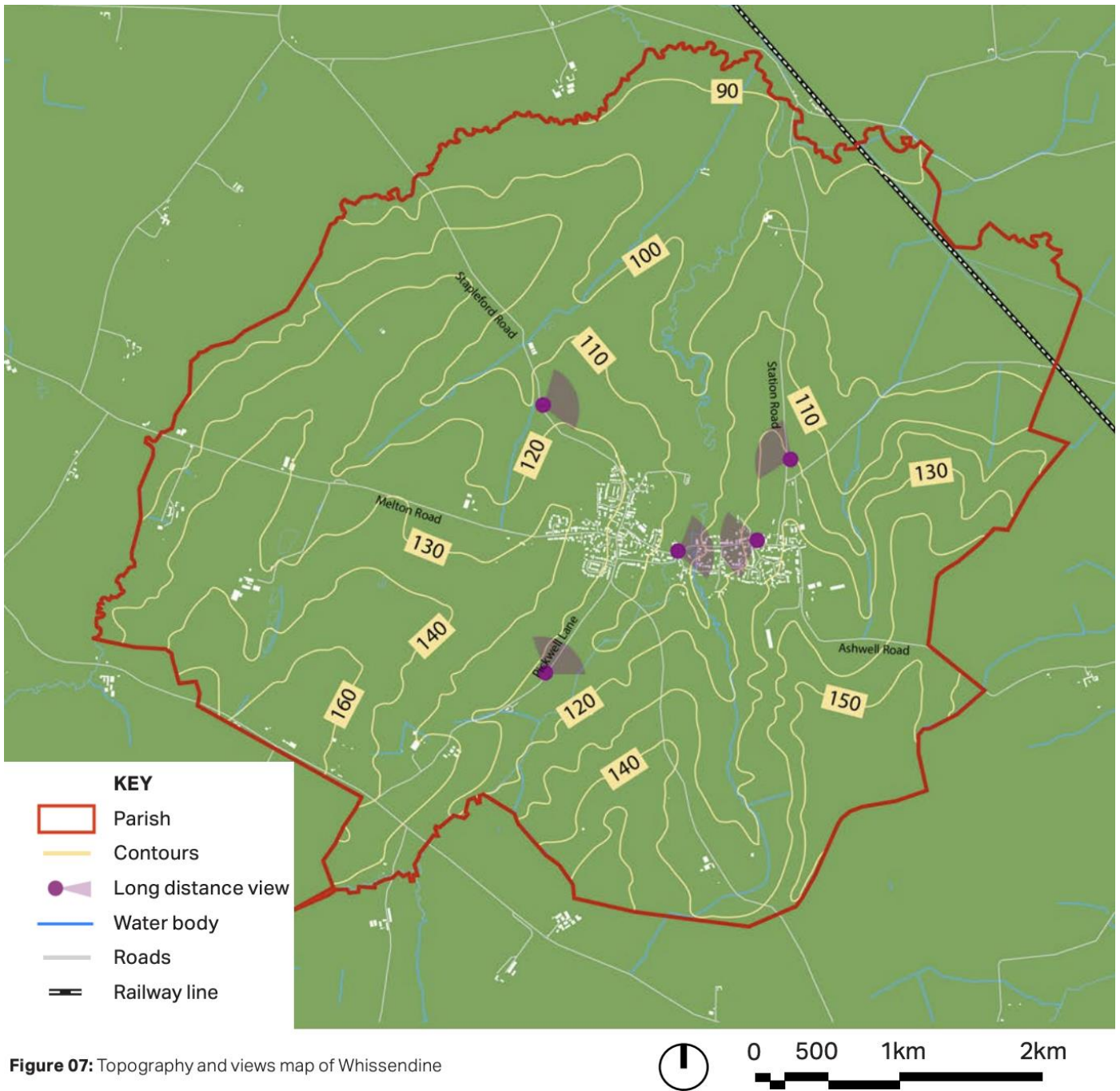


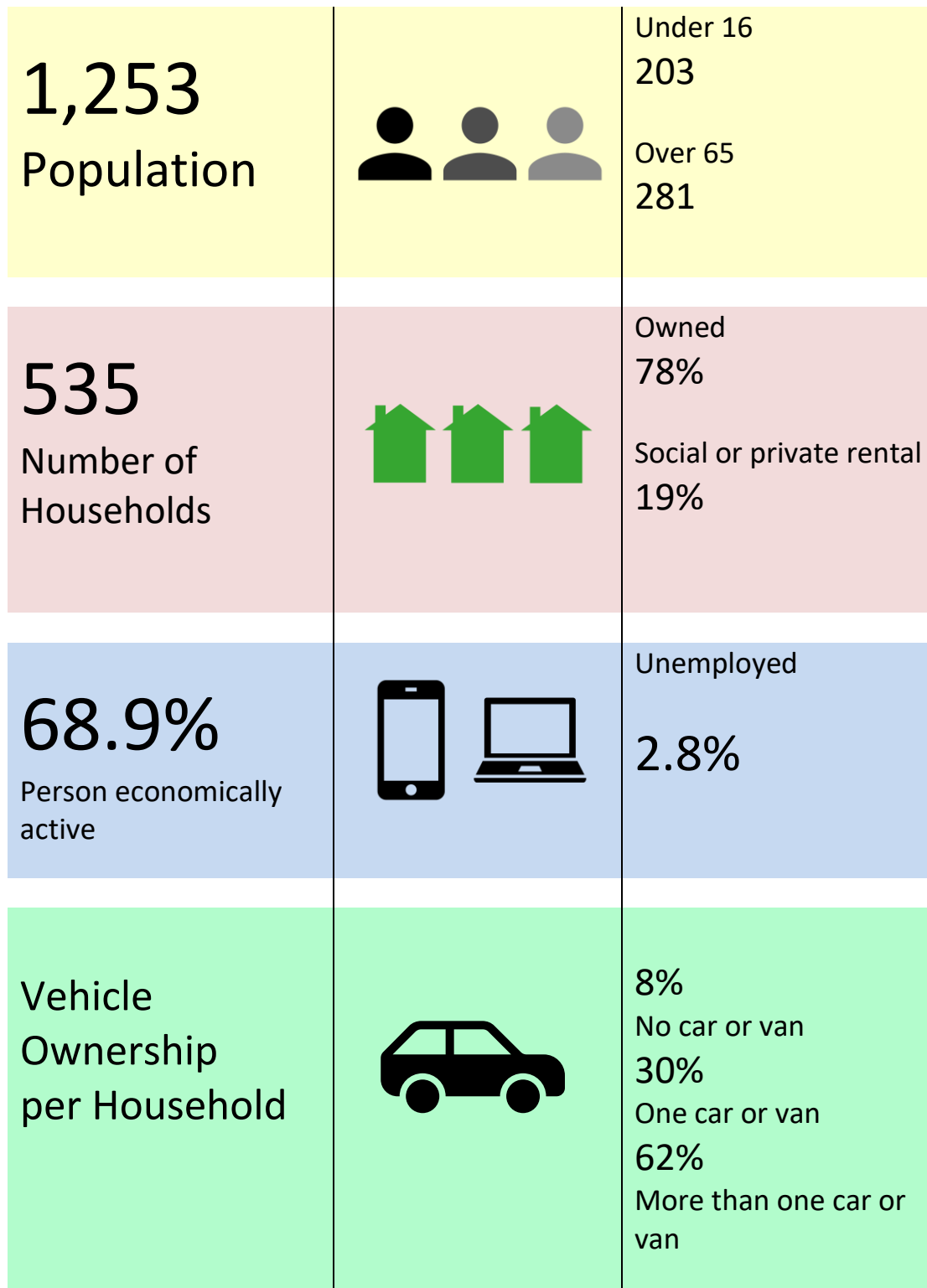
Figure 07: Topography and views map of Whissendine

(source, pg17, AECOM Whissendine Design Codes March 2022)

The plan illustrates how the two landmarks of the village provide long distance views from either side of the settlement and to the wider area. It also demonstrates how the village rests within a basin. This is particularly of significance, as owing to the basin topography, the regular flood events all occur at the centre in the lower part of the village.

Key characteristics of the neighbourhood area and our community, taken from the 2011 Census are illustrated below:

Figure 4: Whissendine Key Statistics (2021 Census)



## 2.2 Community and Stakeholder Engagement

The Neighbourhood Plan is based on analysis of data and of evidence, and the views of the community. The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group formed in January 2021 and the early community engagement began in the Summer 2021 with a comprehensive Community survey in November 2021 including a school postcard competition. Building upon the early community engagement, the themes for the Neighbourhood Plan emerged, providing insight into local issues of importance to the community. The 3 question themes were:

1. What do you like about Whissendine.
2. What don't you like about Whissendine; and
3. What could be improved in Whissendine.

Further engagement at local events and included 'planning and a pint' in October 2021 and a householder questionnaire in November 2021.

The Neighbourhood Plan has also been supported by a range of technical reports including design codes and housing needs assessment, that together with the community engagement have informed the structure of the plan and its policies.

Throughout the engagement and preparation of the plan we have kept people informed and engaged via <https://whissendine-neighbourhood-plan.uk/> and social media.

A summary of the key finding from community engagement are reflected on the following page.

Figure 5: Community Engagement Event 13<sup>th</sup> November 2021



Figure 6: Whissendine School Postcard Competition Winners



### Timeline of Community and Stakeholder Engagement

- Monthly Article posted in Whissendine Grapevine since March 2021.
- Initial Community Survey – June 2021 hand delivered to all addresses in Parish and online access.
- 4 July 2021 - Steering Group stand at Tabletop sale on the Village Green.
- 9 July 2021 – Steering Group stand at the Classic Car show at Whissendine Sports Club.
- 4 Sept 2021 - Steering Group stand at Whissendine Craft show – St Andrews Church.
- 6 Oct 2021 - Steering Group stand - Planning and a pint – White Lion pub.
- 6 Nov 2021- Launch of Whissendine Community Survey – hardcopy hand delivered to all addresses in Parish and published online.
- 13 Nov 2021 – Neighbourhood Plan Community Event held at Village Hall.
- 06 Dec 2022 – 31 Jan 2023 – Regulation 14 – Whissendine Public Consultation

## Summary of Community and Stakeholder Engagement

The following SWOT analysis illustrates the key themes that arose from early community engagement.



## 2.3 Vision

To protect the best aspects of the (our) delightfully diverse Parish of Whissendine while encouraging the enhancement of its (our) facilities and surroundings to better support the wellbeing of its (the) residents and the character of the environment.

## 2.4 Aims

- To ensure that development is well-designed, sustainable and contributes to the locally-distinctive character and sense of place.
- To maintain and support more sustainable live/work patterns, maintaining a range of local facilities and opportunities for flexible working.
- To maintain and enhance quality of life and opportunity for the local community.
- To preserve or enhance Whissendine’s historic and rural environments.
- To take action to reduce the effects of climate change (relating to development and land use) and mitigate locally any potential impacts, including surface water and pluvial flooding.



# Policies



## 3.0 Policies

### 3.1 Overview

The following policies are supported by analysis of key issues, national and local policies and relevant evidence documents.

The structure of the following policies is as follows:

**Purpose** (what the policies in the chapter seek to achieve)

**Planning Rationale** (concise summary of the thinking behind the policies)

Then each individual policy is structured as follows:

**The policy** (requirements for development proposals to meet)

**Interpretation** (notes on how the policy should be used)

## 3.2 Housing, Employment and Community

### **Purpose**

To support sustainable growth in sustainable locations, to meet the needs of the local community.

### **Planning Rationale**

#### **National Planning Policy Framework, 2021**

Chapter 5 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 (NPPF) deals with 'Supply of homes, mix and affordability'. This includes addressing the needs of groups with specific housing requirements.

The Government's Technical housing standards – nationally described space standard March 2015 sets minimum room sizes.

Chapter 6 of the NPPF makes clear that significant weight should be given to supporting economic growth and activity. This includes taking into account local business needs and wider opportunities for development.

To support a prosperous rural economy the NPPF states that planning policies should enable sustainable growth and expansion of business in rural areas through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new developments. It also sets out the type of uses that are focused around community services and facilities such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues and public houses. All which Whissendine currently supports as a small rural community.

Chapter 8 of the NPPF deals with 'Promoting healthy and safe communities' and states that planning policies should make provision for shared spaces and community facilities and guard against loss of valued facilities and services. It also supports improvement of existing community services and facilities. There are identified opportunities for this in the neighbourhood area, for example with the sports club facilities.

#### **Core Strategy, Adopted July 2011**

The Rutland Local Development Framework Core Strategy 2011 contains policies on residential development, housing mix, affordable housing and other related matters. These are now somewhat out-of-date due to the age of the plan and in particular changes to national policy and guidance and the impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Rutland County Council are in the process of updating their Local Plan. In this new draft the spatial strategy for housing and economic growth for the next 15 years will be set. The timetable indicates the Regulation-18 version of the emerging Local Plan will be prepared by the Summer 2023.

Rutland County Council have indicated a level of growth for the neighbourhood area, with an agreed methodology at Cabinet in November 2021. This indicated as Whissendine is identified as one of 10 Larger Villages 466 homes over the period 2021 to 2041. The report acknowledged this equated to a rounded average of 47 dwellings per village. Of which this figure will be exceeded in 2022 with recent planning consents of 66 new homes off Stapleford Road and a further 18 new homes pending.

Therefore, there is no need to identify sites for residential development as the planned level of growth has already been exceeded.

Considering the constraints of the rural character, size of settlement and range of community facilities it is likely to be small scale infill or incremental growth over the plan period.

Therefore, the neighbourhood plan responds positively, informing the growth strategy by identifying sustainable locations as set out in policy WH1 Housing for future residential development in the neighbourhood area. The aim is to ensure homes are built to provide a range of dwellings which are desirable, affordable, and future proof. This includes provision of 'Green' homes.

The Neighbourhood Plan does not seek to modify Local Plan requirements for mix and affordable housing, but to shape how housing development, including affordable provision, is provided.

Future development needs to have cohesion to ensure there is a sense of place throughout the village, with the village centre at the heart of our community. Any incremental growth must support the sustainability of the community, whilst reflecting the rural settlement pattern.

There are 6 tiers to the settlement hierarchy in the Core Strategy. Whissendine is in tier 4 'smaller service centre' which are identified as smaller villages with a more limited range of facilities than the local service centres. There has been no increase in provision of services since the adoption of the Core Strategy, therefore, with the planned level of growth, additional or improved facilities may be necessary to continue to support the community.

The Core Strategy acknowledges that many of the traditional rural industries have declined, and the range of local employment opportunities is limited. The neighbourhood area is special in the fact that it still has operational farms, equestrian businesses and a working windmill. These all reflect the rural character of the area. The Core Strategy support these and local community services and facilities through broad policy themes. The neighbourhood plan policies identify opportunities or locations where these or new services could be delivered to support the diversity of the neighbourhood area. These include within the Planned Limits of Development for the provision of a variety of community facilities including healthcare.

#### **Site Allocations and Policies Development Plan Document, Adopted October 2014**

Whilst the Core Strategy establishes the settlement hierarchy, identifying Whissendine as a tier 4 settlement 'smaller service centre' the Site Allocations and Policies DPD includes overarching policies to guide the scale and location of new development across the County. This includes development within the Planned Limits of Development and development in the open countryside.

#### **Sport and Recreation Facility Strategy and Open Space Informal Recreation Assessment, Rutland County Council, November 2015**

Part of the emerging local plan evidence base refers to the sports and recreation facility which identified within Whissendine Parish the need for an outdoor gym and to improve the existing club house. The need for improvement to the existing sports facility remains. With the increase in growth through recent planning consents a larger facility may now also be required above the identified original improvements.

## **Whissendine Housing Needs Assessment, AECOM February 2022**

The independent Housing Needs Assessment identified the type and mix of homes that is required over the plan period. This identified that:

*“Whissendine has a high proportion of home ownership (78.7%), with limited levels of social (11.6%) and private renting (8.8%) compared to Rutland and England as a whole. This is not unusual for a rural parish but has implications for the ability of local households and those moving to the area in terms of the affordability and accessibility of housing in Whissendine.”*

It also noted that:

*“Where new housing development in Whissendine qualifies to provide Affordable Housing, AECOM suggest a mix of 60% affordable rented and 40% affordable home ownership. This reflects the priority likely to be given to affordable rented homes to meet acute needs, but also scope to provide First Homes as required by Government policy and some flexibility to provide other forms of affordable home ownership such as shared ownership and rent to buy.”*

With regard to the mix of housing it stated that:

*“AECOM’s modelling of future dwelling requirements suggests prioritisation of smaller and mid-sized dwellings to meet demographic needs and rebalance the stock. This could also provide a helpful contribution to affordability and greater choice for both younger and older households.”*

These conclusions have informed the residential development policy of the neighbourhood plan, to support the delivery of these elements, augmenting the policies in the adopted Core Strategy. It should be noted since the HNA was produced in February 2022 planning permission for an additional 66 new homes has been granted within Whissendine.

## **Community Engagement**

Through our community engagement events, feedback and evidence showed that:

- Over 63% of the Parish have lived here for 11 years or more.
- 73% of residents state that green spaces are important to them.
- Whissendine needs more smaller 1-, 2- & 3-bedroom houses.
- We need affordable homes to allow young people to stay in the village.
- Traffic congestion around the school at pick up and drop off times; and
- Access to low rent properties or starter homes.

## WH1: Housing

1. Residential development will be supported in the following locations:
  - a. Within the Planned Limits of Development (see Plan);
  - b. Redevelopment of existing housing, providing it does not involve the demolition of heritage assets.
  - c. Conversion of existing buildings, including heritage assets.
2. New dwellings should be flexible to changing needs, including home working.
3. The mix of types and sizes of accommodation should meet local need, including predominantly smaller dwellings (1-3 bedrooms).
4. Development of exception sites should comprise smaller dwellings (1-3 bedrooms)
5. Affordable housing should include:
  - a. affordable or social rent (60%);
  - b. affordable ownership and/or First Homes (40%).
6. All new dwellings should have screened storage space for bins and recycling.
7. All new dwellings should have secure and screened storage space for cycles and personal vehicles, with electric charging points.
8. All residential development should have high-speed broadband infrastructure within the site and to every dwelling, with links to the existing network.

### Interpretation

Design, transport and other requirements for housing are contained in later policies.

Clause 1 would allow for development within the PLD, including infill, or redevelopment or conversion of existing buildings within and outside of the PLD.

Heritage assets would include listed buildings or non-designated heritage assets identified in the historic environment record.

The proportions for affordable housing are based on the recommendations in the AECOM Housing Needs Assessment 2022.

Local plan Policy SP9 addresses the need for affordable housing to be an integral part of the wider scheme and be tenure blind.

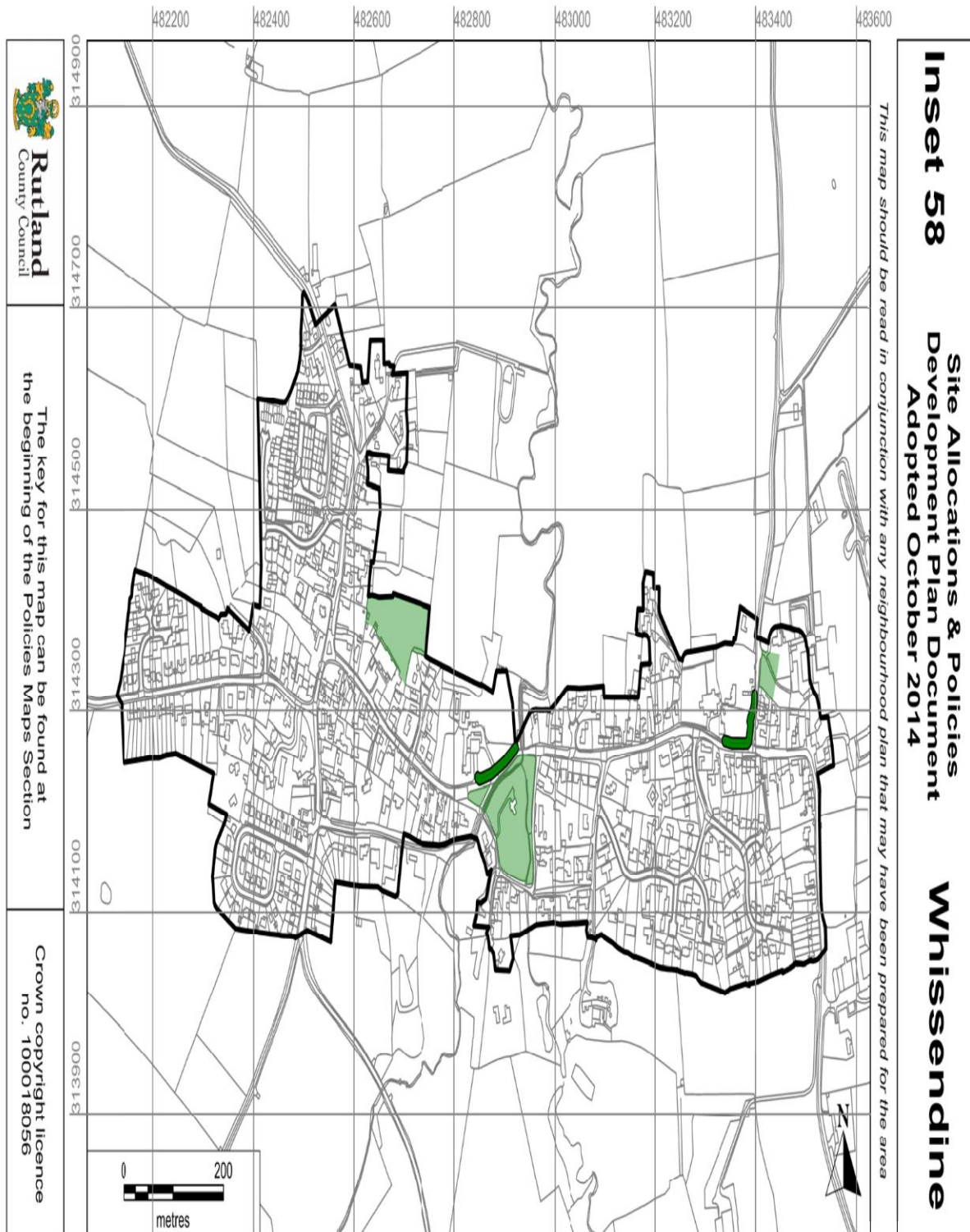
Planning Practice Guidance includes definition of First Homes.

Developers will be expected to base housing mix on the latest evidence of local need.

Compliance with 'Technical housing standards – nationally described space standard 2015' is encouraged.

Housing exception sites outside of the PLD would be dealt with under Local Plan policies.

Figure 7: Planned Limits of Development, Whissendine



## WH2: Community Facilities

- 1. New community facilities, including healthcare facilities, will be supported within the planned limits of development, subject to there being no significant adverse impact on the local environment or amenities of residential properties.**
- 2. Sports and leisure facilities involving pitches or other use of open land will be supported outside of the planned limits of development, subject to meeting the requirements of Policy WH5.**
- 3. Proposals involving the loss of services and facilities, such as the school, village hall, shops, post office, public house and place of worship and sports facilities will only be supported where the applicant demonstrates that:**
  - a. an alternative facility to meet local needs is available that is both equally accessible and of equal benefit to the community; or**
  - b. all options for continued use have been fully explored and none remain which would be financially viable.**

### Interpretation

The policy augments, but does not replace, Policy CS7 of the Rutland Local Plan Core Strategy 2011.

Design, transport and other requirements for community facilities are contained in later policies.

Impacts on residential amenity could include visual, noise, disturbance, vibration or other impacts. Impacts on the local environment includes consideration of traffic impacts on rural lanes.

Existing community facilities that should be retained include the shop, White Lion pub, the Village Hall and the Whissendine Sports Club.

To demonstrate that a community facility is no longer viable, it would be expected to have been offered for sale at a reasonable market rate for a period of at least one year, as a going concern.



## **WH3: Employment**

- 1. Development to provide new employment space (Use Class E) will be supported in the following locations, subject to there being no significant adverse impact on the local environment or amenities of residential properties:**
  - a. Within the Planned Limits of Development (see Plan);**
  - b. Improvement or redevelopment of existing employment sites, providing it does not involve the demolition of a heritage asset.**
  - c. Conversion of existing buildings, including agricultural buildings and heritage assets.**
  
- 2. Employment development should include high speed broadband infrastructure within the site, with links to the existing network.**

### **Interpretation**

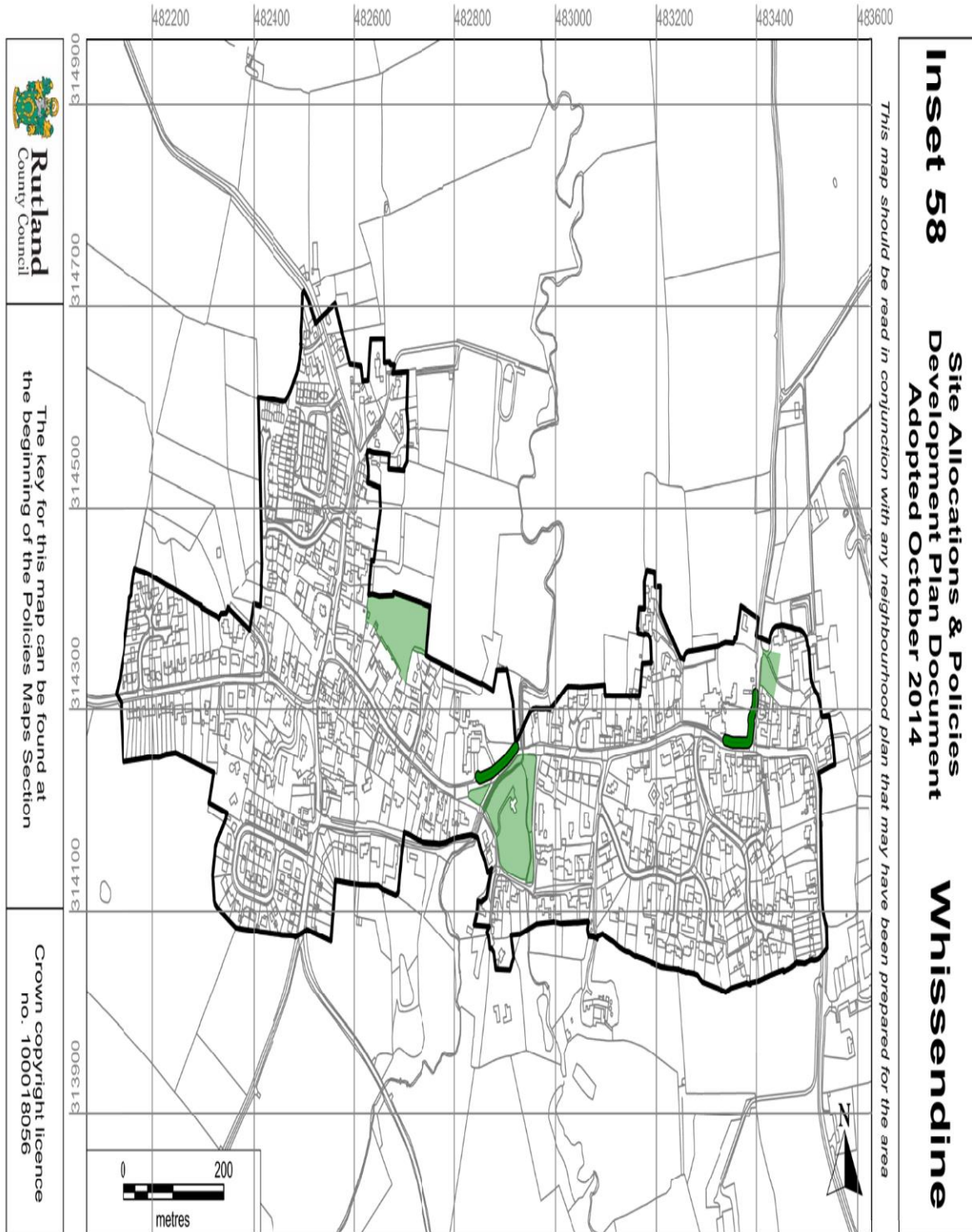
The policy augments, but does not replace, Policy CS16 of the Rutland Local Plan Core Strategy 2011.

Design, transport and other requirements for employment development are contained in later policies.

Impacts on residential amenity could include visual, noise, disturbance, vibration or other impacts. Impacts on the local environment includes consideration of traffic impacts on rural lanes.

Clause 1 would allow for development within the PLD, or development of existing sites or conversion of existing buildings within and outside of the PLD.

Figure 8: Planned Limits of Development, Whissendine



## 3.3 Design and Environment

### Purpose

To ensure that development is well designed and to protect or enhance Whissendine's historic and rural environments.

### Planning Rationale

#### National Planning Policy Framework, 2021

Chapter 12 of the NPPF deals with 'Achieving well-designed places. Design considerations include function, adding to the quality of the area, visual attractiveness, effective landscaping, being sympathetic to local character and history, not discouraging innovation and change, maintain strong and distinctive sense of place, optimize site potential, and making safe, inclusive and accessible places.

This is augmented by the National Design Guide (2021) establishes that well-designed places have ten characteristics. These are context, nature, identity, use, resources, movement, built form, public space, homes and buildings and lifespan.

The NPPF makes clear in chapter 14 'meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change', paragraph 152 that policies should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate. It also puts great emphasis of taking full account of flood risk. This is particularly key to the neighbourhood area, which suffers from frequent flooding at the heart of the village.

Chapter 15 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment makes clear that planning policies should protect and enhance valued landscapes, intrinsic character and beauty of the landscape, habitats, and provide net gains in biodiversity. This includes consideration of protection of valued landscapes, intrinsic character, biodiversity net-gain, pollution, mitigation.

Chapter 16 of the NPPF deals with 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'. This includes consideration of sustaining or enhancing heritage assets, wider social, economic and cultural benefits, contribution of new development, and character of place.

#### Core Strategy, Adopted July 2011

The Core Strategy, 2011 contains various policies relating to design and the historic environment. And natural environment. These are now somewhat out-of-date due to the age of the plan, changes to national policy and guidance, the introduction of the National Model Design Code 2021, and the increasing priority given to climate change.

The neighbourhood plan sets more specific design requirements and takes account of more recent guidance.

Chapter 5 'Sustaining our Environment' makes clear that new homes should be built to Lifetime Homes standards, to ensure new homes are capable of adapting to meet peoples changing needs. Together with the policies on good design and energy efficiency, these support the deliverer of climate resilient communities in well-designed places.

## **Site Allocations and Policies Development Plan Document, Adopted October 2014**

Chapter 8 of the Site Allocations and Policies DPD deals with design, heritage and natural environment. This also includes policy on the landscape character of the countryside, which the Neighbourhood Plan policy identifies more specific characteristics and features in the Neighbourhood Area. It also includes policy that sets out local criteria for any proposed development that affects heritage assets in Rutland. The Neighbourhood Plan sets more specific requirements relating to the Whissendine Windmill to protect the wind corridor to ensure that new development does not compromise a landmark working heritage asset in the Neighbourhood Area.

## **Design Guidelines for Rutland, November 2021**

The design SPD supplements Core Strategy policy DE1. It aims to inform high quality design at any scale of development. It establishes design steps and considerations, with detailed checklist elements for applicants to consider at a variety of scale development from household extension through to major applications.

The SPD also addresses climate change and seeks to inform climate resilient communities through good design and innovative architecture.

The SPD also puts great emphasis on early engagement with town and parish councils, asking applicants to demonstrate how these engagements have influenced the design. It makes clear that the first part of this process would be the neighbourhood plan policies.

The special landscape character areas are also clearly shown. The neighbourhood area includes existing landscape character of 'High Rutland and 'Vale of Catmose'. The mapping extract can be found on the following page.

## **Rutland Landscape Character Assessment, May 2003**

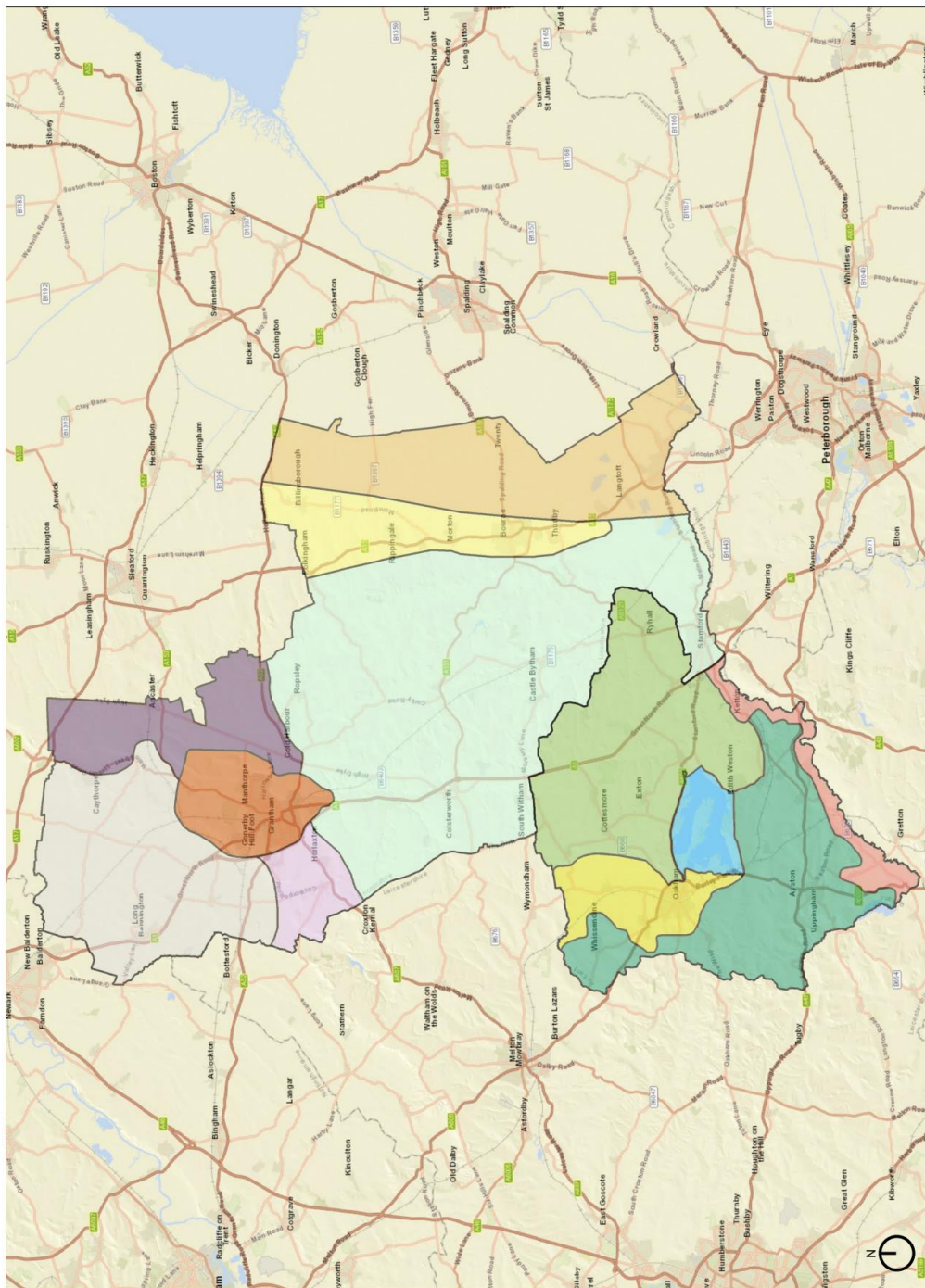
The landscape character assessment is referenced in the Rutland design code. The neighbourhood area includes 2 of the character areas. The first is High Rutland, ridges and valleys includes the following key characteristics:

- Mixed or arable farming.
- Historic features including ridge and furrow and narrow lanes.
- Woodland, mature hedges; and
- Ridges and valleys tend to run generally south-north, with shallower valleys.

The Vale of Catmose is described as:

- Open valley basin.
- Skylines are frequently wooded.
- Arable farming.
- Pastoral landscape; and
- Series of small streams.

Figure 9: Rutland Landscape Character Areas



- South Kesteven Existing Landscape Character**
- Fen Margin
  - Grantham Scarps and Valleys
  - Harlaxton Denton Bowl
  - Kesteven Uplands
  - Southern Lincolnshire Edge
  - The Fens
  - Trent and Belvoir Vale
- Rutland Existing Landscape Character**
- High Rutland
  - Rutland Plateau
  - Rutland Water basin
  - Vale of Calmose
  - Welland Valley

(pg 14, Design Guidelines for Rutland, November 2021)

## Whissendine Village Design Statement, 2004

The Village Design Statement, 2004, identifies the varied landscape features of the parish. These include the open pastures around the Whissendine Brook, meadows and some of the best surviving examples in Rutland of the ancient 'ridge and furrow' agricultural system. It makes clear that the key landscape features to be retained include:

- Surviving examples of the 'ridge and furrow' system.
- Meadows; and
- Open pastures.

The statement also identifies the key characteristics of the area that should be retained such as boundary treatments, wide grass verges and mature trees and hedgerows.

Figure 10: Example of Ridge and Furrow landscape feature in Whissendine



*(photo credit, Mr. R.Drabble)*

## Whissendine Design Codes, AECOM,

The design codes identify the special character areas of the parish. The document is sub divided into 5 design codes for the settlement. These include:

- In keeping with local character.
- Access and movement.
- Landscape, nature and open space.
- Built form; and
- Sustainability.

It acknowledges that the parish has a rich heritage in terms of structures, buildings, and landscape features. It makes clear that the strong rural landscape should not be undermined by new

development. It provides design guidelines on how new development should treat the 'edge' of settlement stating that:

- *Development adjoining public open spaces and important gaps should either face onto them to improve natural surveillance or have a soft landscaped edge.*
- *New development should conserve existing native trees and shrubs along the lanes as well as incorporating any green asset within design; and*
- *Abrupt edges to development with little vegetation or landscape on the edge of the development should be avoided.*

It also identifies the prevalent boundary treatments of low stone or brick walls or established hedgerows.

The design code includes a summary of the predominant building materials, which include grey slate, clay pantiles, thatched roofs, red brick, local sandstone or painted render.

## **Overview of Natural Environment**

Whissendine is unique in Rutland due to its evolution from a medieval three manor agricultural village. There was limited development prior to the 1970's so that developments infilled on pasture lands serving the five working farms that persisted. This has allowed a large number of ancient and mature trees to be retained throughout the village, in addition to the copses and woodlands on the fringes.

## **Heritage Assets**

Whissendine has a wide range of heritage assets. The oldest building in the village is St Andrew's Church which was built in the 13th century, now a grade I listed building. Another significant, locally important building is the Whissendine Windmill. Built in 1809, the windmill returned to milling in September 2006 and continues to produce flour today. It is a Grade II\* listed building and is said to be the tallest stone windmill in the country.

These are 2 of the 18 listed buildings throughout the village. While there is no conservation area in Whissendine, there are areas where the historic character has embedded itself into the streetscape. One such example of this is along Oakham Road and the top of Main Street. Buildings here are tightly packed Georgian style houses and retrofitted farm buildings.

**Whissendine Working Windmill** – The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings – Mills section dated 11 July 2022

One of the most significant heritage assets in the neighbourhood area, the working windmill is reliant on uninterrupted breeze, with lamina flow where practicable; this makes it vulnerable to turbulence caused by tall structures nearby and dense stands of tall trees and woodland cover. Through the policy of the neighbourhood plan, we seek to protect the heritage asset as a working windmill and its setting within the area.

The following image shows the extent of the uninterrupted wind corridor for working windmill.

*Figure 11: Image of the Wind Corridor from the Working Whissendine Windmill*



## **Flood Risk and Management**

The geology of the neighbourhood area is heavy clay soil over impervious Lincolnshire Limestone. There are multiple springs and underground streams as well as the Whissendine Brook which runs through the parish.

The Steering group have collated data on more recent flood events in Whissendine from 2019. The issues of flood predominantly occur at the centre: The Nook, The Village Green, Cow Lane and Main Street, making these routes impassable with flood waters. Floods have been serious but infrequent in the past but are increasing in regularity with 14 flood events between 29 September 2019 and 27 December 2020; and 3 more before end of February 2021.

It is of great concern to the steering group that the £7,000,000 flood defence scheme, protecting Melton Mowbray north-northwest of the village, considerably delays the dispersal of the waters from the Whissendine flood plain, immediately north of the village, into the river systems of the River Eye, the River Wreake and onwards to the river Soar. This intensifies and prolongs the length of time that the central areas of the village are flooded and impassable.

In addition, the roads around Stapleford and Holywell farm remain underwater, making long detours necessary for local traffic and farm vehicles.

The Environment Agency flood risk map shows the extent of flooding in this central location of the village, severing the settlement during periods of flood. The following figure taken from the Design Codes shows the extent of flood risk from the main Whissendine Brook in the centre of the village. The schematic does not show the other streams (that skirt the village to the east and west of the developed area) that feed into the brook, at Main Street or just north of it nor the streams that only arise at times of rainfall.



## Community Engagement

Through our community engagement events, feedback and evidence showed that Whissendine residents liked:

- The rurality of the Parish.
- Good neighbours.
- Access to Good school.
- Surrounded by good footpaths and bridleways.
- Good Pub.
- The working Windmill; and
- Friendly and inclusive Church community.

The community responded with the dislikes including:

- 100% of the community survey state the Brook flooding is a problem and splits the village in half.
- Poor public transport links, that are reducing further on 30<sup>th</sup> August 2022.
- No reasonably priced rental properties; and
- Poor state of the Sports Club.

Figure 12: Whissendine Design Codes, Flood Risk Map

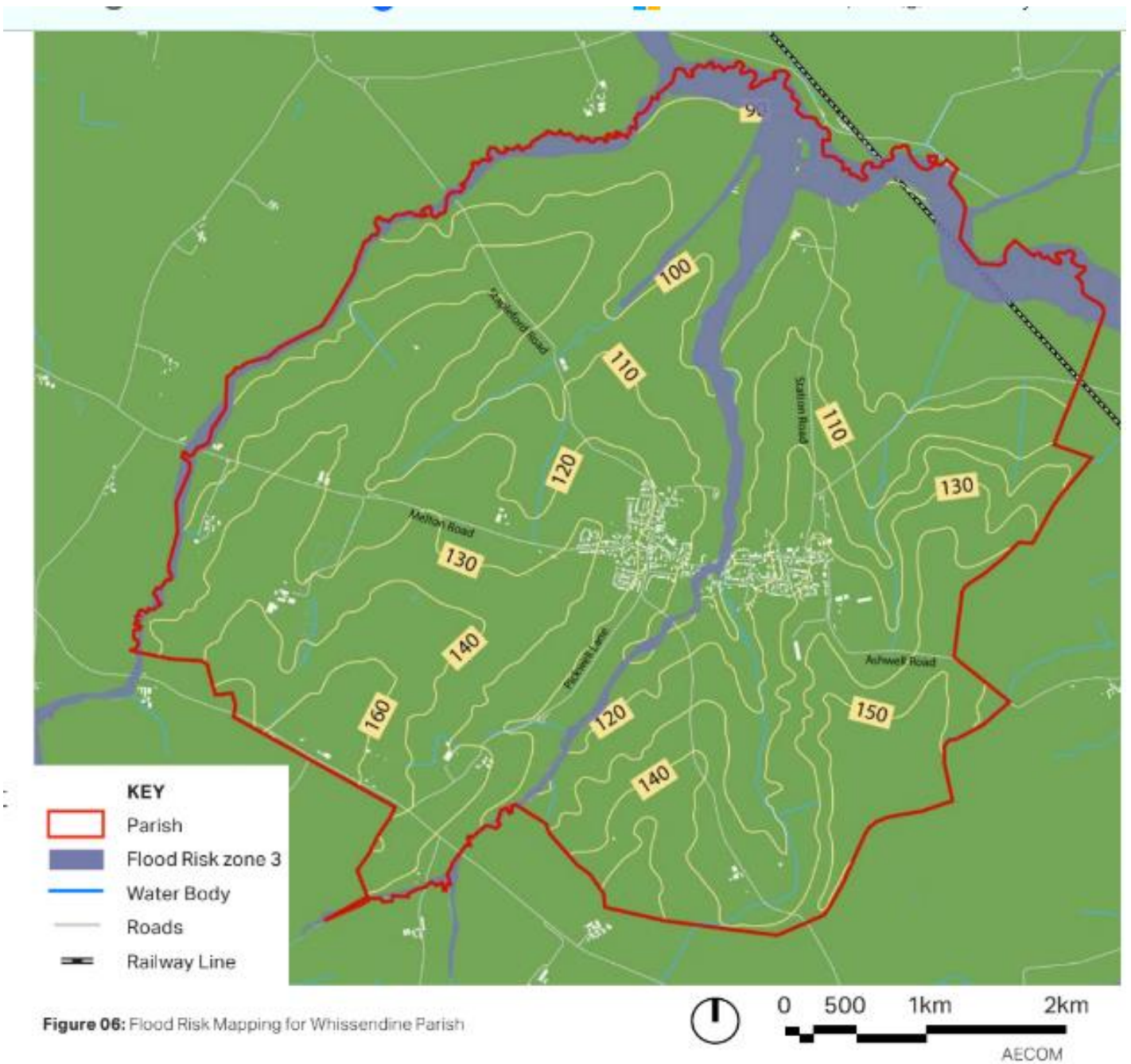


Figure 06: Flood Risk Mapping for Whissendine Parish

(source, pg16, AECOM Whissendine Design Codes March 2022)

## WH4: Design

1. **Development should include positive design and landscape features to reduce carbon use and achieve biodiversity net gain.**
2. **Development must complement its immediate context and locality in terms of scale, height, massing, set-back from the road and any pattern of front and rear gardens.**
3. **Development must complement the local character of the village, including the following characteristics:**
  - a. **The predominant 2-storey height and domestic scale of buildings.**
  - b. **Use of low walls, hedges and trees for boundary treatments.**
  - c. **The varied local palette of materials, including brick, stone, thatch, plain tiles, and timber.**
4. **Development on the edge of the countryside should include hedges, trees and other planting to create a soft transition between the built village and surrounding rural landscapes.**
5. **The design and layout of development should support ease of movement within the site and linkages to surrounding paths, creating a safe and convenient environment for cyclists, horse riders and pedestrians, including people with different levels of mobility and wheelchair users.**
6. **Well-designed, creative, green design solutions will be supported, including use of local, recycled or other materials and construction to reduce carbon impacts.**

### Interpretation

Design should be based on analysis of the character of the area, including landscape and townscape characteristics. The policy is not intended to promote or require stylistic imitation or to suppress creativity, but to ensure that development is based on an understanding of the locally distinctive character of the area.

Positive green design features to help reduce carbon use and create biodiversity net gain could include:

- 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 over-heating.
- use of local, low-embodied energy, recycled and recyclable materials.
- living (green or brown) walls or roofs as part of the design.
- orientation to take account of climate factors.
- rainwater capture, storage and reuse (grey water).
- inclusion of space for natural drying clothes.
- flexible spaces and layouts to accommodate changing demands.
- sustainable drainage systems (SDS) incorporated into the landscape design, with emphasis on capture and re-use.
- tree planting and use of traditional hedges for boundary treatments, to create a greener environment.
- use of locally occurring species in planting.
- local green energy schemes such as ground heat pumps, photovoltaics, biomass and other technologies.
- reusing and retrofitting existing buildings to maintain the embodied energy used in their construction, also avoiding landfill.

Even very minor development can include design features to reduce carbon use, for example in the specification of materials from sustainable sources.

Design and Access statements, where required, provide an opportunity to demonstrate how the requirements of this and other policies have been met.

The 'National Model Design Code' and 'Building for a Healthy Life' standard may be useful in securing compliance with the policy. Similarly, reference may be made to the 'Whissendine Design Code 2022' and the 'Design Guidelines for Rutland' SPD 2021.

Compliance with the policy will be easier to achieve if care is taken over the selection of skilled and experienced design professionals.

## WH5: Landscape and Heritage

- 1. Development must have no overall adverse impact on, and should take opportunities to enhance, Whissendine's rural and historic landscapes and habitats, including ridge and furrow landscapes and grasslands, and should achieve overall biodiversity net gain.**
- 2. Development should preserve or enhance Whissendine's green and natural environment by:**
  - a. Retaining existing trees and hedges and incorporating them into the layout of new development.**
  - b. Where the loss of trees and hedges is unavoidable, providing replacement trees and hedges to provide a similar level of amenity.**
  - c. Taking opportunities to provide new trees, hedges, planting and green infrastructure as part of development.**
  - d. Retaining ponds, dew ponds and watercourses.**
- 3. Development should maintain or enhance views to local heritage landmarks, including Whissendine Windmill and St Andrew's Church.**

### Interpretation

New and replacement trees should be local native species or other species with high environmental value.

To reduce impacts on habitats, the following hierarchy should be used:

- Avoid habitat damage.
- Minimise habitat damage.
- Restore damaged or lost habitat.
- Compensate for habitat loss or damage (as a last resort).

Incorporating existing landscape features, landform and green infrastructure into redevelopment is an important part of avoiding habitat damage.

Development could maintain or enhance views to local heritage landmarks by avoiding blocking existing views with buildings or possibly by framing views.

Figure 13a; Lidar image showing ridge and furrow around Whissendine

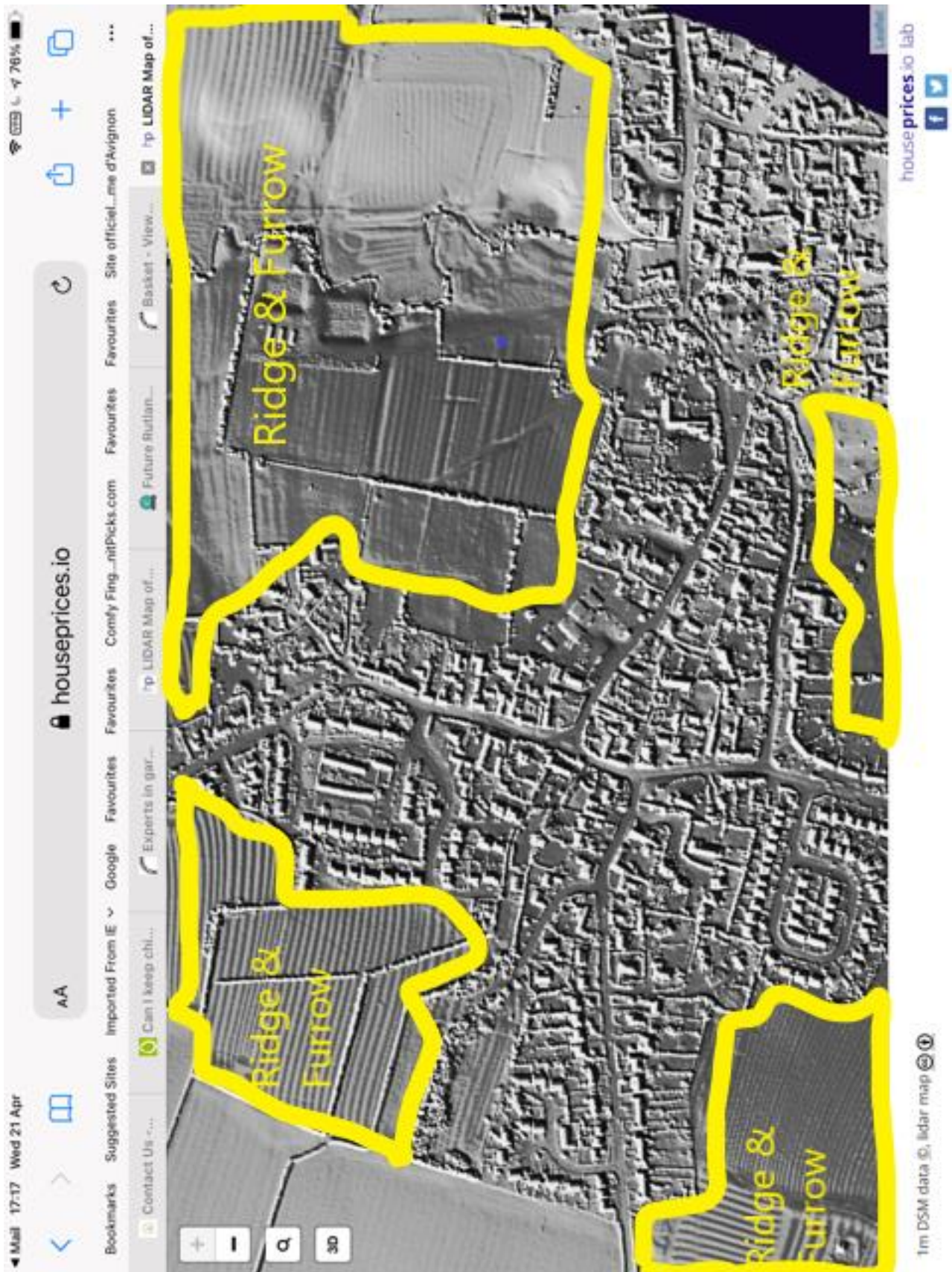
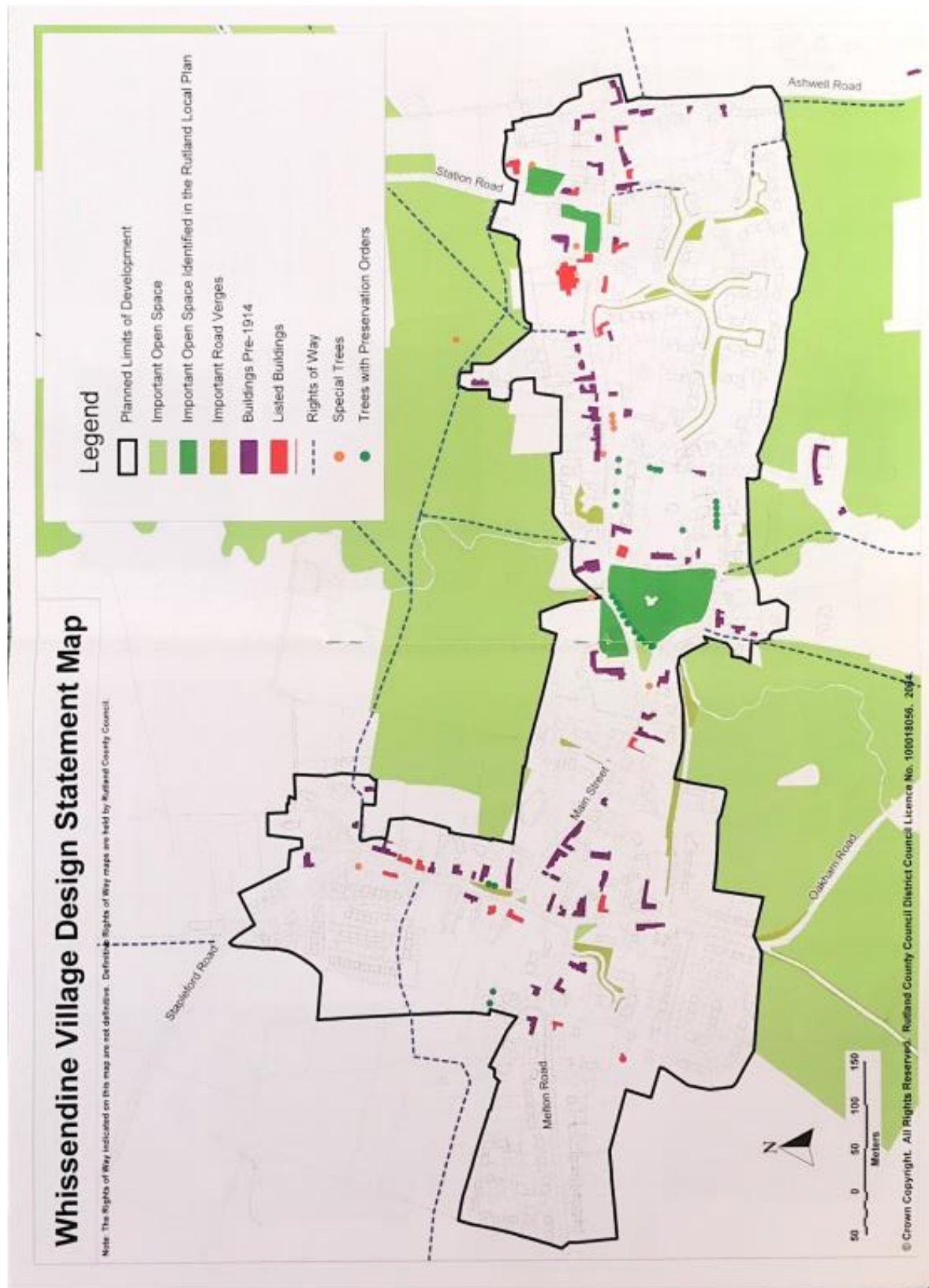


Figure 13b: Landscape Plan of Whissendine



## **WH6: Whissendine Windmill**

- 1. Development should preserve or enhance the special architectural or historic interest and character of Whissendine Windmill, as a working heritage asset, and its open landscape setting.**
- 2. Development must have no adverse impact on the operation of Whissendine Windmill, having regard to the wind corridors around the structure.**

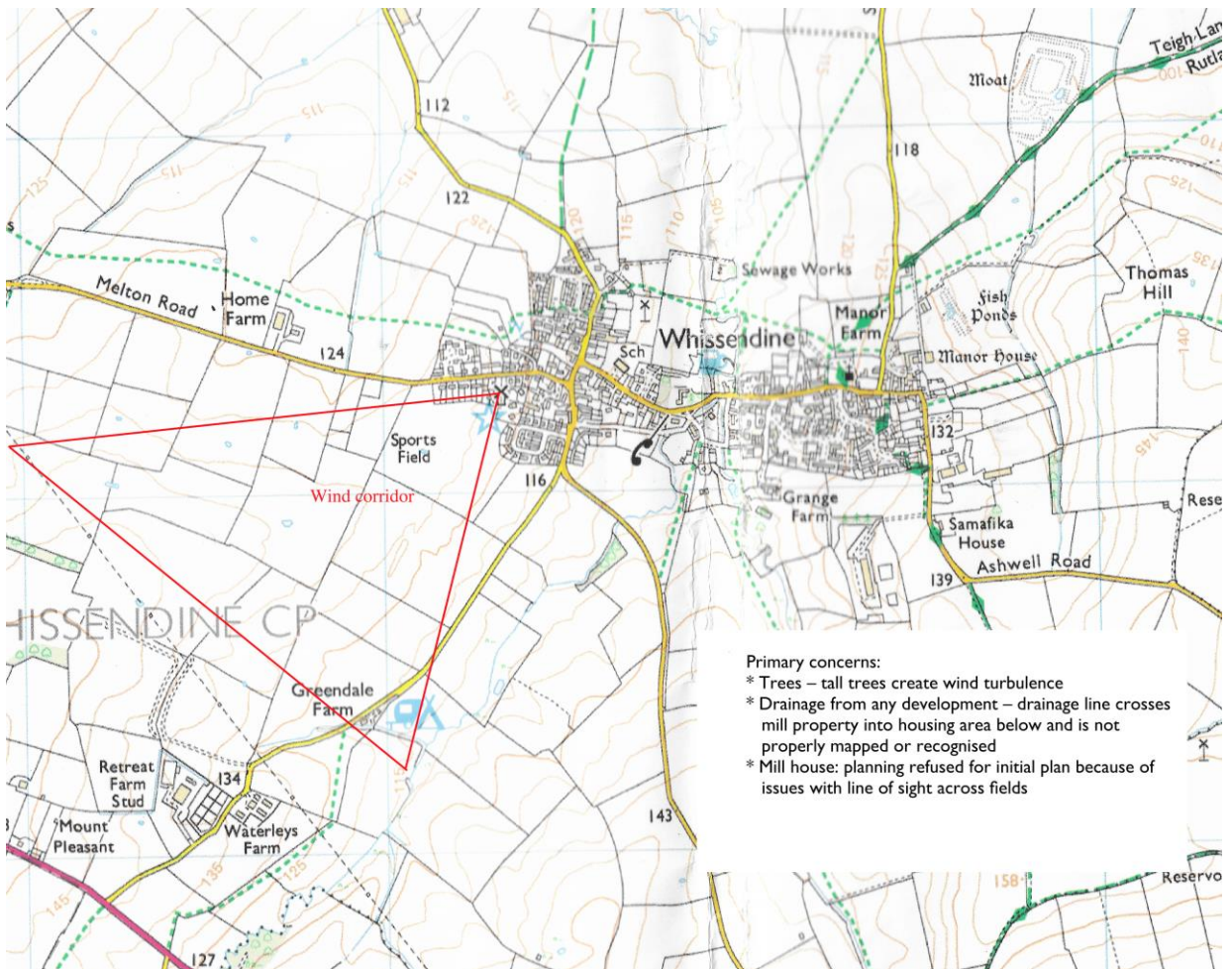
### **Interpretation**

The policy requires heritage and operational impacts of development to be considered, so as to avoid harmful development.

The following Plan shows the predominant wind corridors, to help I the application of the policy.



Figure 14: Wind Corridor Map for Whissendine Windmill



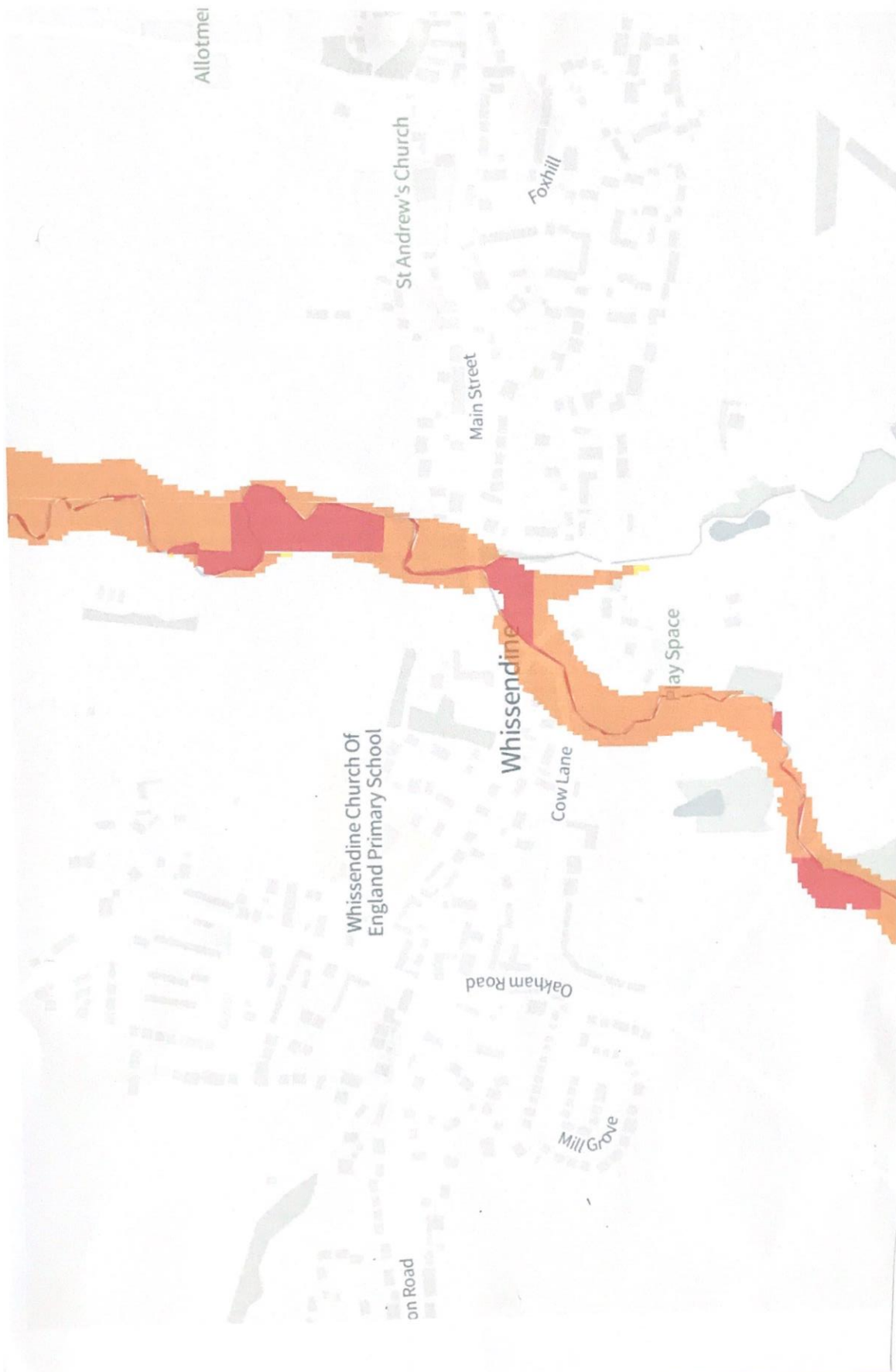
## **WH7: Surface Water**

- 1. Development must cause no detrimental impact on surrounding land or properties from surface water run-off, taking account of topography and parts of the village with recognised existing flooding problems (see Plan \*\*).**
- 2. Ground surface areas within development should be water permeable, to allow surface water to drain into the ground.**

### **Interpretation**

The policy augments, but does not replace, Policy CS19 of the Rutland Local Plan Core Strategy 2011.

Figure 15: Flood risk areas within Whissendine Parish



## 3.4 Infrastructure

### Purpose

To promote more sustainable travel and walking.

### Planning Rationale

#### National Planning Policy Framework, 2021

Chapter 9 of the NPPF deals with promoting sustainable travel. Whilst this is challenging in a rural environment without good public transport links, the Neighbourhood Plan promotes active travel through walking and cycling.

The NPPF defines sustainable transport modes as:

*“Any efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, ultra-low and zero emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport.”*

This is important for rural communities to encourage ultra-low and zero emission vehicles, where the reliance is heavily on private vehicle journeys due to a lack of public transport alternatives.

#### Core Strategy, Adopted July 2011

The Rutland Local Development Framework Core Strategy 2011 contains policies on sustainable transport and accessibility. There are also provisions for parking standards. Policies on design seek to inform any parking provision either on plot or within any new development.

#### Site Allocations and Policies Development Plan Document, Adopted October 2014

Whilst the Core Strategy sets out the overall approach to sustainable transport and accessibility the Site Allocations and Policies DPD includes more specific requirements relating to access and parking. This includes taking opportunity to enhance access to the countryside through Public Rights of Way (PRoW) and the retention or provision of links into the wider network.

#### Decarbonising Transport Plan, 2021

The Government’s [Decarbonising Transport Plan \(2021\)](#) sets out a vision for future transport which aims to address the climate agenda, improve health and wellbeing, create better places to live whilst providing ways of travelling which are affordable and reliable. The Neighbourhood Plan positively addresses this through policy, which addresses sustainable transport, including walking and cycling and electric charging points for vehicles.

# Benefits of cycling and walking<sup>30</sup>

## Health

Physical inactivity costs the NHS up to **£1 billion** per annum, with further indirect costs calculated at

**£8.2bn** 

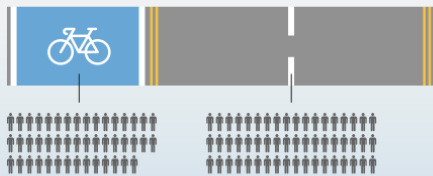
## Wellbeing

**20 minutes** of exercise per day **cuts risk** of developing depression **by 31%** and increases productivity of workers



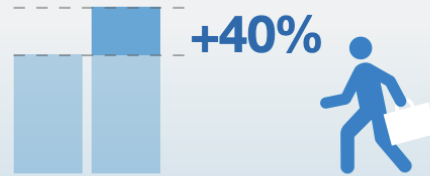
## Congestion

The new east-west and north-south cycle routes in London are moving **46% of the people** in only **30% of the road space**



## Local businesses

Up to **40% increase** in shopping footfall by well-planned improvements in the walking environment



## Environmental and air quality

By 2050, future active travel spending is expected to deliver

**£20–100m** savings from air quality improvements alone and provide opportunities to improve green space and biodiversity.

## Climate change

**Mode shift** to active transport is one of the **most cost-effective ways of reducing transport emissions**



## Economy

Bike manufacture, distribution, retail and sales **contributes £0.8 billion** per year to the economy and **supports around 22,000 jobs**.



(Image: Decarbonising Transport Plan 2021)

## **Whissendine Village Design Statement, 2004**

The Village Design Statement includes an extract from the definitive PRow map that shows the footpaths and bridleways across the parish. As part of the recommendations of the document it encourages that:

- Footpaths, stiles and bridges should be planned for ease of future maintenance and accessible to people with a range of mobility;
- Access points for dogs are incorporated where stiles are located; and
- New development takes account of creating access to the open countryside and existing PRow network.

It also identifies in terms of provision of parking that it should not dominate the street and garages should be designed into new development, in keeping with the surroundings.

## **Whissendine Design Codes, AECOM,**

The design codes sets criteria for new development. One of these priorities is around the promotion of active travel (walking and cycling). It also sets criteria for 'people friendly streets', focused on the design and layout of new developments.

It also sets guidelines for on plot parking in residential development and guidelines for on-street car parking. The following extracts illustrate the key points raised.

## **WH8: Infrastructure**

- 1. Development likely to generate additional journeys should include secure and screened storage space for cycles and personal vehicles, including charging points.**
- 2. Development must have no significant adverse impact on footpaths and bridleways, including on their safety, accessibility, and amenity.**
- 3. Development should take opportunities to enhance the safety, accessibility, and amenity of footpaths and bridleways and to provide new linkages to them.**
- 4. Development providing new parking spaces, including employment and residential development, must include vehicle charging points.**
- 5. Housing should include on plot parking proportionate to the size of dwelling, to minimise the need for on street parking.**
- 6. Parking and highway alterations should be carefully designed and screened, so that there is no adverse impact on the character of Whissendine's rural lanes.**

### **Interpretation**

Active travel includes walking and cycling.

The policy includes a general requirement for storage for cycles and personal vehicles. Policy WH1 makes clear that this includes facilities for all new dwellings.

The following Figures 16 and 17 are guidelines on parking provision and design, to support the application of the policy.

## Figure 16: Guidelines for on Plot Parking

### Code.9 Parking and servicing

The demand for private cars within the Village still remains high, at the time of writing, and therefore car parking has to be carefully integrated into the design.

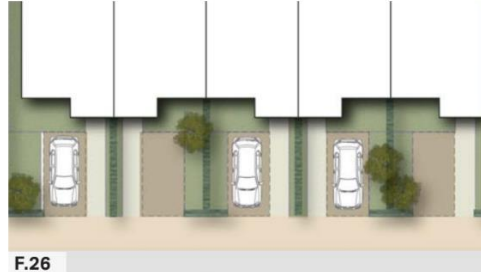
The car parking typologies found in the Parish are mainly on-plot parking; however, there are also cases of on-plot garage parking and on-street parking.

Therefore, the design guidelines on the next pages will focus on the above mentioned typologies.

### Guidelines for on-plot or on front car parking

- Parking should be well integrated into design so as not to dominate the public realm;
- High-quality and well-designed soft landscaping, hedges, hedgerows, and trees, should be used to increase the visual attractiveness of the parking and enhance the rural character of the Parish; and
- Hard standing and driveways must be constructed from porous materials,

to minimise surface water run-off and therefore, help mitigate potential flooding.



F.26

Figure 26: Illustrative diagram showing an indicative layout of on-plot front parking.



F.27

Figure 27: Illustrative diagram showing an indicative layout of on-plot side parking.

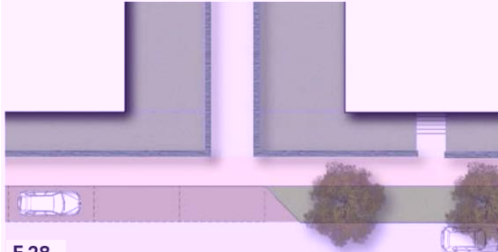
(source, pg42, AECOM Whissendine Design Codes March 2022)



## Figure 17: Guidelines for On-Street Parking

### Guidelines for on-street car parking

- The streetscape should not be dominated by continuous on-street parking spaces. Where possible, tree planting and grass areas can be incorporated between parking bays to improve aesthetics;
- On-street parking can be parallel, perpendicular, or echelon in relation with the traffic speed and the traffic volume;
- On-street parking must be designed to avoid impeding the flow of pedestrians, cyclists and other vehicles; and
- On-street parking should be wired to allow each bay to be able to charge electric vehicles.



F.28

Figure 28: Illustrative diagram showing an indicative layout of on-street inset parking.



F.29

Figure 29: Example of on-street parking with parking bays and street trees to mitigate the impact of the cars on the streetscape, Poundbury.

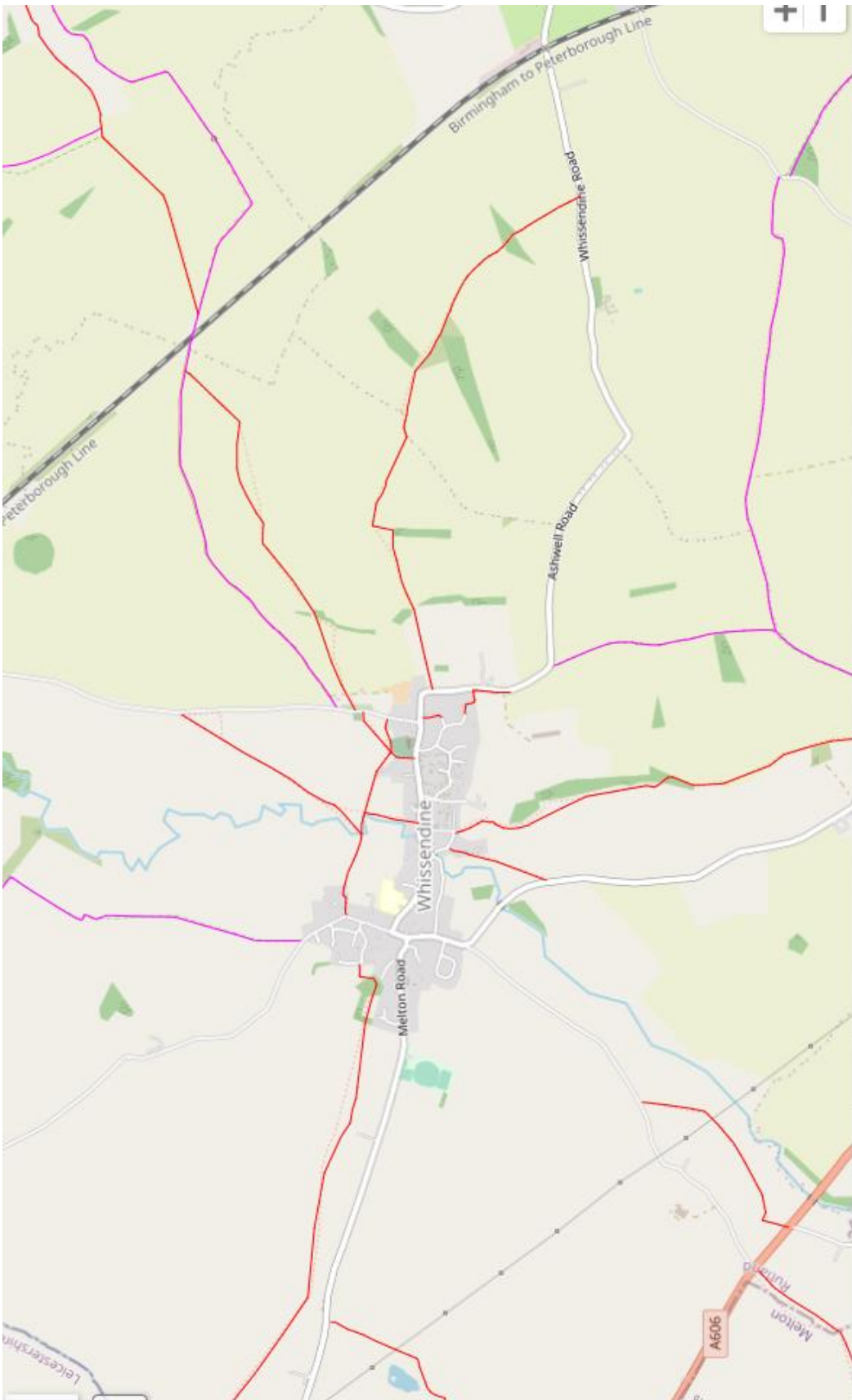


F.30

Figure 30: Example of on-plot garage parking, Whissendine.

(source, pg43, AECOM Whissendine Design Codes March 2022)

Figure 18: Plan of Footpaths and Bridleways across Whissendine



# Contacts



## 4.0 Acknowledgements and Contacts

Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared by the Parish Council, together with the support of the volunteers on the Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

The Neighbourhood Plan wishes to acknowledge and thank the following:

Rutland County Council – planning and policy dept – Advice and comments on policies.

Whissendine Parish Council – support and funding

Whissendine Parish Clerk – Dr S Lammin – Administration and finance

Urban Vision Enterprise CIC – Consultant and critical friend

Hannah Barter

Dave Chetwyn

Cllr Rosemary Powell – Whissendine Ward member

Nigel Moon – Owner of Whissendine Windmill

Richard Drabble – Ridge & Furrow Photographs

Kevin Thomas – Village photographs

Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group

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Cllr Cynthia Moss

Cllr Will Farr

Ed Watson

Amy Middleton

Geoff Clyde

Tony Law

Cllr Paul Greenlay

# Whissendine Basic Conditions Statement

April 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 WHISSENDINE Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan.

The statement explains how the WHISSENDINE Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan meets the basic conditions and other legal requirements.

## 2 Meeting Legal Requirements

### 2.1 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 habitats sites.

The following chapters of this statement deal with the basic conditions in more detail.

### 2.2 General Legal Requirements

#### *Qualifying Body*

The draft plan proposal is being submitted by WHISSENDINE Parish Council, which is the qualifying body.

#### *The Neighbourhood Development 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 Regulations 2012 (as amended). Basic conditions are set out in paragraph 8 (2) of schedule to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990

#### *Period of Effect*

The draft plan proposal states the period for which it is to have effect is from the day it is made to the end of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2035.

#### *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 WHISSENDINE Neighbourhood Area and to no other area. There are no other neighbourhood plans relating to the WHISSENDINE Neighbourhood Area.



## 3 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### 3.1 Dimensions of Sustainable Development

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021 states that sustainable development has economic, social and environmental dimensions.

The draft plan proposal takes a balanced approach to enabling growth, but 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 WH1).

**Meeting Local Need:** Policy WH1 identifies the village settlement boundaries as sustainable locations for housing development and outlying brownfield sites. Policy HSG2 identifies the housing mix, including priority tenures to meet local need.

**Effective Growth:** The plan recognises that growth depends on the achievement of good design (Policies WH 2, WH3 & WH4).

**Transport Provision:** The plan requires a balanced range of transport provision.

**Employment:** The plan supports the provision of new and expanded employment and community facilities (Policies WH3).

### 3.3 Ensuring Growth is Sustainable

The draft plan proposal addresses sustainability in the following ways:

**Housing Mix and Standards:** The plan requires affordable housing to be delivered locally and sets other requirements for new housing, including giving priority to the needs of pedestrians and cyclists including links to surrounding path networks and open spaces and providing secure and covered cycle storage facilities (Policies WH 1).

**Natural Environment:** The plan protects the natural environment and identifies local natural features of particular value (Policy WH 5).

**Local Green Space:** The plan designates and protects spaces of special community value Local Green Spaces (Policy WH 5).

**Impacts of Drainage:** The designates that surface water drainage from new developments should have no adverse impact (Policy WH 7).

**Sustainable Design and Character:** The importance of design to achieving sustainable growth is recognised and specific aspects of sustainable design are set out (Policy DES1). Local character is also addressed (Policies DES3 and DES4).

**Heritage:** The plan identifies key heritage settings, adding a local dimension to national policy on heritage (Policy WH2, WH4,WH5 & WH 6).

**Sustainable Transport:** The plan requires sustainable forms of transport to be considered and highlights critical junction congestion points on the highway network for infrastructure improvements, (Policy WH 1 & WH 2).

### 3.4 Achieving Sustainable Development

The combination of policies enabling growth and those addressing economic, social and environmental sustainability mean that the plan will help to achieve sustainable development. This takes account of the needs of current and future generations (WH 4).

## 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 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:

The WHISSENDINE Neighbourhood Development draft plan proposal has the following overall vision and aims:

A vision that In 2035 WHISSENDINE Parish, will still be a tranquil, safe environment with a strong community spirit whilst keeping the individuality of four separate villages all with their own historical feel.

WHISSENDINE Parish remains a parish with a distinct identity sitting in a rural setting.

Development has served to improve access to the countryside surrounding WHISSENDINE Parish, which itself is protected from inappropriate development. This means that more WHISSENDINE Parish residents can continue to enjoy the countryside.

Achieved by the following aims: -

- **To ensure that development is well-designed, sustainable and contributes to the locally-distinctive character and sense of place.**
- **To maintain and support more sustainable live/work patterns, maintaining a range of local facilities and opportunities for flexible working.**
- **To maintain and enhance quality of life and opportunity for the local community.**
- **To preserve or enhance Whissendine's historic and rural environments.**
- **To take action to reduce the effects of climate change (relating to development and land use) and mitigate locally any potential impacts, including surface water and pluvial flooding.**

The neighbourhood development draft plan is based on a range of evidence, in line with planning practice guidance. This includes evidence on housing need, the natural and historic environments, transport, flood risk, and other economic, social and environmental factors.

### 4.2 NPPF Policy Areas

NPPF Aims and Policies	WHISSENDINE Parish Development draft Plan Aims	WHISSENDINE Parish Development draft Plan Policies
------------------------	--	--

<p><b>Delivering a sufficient supply of homes</b></p> <p><i>“... to support the Government’s objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, it is important that a sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed ...</i></p> <p><i>... that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed ...”</i></p>	<p>Aim set out for Housing</p>	<p>Policies WH1 deal with housing mix and standards to meet local need.</p>
<p><b>Building a strong, competitive Economy</b></p> <p><i>“planning policies should ... set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth...”</i></p> <p>This includes consideration of economic and investment strategy, infrastructure, and flexibility to changing practices.</p>	<p>Aims set out for Business and Leisure and Recreation</p>	<p>Policies WH3 support new and expanded employment and community facilities. WH2 &amp; WH 5 focuses on community facilities.</p>
<p><b>Promoting healthy and safe Communities</b></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>	<p>Aims set out for, Business, Leisure and Recreation and Design and Heritage</p>	<p>Policies WH3 support new and expanded employment. WH 2 &amp; WH5 focuses on community facilities.</p> <p>Policy WH 4 deals with safety and accessibility in design.</p>
<p><b>Chapter 9. Promoting sustainable transport</b></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>	<p>Aims set out for Transport and Design and Heritage</p>	<p>Policies WH8 deal with sustainable transport and accessibility, including supporting walking, cycling and public transport</p> <p>Policy WH8 deals with impact of developments on existing infrastructure and proposed infrastructure</p>

<p><b>Chapter 11. Making effective use of land</b></p> <p><i>“Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions ...”</i></p> <p>This includes promotion of mixed use to achieve environmental net-gain, using</p>	<p>Aims set out for Housing, Business, Leisure and Recreation, Environment and Design and Heritage</p>	<p>Policy WH1 housing development including brownfield sites.</p> <p>Policy WH3 &amp; WH4 support employment through change of use and mixed use in existing built locations</p>
<p>undeveloped land for alternative uses, using brownfield land and under utilized land and buildings, use of airspace.</p>		<p>Policy WH2 supports new community facilities</p>
<p><b>Chapter 12. Achieving well-designed places</b></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> <p>This includes consideration of function, attractiveness, character, sense of place, optimising potential, safety, inclusivity, accessibility.</p>	<p>Aims set out for Housing and Design and Heritage</p>	<p>Policy WH1 deals with encroachment of residential developments.</p> <p>Policies WH4 provide details of design expectations for new developments Policy WH4, WH5 &amp; WH6 includes reference to special qualities of specific areas</p>
<p><b>Chapter 14. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</b></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>Aims set out for Transport and Design and Heritage</p>	<p>Sustainable design is addressed in Policy WH4</p> <p>Balanced and sustainable transport provision is required and provision of secure cycle storage in policy WH8</p>

<p><b>Chapter 15. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</b></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>Aims set out for Leisure and Recreation, Environment and Design and Heritage</p>	<p>Policy WH2, WH5 &amp; WH6 relates directly to the protection of the natural environment, adding a local dimension.</p>
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<p><b>Chapter 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</b></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>Aims set out for Business and Design and Heritage</p>	<p>Policy WH1, WH3 &amp; WH6: deals with heritage-led regeneration</p> <p>Policy WH5 &amp; WH6 provides a local dimension to heritage policy, including identification of key settings.</p> <p>Policy WH1 &amp; WH4 deals with design and local character.</p>
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## 5 LOCAL POLICY

### 5.1 Strategic Policies

Neighbourhood Plans should be tested against adopted strategic local policies. RCC advised the following policies are considered strategic for the purpose of preparing the Basic Conditions Statement.

The relevant strategic policies in adopted local plan: : Core Strategy Development Plan Document (July 2011) and the Site Allocations and Policies Development Plan Document (October 2014). for the purpose of meeting the basic conditions are:

<b>RCC Strategic Policies</b>	<b>Justification</b>
CS2 - The Spatial Strategy for Development	Strategic to deliver development strategy of the Local Plan
CS3 – The Settlement Hierarchy	Strategic to deliver development strategy of the Local Plan
CS4 – The location of development	Strategic to deliver development strategy of the Local Plan
CS9 - Provision and distribution of new housing	Strategic to deliver development strategy of the Local Plan
CS11 - Affordable housing	Strategic to deliver development strategy of the Local Plan
CS19 – Promoting good design	Strategic to deliver development strategy of the Local Plan
CS22 - The historic and cultural environment	Strategic to deliver development strategy of the Local Plan
SP5 - Built development in the towns and villages	Strategic to deliver development strategy of the Local Plan
SP6 - Housing in the countryside	Strategic to deliver development strategy of the Local Plan
SP7 – Non-residential development in the countryside	Strategic to deliver development strategy of the Local Plan
SP9 - Affordable housing	Strategic to deliver development strategy of the Local Plan
SP14 - Telecommunications and high-speed broadband	Strategic to deliver development strategy of the Local Plan
SP15 – Design and amenity	Strategic to deliver development strategy of the Local Plan
SP22 - Provision of new open space	Strategic to deliver development strategy of the Local Plan

### 5.2 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 drafted against the context of strategic local policies and taken as a whole, does not undermine and helps to deliver the spatial strategy of the adopted Local Plan.

### 5.3 Policy Comparison

The WHISSENDINE Neighbourhood Development Plan policies have been drafted to complement and add local character and other detail to the corresponding Local Plan Policies. The following table maps together corresponding policies.

<b>Rutland County Council Strategic Policies.- Core Strategy Development Plan Document (July 2011) and the Site Allocations and Policies Development Plan Document (October 2014).</b>	<b>WHISSENDINE Parish Neighbourhood Development draft Plan Policies</b>
CS2 - The Spatial Strategy for Development	Whissendine is identified as a larger village. Policy WH 1 , together with sites granted planning permission, would already meet the identified housing need.



CS3 – The Settlement Hierarchy	Policy WH 1 complements Policy CS3.
CS4 – The location of development	Policies WH 1, WH2 and WH3 complement and support the distribution of development and location within the Neighbourhood Area.
CS9 - Provision and distribution of new housing	Policy WH 1 supports Policy CS9 identifying sustainable locations for new residential development and informing the type and mix of homes needed in the Plan period.
CS11 - Affordable housing	Policy WH1 seeks to shape the way in which affordable housing is provided, to meet the parish's needs, but does not seek to modify thresholds or proportions.
CS19 – Promoting good design	Policy WH 4 addresses design and amenity in a more comprehensive way, against the context of climate change, and taking account of the National Design Guide. Policy WH8 addresses infrastructure that promotes active travel as part of design.
CS22 - The historic and cultural environment	Policy WH 5 deals with historic character, focused on the parish. Policy WH6 safeguards the Whissendine Windmill as a functioning heritage asset.
SP5 - Built development in the towns and villages	Policy WH 1 complements the policy with development within the Planned Limits of Development.
SP6 - Housing in the countryside	Policy WH 1 supports the policy requirement of redevelopment and re-use of buildings for residential use.
SP7 – Non-residential development in the countryside	Policy WH 3 complements the policy setting clear requirements to support existing employment sites and conversion of buildings for employment E Use Class.
SP9 - Affordable housing	Policy WH1 seeks to shape the way in which affordable housing is provided, to meet the parish's needs, but does not seek to modify thresholds or proportions.
SP14 - Telecommunications and high-speed broadband	Policy WH 1 and WH3 support the provision of super-fast broadband connectivity as part of new development.
SP15 – Design and amenity	<p>Policy WH 4 addresses design and amenity in a more comprehensive way, against the context of climate change, and taking account of the National Design Guide. Policy WH8 addresses infrastructure that promotes active travel as part of design.</p> <p>Policy WH5 deals with the natural environment including features such as trees and hedges.</p>

	<p>Policy WH7 deals with surface water and flooding to ensure climate resilient development.</p> <p>Policy WH8 deals with infrastructure supporting active travel and creating secure covered cycle storage as part of new development.</p>
SP22 - Provision of new open space	Policy WH 3 seeks to protect community facilities including outdoor sports provision

## 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. Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England responded and indicated that the plan would not have significant environmental impacts or affect a European site.

In the conclusions section of the SEA report paragraph 6.2 states – It is considered that the WHISSENDINE Neighbourhood Development Plan is unlikely to lead to any significant environmental effects beyond those already assessed through the environmental assessments (SEA/SA and HRA) of the Rutland Local Plan (that is under development)

In line with regulation 9 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, it is therefore considered that no further environmental assessment is required. Appendix 1 includes a copy of the screening report and forms part of the draft plan submission.

### 6.2 Habitat Regulations Assessment

The plan has been screened for Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA).

As a result of the assessment carried section 4 of the screening assessment concluded in paragraph 6.3 that it is considered unlikely that any significant environmental effects will occur as a result of implementation of policies and proposals set out in the draft WHISSENDINE Neighbourhood Development Plan. Natural England have been consulted on the report and agree with these conclusions.

HRA Stage 1 Screening Outcome – paragraph 6.4 states that the WHISSENDINE Neighbourhood Development plan does not require further HRA work to be undertaken.

Appendix 1 includes a copy of the screening report and forms part of the draft plan submission.

### 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.

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

### I. Appendix - Strategic Environmental Assessment

The following is an extract from the WHISSENDINE Parish Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Report October 2022.



**Rutland**  
County Council

**Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan**  
**The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004**  
**Screening determination notice under Regulation 9(1)**

Regulation 9 of the above regulations requires Rutland County Council (the 'responsible authority') to determine whether the Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan is likely to have significant environmental effects.

Rutland County Council, following consultation with the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England, has determined that the Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan is not likely to have significant environmental effects and therefore, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is not required.

This notice fulfils the publicity requirements in accordance with Regulations 11(1) and 11(2).

A copy of this determination notice and the associated screening report will be available on the council's website (Neighbourhood Planning webpage) or can be viewed during normal opening hours at:

Rutland County Council  
Catmose House  
Catmos Street

### II. Appendix - Habitat Regulations Assessment

The following is an extract from the WHISSENDINE Parish Habitat Regulation Assessment Report October 2022.

**Whissendine**  
**Neighbourhood Plan**

**Sustainability Appraisal/  
Strategic Environmental Assessment  
&  
Habitat Regulations Assessment**

**Screening Report**



**September 2022**

Full report can be viewed on the following link: <https://whissendine-neighbourhood-plan.uk/>

## Appendix 2 - Equalities Assessment

- I. Legal Requirements
- II. WHISSENDINE Parish General Population Characteristics
- III. Impacts on Protected Characteristics
- IV. Conclusion

### 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 WHISSENDINE Parish Neighbourhood Development Draft 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 describes these:

**Impact Description High A** significant potential impact, risk of exposure, history of complaints, no mitigating measures in place etc.

**Impact Description Medium** Some potential impact exists, some mitigating measures are in place, poor evidence.

**Impact Description Low** Almost no relevancy to the process, e.g., an area that is very much legislation led.

## II. Whissendine Parish General Population Characteristics

These may be sourced in detail in the report which covers the characteristics of people and households in WHISSENDINE Parish in Rutland. Figures are sourced from the 2021 Census key statistics (link below)

Households in - Area	2021
Rutland	16,696
Whissendine	535

### Whissendine population by Age ONS – Census 2021

Category	Whissendine	England	Unit
Population	1200	56490000	people
Aged 0 to 4	3.4	5.4	%
Aged 5 to 9	3.9	5.9	%
Aged 10 to 14	4.5	6	%
Aged 15 to 19	4.9	5.7	%
Aged 20 to 24	4.4	6	%
Aged 25 to 29	3.4	6.6	%
Aged 30 to 34	3.8	7	%
Aged 35 to 39	3.2	6.7	%
Aged 40 to 44	4.7	6.3	%
Aged 45 to 49	5	6.4	%
Aged 50 to 54	9.9	6.9	%
Aged 55 to 59	9.7	6.7	%
Aged 60 to 64	8.2	5.8	%
Aged 65 to 69	7.9	4.9	%
Aged 70 to 74	10.1	5	%
Aged 75 to 79	6.1	3.6	%
Aged 80 to 84	3.8	2.5	%
Aged 85 and over	3	2.4	%

Ethnic data table from 2021 census provided by NOMIS data Feb 2023

### Whissendine population by Ethnic Origin; ONS – Census 2021

Category	Whissendine	England	Unit
Population	1200	56490000	people
Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh	0.9	9.6	%
Black, Black British, Black Welsh, Caribbean or African	0.2	4.2	%
Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups	0.1	3	%
White	98.7	81	%
Other ethnic group	0.2	2.2	%

### III. Impact on Protected Characteristics

- **Age:** The plan seeks to accommodate housing need and growth (Policies WH 1). This will help to ensure that housing provision caters for all ages, including younger people seeking housing for the first time, and older people looking to downsize by requiring that housing proposals properly address identified local needs. This provides opportunity for employment to a range of people and provides services at the centre of WHISSENDINE village, accessible to the immediate and wider community. Policies WH3, encourages a range of uses to support the sustainability of the community across the whole parish. Policy WH4 requires good design, including for people of a range of mobility's. 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 WH1 & WH4, which seek to create a well-designed and accessible environment. Policy HSG2 requires new housing to meet identified local needs, Policies WH1, WH2, WH3 & WH4 will help to enable local employment, and Policies WH2, WH5 & WH6, will enable improvement to the local environment. Policy WH8 will encourage the provision and improved infrastructure to support improved public transport services or access too. The impact on people with disabilities will be positive.
- **Race:** A very small proportion of the population of WHISSENDINE 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 and accessibility in mind will minimise opportunities for hate crime (there is no evidence that this is a problem in the Neighbourhood Area). Policy WH4 seeks to create well designed development, which includes safety considerations. The impact will be positive on people of all races.
- **Maternity and Pregnancy:** Maternity has implications for numerous factors, including ease of movement, changing housing needs, and access to local facilities. Policy WH1 addresses housing requirements and local community facilities in policies WH2 and WH3. Movement and active travel are addressed in WH4 and WH8.
- **Sex (Gender):** The Neighbourhood Development draft 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 Development draft Plan. People will benefit equally from the implementation of the Neighbourhood Development draft Plan. This includes people with prams or pushchairs. The impact will be positive for all genders.
- **Religion, Gender Re- assignment, Sexual orientation:** The Neighbourhood Development draft 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

The draft Whissendine 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 characteristic.

# Whissendine Neighbourhood Development Plan Consultation Statement April 2023

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# 1. Introduction

This Consultation Statement accompanies the submission of the Whissendine Neighbourhood Development Plan February 2023. It summarises the community engagement programme and the Regulation 14 consultation. It shows how the requirements of Regulations 14 and 15 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended) have been satisfied.



Community event 13<sup>th</sup> Nov 2021

## 2. Summary of Community Engagement

### 2.1 Approach to community engagement

The Whissendine Neighbourhood Steering Group(WNPSG) formed in January 2020 and had a good representation of resident demographics from across the Parish.

### 2.2 What was done?

The following engagement activities took place in Whissendine.

- Monthly progress updates posted in the community Whissendine Grapevine posted through every residential and business in Whissendine from Jan 2020-Feb 2023 and will continue until Whissendine Neighbourhood plan is Adopted.
- Monthly meetings held at the Village Hall and residents encouraged to attend all meetings, and minutes posted on the village notice boards.
- Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan website created and update at regular intervals and evidence of survey results and evidence to support the plan with access open to all.
- Initial survey – of 5 questions to inform the full community survey; A A4 hard copy of a leaflet was posted through every and online versions were made available with links from the Parish magazine and Parish council with links to take part online.
- Attendance at the highly popular Whissendine Craft and Produce show with a display staffed by WNPSG members.
- Planning and a pint – White Lion 5-7pm on Wed 6<sup>th</sup> Oct & Tues 12<sup>th</sup> Oct 2021 staffed by WNPSG members, to engage with customers.
- Engaged with Whissendine COE Primary school to draw Whissendine in 2036 for Key stage 1 and Key stage 2.
- Distribution of full Community Survey distributed, both hard copies and online version were available.

- Public meeting for all residents held Village Hall on Saturday 14th Nov 2021, with refreshments provided.
- Reg 14 Press releases regarding Public Consultation during week commencing 22 Nov 22 to:
  - All local newspapers, Rutland and Stamford Mercury, Rutland times
  - Rutland County Council communications team,
  - Rutland and Stamford sound advertised on Calendar of Events
- Printed Posters of Reg 14 Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan Consultation period posted at the following locations:
  - 20 wooden lamp posts around the parish, and also included Bus Shelters & Village Hall notice boards.
- Hard Copies of Draft Whissendine Neighbourhood in folders with response forms and pens were placed at 5 locations for residents to make a hard copy response. Locations were chosen to give access to all residents and: They were at:
  - White Lion Inn
  - Village hall
  - St Andrews Church
  - Whissendine Sports club
  - Little Spice Box café.
- Public Consultation Meeting staffed by WNPSG members with multiple A3 sized copies of the draft Neighbourhood plan for all residents over tea/coffee and cakes.
- 48 Statutory Consultees informed of an extended Public Consultation period (8 weeks) from 12:00hrs Tues 6<sup>th</sup> Dec 22 – 12:00hrs Tues 31<sup>st</sup> Jan 2023

### 2.3 Who was targeted?

The community engagement was delivered to ensure all residents and business owners within the Neighbourhood Area were able to actively engage with each stage in the preparation and development of the draft Plan. The wider community were also kept up to date with monthly updates within the Parish magazine written by the Chair of WNPSG.

### 2.4 Outcomes/Feedback

During monthly updates within the Parish Magazine feed on the initial and community surveys with links to more in-depth analysis on themes and concerns of the village residents.

Main issues emerging were not all to do with planning and development, they were as follows:

- Flooding in the centre of the village.
- The need for affordable 1-, 2- & 3-bedroom houses for young people
- A need for social housing to be built in the Parish and not million-pound houses.
- A GP surgery
- Improving the Sport Club
- Keeping the Windmill.
- New building should be built in keeping with the parish buildings.

Some of the above main themes were also backed by the Housing Needs Assessment and Design Codes reported by AECOM, and informed several policies, mainly:

- **Policy WH1 – Housing** to keep development within the Planned Limit of Development (PLD), Redevelopment of Existing housing, new dwellings should be flexible to changing needs and the mix of types and sizes should meet local need.
- **Policy WH2 – New community facilities** including healthcare will be supported and Existing community facilities should be retained.
- **Policy WH4 – Design** should be based on the analysis of the area including landscaping, also including using a sustainable drainage systems to alleviate further flooding
- **Policy WH6 – Windmill**, to maintain the wind corridor the Grade2\* listed building
- **Policy WH7 – Surface water**, Development cannot cause detrimental on surrounding land or properties by exacerbating the flooding issues already experienced by the Parish.

### 3. Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)

#### 3.1 How the Consultation Was Undertaken

The regulation 14 Pre-submission consultation was undertaken as follows:

- Public Consultation notice was published in the Parish magazine in November 2022, December 2022 and January 2023 editions that was delivered by hand to every residence in the parish by volunteer.

- Reg 14 Press releases regarding Public Consultation during week commencing 22 Nov 2022 to:
  - All local newspapers, Rutland and Stamford Mercury, Rutland times
  - Rutland County Council communications team,
  - Rutland and Stamford sound advertised on Calendar of Events
- Printed Posters of Reg 14 Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan Consultation period posted at the following locations:
  - 20 wooden lamp posts around the parish, and also included Bus Shelters, Village hall notice boards.
- Hard Copies of Draft Whissendine Neighbourhood in folders with response forms and pens, were placed at 5 locations for residents to make a hard copy response. Locations were chosen to give access to all residents and: They were at:
  - White Lion Inn
  - Village hall
  - St Andrews Church
  - Whissendine Sports club
  - Little Spice Box café.
- Face to Face Public Consultation Meeting staffed by WNPSG members with multiple A3 sized copies of the draft Neighbourhood plan for all residents over tea/coffee and cakes at the village hall on Sat 14<sup>th</sup> Jan 2023.
- 48 Statutory Consultees informed of an extended Public Consultation period (8 weeks) from 12:00hrs Tues 6<sup>th</sup> Dec 22 – 12:00hrs Tues 31<sup>st</sup> Jan 2023
- Feedback on the public meeting supplied for publishing in the Parish magazine in Feb 2023 edition.

WNPSG held a meeting on Tuesday 31<sup>st</sup> January 2023 and reviewed the public consultation responses. 9 were provided by online from Statutory consultees, 1 from agents on behalf of a resident's beneficiary. WNPSG also received 3 handwritten responses from the 5 locations where hard copies of the plan were accessible to residents around the village.

### 3.2 Statutory Consultees

The details of the statutory bodies that were consulted are listed below. These include not only national and regional organizations, charities and community organizations and included adjoining all Parish Councils that was provided by Rutland County council.

Organisation	Email
RCC planning	<a href="mailto:Localplan@rutland.gov.uk">Localplan@rutland.gov.uk</a> , <a href="mailto:sbaker@rutland.gov.uk">sbaker@rutland.gov.uk</a> ; <a href="mailto:rarmstrong@rutland.gov.uk">rarmstrong@rutland.gov.uk</a>
Leicestershire and Rutland Bridleways Association	<a href="mailto:rgl@dmu.ac.uk">rgl@dmu.ac.uk</a>
Coal Authority	<a href="mailto:thecoalauthority@coal.gov.uk">thecoalauthority@coal.gov.uk</a>
Leicestershire & Rutland Association of Local Councils	<a href="mailto:admin@leicestershireandrutlandalc.gov.uk">admin@leicestershireandrutlandalc.gov.uk</a>
South Kesteven District Council	<a href="mailto:planningpolicy@southkesteven.gov.uk">planningpolicy@southkesteven.gov.uk</a>
Melton Borough Council	<a href="mailto:planningpolicy@melton.gov.uk">planningpolicy@melton.gov.uk</a>
Leicestershire County Council	<a href="mailto:neighbourhoodplanning@leics.gov.uk">neighbourhoodplanning@leics.gov.uk</a>
Lincolnshire County Council	<a href="mailto:Dev_PlanningEnquiries@lincolnshire.gov.uk">Dev_PlanningEnquiries@lincolnshire.gov.uk</a>
North Northamptonshire	<a href="mailto:Simon.Aley@northnorthants.gov.uk">Simon.Aley@northnorthants.gov.uk</a>
Northamptonshire County Council	<a href="mailto:planning@northamptonshire.gov.uk">planning@northamptonshire.gov.uk</a>
<a href="http://www.thecrownestate.co.uk">The Crown Estate</a>	<a href="mailto:enquiries@thecrownestate.co.uk">enquiries@thecrownestate.co.uk</a>
Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre	<a href="mailto:kirsty.gamble@leics.gov.uk">kirsty.gamble@leics.gov.uk</a>
Environmental Agency	<a href="mailto:LNplanning@environment-agency.gov.uk">LNplanning@environment-agency.gov.uk</a>
House Builders Federation	<a href="mailto:sue.green@hbf.co.uk">sue.green@hbf.co.uk</a>
Leicestershire Police	<a href="mailto:andrew.wroe@leicestershire.pnn.police.uk">andrew.wroe@leicestershire.pnn.police.uk</a>
Civil Aviation Authority	<a href="mailto:infoservices@caa.co.uk">infoservices@caa.co.uk</a>
CPRE	<a href="mailto:info@cpre.org.uk">info@cpre.org.uk</a>
CPRE	<a href="mailto:chair@cprerutland.uk">chair@cprerutland.uk</a>
Network Rail	<a href="mailto:Frances.Cunningham@networkrail.co.uk">Frances.Cunningham@networkrail.co.uk</a>
Vodafone and O2 (Mobile operator)	<a href="mailto:EMF.Enquiries@ctil.co.uk">EMF.Enquiries@ctil.co.uk</a>
Three (Mobile operator)	<a href="mailto:jane.evans@three.co.uk">jane.evans@three.co.uk</a>
EE (Mobile operator)	<a href="mailto:public.affairs@ee.co.uk">public.affairs@ee.co.uk</a>
Historic England	<a href="mailto:e-midlands@historicengland.org.uk">e-midlands@historicengland.org.uk</a>
Leicestershire & Rutland Age UK	<a href="mailto:enquiries@ageukleics.org.uk">enquiries@ageukleics.org.uk</a>
Severn Trent	<a href="mailto:Chris.Bramley@severntrent.co.uk">Chris.Bramley@severntrent.co.uk</a>
The Woodland Trust	<a href="mailto:nicksandford@woodlandtrust.org.uk">nicksandford@woodlandtrust.org.uk</a>
Sport England	<a href="mailto:steve.beard@sportengland.org">steve.beard@sportengland.org</a>
Anglian Water	<a href="mailto:dsweetland@anglianwater.co.uk">dsweetland@anglianwater.co.uk</a>
Anglian Water Services Ltd	<a href="mailto:spatialplanning@anglianwater.co.uk">spatialplanning@anglianwater.co.uk</a>
National Grid (Avison Young-UK)	<a href="mailto:nationalgrid.uk@avisonyoung.com">nationalgrid.uk@avisonyoung.com</a>

National Grid (development liaison officer)	<a href="mailto:box.landandacquisitions@nationalgrid.com">box.landandacquisitions@nationalgrid.com</a>
National Grid (Avison Young-UK)	<a href="mailto:n.grid@woodplc.com">n.grid@woodplc.com</a>
Natural England	<a href="mailto:consultations@naturalengland.org.uk">consultations@naturalengland.org.uk</a>
Severn Trent	<a href="mailto:GrowthDevelopment@severntrent.co.uk">GrowthDevelopment@severntrent.co.uk</a>
Sport England	<a href="mailto:Planning.Central@sportengland.org">Planning.Central@sportengland.org</a>
Architectural Liaison officer for Leicestershire Police	<a href="mailto:stephen.day7815@leicestershire.pnn.police.uk">stephen.day7815@leicestershire.pnn.police.uk</a>
Vodafone and O2	<a href="mailto:EMF.Enquiries@ctil.co.uk">EMF.Enquiries@ctil.co.uk</a>
East Leicestershire and Rutland CCG	<a href="mailto:enquiries@eastleicestershireandrutlandccg.nhs.uk">enquiries@eastleicestershireandrutlandccg.nhs.uk</a>
Highways England	<a href="mailto:martin.seldon@highwaysengland.co.uk">martin.seldon@highwaysengland.co.uk</a> ; <a href="mailto:eri.wong@highwaysengland.co.uk">eri.wong@highwaysengland.co.uk</a>
Teigh Parish meeting – once per year	
Ashwell Parish Council	<a href="mailto:ashwellpc@gmail.com">ashwellpc@gmail.com</a>
Langham Parish Council	<a href="mailto:clerk@langham-pc.gov.uk">clerk@langham-pc.gov.uk</a>
Knossington & Cold Overton	<a href="mailto:clerk@knossingtonandcoldovertonpc.org.uk">clerk@knossingtonandcoldovertonpc.org.uk</a>
Somerby Parish Council	<a href="mailto:clerk@somerbyparish.org.uk">clerk@somerbyparish.org.uk</a>
Freeby Parish Council	<a href="mailto:clerk@freebypc.org.uk">clerk@freebypc.org.uk</a>
Wymondham & Edmonthorpe Parish Council	<a href="mailto:WEPC.Clerk@yahoo.co.uk">WEPC.Clerk@yahoo.co.uk</a>

### 3.3 Issues

The representations made have been considered and, where relevant, addressed in modifications to the proposed neighbourhood development plan are set out in the next part of this statement.

## 4. Responses to Representations

Date Submitted & Ref	Representation	Response to Consultation	Actions
07/12/2022	<p><b>North Northamptonshire Council</b></p> <p>Too far away to have any useful comments</p>	<p><b>Comments noted.</b></p> <p>No further action</p>	
16/12/2022	<p><b>Leicestershire Police</b></p> <p>Leicestershire Police support the creation of Whissendine NP which has a primary objective to reflect community wide views. Open Spaces is a key issue for Policing, alongside Lighting, signage and CCTV if appropriate.</p>	<p>Comments noted.</p> <p>No further action</p>	
20/12/2022 Case Ref: PL00791870	<p><b>Historic England</b></p> <p>The area covered by your Neighbourhood Plan includes a number of important designated heritage assets. In line with national planning policy, it will be important that the strategy for this area safeguards those elements which contribute to the significance of these assets so that they can be enjoyed by future generations of the area.</p>	<p>Comments noted. Policies WH5 and WH6 deal with heritage related matters including the built and natural heritage of the Neighbourhood Area.</p> <p>No further action</p>	
04/01/2023	<p><b>Sport England</b></p> <p>Refers to National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) section 8, how planning is important in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy and inclusive communities. Encouraging communities to become more physically active through walking, cycling, informal</p>	<p>Comments Noted. Policy WH2 protects community facilities which includes sports provision in the Neighbourhood Area.</p>	



	recreation and formal sport plays an important part in this process. Providing enough sports facilities of the right quality and type in the right places is vital to achieving this aim. This means that positive planning for sport, protection from the unnecessary loss of sports facilities.	No further action	
14/01/2023	<b>Whissendine Resident</b> Supports draft plan and welcomed the opportunity to be able to discuss with the group at the Open event on 14 <sup>th</sup> Jan 23. Raised historical flooding issue and Road safety issues, and thanks NP team for a good plan.	Comments noted. Policy WH7 seeks to address surface water flooding. Road safety is a matter for the Highways Authority.  No further action from WNP steering group passed to Parish Clerk	
26/01/2023 Ref 414929	<b>Natural England</b> States Natural England is a non-departmental public body and refers to Annex regarding Neighbourhood planning and the natural environment information, issues and opportunities and the importance of nature conservation and the local planning authority can supply locations of Local wildlife sites.	Comments noted. Policy WH5 seeks to preserve and enhance the natural environment and identified assets.  No further action	

30/01/2023	<p><b>Marrons Planning</b> on behalf of Landowners in Whissendine</p> <p><b>Para.3: Sustainable Growth:</b> In the agents view the Scope of the NP could frustrate growth in the village and is likely to be at odds with any future local plan prepared by Rutland County Council.</p>	Comments noted	The Neighbourhood Plan (NP) has been prepared against the context of national and local plan policy, informed by technical reports such as the Housing Need Assessment through the national programme. The overall approach of the Plan is to positively address the growth strategy across the Neighbourhood Area. As the new Rutland Local plan is unlikely to be completed until 2025 at the earliest, we cannot forecast how this may be affected and a new NP will then be reviewed after the Rutland Local plan has been adopted.
30/01/2023	<p><b>Marrons Planning Para 38</b> Object to the way in which the indicative need figure has been derived for larger villages including Whissendine.</p>	Comments noted	The NP applies the growth figure provided by the LPA together with the AECOM HNA. This is a robust evidence base to justify the growth strategy.
30/01/2023	<p><b>Marrons Planning Para 45</b> Highlights the recently granted permission in the village of 66 homes suggests that the scheme includes a mix of 2–4-bedroom properties and on this basis the failure of the NP to allocate additional sites will mean the future growth is unlikely to deliver the right mix of homes to meet the need of the community.</p>	Comments noted. No Further Action WH1 policy refers to the type and mix of homes and that it is informed by the AECOM HNA.	
30/01/2023	<p><b>Marrons Planning Para 55:</b> Agents unclear over the importance of green spaces, requests that they are removed or update the plan.</p>	Comments noted	NP map updated to avoid confusion around green spaces.
	<b>Marrons Planning Para 60:</b>		

30/01/2023	There is a high level of developer interest in the site and we anticipate that it could be brought forward quickly to address local housing needs.	Comments noted	This is a matter for the emerging Local Plan as the Neighbourhood Plan already caters for the growth strategy.
30/01/2023	<b>Environment Agency (EA)</b> Email from EA stated awaiting feedback from technical team Delayed response to 28 Feb 2023, consultation not extended.	Delayed response. No further action as deadline exceeded and consultation not extended	
30/01/2023	<b>National Grid</b> Avison Young on behalf of National Grid refers to current policy on future developments in close proximity to National Grid assets and has no record of such assets in the NP area.	Comments noted.  No further action	
31/01/2023	<b>Rutland County Council: Officers Response 31/01/23</b> <b>CIL</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affordable Housing Mix – potential viability issue which may result in the developer requesting exceptional circumstances relief for CIL?</li> <li>There doesn't appear to be any priorities included for spend of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)</li> </ul>	<p>The policy relates to the breakdown of affordable housing provision. It does not seek to modify the proportion or threshold for affordable housing set out in the Local Plan. Policy CS11 of the Local Plan already makes provision for considering viability challenges.</p> <p>The CIL is likely to be a relatively small figure, so it</p>	No change.

	<p>although it does indicate that the Sport Club is in a poor state. As part of the neighbourhood plan process when consulting the community, it would be beneficial to identify the key infrastructure priorities to assist the Parish Council in the decision-making process for spending of any CIL collected from planning applications for residential dwellings that have been granted planning permission where the development has commenced.</p>	<p>could be misleading to set priorities.</p>	
31/01/2023	<p><b>Rutland County Council: Officers Response 31/01/23</b></p> <p><b>WH 1: Housing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does part 1) of the policy intend for development to be within the PLD only? Or can infill development in gaps be outside the PLD? This isn't clear.</li> <li>• Proviso c) what is meant by heritage assets?</li> <li>• Part 2) refers to internal space standards, these can only be exceeded through the Local Plan.</li> <li>• Part 6) need to consider whether this promotes a mix of affordable types on a given site. Please see Local Plan policy SP9.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. Clarification added.</p> <p>Comments noted. Clarification added.</p> <p>Comments noted. Clause 2 amended.</p> <p>Comments noted. Clause 3 deals with housing mix overall and clause 5 deals with mix of affordable housing. Local Plan policy SP9 already addresses</p>	<p>Sentence added to interpretation to clarify the application of clause 1.</p> <p>Interpretation amended to clarify scope of heritage assets.</p> <p>Reference to National Space Standards removed from clause 2. Interpretation amended to encourage compliance with National Space Standards.</p> <p>Clause 6 removed from the policy. Reference to Local Plan policy SP9 added to interpretation.</p>

		tenure blind affordable housing.	
	<p><b>Rutland County Council: Officers Response 31/01/23</b></p> <p><b>WH 2: Community Facilities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to consider whether this policy adds any further detail to Policy CS7: Delivering socially inclusive communities or Policy CS23: Green Infrastructure, open space, sport and recreation in the Core Strategy. Otherwise, no need to repeat national or Local policies. And if it is considered it does, set out the justification in the supporting text how it adds to existing Local Plan policy</li> <li>• A community facility for a sports field with clubhouse; could be considered appropriate outside the PLD.</li> <li>• Suggested wording to support the last paragraph under 'Interpretation' could be wording taken from the withdrawn LP and might be more appropriate:</li> </ul>	<p>Policy WH2 augments Local Plan policy CS7. Green infrastructure is dealt with in policy WH5.</p> <p>Comment noted. Policy updated to reflect recommendation.</p> <p>Comment noted. Amend policy to include suggested wording with appropriate facilities.</p>	<p>No change.</p> <p>Additional clause added to enable pitches and similar outside of the PLD.</p> <p>Clause amended as suggested.</p>

	<p>“Proposals involving the loss of services and facilities, such as schools, nurseries, village halls, village shops, post offices, public houses, places of worship, banking facilities and health services will only be supported where the applicant demonstrates that: a) an alternative facility to meet local needs is available that is both equally accessible and of equal benefit to the community; or b) all options for continued use have been fully explored and none remain which would be financially viable.”</p>		
	<p><b>Rutland County Council: Officers Response 31/01/23</b></p> <p><b>WH 3: Employment Land</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to consider whether this policy add any further detail to Policy CS16: The Rural Economy in the Core Strategy in particular proviso’s e) and f)?</li> <li>• Otherwise, no need to repeat national or Local policies and if it is considered it does, set out justification in the supporting text how it adds to existing Local Plan policy.</li> <li>• Need to clarify whether the policy is intended for development within the PLD or includes the countryside as well.</li> </ul>	<p>Interpretation already clarifies relationship with Local Plan policy CS16.</p> <p>Comment noted. Clarification added to interpretation.</p>	<p>No change.</p> <p>Interpretation amended to clarify application of clause1.</p>
	<p><b>Rutland County Council: Officers Response 31/01/23</b></p> <p><b>WH 4: Design</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delete South Kesteven from the design guidelines title</li> </ul>	<p>Comments noted. Update made.</p>	<p>Reference to South Kesteven removed.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to ensure this policy is specific to Whissendine and doesn't repeat Local Plan design policies or the Rutland Design Guide SPD</li> <li>• Part 3) it would be helpful to refer to the evidence that supports this</li> <li>• Part 4) See policy SP23 : Landscape Character in the countryside. Could be considered more landscaping related rather than design</li> </ul>	<p>Comments noted. Policy informed by AECOM Design Code, especially clause 3.</p> <p>Design code already referenced in the rationale.</p> <p>This relates to landscape design in the development.</p>	<p>No change.</p> <p>No change.</p>
	<p><b>Rutland County Council: Officers Response 31/01/23</b></p> <p><b>WH 5 Landscape &amp; Heritage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to consider what is meant by this? Suggest development will be expected to protect and where possible enhance....</li> <li>• Need to consider what evidence is available to support this and how it aligns to NPPF (it doesn't as written) . It would be better to separate out Conservation Area and Listing Buildings from "other" historic features which may not have the same level of protection.</li> <li>• Need to consider how new development would enhance a viewpoint.</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. Clause 1 amended.</p> <p>Assume this relates to clause 3. This is a fairly typical views policy supported by the AECOM Design Code. There is no conflict with NPPF policy. Both buildings are listed. There is no reference to conservation areas or other historic features.</p> <p>Comment noted. Interpretation amended.</p>	<p>Reference to opportunities to enhance added to clause 1.</p> <p>No change.</p> <p>Sentence added to interpretation.</p>

	<p><b>Rutland County Council: Officers Response 31/01/23</b></p> <p><b>WH 6: Whissendine Windmill</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to consider how development would impact on the windmill's operation, might be helpful to explain this in the supporting text</li> </ul>	<p>Comments noted. Rationale amended to make reference to the evidence document.</p>	<p>Reference to Windmill evidence document added in rational on page 29. The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings – Mills section dated 11 July 2022</p>
	<p><b>Rutland County Council: Officers Response 31/01/23</b></p> <p><b>WH 7: Surface Water</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to consider whether this policy adds anything to the existing Local Plan policies regarding flood risk. Otherwise, no need to repeat national or Local policies and if it is considered it does, set out justification in the supporting text how it adds to existing Local Plan policy</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. Interpretation already states that the policy augments, but does not replace, Local Plan policy CS19.</p>	<p>No change.</p>
	<p><b>Rutland County Council: Officers Response 31/01/23</b></p> <p><b>WH 8: Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Part 1) not sure this can be required as part of a planning application. It could be a Building Reg requirement?</li> <li>• Part 5) Parking and residential design is already referred to in the Design Guide for Rutland, does this add anything extra?</li> <li>• Part 6) not clear what is meant by 'screened' might need to be explained in the supporting text</li> </ul>	<p>Comment noted. Clause 1 relates to the use and development of land.</p> <p>Clause 5 relates to the guidance from the AECOM Design Code.</p> <p>This is an often-used term. We are not sure any</p>	<p>No change.</p> <p>For clarity, Figures 16 and 17 have been moved to after the interpretation, with reference made within the interpretation.</p> <p>No change.</p>



		further explanation is necessary.	
31/01/2023	<b>Whissendine Resident:</b> Highlights speeding and parking issues around the school	<b>Comments noted.</b>  No further action from WNP steering group passed to Parish Clerk	
31/01/2023	<b>Whissendine Resident:</b> Congratulates the WNP steering group for putting together a good plan on behalf of the parish. But would like to see 3 trees planted locally for every property built.	<b>Comments Noted</b> No Further action	

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**Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan**  
**The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004**  
**Screening determination notice under Regulation 9(1)**

Regulation 9 of the above regulations requires Rutland County Council (the 'responsible authority') to determine whether the Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan is likely to have significant environmental effects.

Rutland County Council, following consultation with the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England, has determined that the Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan is not likely to have significant environmental effects and therefore, a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is not required.

This notice fulfils the publicity requirements in accordance with Regulations 11(1) and 11(2).

A copy of this determination notice and the associated screening report will be available on the council's website (Neighbourhood Planning webpage) or can be viewed during normal opening hours at:

Rutland County Council  
Catmose House  
Catmos Street  
Oakham  
LE15 6HP

For further information, please email [localplan@rutland.gov.uk](mailto:localplan@rutland.gov.uk)

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Map of the Whissendine Neighbourhood Area



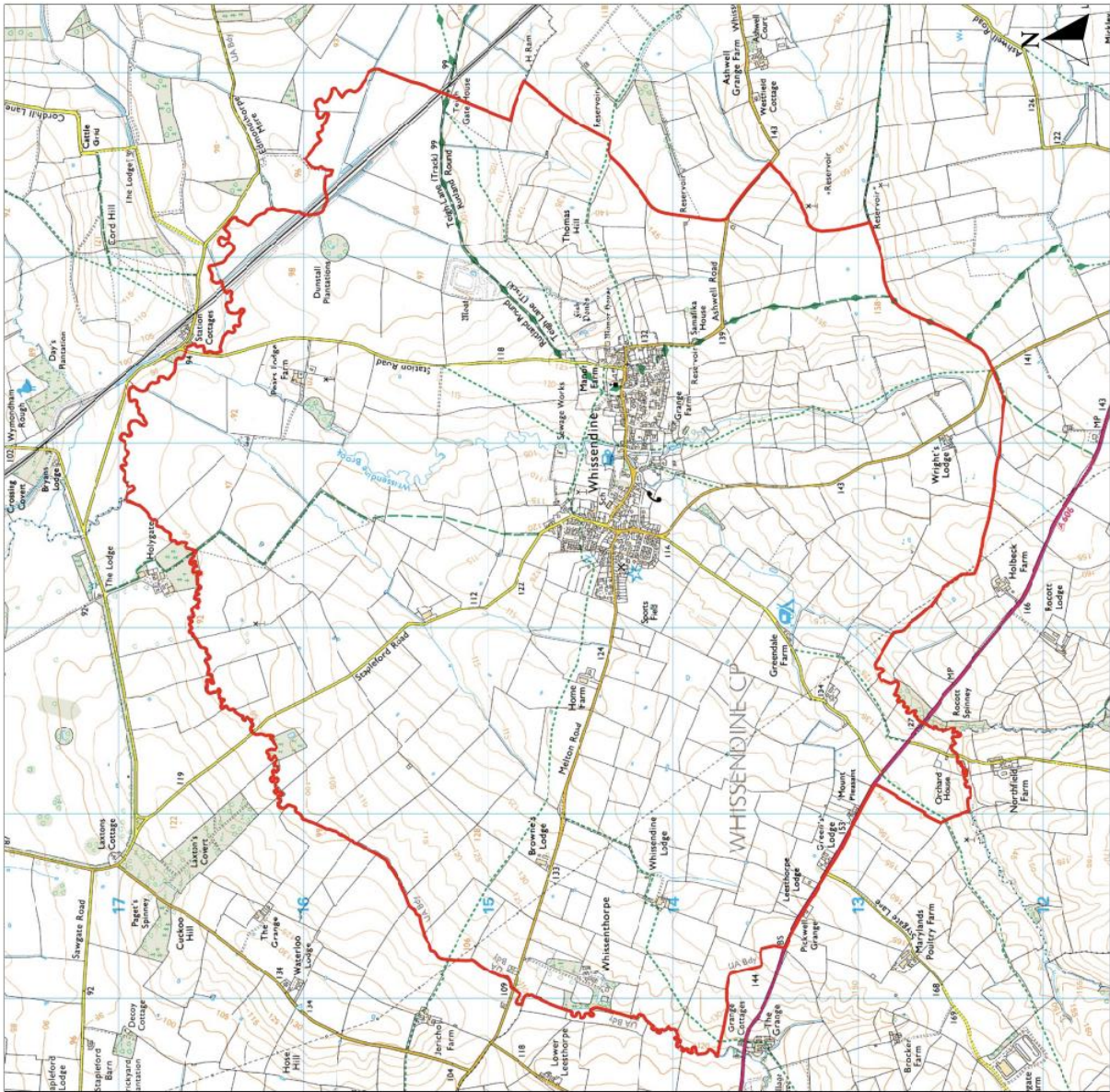
**Whissendine Neighbourhood Plan Area**

July 2020

**Legend**  
 Neighbourhood Plan Area Boundary



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## CABINET

6 June 2023

### WING NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

#### Report of the Portfolio Holder for Planning and Property

Strategic Aim:	Sustainable Growth	
Key Decision: No	Forward Plan Reference: FP/280423	
Exempt Information	No	
Cabinet Member(s) Responsible:	Cllr Paul Browne, Portfolio Holder for Planning and Property	
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 Giles Clifton Councillor Andrew Johnson	

#### DECISION RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet agree that:

1. The draft Wing 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 Wing 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 Property be authorised to publish the County Council's decision notice, update the Wing 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 Property be authorised to make the Wing 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 Wing 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 Wing 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 Wing Neighbourhood Plan is considered to comply with the statutory requirements for submission of a neighbourhood plan to a local authority. It is therefore recommended that it be publicised and submitted for independent examination as required by legislation and regulations.

## **13 BACKGROUND PAPERS**

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

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

**planning--2**

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

14.1 Appendix A: Submission version of Wing Neighbourhood Plan

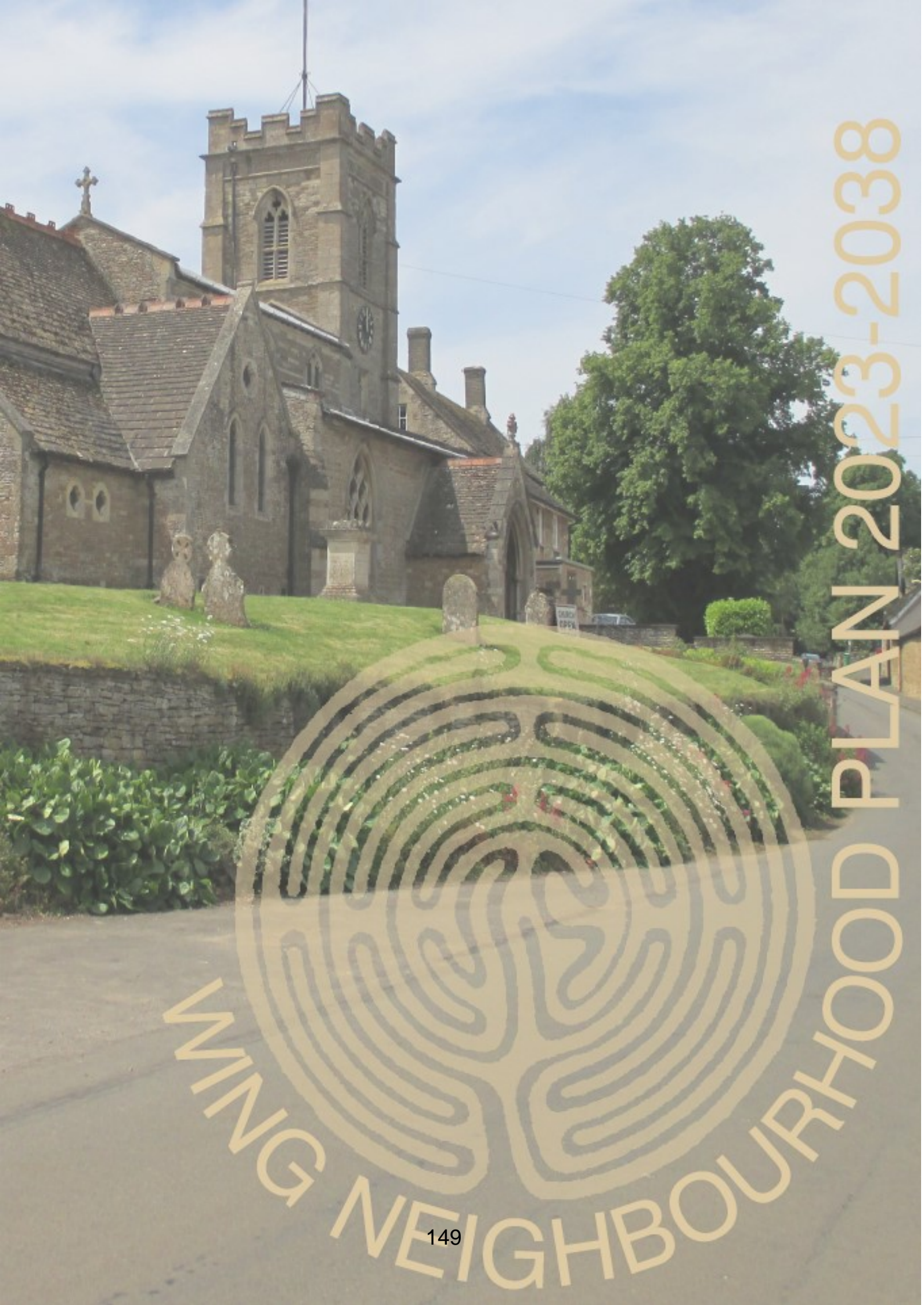
14.2 Appendix B: Basic Conditions Statement

14.3 Appendix C: Consultation Statement

14.4 Appendix D: Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulations Screening report

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

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WING NEIGHBOURHOOD

PLAN 2023-2038

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# Foreword

This Plan is being created by residents in the expectation that in the future the views and wishes of the Wing community are taken into account when planning applications are submitted in the Parish.

The process of creating this Plan has been driven by Parish Councillors and members of the community and is part of the Government's approach to planning contained in the Localism Act of 2011. Local people now have a greater say about what happens in the area in which they live by preparing a neighbourhood plan that sets out policies that meet the needs of the community whilst having regard for local and national policies. The aim of this Plan is to put forward the wishes of the community regarding future development and to deliver local aspirations within the context of the strategic planning framework. The Parish Council has overseen its development but has delegated the preparation of this Plan to a Steering Group

This Plan contains a number of policies, including some areas where the Parish Council will support development activity, and other areas such as 'Local Green Spaces' that the community wish to protect. These policies have been drafted following engagement with the residents, landowners and other stakeholders within the Parish.

During the development of this Plan and the dialogue with residents and other stakeholders, it became evident that there were opportunities for the community to improve the Parish. These opportunities are included as Community Actions. The aspiration is to progress these Community Actions, acknowledging that the ability to do so will depend upon residents volunteering their time, energy and skill to convert them into action.

We are grateful to officers from Rutland County Council who have attended meetings and supported us fully as the Neighbourhood Plan has progressed, and to our community for engaging in the process. Many hours of volunteer time and expertise have made this Plan possible. The Parish Council expresses sincere thanks to all the Parishioners who contributed to the development of this Plan.

Nicky Lyttelton - Chair, Wing Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group

# 1. Introduction

The Wing Neighbourhood plan has been prepared by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group, which brings together members of the local community and Parish Councillors.

A key part of the Government's Localism agenda, a neighbourhood plan is a new type of planning document that gives local people greater control and say over how their community develops, now and in the future. This includes, for example, where new homes, shops, etc. should be built, what new buildings and extensions should look like, and which areas of land should be protected from development.

As the Plain English Guide to the Localism Act 2011 states, "Instead of local people being told what to do, the Government thinks that local communities should have genuine opportunities to influence the future of the places where they live".

The Neighbourhood Plan covers the whole of the Parish of Wing (Figure 1). It sits alongside the Rutland County Council development plan incorporating the Rutland Core Strategy (2011) and the Site Allocations and Policies DPD (2014) to provide more detailed development 'planning' related policies to help achieve locally identified aims and objectives. The withdrawal of the draft Rutland Local Plan at Examination stage in September 2021 has reinforced the need for a Neighbourhood Plan which reflects local circumstances and can ensure that there are policies which help to shape development in Wing through the Plan period.

The Neighbourhood Plan sets out a long-term approach for the development of Wing, and clear development related policies to realise this.

In preparing a neighbourhood plan, a community is not working from 'a blank piece of paper'. Legislation requires that the Neighbourhood Plan, and the policies it contains, must be prepared in a certain manner; in particular, the policies must be in general conformity with relevant national and local (i.e. Rutland) planning policies.

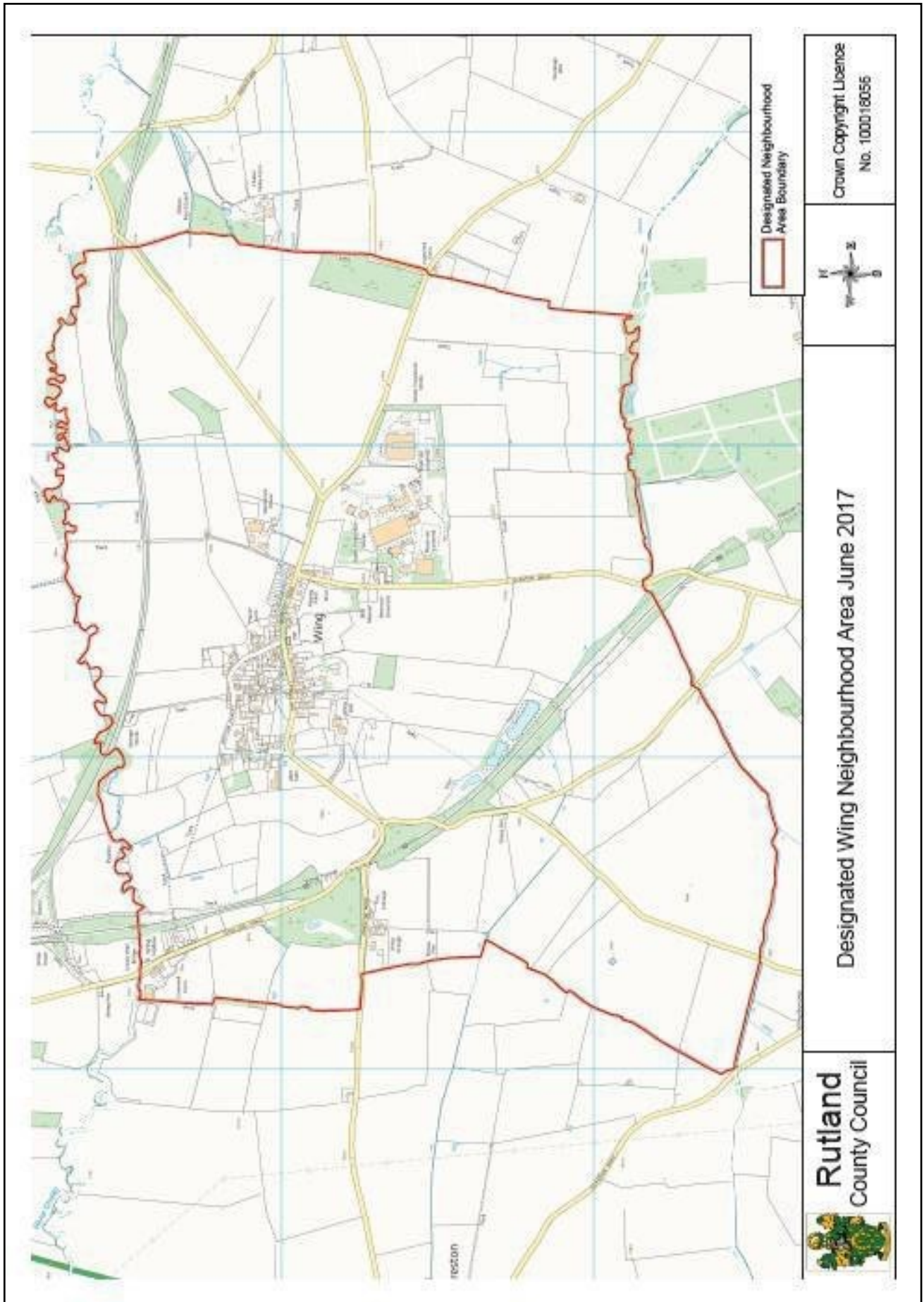
The Neighbourhood Plan is now at the formal submission stage. All comments received from a wide range of stakeholders have been recorded and responded to, indicating where the Neighbourhood Plan has changed, as appropriate.

It is now ready to be submitted to Rutland County Council who will undertake further statutory consultation before the Neighbourhood Plan is subject to an Independent Examination. Once all recommendations have been incorporated into the Neighbourhood Plan, it will be brought back to Wing where a referendum will be held. It will pass if it achieves over 50% of the votes cast.

Once made, the Neighbourhood Plan will form part of the Statutory Development Plan for Rutland. This means that it must be taken into account when considering planning applications affecting Wing.



Fig. 1 Neighbourhood area – Designated on 23 June 2017



## 2. How the Plan fits into the planning system

The right for communities to prepare Neighbourhood Plans was established through the Localism Act 2011, which set out the general rules governing their preparation.

A Neighbourhood Plan forms part of the Statutory Development Plan for the area in which it is prepared. This statutory status means that it must be taken into account when considering planning decisions affecting that area.

One of the main rules governing the preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan is that it must be in line with European regulations on strategic environmental assessment and habitat regulations which are retained under EU law. It must have regard for national planning policy and also be in general conformity with district wide (i.e. Rutland) planning policies. This means that it cannot be prepared in isolation. It will need to take into account, and generally work with, the grain of the county-wide and national policies unless there are good reasons for not doing so. The Neighbourhood Plan, once made, sits within the Rutland Development Plan Documents (DPD) which currently comprise the Minerals Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD (October 2010); Core Strategy DPD (July 2011) and Site Allocations and Policies DPD (October 2014). All of these are currently under review. A decision was taken in September 2021 to withdraw the Local Plan at Examination stage due to concerns over the deliverability of the strategic development site at St Georges Barracks.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was updated in July 2021. This sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF requires the planning system (including Neighbourhood Plans) to encourage sustainable development and details three dimensions to that development – economic, social and environmental as described in section 3.

When using the Plan to form a view on a development proposal or a policy issue the whole document and the policies contained in it must be considered together.

While every effort has been made to make the main parts of this Plan easy to read and understand, the wording of the actual policies is necessarily more formal, so that it complies with statutory requirements.

The Plan will be kept under review and may change over time in response to new and changing needs and requirements.

### 3. How the Neighbourhood Plan supports sustainable development

The goal of sustainable development is to enable all people to satisfy their basic needs and to enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own social, economic and environmental needs.

The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to meet its commitment to promoting sustainable development in the following ways:

**a) Economic**

- To protect existing employment uses;
- To ensure effective broadband speeds in new development;
- To support appropriate small-scale farm diversification and business development; and
- To encourage appropriate businesses and home working.

**b) Social**

- To safeguard existing open space for the enjoyment of residents;
- To protect existing community facilities; and
- To ensure that any new housing meets the needs of present and future generations.

**c) Environmental**

- To ensure that housing and commercial development does not harm but positively reflects the existing and historic character of the area;
- To seek to address the impact of climate change;
- To protect important open spaces from development;
- To ensure that the design of development enhances the Parish's special character and identity;
- To protect and, where possible, improve biodiversity and important habitats; and
- To make provision for improved pedestrian and cycling facilities, as appropriate.

## 4. Vision and objectives

The Plan area encompasses the whole of the Parish of Wing and covers the period up to 2038. The Core Strategy only has a timeframe up to 2026 and the Neighbourhood Plan Group has decided, in consultation with Rutland County Council, to extend the timeframe for a period of 15 years. The withdrawal of the Local Plan at examination means that there is no up to date strategic planning document to mirror in terms of timescales. The main purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan is not to duplicate national or Rutland strategic planning policies, but to sit alongside these, to add additional or more detailed policies specific to Wing Parish. Where there are national and county- wide planning policies that meet the requirements of the Parish they are not repeated here.

A vision statement has been prepared by the Steering Group as follows:

Our vision for Wing parish is that it continues to develop as a thriving, caring, sustainable and diverse village whilst preserving the aspects identified by the community as important both now and in the future.

Wing parish is appreciated for its tranquillity, friendliness, rural views, footpaths, green spaces and biodiversity.

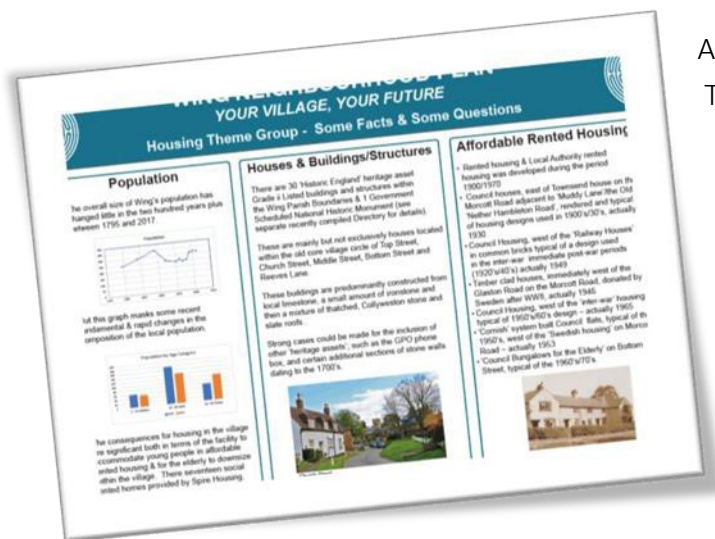
Asked about the future, the attracting and retaining of young and older residents with appropriate and affordable housing was a priority. The community also felt that infrastructure needs to be improved for home workers.

The Objectives for the Neighbourhood Plan have been taken from questionnaire results and feedback from open village meetings.

- a) To provide a balanced range of housing to meet the diverse needs of all generations by increasing the supply of smaller homes.
- b) To encourage high quality sustainable design sympathetic to the architectural styles and materials used in the parish.
- c) To safeguard the most valued open spaces within the parish from inappropriate development.
- d) To protect the views in and out of the village as well as the identified important green spaces within the village.
- e) To enhance the biodiversity within the parish.
- f) To protect and improve the provision of current village facilities in order to enhance village community life.
- g) To explore and encourage alternative energy sources.
- h) To protect identified heritage assets within the parish.

# 5. How the Neighbourhood Plan was prepared.

The Parish Council initiated the development of the Neighbourhood Plan and was encouraged with the enthusiastic support this received from the local community. After two public meetings over 20 residents volunteered to form the steering group which then split into working groups looking at important issues within the parish. These were housing, the environment, businesses, infrastructure and communication.



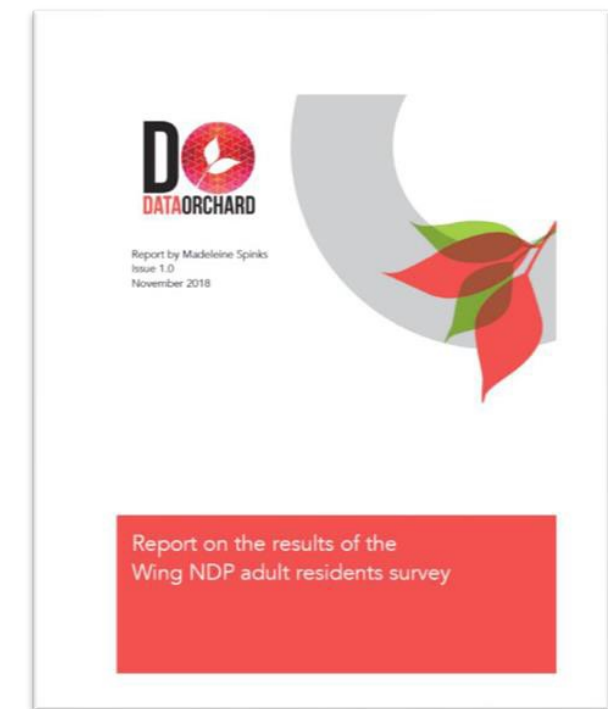
An open weekend was held in February 2018. This was both to explain the purpose and mechanics of constructing a NP and also to gather the views of the residents. A play area was set up to try and gather views from local children some of whom drew pictures of Wing and told us what they did and didn't like about living here.

101 people attended the weekend and gave us their views. The issues raised included the appreciation and desire to

preserve important local buildings, and the need to preserve views, trees, hedgerows and footpaths. Villagers were open minded about further housing, the need for downsizing was brought up as was the need to attract younger people into the village.

Following the open weekend questionnaires were constructed to incorporate all the issues raised at the weekend. As well as an adult questionnaire there was one given to 10–17-year-olds. All the questionnaires were delivered personally where possible to try and encourage their completion.

153 questionnaires were returned which was 55% of the population over the age of 16 (276 residents as of the 2011 Census)



The youth survey was returned by 27% of that population. They were generally appreciative about living in Wing and enjoyed the rural setting. They also appreciated the play area and playing field.

They felt that renewable energy was important and wanted to see more jobs created locally. Any new housing should look similar to current buildings

The key findings from the adult survey were that 65% of respondents wanted to attract younger people into the village. 54% thought that there should be new housing developments with smaller

developments supported. There was a preference for houses for local people or those with local connections.

**Neighbourhood Planning Questionnaire for young people aged 17 years and under living in Wing**

**YOU ARE IMPORTANT... YOU ARE THE FUTURE OF WING!**

If you are under 18, we would really like you to complete this survey and tell us the things you like and don't like about Wing. This will allow us to take young people's views into account when we are preparing Wing's Neighbourhood Plan which will help plan what happens in our neighbourhood over the next 10-15 years. Please ask your parents for help if you need it.

Like the adult questionnaire, this will be collected 2 weeks after you receive it.

Thank you – Wing Neighbourhood Planning Steering Group

**About You**

Question 1. How old are you? Please write your age in the box.

Question 2. Are you:

Boy  Girl

**Housing**

Question 3. If new houses are built what should they look like?

Similar to existing buildings	<input type="checkbox"/>
Different styles	<input type="checkbox"/>
Special styles – please specify	<input type="text"/>
Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Renewable Energy**

Question 4. Do you think Wing should get more of its energy from natural sources?

Yes  No  No opinion

Two public meetings were held in December 2018 and the results of the questionnaire were presented.

Throughout the process there have been leaflets delivered to all residents letting them know about meetings, progress and the questionnaire. They have been encouraged to look at the Parish Council website where all reports are accessible.

The steering group has also divided up the village and allocated a champion to each area

The main areas of work have been on housing and the environment.

David Seviour has led on recording all the structures within the parish and has produced an annotated and pictorial record of all the listed buildings. He has also compiled a directory of buildings which fulfil the criteria of non-designated Heritage Assets.

This work has also produced a Design Guide for Wing which records all the varied architectural features in the parish. From this design guide is specific guidance for the construction of new buildings in the village.

John Dejardin (Landscape Architect) carried out a Landscape Character Assessment for the whole of Wing, and the environment group carried out surveys of fields and hedgerows. They have identified important open spaces for residents by analysis of the questionnaire results as well as analysis of the topography. They have also identified sites of natural environmental significance. They have produced detailed, illustrated reports which will be invaluable in the future.

Joanne Beaver and her group have interviewed as many of those with businesses in the village as possible. Landowners were also invited to give their views. They have looked at the infrastructure supporting businesses and the needs of those working from home. The group also looked at traffic and parking issues.

The pandemic did slow progress; however, the evidence gathered is comprehensive and supports a range of planning policies as well as being a resource for the community for years to come.

A further open event was held in the village hall on a Saturday in May 2022. This gave the villagers the opportunity to see all the work which had culminated in the draft village plan. They were asked to review all the policies say whether or not they endorsed them. The feedback was overwhelmingly positive with approval of the policies and appreciation of the work undertaken. 54 people attended the event and there was overwhelming support for the policies on view.

Reports from all of the activities described above are available on the Parish Council website.

## 6. About Wing

Buildings in some form existed within the area now forming the village from at least 1170 to which the earliest stone parts of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul are dated.

On the 15th July 1209, the Lord King's Justices met to hear and sanction a property transaction involving William, the Prior of St. Neots, Ralph, the Abbot of Thorny, and based on a previous gifting of advowson for Wenge ('vengi' the old Norse name for Wing meaning open field or cleared land) by Thurstan de Montfort, to be held in moiety between the two religious houses along with the appurtenances and the mill of Wenge, also held in moiety. This essentially meant that previously the 'church living' was within the gift of the two religious houses conjointly, as were the benefits of all that went with such 'living', along with those benefits accruing to the Wenge mill. The hearing in 1209, confirmed this position as an accurate legal interpretation of the historical provision and then sanctioned the transfer of all those benefits wholly to the Prior upon his payment of fifteen marks to Thurstan's estate from which the Abbot received five marks.

It is clear therefore that there was also a windmill in Wing before 1209 and that Wing's flat hilltop, with abundant freshwater springs, had already been cleared of the forest that still surrounded it and had a small stone church from 1170, albeit that any local residential community at that date was insignificant because it hadn't been considered worthy of taxing, or it would have been included as a separate entry in the 1086 Domesday survey executed by Royal Commissioners.

Notable housing development followed during the 18th Century, marking the end of the Stuarts and Wing's Georgian or Hanoverian period, during which time the Sheild family, as the second largest Wing landowners after the Marquesses of Exeter, were particularly active. The Sheild family remained active into the Victorian period of the middle and late 19th Century, albeit not the only developers within the village.

The coming of the railways between 1848 and 1880, creating a mainline junction (Manton Junction) at Station Road in Wing Hollow on the Manton road, gave rise to a public house at Cromwell Farm and the building of six railway cottages opposite, now four houses.

Changes in Exeter ownership, the near liquidation of Sheild ownership, and the subsequent piecemeal disposals by the Worrall family who had acquired much of the Sheild land and properties, led to the diversification and infill development within Wing only from around 1930, gaining greater traction in the 1960's/1970's.

The 20th Century also prompted the demolition of poor private sector rented or tied cottages, roughly matched by the development of publicly funded Council Houses, initially four houses on the northern side of Morcott Road in 1930, followed successively by the two timber prefabricated houses donated by Sweden in 1946, four pairs of semi-detached houses in common brick in 1949, eight system built 'Cornish' flats in 1953, and a terrace of four houses in 1965. Four bungalows for elderly tenants were also built in Bottom Street during the 1960's.

Although the Local Authority financed housing perhaps constituted the first wave of ‘modern’ infill development within the village, none of these sites used the poor/unfit cottage demolition sites, those sites in the main being used by their owners for private sector housing development.

Throughout the 1960’s and 1970’s most potential infill sites for new housing within the area of permitted development within the village were then used up for private sector housing – sometimes within what is now the Conservation Area, sometimes out-side it.

## 2011 Census data

At the time of the 2011 Census, the Wing Parish was home to around 314 residents living in 134 households. Analysis of the Census suggests that between 2001 and 2011 the number of people and dwellings in the local area has remained stable.

There is, however, evidence of an ageing population with the number of over 65-year-olds rising by 49% which is up from 20% of total population in 2001 to 29% in 2011. In line with national trends the local population is likely to get older as average life expectancy continues to rise.

Home ownership levels are high with around 75% of households owning their homes outright or with a mortgage or loan and at 9% the share of households living in private rented accommodation is very low when compared with regional and national rates.

There is evidence of under occupancy suggesting a need for smaller homes of one to two bedrooms which would be suitable for residents needing to downsize, small families and those entering the housing market. Providing suitable accommodation for elderly residents will enable them to remain in the local community and release under-occupied larger properties onto the market which would be suitable for growing families.

There is a predominance of larger and detached homes and an under representation of housing for single people. Less than 7% of dwellings having one bedroom.

Land Registry data indicates little new build residential housing market activity between 1995 and 2020, accounting for just 4% of recorded house sales.

Deprivation is not a significant issue in the parish, but IMD domain data suggests that some residents may find it difficult to access owner-occupation or access the private rental market.

There is evidence that ill health is an issue for some residents and may be partly due to the higher-than-average share of older residents living in the parish. According to the 2011 Census, around 9% of residents stated their day-to-day activities were limited a lot due to ill health and 11% were providing unpaid care.



## 7. Policies

### A. Housing and the Built Environment

The NPPF 2021 makes clear that the preparation of plans and policies should be underpinned by relevant and up-to-date evidence, and that this should be adequate and proportionate to support and justify the policies concerned, taking into account relevant market signals (para.31).

At paragraph 8, the NPPF also makes clear that plans should contribute to the achievement of sustainable development having regard to economic, social and environmental objectives. In particular the social objective aims 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. NPPF para.13 states that Neighbourhood plans should support the delivery of strategic policies contained in local plans, and para. 29 requires that they: “should not promote less development than set out in the strategic policies for the area or undermine those strategic policies”.

The latest (March 2022) calculation of the Local Housing Need for Rutland is 142 dwellings per annum, which normally would be rounded to 140 dwellings per annum.

Within the adopted Core Strategy (2011), a hierarchy of settlements is established to help to determine the most appropriate locations for development, subsequently updated with the Sustainability of Settlements Assessment Update (2019). Within this hierarchy, Wing is defined as a ‘smaller service centre’ (alongside 15 other similarly sized parishes). The Core Strategy describes these as ‘smaller villages with a more limited range of facilities’ which ‘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’ (Core Strategy Policy CS4). The Core Strategy describes the smaller service centres as having ‘a more limited range of services and facilities as such can only accommodate a minor level of development where appropriate to the scale and character of the village.

The Local Plan, prior to withdrawal, described the relationship between the Local Plan and neighbourhood plans. Paragraph 1.20 confirms that ‘Neighbourhood Plans which are being prepared or reviewed after the Local Plan is adopted can allocate additional sites for development within their town or village’.

The ability of neighbourhood plans to allocate sites for residential development is described in paragraph 5.7 where it says ‘Neighbourhood Plans can however, make provision for more housing development than that required in the strategic policy and the Council supports groups that wish to provide site allocations for housing development within their neighbourhood plans that go beyond the minimum requirement contained in the strategic policy, particularly those who assess their local housing needs through an appropriate assessment and plan to meet it’.

## Settlement Boundary

In historical terms, rural villages like Wing have often been protected by the designation of a village envelope (or settlement boundary) adopted in a statutory Local Plan. With a settlement boundary in place, development is only permitted inside of the envelope or outside of it in carefully controlled circumstances (for example to provide affordable housing or to meet the needs of the rural community). The purpose of the newly drawn settlement boundary is to ensure that sufficient land is identified to meet residential need and that this is available in the most sustainable locations.

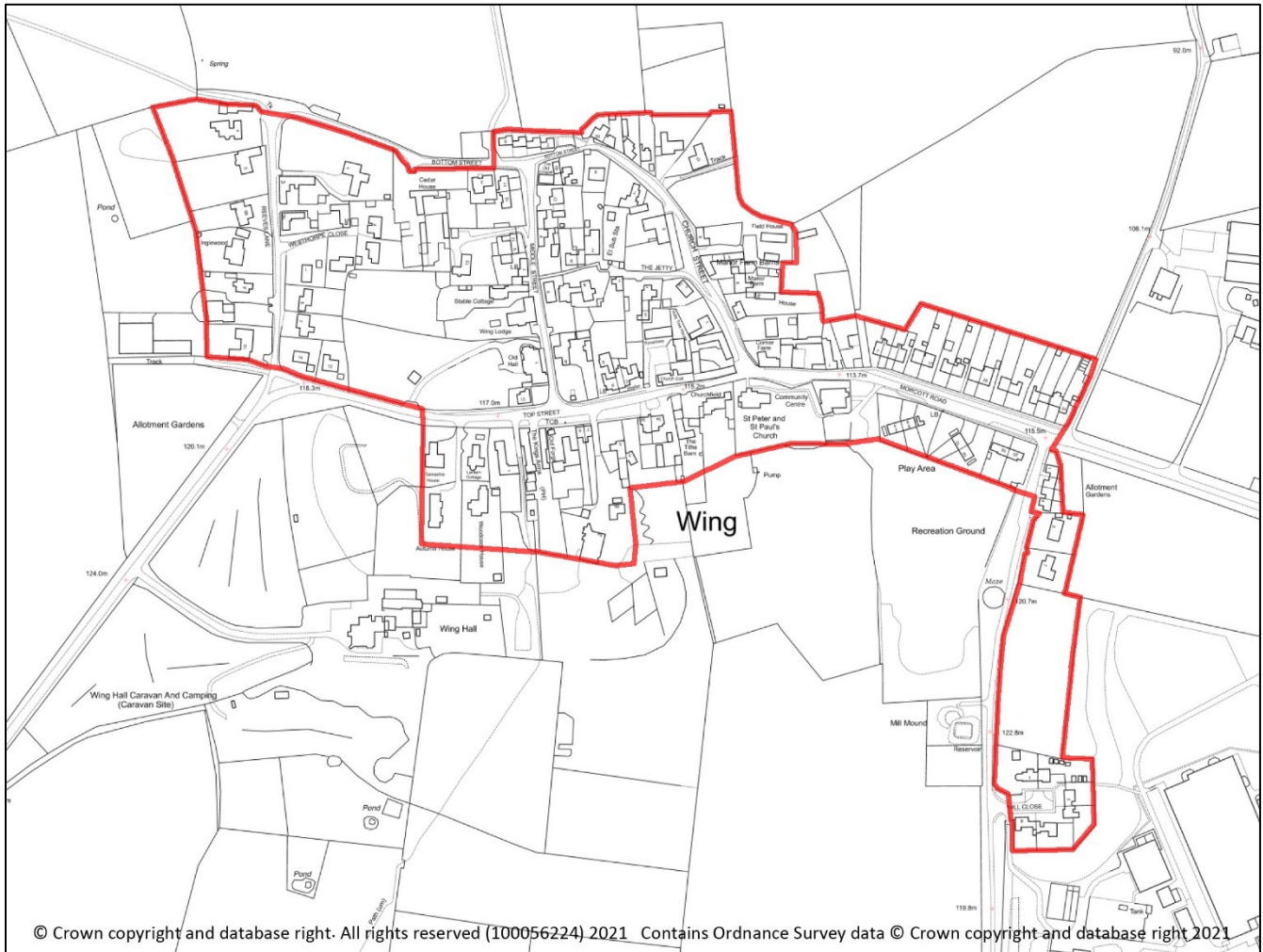
Settlement boundaries were originally established by Rutland County Council in order to clarify where all new development activity is best located. They have been used to define the extent of a built-up part of a settlement and to distinguish between areas where, in planning terms, development would be acceptable in principle, such as in the main settlements, and where it would not be acceptable, generally in the least sustainable locations such as in the open countryside. Such unfettered and/or unsustainable growth would risk ribbon or piecemeal development and the merging of distinct settlements to the detriment of the community and visual amenity of the built-up area.

In statutory planning terms, land outside a defined settlement boundary, including any individual or small groups of buildings and/or small settlements, is defined as open countryside. It is national and local planning policy that development in the countryside should be carefully controlled. Recognising “the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside” is identified as an important principle in the NPPF (para 174 b). This approach is also supported by the Neighbourhood Plan because it will help ensure that development is focused in more sustainable settlements with a greater range of services and facilities and infrastructure that has capacity for expansion, as well as helping to maintain the special landscape character of the Parish and protecting the countryside for its own sake as an attractive, accessible and non-renewable natural resource.

The updated settlement boundary for Wing has been determined as follows:

- a) The curtilage of properties which form the main built-up part of the settlement but excluding:
  - Any part of the curtilage of a property which is extensive and does not relate to the main built-up part of the settlement;
  - Peripheral modern agricultural buildings;
  - Peripheral playing fields.
- b) Abutting land with the benefit of planning permission for built development is included.
- c) Land allocated in this plan for built development, excluding the reserve site, is included.

Figure 2 – Settlement boundary for Wing



POLICY HBE 1: SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY - development proposals within the Settlement Boundary (see figure 2 above) will be supported where they comply with other policies in this Plan.

Land outside the Settlement Boundary will be treated as open countryside, where development will be carefully managed in line with local and national strategic planning policies.

Development outside the defined Settlement Boundary on the Reserve Site identified in Policy HBE3 will be acceptable subject to complying with the terms of that policy.

## Housing Allocation

Although there is no specific housing target for the Parish, the Neighbourhood plan has undertaken a comprehensive assessment of potential residential development sites in a positive approach to securing sustainable development and to help meet a local need. The process undertaken is detailed in Appendix 2.

Socio-economic data for Wing reveals a high proportion of 4 or more bed dwellings, evidence of under occupancy and an ageing population. Coupled with high house prices, any further housing development in Wing should be aimed at helping to balance the housing stock to help meet the needs of all members of the community.

Consultation has also demonstrated that residents, whilst welcoming new housing development that

meets a local need, are also concerned to improve the range of facilities available within the Parish.

The site identified as an allocation within the Neighbourhood Plan (site A) would provide for about 8 new dwellings. To help address the local imbalance in housing, the 8 houses will be made up of 2 bungalows, 2 dwellings for Affordable Housing and 4 x 3-bed dwellings.

To help meet a future housing need should the preferred site fail to be developed or housing need increase over the Plan period, a reserve site is identified at site B. This site is located outside of the settlement boundary and will only come forward if these specific circumstances described above are met. This site will yield around 6 dwellings – 2 bungalows: 2 dwellings for Affordable Housing and 2 x 3-bed dwellings.

To help enhance the range of facilities locally, the landowners have offered to make the land adjacent to site A available to the Parish Council as a formal open space with seating so that the historic Maze situated opposite can be enjoyed by residents and visitors alike.

Furthermore, the landowners have also offered to plant trees in the field adjacent to site B, to introduce a 're-wilding' area alongside the new woodland and to connect the whole area with footpaths as shown in figure 3 (below).

Apart from providing a wonderful new natural habitat for the parish, this will also help to enhance the setting of the Maze whilst also establishing a link through the adjacent recreation ground and onwards to the village hall, play area, St Peter and Paul's church and the village itself.

This proposal constitutes a unique opportunity to facilitate philanthropic endeavour on the part of landowners to help address local housing needs whilst also enhancing the setting of the Scheduled Monument and improving the natural environment and access to it. This is entirely consistent with the Neighbourhood Plan's housing and environmental aims.

It is only through the Neighbourhood Plan that such an initiative could come forward for the benefit of the local community.

**POLICY HBE 2: RESIDENTIAL SITE ALLOCATION** - The plan makes provision for about 8 new dwellings in Wing between 2021 and 2026. This is met by land being allocated for residential development at the following location shown as site A in figure 3 (0.34 ha). Development will be supported subject to:

- a) Two of the dwellings are to be bungalows;
- b) Two of the dwellings are to be made available as Affordable Housing;
- c) The remaining dwellings are to be 3-bed properties
- d) The development is to be located away from the Maze, with the land closest to the Maze to be landscaped to enhance the setting of the Maze;
- e) Land adjacent to site B, Reserve Site, is to be gifted to the community as a wild and treed recreation area with footpaths allowing connectivity to the Maze and recreation ground;
- f) The development will be informed by a heritage appraisal and impact assessment (including archaeological evaluation) to understand the significance of the scheduled monument and its

setting, the potential impact of any development on them and to identify any mitigation required which must be undertaken prior to development; and

g) The provisions contained in the design guide in Policy HBE 7 are to be met.

Figure 3 – Residential Site Allocation and reserve site



POLICY HBE 3: RESERVE SITE – Residential development on land marked as site B (0.26 ha) in Figure 3 (above) for 6 dwellings – 2 bungalows: 2 dwellings for Affordable Housing and 2 x 3-bed dwellings will be supported where:

- a) It is required to remediate a shortfall in the supply of housing land due to the failure of existing housing sites in Wing to deliver the anticipated scale of development required; or
- b) It becomes necessary to provide for additional homes in the Parish in accordance with any new development plan document that replaces the Rutland Core Strategy.

## Housing Mix

At the time of the 2011 Census, the average household size in the Wing Parish was 2.2 people and was below the region (2.3), county and England (2.4) rates.

The average number of rooms per household stood at 7.2 which was higher than the county (6.4), region (5.6) and England (5.4) rates. In the Wing parish the average number of bedrooms per

household stood at 3.4 which was above the county (3.1), region (2.8) and England (2.7) rates.

Home ownership levels in the parish are very high with around 75% of households owning their homes outright or with a mortgage or loan. This is higher than the county (70%), regional (67%) and national (63%) rates. Around 9% of households live in private rented accommodation which is considerably lower than the county (16%), region (15%) and England (17%) averages. Some 12% of households live in social rented accommodation which is in line with the county but below regional (16%) and national (18%) rates.

Data from the 2011 Census shows the majority (56%) of residential dwellings were detached which is somewhat higher than the county (46%), regional (32%) and national (22%) shares. Semi-detached housing accounted for 19% of the housing stock which is below the county (27%), regional (35%) and national (31%) shares. Terraced housing, flats and apartments provide 21% of accommodation spaces which is lower than the county (26%), region (32%) and national (47%) shares.

Around two fifths (42%) of households live in houses with four or more bedrooms which is higher than the county (33%), regional (20%) and national (19%) averages. There is an under representation of housing for single people with less than 7% of dwellings having one bedroom against 5% for the county, 8% for the region and 12% for England as a whole.

There is evidence of under occupancy in the local area (having more bedrooms than the notional number recommended by the bedroom standard). Analysis of the 2011 Census shows that around 63% of all occupied households in Wing have two or more spare bedrooms and around 22% have one spare bedroom. Under occupancy is higher than county, regional and national averages.

Under occupancy in the local area is particularly evident in larger properties with around 59% of households with 4 or more bedrooms occupied by just one or two people. This is higher than county (47%), regional (43%) and England (41%) rates.

Census data also suggests that older person households are more likely to under-occupy their dwellings. Data from the 2011 Census allows us to investigate this using the bedroom standard. In total, around 82% of pensioner households have an occupancy rating of +2 or more (meaning there are at least two more bedrooms that are technically required by the household) and is higher than the 47% non-pensioner household rate.

Overcrowding is not a significant issue in the local area; however, research shows that households with dependent children are more likely to be overcrowded.

Core Strategy (2011) Policy CS10 seeks a range of housing types, sizes and tenures to meet both general and specialist needs on developments of 10 dwellings or more. The Neighbourhood Plan supports a mix of housing based on more local factors relating to Wing.

**POLICY HBE 4: HOUSING MIX** - New housing development proposals should provide a mixture of housing types specifically to meet identified and evidenced local needs in Wing taking into account the most up to date assessment of housing need. Priority should be given to smaller family homes (3 bedrooms or fewer) and those suitable for older people (especially those who wish to downsize). There will be a presumption against homes with 4 or more bedrooms.

## Affordable Housing

The NPPF (2021) defines Affordable Housing as ‘housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market’. The full definition is available in the annex to the NPPF (2021).

The latest housing affordability data for England Wales shows that on average, full-time workers could expect to pay an estimated 7.8 times their annual workplace-based earnings on purchasing a home in 2020. This is a not significantly different to 2019.

The housing affordability gap continues to widen between the most and least affordable areas. In Rutland, the gap has worsened with average house prices estimated at being 10 times workplace-based average annual earnings in 2020 compared with 5.7 times in 2000. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (July 2019, updated February 2020) offers the latest assessment of affordable housing need across the County and confirms that house prices are generally out of the reach of people on average or below average incomes.

Workplace-based earnings are not available at parish level but as the average house price in Wing continues to be above the county and national rates it is also presumed the affordability gap continues to widen. Wing has a linear house price trajectory when compared with the district and England and Wales averages. It should be noted, however, that comparisons against larger geographies should be treated with caution.

An ONS study undertaken in 2017 reveals the cost of an entry-level property on average across England and Wales increased by almost 20% in the ten-year period to June 2016 to £140,000. For new properties, the price was nearly £180,000. The data also shows that home-ownership prospects vary across the country.

In the Wing area in 2016 a low to mid-priced property cost on average £180,000 which was in line with the national average. Assuming a 15% deposit, those entering the property market in the area would require a household income of £40,698 (£26,444 E&W average) and savings of £30,100 which is a challenge for many households. The house price data used to create the affordability ratio estimates are based on the price paid for residential property only, so are not fully comprehensive for all housing as they only include those that have transacted.

The policy also supports the provision of an exception site for Affordable Housing. An exception site is described as an exception to normal policies of restraint.

Rural exception sites are defined in the NPPF (2021) Annex 2 as ‘small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection. A proportion of market homes may be allowed on the site at the local planning authority’s discretion, for example where essential to enable the delivery of affordable units without grant funding.

Policy HBE 5: AFFORDABLE HOUSING – To meet identified needs within the community, the provision of high-quality affordable housing through an exception site will be supported where the following criteria are met:

- a) The site adjoins the Settlement Boundary;
- b) The type and scale of affordable housing is justified by evidence of need from a local housing needs survey;
- c) Arrangements for the management and occupation of the affordable housing will ensure that it will be available and affordable in perpetuity for people with a local connection to the Plan area; and
- d) The development consists entirely of affordable housing or is for a mixed-tenure scheme where an element of market housing is essential to the delivery of the affordable housing. The market housing must be the minimum necessary to make the scheme viable and be of a type and size that will meet a specific locally identified need for low-cost market housing.

First Homes and self-build proposals are welcomed.

## Windfall development

A windfall site is defined in the NPPF (2021) as one which has not been specifically identified as available through the local or neighbourhood plan process. Sites often comprise previously developed land that has unexpectedly become available.

To help protect the character of the Parish, development beyond the housing allocation in Wing will be restricted to windfall sites as described in policy HBE6.

The Core Strategy (2011) recognises the contribution made through windfall development. Neighbourhood Plan Policy HBE 4 is designed to identify the criteria to be applied for an application to be successful.

POLICY HBE 6: WINDFALL SITES - Development proposals for infill and redevelopment sites (individual dwellings or small groups of dwellings) within the settlement boundary will be supported where:

- a) The site retains existing important natural boundaries such as gardens, trees, hedges and streams;
- b) Limestone walls that form a strong visual setting around the village are retained in line with Appendix 3, Village Design Guide;
- c) The site provides for a safe vehicular and pedestrian access to the site;
- d) The proposal avoids negative impact on listed buildings and the Conservation area and its setting; and
- e) The site does not reduce garden space to an extent where it adversely impacts on the character of the area, or the amenity of neighbours.



## Design

The Parish of Wing has a long and interesting history, resulting in a wide array of heritage assets, attractive landscapes and a distinctive local character.

The biggest challenge facing the future of Wing is to balance the desire to protect the character of the village with the need for it to grow and evolve in a sensitive and proportionate manner in order to sustain the community and its facilities.

This policy seeks to reflect the design principles which the community believes will help to achieve this aim. They reflect the outcome of consultations of all age groups, of community organisations and of the Housing Theme Group which specifically focused on relevant issues. The overall aim is to protect Wing so that it retains its character. This can be achieved by the use of the planning system to respond sensitively to the range of historic buildings, structures, landscapes and archaeology situated within the Parish. These assets form many of the key characteristics of the Parish, and future development should seek to enhance, reinforce and preserve this distinctive environment.

In this section therefore, the Neighbourhood Plan sets out design guidance which seeks to identify and protect the distinctive elements which together provide the special qualities of the landscape setting and built heritage of Wing Parish. Existing settlement patterns have grown incrementally over time. The buildings date from many different periods, providing a richness and variety of styles and materials. This traditional rural character should be enhanced by new development and schemes should be designed to ensure that new buildings sit comfortably within the existing settlement pattern and are respectful of their surroundings. It is not considered necessary to have a uniform series of properties from new development that all look the same, rather to ensure that new developments respect the features of buildings which make of Wing a desirable place in which to live.

New development proposals should be designed sensitively to ensure that the high-quality built environment of the Parish is maintained and enhanced. New designs should respond in a positive way to the local character through careful and appropriate use of high-quality materials and detail. Proposals should also demonstrate consideration of height, scale and massing, to ensure that new development delivers a positive contribution to the street scene and adds value to the distinctive character of the area.

**POLICY HBE 7: DESIGN** – All new development proposals, replacement dwellings and extensions, must demonstrate a high quality of design, layout and use of materials in order to make a positive contribution to the special character of the Parish and should demonstrate regard to the building design principles and requirements as stated in the Design Guide in Appendix 3 to a degree that is appropriate to their specific location and setting in particular the design principles described on pages 9 – 12 of the Design Guide (Appendix 3).

# B The Natural, Historical and Social Environment

## Introduction

This chapter of the Neighbourhood Plan deals with the *environmental* agenda of *sustainable development*, together with open spaces of community value in the *social* agenda, as described in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (2021), page 5. The chapter aims to balance the requirement for appropriate development in the Plan Area against the value of environmental and other features that are both *special* – appreciated, in their own right and as community assets, by local people – and *significant* for their wildlife and history. It also deals with broader environmental issues of concern to the community, including protection and enhancement of biodiversity, planning for resilience to climate change, and approaches to renewable energy generation.

Care was taken during preparation of the Plan to ensure that the policies (and the sites and areas of environmental significance covered by them) were not unduly restrictive on development during the Plan’s lifetime. Approximately 16% by area of all the open and currently undeveloped land in the parish is protected through the Neighbourhood Plan’s policies, and the planning system generally, from potential environmentally damaging development:

1. Total area of Neighbourhood Plan Area	c.446 ha
2. Village (built-up area) and water treatment works	c.28 ha
3. Open and undeveloped land	c.418 ha
4. Area designated or recognised in this Plan for <i>environmental</i> protection	c.70 ha

## Landscape, geology and setting

The Plan Area is located in an area of Rutland characterised by a series of switchbacks of west-to-east orientated ridges and valleys. The difference in height between ridges and valleys is close to 50 metres, and produces a landscape of steep hillsides, wide-open tops and (by comparison with most of the east midlands) impressive views. The village of Wing itself is situated close to the summit of one of these ridges, on the north-facing side overlooking the valley of the river Chater (a tributary of the Welland).

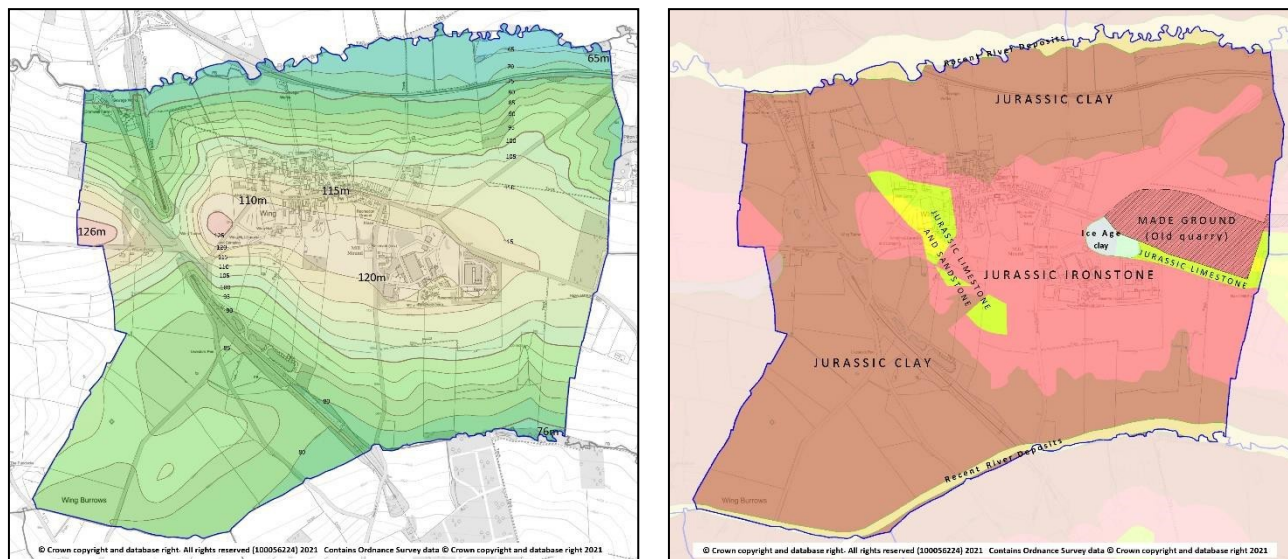
Beneath the surface, the bedrock of the Plan Area is a sequence of layers of (from the base) clay, siltstone, ironstone, sandstone and limestone, all of Jurassic age. The upper layers have historically been a source of building stone and raw materials – areas of made ground on the sites of old quarries can be seen east of the village – and the characteristic stone buildings and walls owe their orange and cream colours to these rocks.

The ridge and valley topography is largely the result of intensive erosion of the Jurassic rocks by ice-sheets, glaciers, meltwater and weathering during the Ice Ages and in the current Holocene period. The present streams occupy valleys too broad and deep to have been created by them: the valleys are glacial in origin, in part cut by moving ice and meltwater torrents, and in part the sites of temporary lakes of meltwater dammed behind ice and higher ground. The notch in the ridge directly west of Wing

village (it was taken advantage of by the railway engineers) appears to be a 'spillway' formed when one of these glacial lakes overflowed northwards.

The topography described here is an integral part of the characteristic landscapes of Wing as recognised by Policy ENV 12.

Figures 4.1 and 4.2: Topography (left) and geology of the Plan Area



## Historical environment

Archaeological finds show that humans were in the Plan Area in prehistoric and Roman times, but it was during the 9<sup>th</sup> century CE that the village itself was founded. Both the place-name (box, below) and the surviving remains (earthworks) of house platforms and streets strongly suggest that Danish people (the 'Vikings') settled here, in an area – perhaps largely wooded – where there was no substantial pre-existing Anglo-Saxon township.

### WING - HISTORY FROM THE PLACE-NAME

The settlement is likely to have originated in its current nucleated form between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries, and may be the 'Wengeford' mentioned in a charter of 1046. The place-name is thought to be Anglo-Scandinavian in origin (Vengi, meaning an in-field or garden), perhaps suggesting the absence of any significant earlier Saxon settlement. [Bourne 2003, *Understanding Leicestershire & Rutland Place Names*, p113]

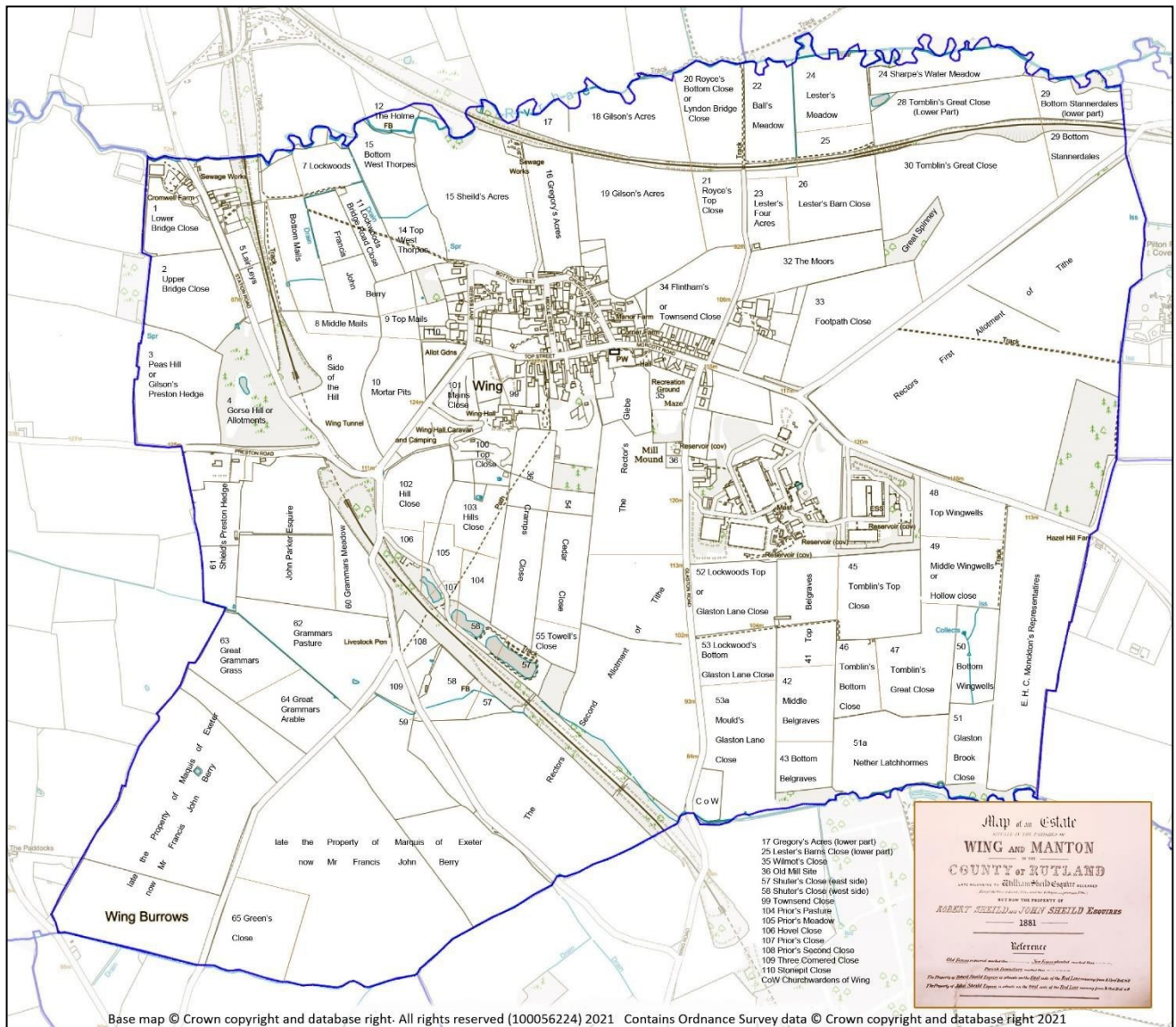
The nationally-important Wing turf maze and the church date from somewhat later in medieval times, while the grid layout of streets, also of medieval age – some so worn down by centuries of human and animal traffic that they are now sunken lanes – is a highly distinctive feature of the village that residents wish to be protected from damaging road-side works and parking (part of Policy ENV 2).

The original church (on the present site) was probably built in the 11<sup>th</sup> century; the present building includes parts added in the 12<sup>th</sup> century: essentially Wing is a Danish settlement that flourished after the Norman conquest.

Wing (the whole township, including the village's wider territory) was organised as two manors in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, each with its own set of open fields. The ridges and furrows produced by centuries of

ploughing of these arable fields can still be seen in some places (Policy ENV 7). Apart from the early medieval house platforms and the church, the oldest surviving buildings appear to be 17<sup>th</sup> century. Many new houses and cottages were constructed in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, while subsequent rebuilds, infillings and expansions have given Wing its characteristic and attractive mix of stone-built and brick buildings, grand and modest, right up to the present day (Policy ENV 8). The names given by farmers to the fields of Wing since at least the 18<sup>th</sup> century are still known and used; this kind of very local history – a microcosm of England’s heritage – is part of what gives Neighbourhood Plans their role in the Planning system.

Historic Wing field names, compiled from the Shields Estate map, 1881 [illustrative image]



## Natural environment

The human occupation of Wing for the past two millennia means that no truly ‘wild’ natural places survive: every part of the Plan Area has been cleared, farmed, built on, replanted, or quarried. But – because earlier methods of farming were not industrialised, did not use synthetic plant and pest control chemicals, and were inherently ‘untidy’ – until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century there were still many places where wildlife could adapt to living close to people. Some of these ‘semi-natural’ habitats – permanent pasture, woodland, wetlands, ‘rewilded’ corners of fields, churchyards and others – still survive,

although in decreasing amounts, while private gardens and public open spaces also provide refuges for biodiversity. These kinds of ‘wild’ spaces are threatened by new development and misunderstanding of their value, but this Neighbourhood Plan identifies the most significant in the Area and proposes them for protection (Policies ENV 3, 4, 5 and 6).

## Existing environmental designations

The Plan Area is located in National Character Area (NCA) 93 *High Leicestershire*. NCAs are landscape areas defined by Natural England for planning purposes. It is also in the East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Type 5C *Undulating mixed farmlands*, and in the Rutland County Landscape Character Area A(ii) *High Rutland – ridges and valleys*.

In the historical environment there are 33 *Listed Buildings*, one Scheduled Monument and some 16 further *sites and features of historical environment significance* (Historic England and/or Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Records, HER), of which seven are of direct relevance to Neighbourhood Plan policies. A *Conservation Area* recognising the historical and architectural features of the village was designated in 1981 and its extent is shown in the current Local Plan.

In the natural environment there is one nationally important site (Geological SSSI), 13 areas of *Priority Habitat* and national *Forest Inventory* (as defined by Natural England), together with two *Local Wildlife Sites* (LWS), eight historic LWSs, and two further areas of *habitat of conservation concern* in the Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre (LERC) database.

This Neighbourhood Plan adds *local detail* to these national and regional designations by identifying sites and features of local significance in the Plan Area.

## Local Green Spaces

Of the approximately 120 parcels of open land in the parish, about 50 were identified as having notable environmental (natural, historical and/or recreational) features. These sites were scored, using the seven criteria for Local Green Space designation outlined in National Planning Policy Framework 2021 paragraphs 101-103. Two of them (figure 5) meet the essential requirements for designation as Local Green Space. The statutory protection afforded by Policy ENV 1 will ensure these sites’ protection for future generations.

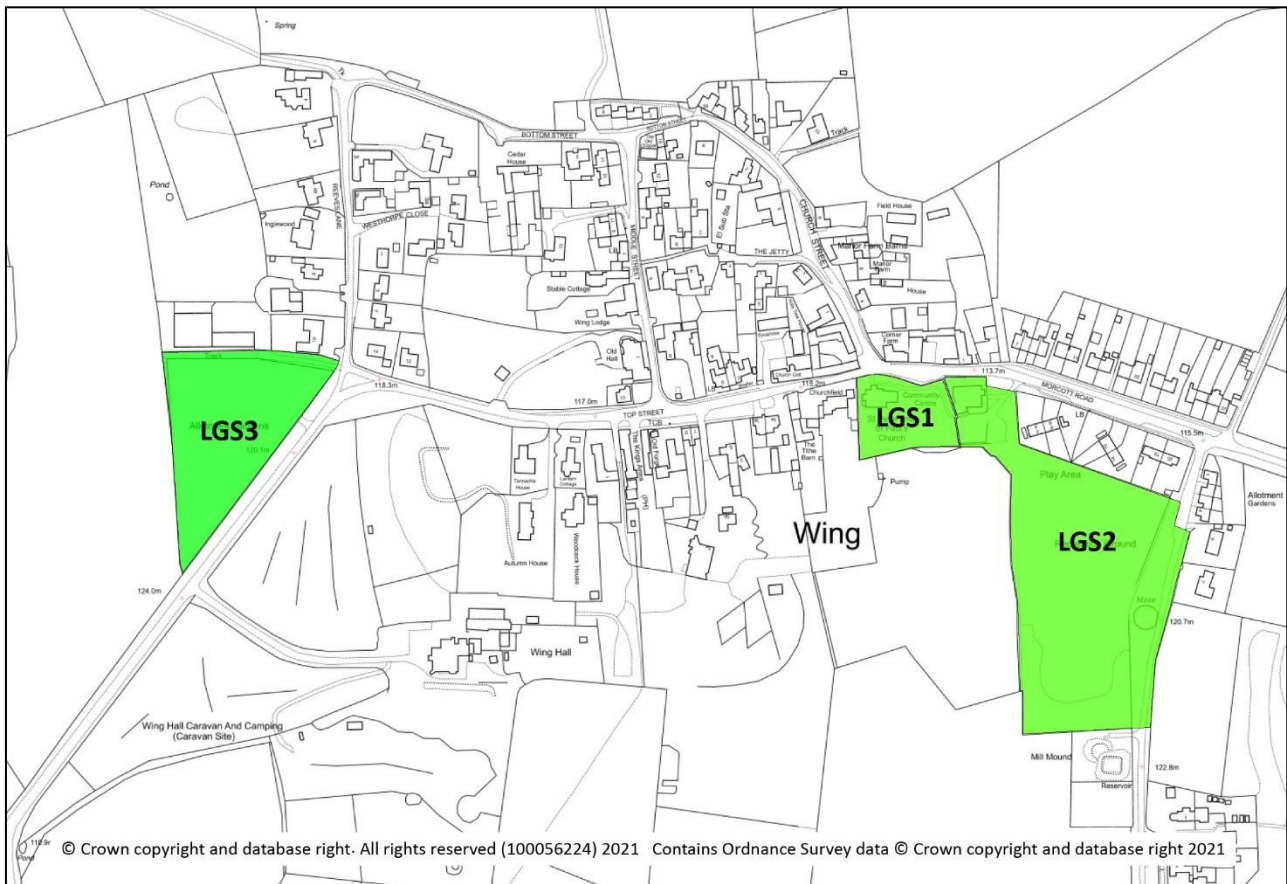
**POLICY ENV 1: LOCAL GREEN SPACES – Development proposals that would result in the loss of, or have an adverse effect on, the following Local Green Spaces (details Appendix 5; location figure 5) will not be permitted other than in very special circumstances.**

LGS1 Churchyard of St. Peter and St. Paul church

LGS2 Wing playing field, community woodland, village hall grounds and turf maze

LGS3 Village allotment gardens

Figure 5: Local Green Spaces



## Important Open Spaces

Nineteen sites in Wing have high community value as open space for amenity, sport & recreation, children’s play, etc., as allotments, burial grounds, semi-natural green spaces, or for defining the character and layout of the village. They have been identified in fieldwork, community consultations and in Parish records; five (including ‘important frontages’) are already recognised in the *Important Open Space/Frontages Review 2012 (Addendum July 2017)* and are shown on the inset (allocations) map for Wing in the *Site Allocations & Policies DPD (Local Plan) 2014*; they were included in the Neighbourhood Plan’s review for this policy. Three further open spaces assessed as candidate Open Space, Sport & Recreation sites (Wing playing field, the churchyard and the allotment gardens) during preparation of this Plan are designated as Local Green Space by this Plan and, since the Local Green Space policy supersedes that for Open Spaces in English planning, they can be omitted from policy ENV 2 notwithstanding the open space (OSSR) characters and functions they continue to have. Therefore, policy ENV 2 recognises 16 sites’ values as open space within and close to the built-up areas and/or their actual or potential value as community resources. The policy is in general conformity with, but adds local detail to, Rutland Local Plan Policy SP21 in the *Site Allocations and Policies Development Plan (2014)*.

POLICY ENV 2: IMPORTANT OPEN SPACES - The following open spaces (locations, figure 6) are of high local value for recreation, beauty, amenity, or tranquillity, within or close to the built-up area. Development proposals that result in their loss, or have a significant adverse effect on them, will not be supported unless the open space is replaced by at least equivalent provision in an equally suitable location, or unless it can be demonstrated that the open space is no longer required by the community.

Sites with *Open Space, Sport & Recreation (OSSR)* functions (OSSR typologies in italics)

OS1 Village pump and ancient track open space (*semi-natural green space* and *amenity green space*)

OS2 Copper Beech open space, Bottom Street (*amenity green space*)

The following open spaces (locations, figure 6) are of high local value for the contribution they make to the village's form, character and setting. Their significance in this regard should be taken into account in development proposals and other planned works affecting them, and any loss should be weighed against the value of the development.

*Open spaces contributing to the form, character and setting of Wing:*

C1 The Rector's glebe

C2 Old Hall garden

C3 Wing Lodge paddock

C4 Bryher House garden

C5 Sheild's Acres

C6 Gregory's Acres ('the sledging field')

C7 Wing Hall parkland east

C8 Wing House prospect

C9 Wing Hall parkland west, with avenue

*Important verges and frontages:*

V1 Cedar House frontage

V2 Wing House frontage and Church Street verges

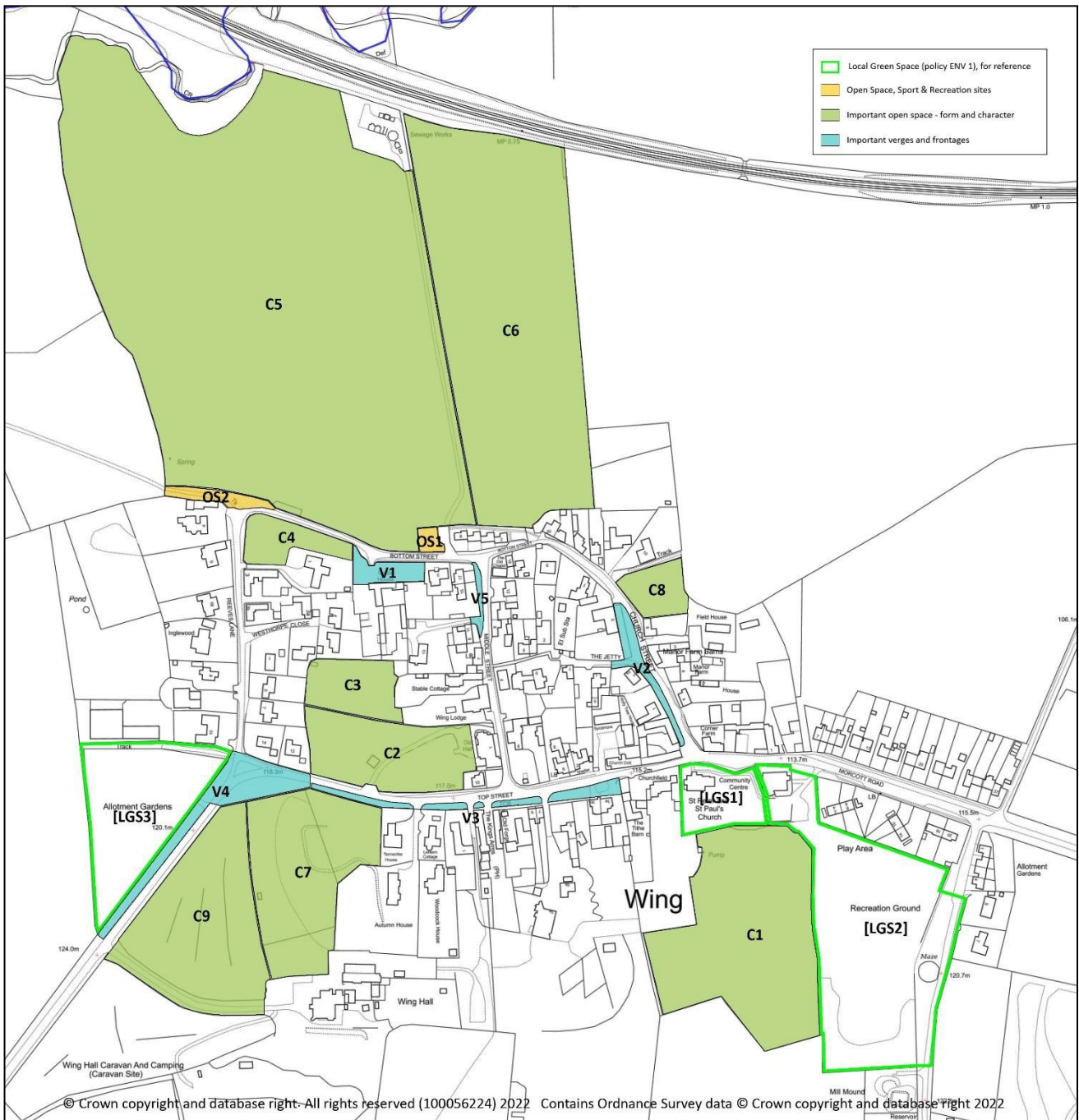
V3 Top Street verges

V4 Top Street/Reeves Lane green, Wing Hill verges and beech trees

V5 Middle Street verges

COMMUNITY ACTION 1: MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF IMPORTANT OPEN SPACES –Wing Parish Council will work with relevant agencies, authorities and individuals to ensure that all publicly-accessible open spaces (LGS 1-3; OS 1-2; V 1-5 in this Neighbourhood Plan, as mapped in figure 6) are managed to maintain or enhance their amenities, functions or biodiversity, for as long as they continue to function as publicly-accessible open spaces and are supported as such by the community.

Figure 6: Important Open Spaces

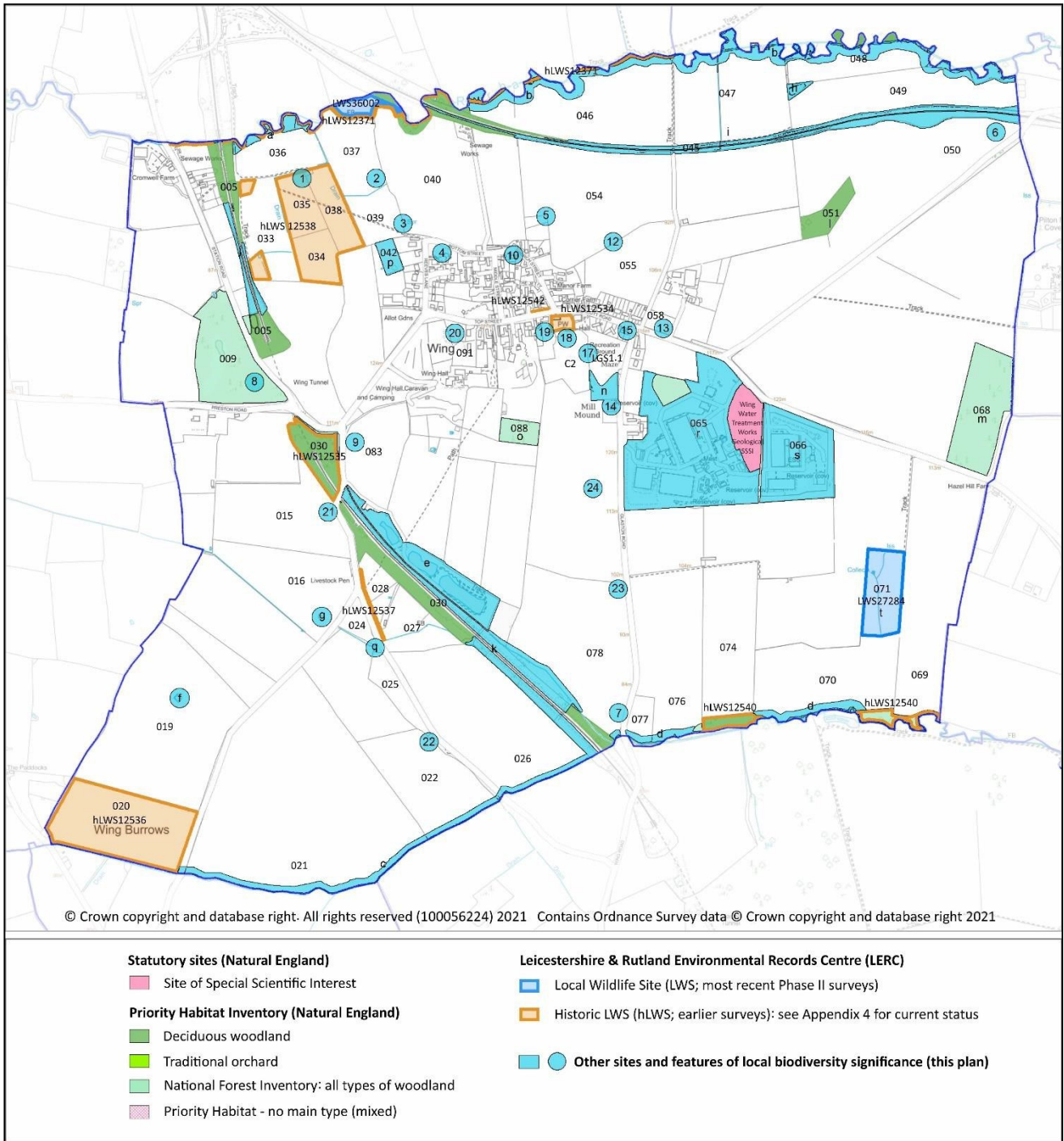


## Sites and features of natural environment significance

Some 50 sites and features in Wing are important for wildlife (biodiversity). They comprise a) statutorily protected sites, b) those where *priority habitats* and *National Forest Inventory* sites occur (Natural England mapping); c) sites identified as ecologically significant in the Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records, including Local Wildlife Sites, and d) sites identified during the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan as being of high biodiversity significance in the context of the Plan Area. The map (figure 7) shows their locations; supporting evidence is in Appendix 4. The assessments for this Neighbourhood Plan’s natural environment designations were carried out voluntarily by a professional adviser to the government’s Joint Nature Conservation Committee who is also a Wing resident.



Figure 7: Sites and features of natural environment (including geology) significance



Policy ENV 3 delivers site-specific compliance in the Plan Area with the relevant Rutland County Council policy (SAPDPD SP19), the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, the Habitats and Species Regulations 2017-2019, and the UK Environment Act 2021. It is in conformity with National Planning Policy Framework 2021 policies 174, 179 and 180. It also refers to the DEFRA *Guidance* of July 7, 2021, in respect of the use of the *biodiversity metric* approach for assessing the wildlife value of development sites.

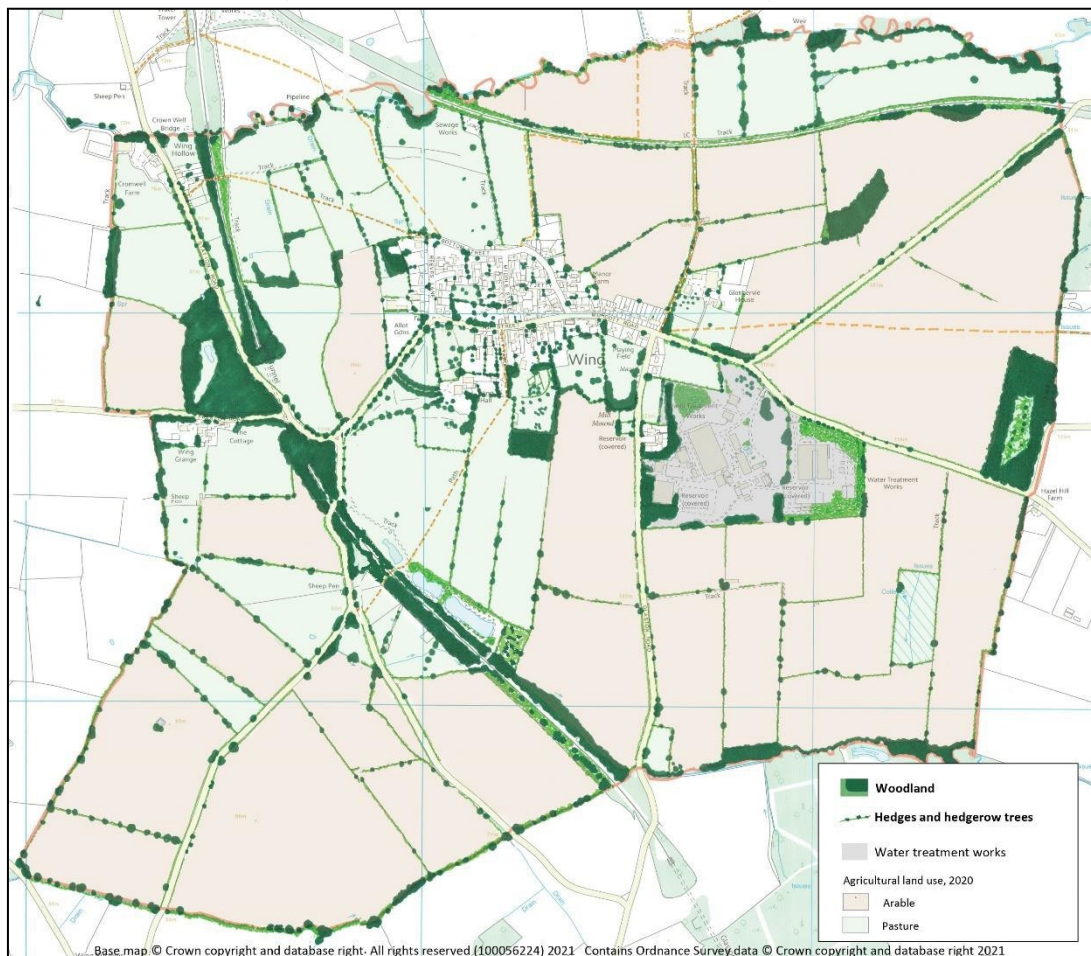
POLICY ENV 3: SITES AND FEATURES OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT SIGNIFICANCE – The sites and features mapped here (figure 7) have been identified as being of at least local significance for their natural environment significance. They are ecologically important in their own right, make a local contribution to carbon sequestration, and are locally valued.

The significance of the species, habitats or features present should be balanced against the local benefit of any development proposal that would adversely affect them. The wildlife value of any site identified here (the significance of the species, habitats or features present), as measured by use of biodiversity metric 3.0 or the small sites metric, should be balanced against the local benefit of any development that would adversely affect it. If significant harm to biodiversity cannot be avoided (through relocating to an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or compensated for, planning permission should be refused, in conformity with paragraph 180a of the National Planning Policy Framework.

## Woodland, notable trees and hedgerows

The village of Wing is surrounded by and interspersed with trees, mature wooded gardens and parkland, and small woods, adding to its rural character and attractive appearance. But for historical reasons the open farmed countryside beyond the settlement boundary has relatively little woodland. Exceptions are some notable hedgerow trees, a few copses and plantations, and naturally regenerated areas including the locally significant woodland on railway land north and south of Wing tunnel.

Figure 8: Woodland, notable trees and hedgerows



The recognised importance of trees for carbon sequestration, and their biodiversity, landscape and amenity values, mean that new development will be required to result in no further loss and wherever possible to provide a net gain.

POLICY ENV 4: WOODLAND NOTABLE TREES AND HEDGES – Woodland, notable trees and hedges of arboricultural, biodiversity and landscape importance should be protected from loss or damage in development proposals and integrated into their design. Proposals which use trees and hedges to enhance their appearance, amenity and biodiversity value will be supported. Development proposals leading to the loss of one or more trees should be accompanied by a tree survey (BS5837:2012 standard or its equivalent) to establish the health and longevity of trees and hedges on the site. Where damage or loss is unavoidable, the developer should provide or arrange for replacement trees and/or hedges of at least equivalent quantity, type and/or scale to ensure a net gain in biodiversity and to maintain amenity values.

## Biodiversity, Bat Conservation and Habitat Connectivity

It might be said that Wing is a ‘typical’ area of English Midlands countryside because it has no nationally important wildlife hotspots, and thus that it has little or no biodiversity significance to be taken into account in the Planning system. This would be a misunderstanding of the concept of biodiversity. England’s biodiversity is entirely and only the sum of the wildlife in all of its individual parishes: Wing is as important in this regard as every other parish, and residents want it to play its essential part in protecting what remains of England’s threatened and diminishing biodiversity.

Figure 9.1: Bat records and (indicative) foraging areas

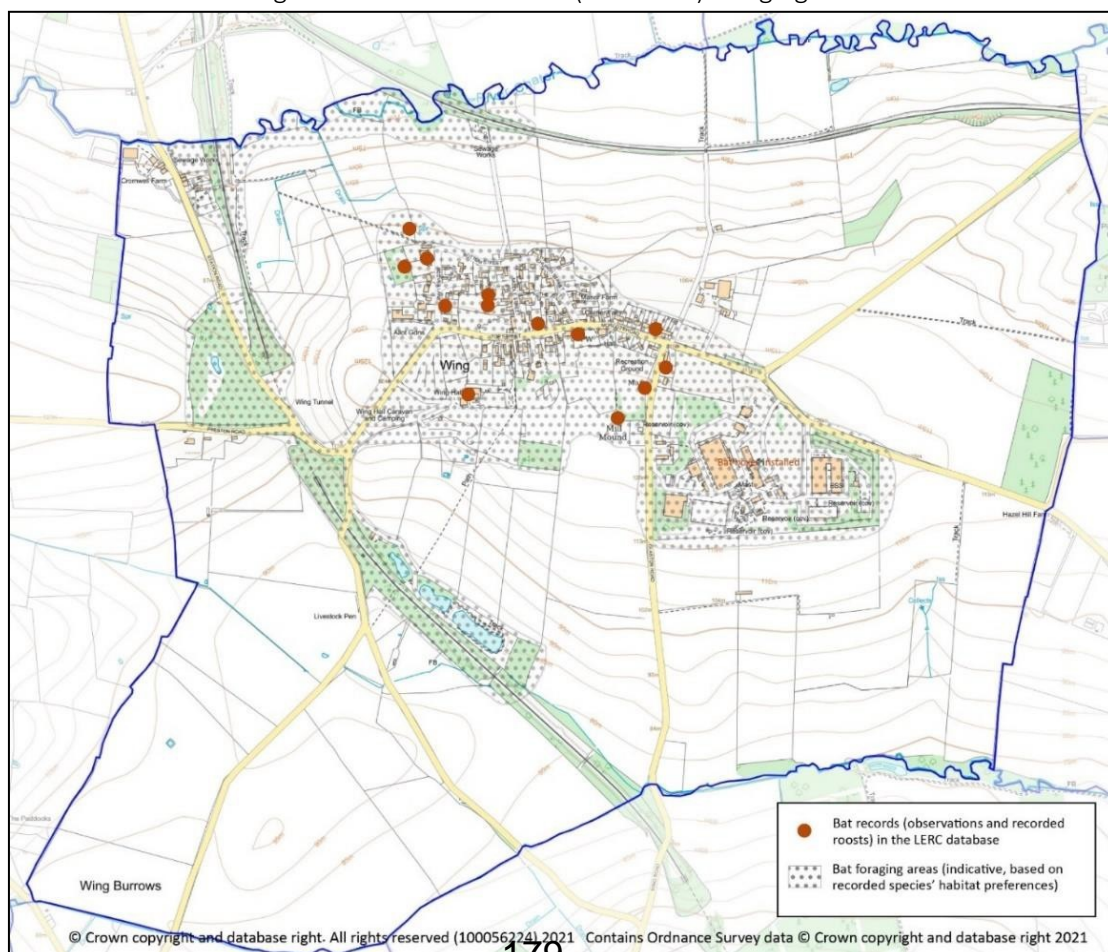


Figure 9.1 is an indicative (but informed) interpretation of the significance of bat species and roost-site records in the Leicestershire & Rutland Environmental Centre database. At least seven species are known to occur in the Plan Area, including bats whose habitat preferences are variously near or over water, woodland, old buildings and trees. For planning purposes, all development proposals in the Plan Area should be assumed to have at least some potential deleterious effect on bats (breeding, roosting, hibernating, foraging) unless the opposite can be shown to be the case.

Connectivity is an essential component of biodiversity. Isolated populations of animals and plants are at risk of destruction or of simply 'dying out'. Wildlife Corridors aim to re-connect populations and habitats within parishes and more widely. A wildlife corridor is mapped in this Plan (figure 7.2) for attention when development proposals within it are under consideration.

While policy ENV 3 delivers site-specific compliance in the Plan Area with the relevant Rutland Council policies, the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, the Habitats and Species Regulations 2017-2019 and the UK Environment Act 2021, this policy (ENV 5) does the same for strategic planning and future development proposals across the Plan Area. It also refers to the DEFRA *Guidance* of July 7, 2021 in respect of the use of the *biodiversity metric* approach to assessing the value of a development site to wildlife. The policy is explicitly supported by National Planning Policy Framework (2021) paragraphs 174 (a) and (d); 175; 179 and 180(a), on which this policy's wording is partly based. The community also expects all planning strategies, proposals and decisions affecting Wing to comply with the requirements of the *Climate Change Act 2008*, to follow the spirit of the *Paris Agreement* (UK ratification 2017) and the UK's *25 year environment plan (2018)*, and to plan for *biodiversity net gain* through the mechanisms described in the *Environment Act 2021*.

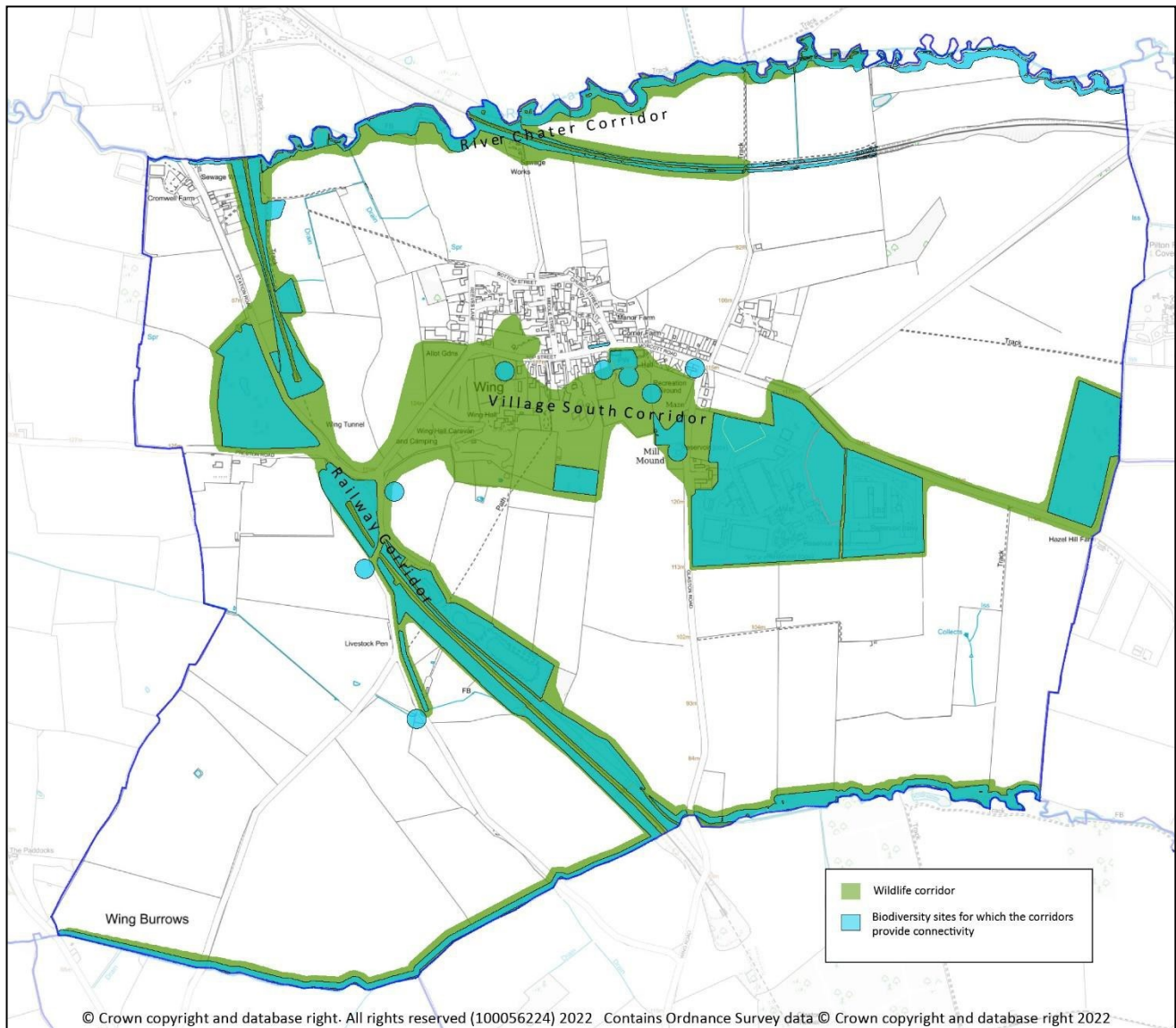
**POLICY ENV 5 BIODIVERSITY, BAT CONSERVATION AND HABITAT CONNECTIVITY**– All new development proposals will be expected to safeguard habitats and species, including those of local significance, and to deliver biodiversity net gain. If significant harm to biodiversity cannot be avoided (through relocating to an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or through offsite enhancement (biodiversity net gain) or compensation, planning permission should be refused, in conformity with paragraph 180a of the National Planning Policy Framework.

Development proposals in known bat habitat areas (figure 9.1) should:

- a) not incorporate exterior artificial lighting (on buildings or open areas) unless it is demonstrably essential
- b) in known or potential bat habitat areas, not remove trees or woodland unless doing so is demonstrably essential
- c) in all sensitive areas, apply mitigation methods in the design and location of artificial lighting using current best practice in respect of dark buffers, illuminance levels, zonation, luminaire specifications, curfew times, site configuration and screening
- d) in all locations, incorporate integral or external bat boxes in an agreed ratio of boxes to number of buildings or site size.

Development proposals should not adversely affect the habitat connectivity provided by the wildlife corridors identified in figure 9.2.

Figure 9.2: Wildlife corridors



## Biodiversity enhancement in Wing: Community Action Group

Community engagement in the process of evidence-gathering for the natural environment and biodiversity policy areas of the Neighbourhood Plan led to a proposal to start a *Wing Community Action Group*. This group would have the objective of taking forward shared aspirations expressed by residents (where these cannot be delivered through NP policies); one of these is aimed at improving the Plan Area for wildlife through citizen science and ‘rewilding’ projects. Several projects are already under discussion or negotiation with landowners, including:

- Big Garden Birdwatch (annually)
- RSPB Swift Survey (ongoing)
- Ancient and notable trees survey (discrete project, then ongoing)
- Big Butterfly Counts (annually)
- Collection of yellow rattle seed and establishment of naturally-regenerating wildflower meadow areas
- Tree planting, e.g. Lyndon Lane verge and elsewhere
- BioBlitz survey of Wing allotment gardens (annually)

- ‘Rewilding’ and re-profiling of parts of the river Chater and its banks, both for wildlife and flood risk mitigation
- Creation of new ponds to encourage newts and other aquatic wildlife

COMMUNITY ACTION 2: BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT IN WING - The Parish Council will actively support a Community Action Group whose objectives will include negotiating and working with volunteers, landowners, funders and other organisations to enhance the biodiversity of Wing parish. This will be achieved by undertaking biodiversity surveys and creating and/or managing habitat sites (e.g. wildflower meadows, watercourses, woodland, wetland) on suitable areas of land.

## Building for Biodiversity

Any development proposals in the Plan Area will be expected to deliver current best practice for protecting and encouraging wildlife.

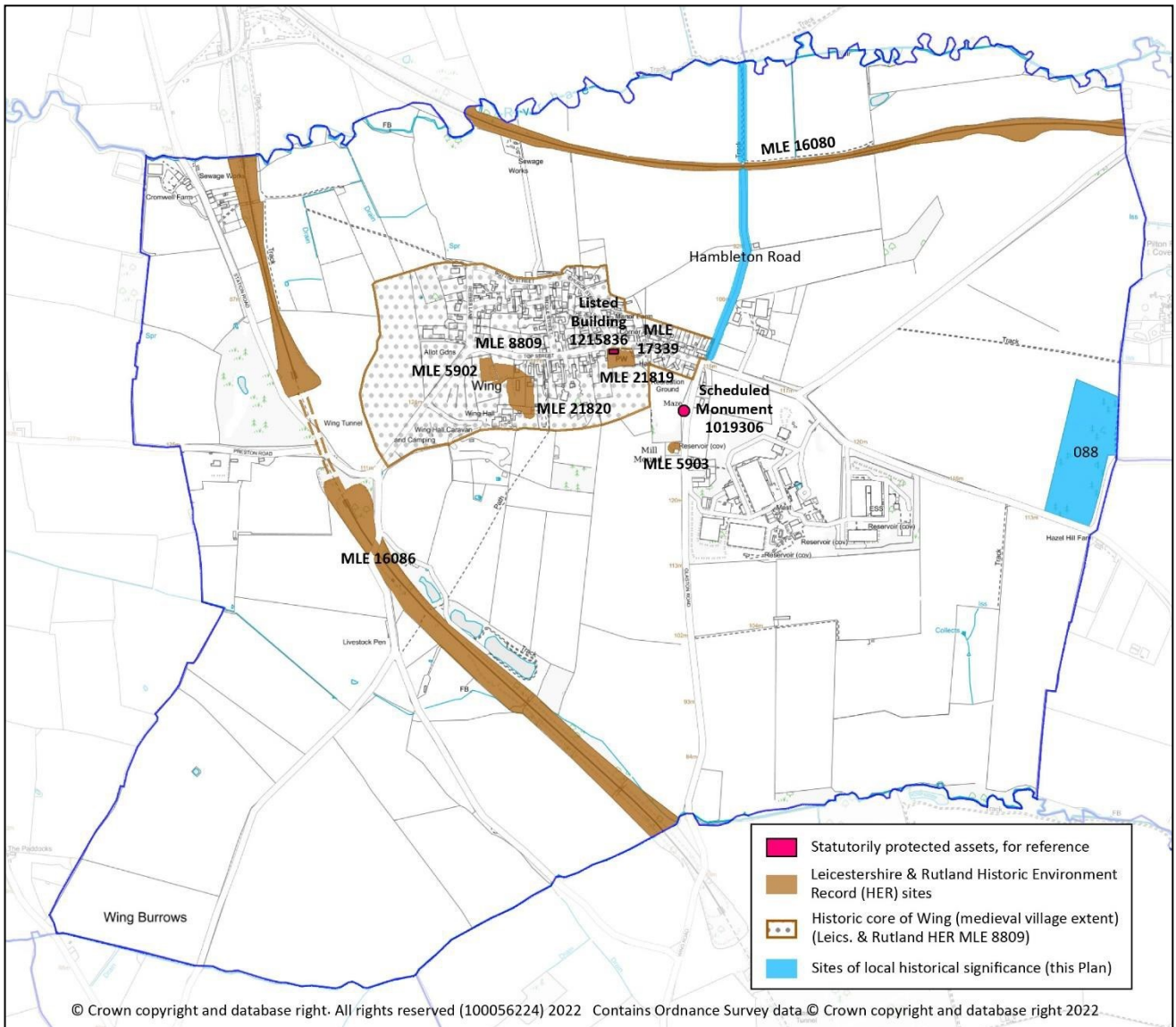
POLICY ENV 6: BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION IN NEW DEVELOPMENT – Provision should be made in the design and construction of new development (including extensions) in the Plan Area to protect and enhance biodiversity, including:

- Roof and wall construction should incorporate integral bee bricks, bird nest boxes and bat breeding and roosting boxes, target species and locations to be based on advice sought from the Local Authority’s Biodiversity Officer (or equivalent)
- Hedges (or fences with ground-level gaps) should be used for property boundaries to maintain connectivity of habitat for hedgehogs and other terrestrial animals
- Avoidance of all unnecessary exterior artificial lighting: there is no legal duty requiring any place to be lit
- Security lighting, if essential, should be operated by intruder sensors and illuminated for no longer than 1 minute. Sports and commercial facility lighting should be switched off during agreed ‘curfew’ hours between March and October, following best practice guidelines in *Bats and Lighting* Leicestershire Environmental Records Centre, 2014.
- Lighting design, location, type, lux levels and times of use should follow current best-practice, e.g. by applying the guidelines in *Guidance note 08/18 Bats and artificial lighting in the UK*: Bat Conservation Trust / Institution of Lighting Professionals, 2018.
- As part of a planning application the applicant will be required to submit a Biodiversity Net Gain Plan which will demonstrate the details of the minimum net gain on site.

## Sites of historical environment significance

A number of sites in Wing are important for (at least local) heritage and history. They comprise those of relevance to Neighbourhood Plan policies in the Leicestershire Historic Environment Record (HER) and Historic England databases and a further set identified (from fieldwork and local history publications and knowledge) in the preparation of the Plan. The map (figure 10) shows their locations.

Figure 10: Sites of Historical Environment significance



POLICY ENV 7: SITES OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT SIGNIFICANCE - The sites mapped in figure 10 are of at least local significance for their historical features. The features are extant and have visible expression or there is proven buried archaeology on the site, and they are locally valued. The significance of the features present should be balanced against the local benefit of any development that would affect or damage them.

Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record sites and features:

- MLE5902 Medieval village earthworks (house platforms etc.)
- MLE5903 Post-medieval windmill mound (partial)
- MLE16086 Midland Railway Nottingham – Kettering, 1880 (track-bed, earthworks and associated structures)
- MLE16080 Midland Railway Syston – Peterborough, 1846-48 (track-bed, earthworks and associated structures)
- MLE17339 Post-medieval churchyard wall foundations
- MLE21820 Site of sand and gravel pits (earthworks)

Locally significant heritage assets (sites and features), this Plan:

Pilton Road junction disused ironstone quarry (inventory reference 088)

Hambleton Road ('Flintham's Lane') ancient trackway (section in the Plan Area)

## Ridge and furrow

The medieval township of Wing was primarily agricultural and, beginning in the 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> century AD, was farmed using the *Open Field* system. All the open land, except small fields (closes) backing onto the houses, the floodplain meadows and marshland of the Chater valley, and areas of woodland or waste, was worked in a seasonal and yearly rotation of arable crops (cereals, beans), grazing and fallow. Medieval ploughs were pulled by oxen and, because they were not reversible, the soil was always turned rightwards as the plough team progressed up and down the furlongs, producing a corrugated pattern of ridges and furrows whose dimensions increased with every season.

The open field system was practised for most of the medieval period, until changes in land ownership and use gave rise to a change from large open fields to, mainly, enclosed smaller fields with hedged boundaries (some areas in Wing were taken over to become the ornamental grounds of big houses), and a general change from arable to pastoral (livestock) farming. The open land in the Plan Area was enclosed in this way in several phases, probably beginning in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and completed with Wing's Parliamentary Enclosure in 1772.

The result of the enclosures was to 'fossilise' the ridges and furrows under grass and hedgerows, and this situation persisted until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, when a second agricultural revolution after the Second World War effectively reversed the first one. British governments, and later the European Union, encouraged farmers, mainly through subsidies, to plough the pastures and turn them over to intensive arable production. Wherever this happened, modern reversible ploughs quickly obliterated the ridge and furrow. In most English open field parishes, the loss of ridge and furrow since 1950 has been over 90%. In the late 1990s, English Heritage (now Historic England), realising the scale of this destruction, undertook the first of a series of surveys ('*Turning the Plough*') across the Midlands, including Rutland, and made recommendations for protection and management.

The full extent of ridge and furrow immediately after WW2 was mapped by Hartley (Leics. CC) in the 1980s from aerial photographs and fieldwork (figure 11.1). This, and the survey in the late 1990s for the *Turning the Plough* survey (Historic England, figure 11.2) provided baselines for a new survey undertaken for this Plan in 2021 (figure 11.3). The summary results show the decline since World War II (extent estimated from local history information and maps) and since 1999; although the 2021 survey identified on the ground some areas missed by the 1999 study, the situation is now as follows:

1947s	... c.140 ha
1999	c.36 ha
2021	22.6 ha



Figure 11.1: Ridge and furrow in Wing c.1947.  
Reconstruction (MS by Dr R F Hartley), © Leics CC



Figure 11.2: Ridge and furrow in Wing c.1999  
Leicestershire Historic Environment Record data from  
*Turning the Plough* survey (English Heritage) © Leics CC

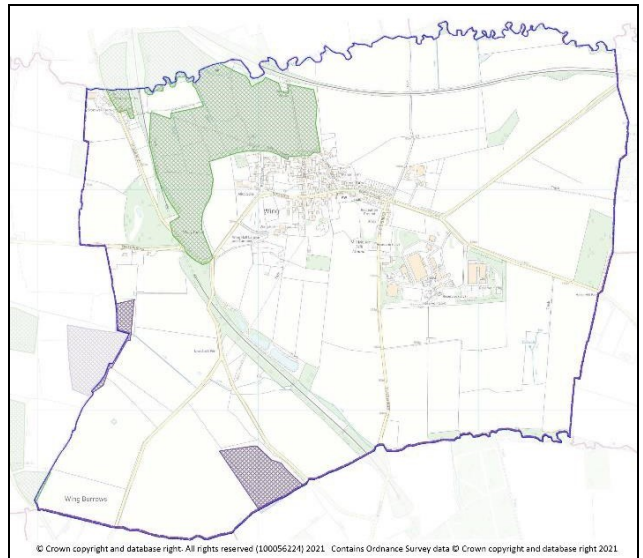
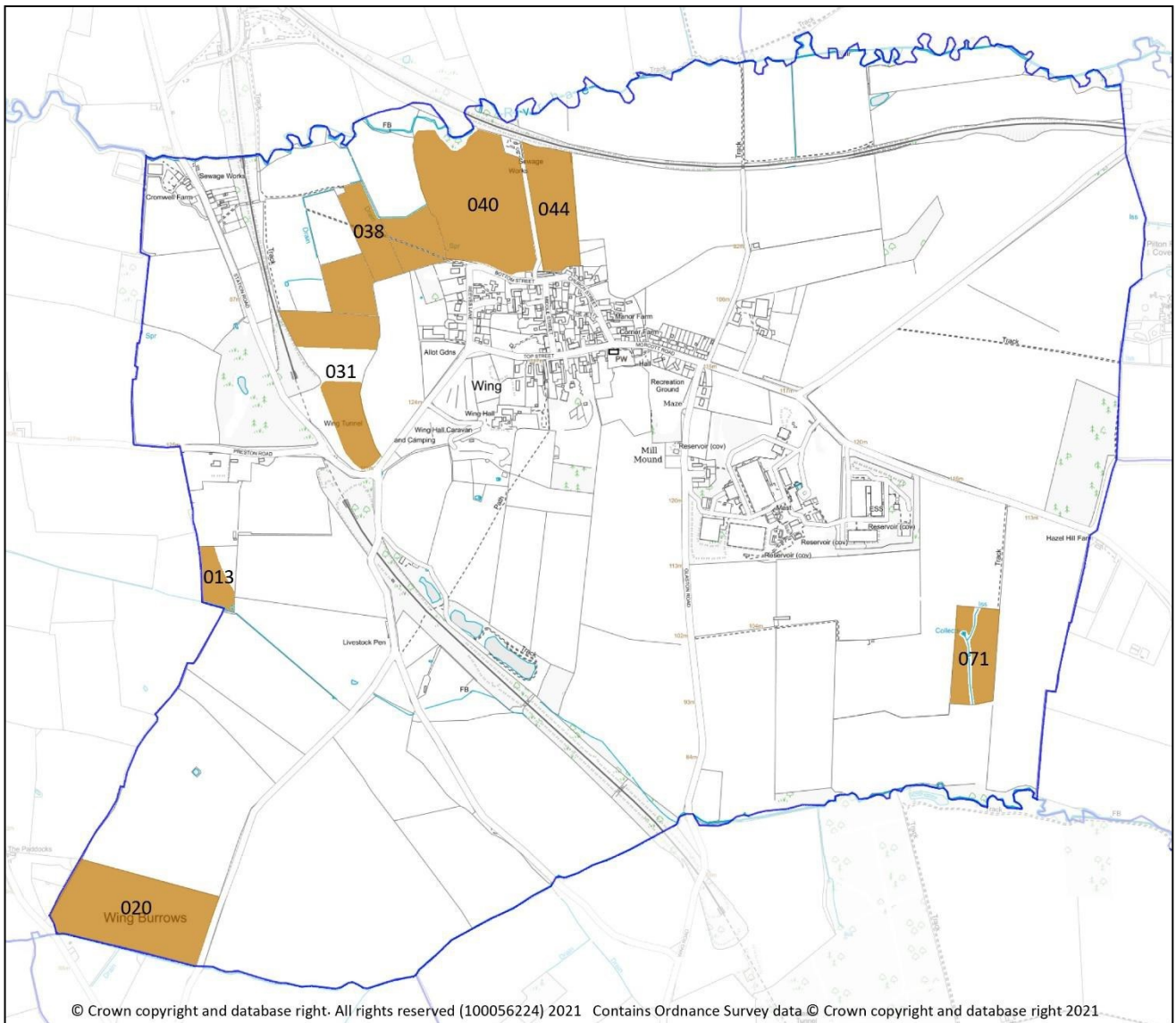


Figure 11.3: Ridge and furrow in Wing, 2021 (surveyed for this Plan)



In English legislation ridge and furrow fields (except for the few that are Scheduled Monuments) are not statutorily protected, despite recognition that, in view of the level of loss since the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, *“as the open field system was once commonplace in NW Europe, these [surviving] sites take on an international importance”* (English Heritage, 2001).

While the eight individual fields with surviving ridge and furrow in Wing are not claimed to be of international importance, the rarity of ridge and furrow across the Midlands and the relationship of the eight with the other important medieval heritage assets in the Plan Area means that any further, avoidable, loss would be irreversibly detrimental. In conformity with paragraph 203 of the National Planning Policy Framework (including footnote 68) and following the recommendation of Historic England, all surviving ridge and furrow in the Plan Area (figure 9.3) should now be regarded as a non-designated heritage asset and taken into account in the planning system as the visible evidence of a component of national heritage comparable in significance to that of surviving medieval buildings. In future, and whenever possible, increased local housing need (or new targets required at a higher level in the planning system) should only be fulfilled in the Plan Area by locating development on available sites where there is no surviving ridge and furrow.

**POLICY ENV 8: RIDGE AND FURROW** – The areas of ridge and furrow earthworks mapped in figure 11.3 are non-designated heritage assets.

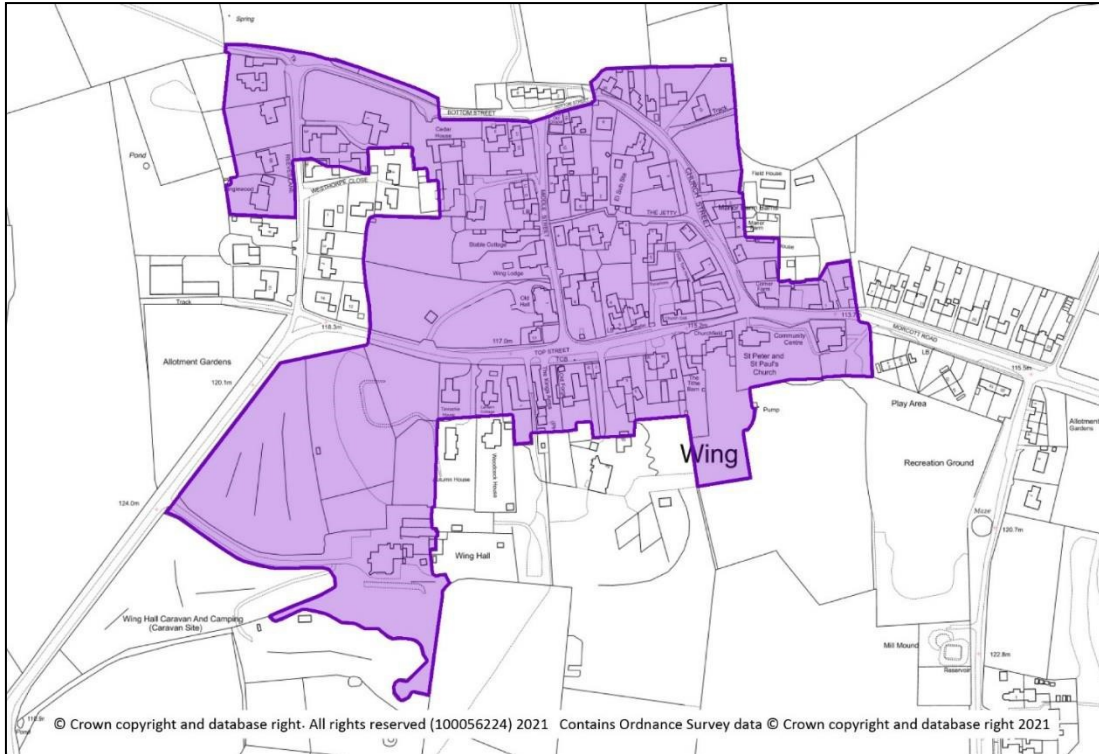
Development proposals which would affect the identified ridge and furrow resources in the neighbourhood area will be determined on the basis of any assessment of the scale of the harm or loss of the heritage assets concerned, their significance and the public benefits that would arise from the development concerned.

## Conservation Area

A Wing Conservation Area was designated by Rutland District Council in 1981. A map showing its extent has appeared in Local Plans since, including in the current and draft Local Plans, but research for this Neighbourhood Plan has not succeeded in locating a supporting Conservation Area Assessment, and (although, at a forum attended by Wing PC in 2015, the then Conservation Officer included Wing in a list of 34 Conservation Areas in the Rutland Council area) there is no Conservation Area entry for Wing among the six entries in the relevant pages of the Rutland Council online resources. A Neighbourhood Plan is not empowered to create or modify a Conservation Area, but a review, with up-to-date assessment and justification and a redrawn boundary, is clearly overdue. The following Community Action aims to rectify the omission.

**COMMUNITY ACTION 3: CONSERVATION AREA RE-APPRAISAL** – Wing Parish Council will work with a group of expert and informed residents to prepare an evidence base and draft proposals for the re-appraisal and revised designation of the Conservation Area for Wing; this will be submitted to Rutland CC at the earliest opportunity.

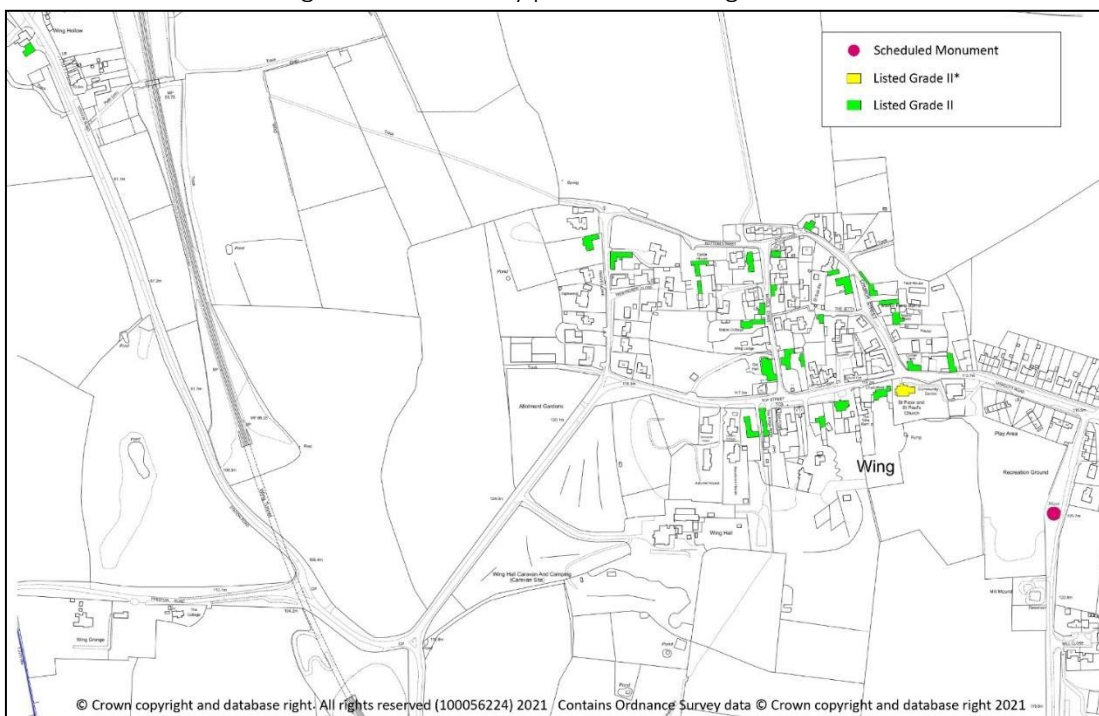
Figure 12: Wing Conservation Area, 1981  
 (from the supporting document in Rutland Council Local Plan 2011-26)



## Statutorily protected Heritage Assets

Thirty-three buildings and structures in the Plan Area have statutory protection as a Scheduled Monument or through Listing at Grade II\* or II. The Neighbourhood Plan lists them (see supporting document) for reference, and notes that new development will be required to take into account their *settings*, as defined on a case-by-case basis by Historic England.

Figure 13: Statutorily protected heritage assets



## Non-Designated Heritage Assets

To add local detail to the above statutory designations, the Neighbourhood Plan identifies 22 further buildings and structures in the built environment of the Plan Area that are considered to be of (at least) local significance for architectural, historical or social reasons (details in Appendix 6). Most are in the Conservation Area (see above); several are believed locally to be valid candidates for Listing (see notes in Appendix 6) but are thought to have been omitted in a superficial ‘sweep’ undertaken in response to a Rutland-wide Listed Buildings review requested by English Heritage (now Historic England), possibly at the same time as the Conservation Area appraisal process, for which no documentation has been found. The intention is that this Neighbourhood Plan’s Non-designated Heritage Asset assessments will be taken into account in future Plan-making and by Historic England.

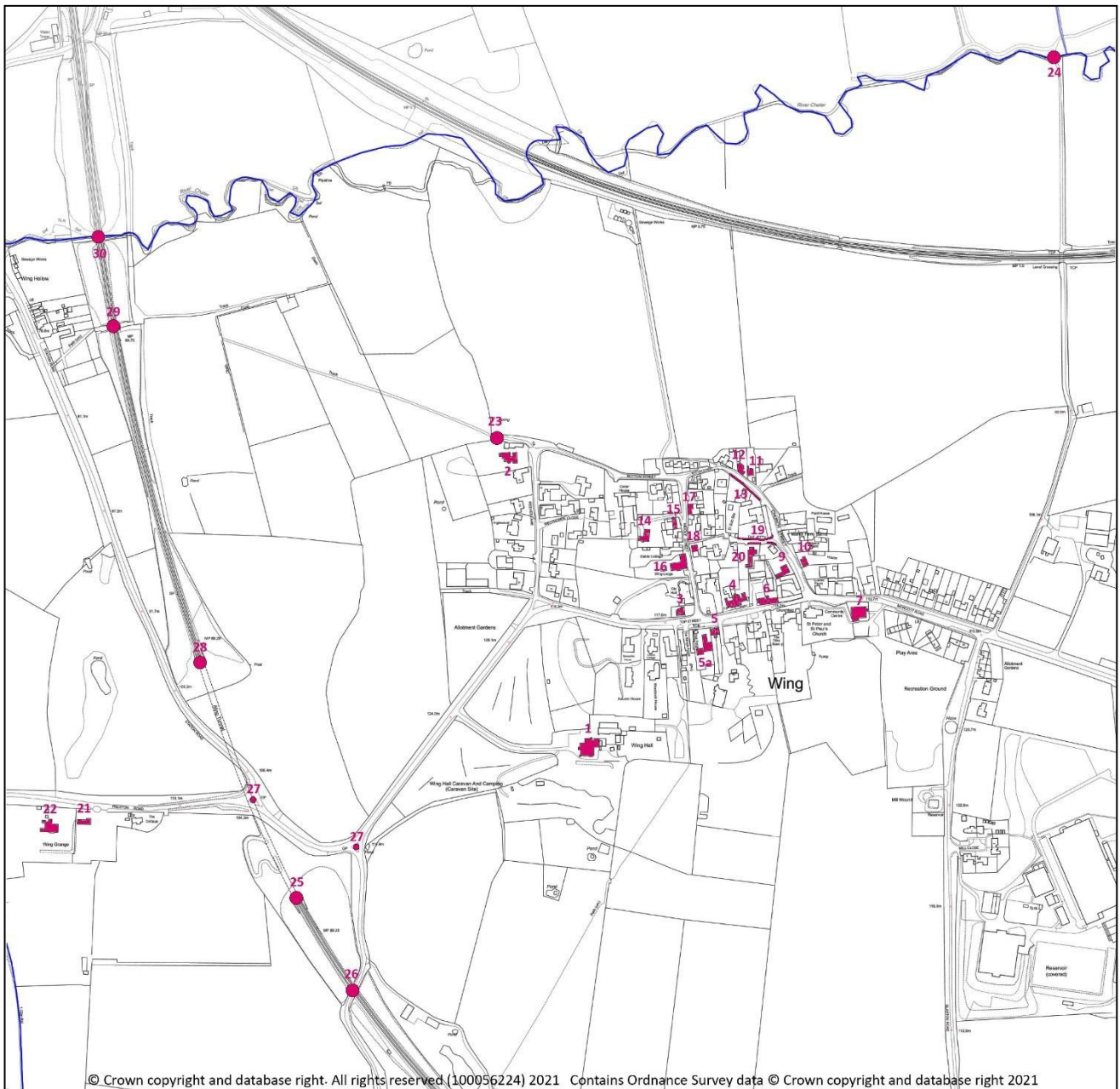
In preparing the list below (policy ENV 9) the Neighbourhood Plan used Historic England criteria for evaluation and justification (full details in Appendix 6). Listing here records them in the Planning system as *non-designated heritage assets*. The policy is supported by NPPF (2021) paragraphs 192, 203 and 205.

**POLICY ENV 9: NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS** – The structures and buildings listed here (details Appendix 6, location map figure 14) are non-designated local heritage assets. They are important for their contribution to the history, layout and characteristic mix of architectural styles in the village and Plan Area, and their features and settings will be protected wherever possible. Any harm arising from a development proposal or a change of use requiring planning approval affecting any of them will need to be balanced against their significance as heritage assets.

1. Wing Hall, Wing Hill
2. ‘Stonehouse’, no. 4 Reeves Lane
3. No. 10 Top Street
4. Nos. 6, 4 and 2 Top Street
5. Nos. 9 and 7 Top Street
- 5a The Old Forge, Top Street
6. Home Farm Barns, Top Street East, north side
7. Wing village hall, Top Street
8. Nos 31-37 Morcott Road
9. Home Farm (farmhouse), No. 1 Church Street
10. No. 4 Church Street
11. No. 14 Church Street
12. No. 16 Church Street
13. Boundary wall at no. 7 Church Street
14. Dove Cottage, no. 13 Middle Street
15. The Old Post Office, no. 11 Middle Street
16. Wing Lodge, Middle Street
17. No. 10 Middle Street
18. ‘Millstones’, no. 6 Middle Street
19. Walls, The Jetty (Middle Street–Church Street)
20. Nos. 1, 3 and 5 The Jetty
21. Dove House, Preston Road

- 22. Wing Grange, Preston Road
- 23. Village pump
- 24. Chater bridge
- 25. South portal, Wing tunnel
- 26. Grammas Lane railway bridge
- 27. Road junction finger boards (two), Station Road
- 28. North portal, Wing tunnel
- 29. Wing Hollow railway arch
- 30. Five-arch railway bridge over river Chater

Figure 14: Non-designated Heritage Assets



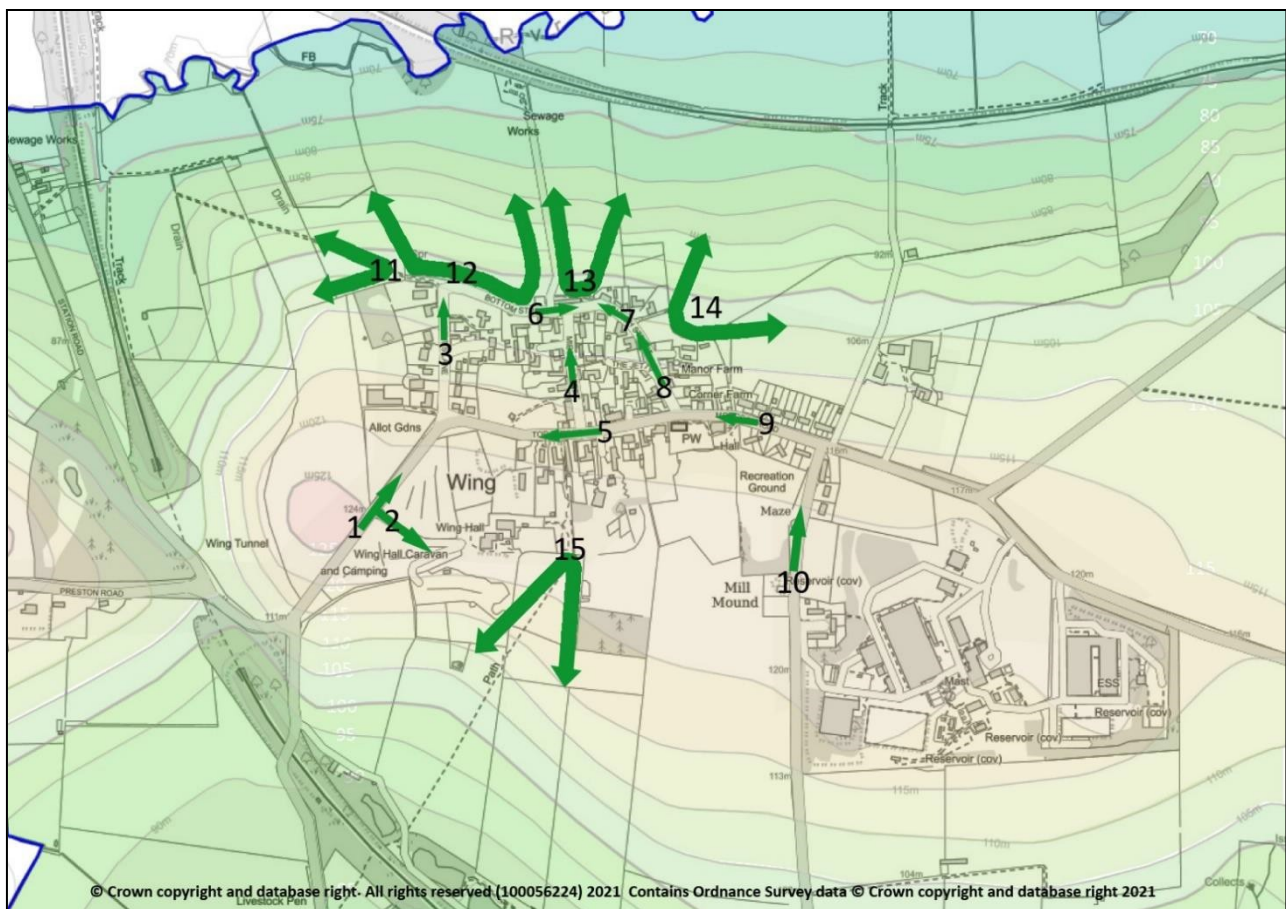
## Important views

Consultation during the Neighbourhood Plan’s preparation identified a widely held wish to protect Wing’s rural setting, in particular its visual relationship with the surrounding open countryside,

including its location in the landscapes of Natural England National Character Area (NCA) 93 *High Leicestershire*, East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Type 5C *Undulating mixed farmlands*, and Rutland County Landscape Character Area A(ii) *High Rutland – ridges and valleys*.

One of the main ways in which residents expressed this wish was by describing several highly valued views within and around the village and toward the surrounding countryside. These consultation findings were supported by the fieldwork for this chapter of the Plan, which although principally aimed at identifying sites of environmental significance also confirmed the sightlines of the suggested views and mapped them (figure 15).

Figure 15: Important views



POLICY ENV 10: IMPORTANT VIEWS – The following views (map figure 15, details Appendix 8) are important to the setting and character of the village. Development proposals should respect and whenever possible protect them. Development which would have a significant adverse impact on the identified views will not be supported.

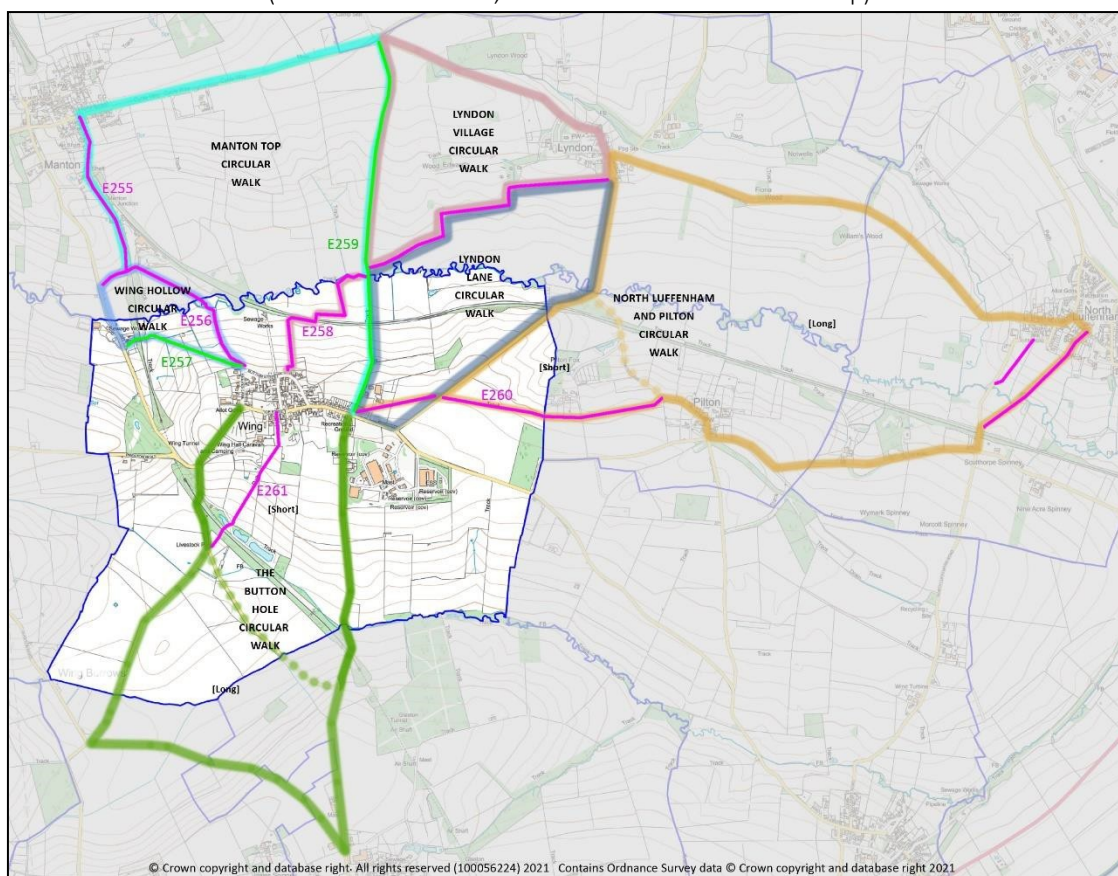
1. Gateway view into the village down Wing Hill
2. From Wing Hill along Wing Hall avenue with parkland and trees on either side
3. Down Reeves Lane to open countryside
4. Down Middle Street to Bottom Street including buildings of heritage value, verges and sunken lane
5. West along Top Street; many Listed and non-designated buildings of interest
6. View east to the lower end of Church Street from Bottom Street
7. From the bottom of Church Street northwest into Bottom Street

8. View down Church Street to open countryside
9. View into the historic core of the village along Morcott Road
10. Gateway view into the village from Glaston Road, Wing maze on the left
11. Views westwards from the gateway at the start of the bridleway to Manton
12. Open countryside panoramic views north from Bottom Street and public footpaths over the Chater valley
13. North view from Bottom Street and the start of footpath E258 down the village's traditional sledging field to the river Chater
14. Open countryside panoramic views north and east from Wing House Prospect (open space)
15. South out of the village, down the hillside and across the valley to the Plan Area boundary

## Footpaths and other walking routes

With only six public rights of way (footpaths, bridleways) connecting to the village on the Definitive Map, the network of protected, off-road, recreational walking routes within the Plan Area is not particularly good compared with other parishes in Rutland. There is a good historical explanation for this: walking routes everywhere tend to be survivors from around the time of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Enclosure of the farmed landscape and from before the development of paved motor roads. In the case of Wing the particular manorial and agricultural history of the parish has been a factor, but the main reason is that most of the old paths and tracks from Wing to neighbouring villages were converted to motor roads during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Figure 16: Footpaths and bridleways in the Plan Area, and circular walks from Wing (for reference)  
(PROWs taken from it, but this is NOT the Definitive Map)



Wing residents have mapped circular routes to provide greater opportunities for walks from the village (figure 16), but the routes inevitably use motor roads in part and extend beyond the Plan Area boundaries. In light of the relatively incomplete network, and in recognition of the value of walking for health and wellbeing, any erosion of the surviving statutory network's extent and character within the Plan Area will be resisted.

**POLICY ENV 11: FOOTPATHS AND OTHER WALKING ROUTES** - Development proposals that result in the loss of, or have a significant adverse effect on, the existing network of footpaths (figure 16) will not be supported without appropriate mitigation.

## Local Landscape Character Areas

The Plan Area is located in National Character Area (NCA) 93 *High Leicestershire* (Natural England), and in part of Group 5c *Undulating Mixed Farmlands* in the *East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment* (EMRLCA, Natural England, 2010), for which the following 'characteristics' descriptions provide a good general representation of the landscapes in Wing (map figure 17.1a):

- *Varied landform of broad rolling ridges, steep sided valleys, rounded hills and undulating lowlands;*
- *Well treed character arising from abundant hedgerow trees, copses and woodlands;*
- *Upland areas mark a major watershed in Middle England and are the source of major rivers;*
- *Mixed farming regime with mainly arable land uses on hills and ridges and in fertile lowlands; intact hedgerow networks generally associated with pastoral land uses*
- *Sparse settlement patterns with limited modern development; widespread use of local limestone and ironstone in vernacular buildings and churches;*
- *Network of quiet country lanes linking rural communities;*
- *Remote, rural and sometimes empty character; and*
- *Frequent and prominent ridge and furrow and evidence of deserted or shrunken medieval settlements*

The Plan Area is also in Rutland Landscape Character Type A(ii) *High Rutland: Ridges and Valleys* as defined in the *Landscape Character Assessment of Rutland* (David Tyldesley & Associates, 2003); the latter is the most recent strategic document dealing with landscape character in support of the current Rutland Council Local Plan (2011-26). This (see map figure 17.1b), while only slightly modifying the Rutland parts of the Regional EMRLCA analysis, provided a level of detail appropriate for Authority-wide plan-making; but it became clear during preparation of this Neighbourhood Plan that the Wing Neighbourhood Plan Area comprises several smaller, quite distinct areas with different characteristics resulting from geology, topography, aspect and land use.

A *Parish of Wing Landscape Character Assessment* (refer to Appendix 7 for details) was therefore undertaken at an early stage of the Neighbourhood Plan's drafting in order to add local detail to the Local Plan; it built on the 2010 EMRLCA and 2003 Rutland Study but identified five Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCAs) in and around the Plan Area (figure 17.2). Of these, two are of direct relevance to the parts of the Plan Area where development proposals are likely.



Figure 17.1a: Regional Landscape Character Types (extract from *East Midlands Regional Landscape Character Assessment*, 2010)

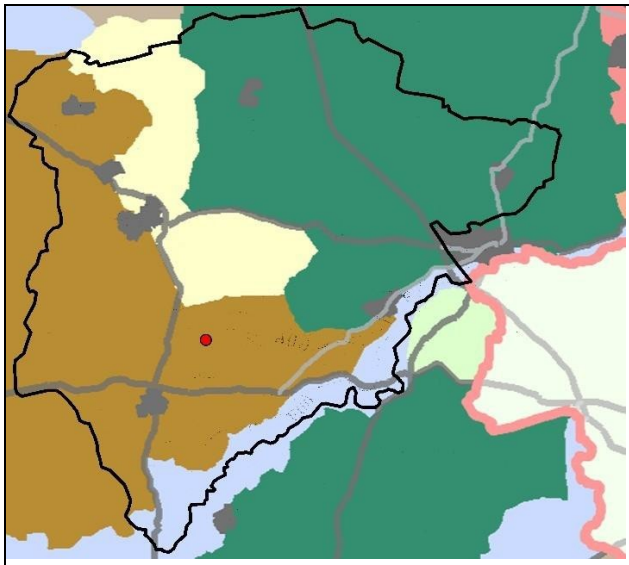


Figure 17.1b: Landscape Character Types in Rutland (from *Landscape Character Assessment of Rutland*, RCC 2003)

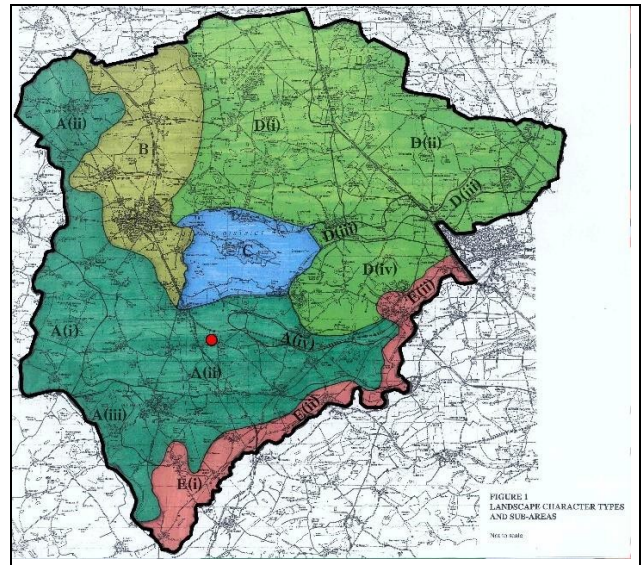
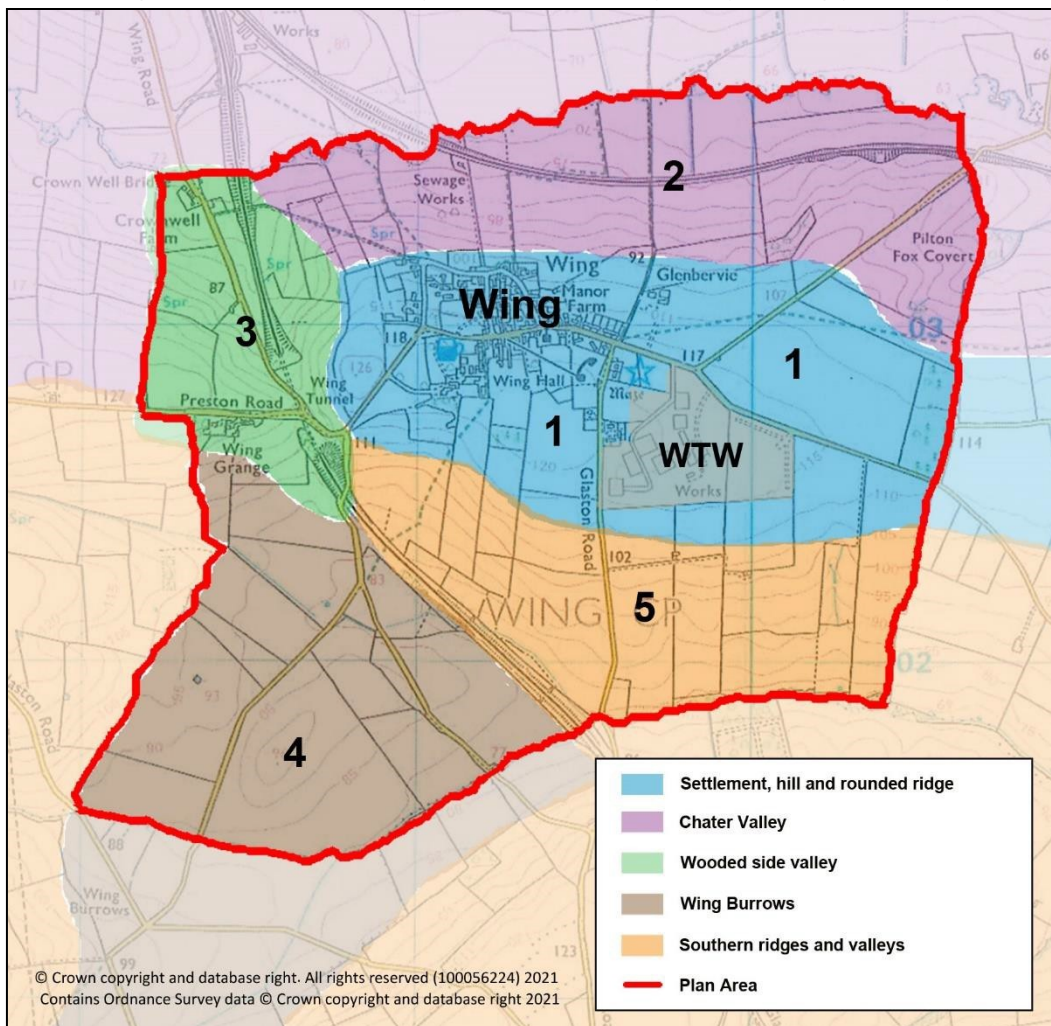


Figure 17.2: Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCAs) in Wing (this Plan)



Wing village is almost entirely within LLCA 1: Settlement, Hill and Rounded Ridge. Its key characteristics are:

- A soft rounded ridge line
- A strong treed framework and setting to the village
- Extensive views north across the Chater Valley to other ridge top villages.
- Strongly contained treed and vegetated southern edge with extensive views south where permitted.
- Gently rolling open fields (although in part dominated by the very intrusive scale and nature of the Water Treatment Works).
- Historic core of vernacular buildings in warm/creamy limestone with Collyweston slate, thatch and Welsh slate roofs; more recent buildings a range of styles largely of brick and tile.
- Development concentrated along the ridge top.
- A surprisingly tranquil place.

The Limits of Development defined in the current Local Plan leaves little scope for the future outward growth of the village; however, 'natural' growth within Settlement Boundary is considered by residents to be desirable, so the following considerations about how the village sits within this LLCA need to be taken into account when evaluating future development proposals in the built up area:

- The northern edge of the village has already fully extended to the point where its shoulder drops steeply away into the Chater Valley. Development beyond this point would become greatly visually exposed across the valley and would also deny the important open views enjoyed by residents into the valley.
- To the west the open land sits on top of Wing Hill and is inevitably very visibly exposed, further development in this direction should be limited in scale and extent.
- The south side of the village sits on top of the ridge but is visually contained by the heavily treed properties and woodlands that run along the length of the village. This is an important feature of the villages character and setting with the wider landscape. Further development along this boundary is considered to be inappropriate.
- To the east the ridgeline broadens out and the softer contoured landscape absorbs the two storey housing that has extended more recently in this direction. It is the elevated flatter top to the ridge that the development of the Water Treatment Works has taken advantage of with the result that that it both dominates the village setting while at the same time extending the southern enclosure of the village. Careful siting and enclosure of development sites at this end of the village would seem appropriate given the existing landscape constraints.

A small part of the settlement and its outliers is in LLCA 3 Wooded Side Valley. It is in open countryside with only limited (exception) types of development possible. However, three properties on the Preston Road associated with Wing Grange sit in a very prominent position on the edge of ridge and open to expansive views south across open landscape. Any development or redevelopment here would need to minimise its impact on the wider landscape, with suitable design and materials and landscape works aimed at blending the development into the existing landscape.

Similarly, at Wing Hollow, any development or redevelopment should be contained within the existing developed area and any designs and layouts reflecting the character of this enclave.

In respect of the wider open countryside the steep slopes and attractive wooded landscape will limit any scope for development and any that might be considered acceptable would need to be sympathetic to and have no adverse impact on the landscape.

The other three character areas (LLCAs) shown in figure 15.2 are completely in 'open countryside' for planning purposes and therefore limited to agricultural development or exceptional types of developments such as those related to tourism or leisure. This rolling open landscape is very vulnerable to inappropriate development. Modern agricultural buildings will need to be located in low lying areas preferably related to existing farms and built using materials appropriate to the rural setting and in keeping with the local vernacular style. Other developments found to be acceptable should be located in positions where their impact in the landscape is minimised and, where necessary, include comprehensive landscape proposals with appropriate long term management plans. Policy H5 and the *Village Design Guide* (Appendix 3) should also be referred to.

**POLICY ENV 12: LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS** – Development proposals falling within or affecting the Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCAs) identified in figure 17.2 and described above are required to respect and, where possible, enhance the LLCA's particular characteristics and local distinctiveness. Proposals having a harmful effect on a Local Landscape Character Area's character will not be supported.

## Flood risk resilience and climate change

Even if international cooperation and national strategies and policies eventually succeed in halting the human and industrial contributions towards climate change, the effects of recent and current warming on weather events will likely persist for decades. It is therefore desirable to plan for at least a medium-term future, in which weather events will continue to become more extreme, by putting in place measures that manage the effects of climate change on flooding for the lifetime of this Plan and beyond. This objective is explicitly supported by the Environment Agency (EA) draft *National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England* (2019), in which the strategic emphasis shifts from mitigation to resilience; in other words, from requiring new development to reduce its adverse effects on flood risk and to avoiding creating or adding to flood risk at all.

In light of this, it is particularly important that the location and technical standards of all new development proposals in the Plan Area should in future be judged on their likely contribution to flooding in a climate change world. To complement this objective, the community will support proposals to improve the infrastructure within the built-up areas for managing flooding from the river and from surface water run-off events, providing this is not unduly detrimental to the historic built environment, biodiversity sites, or open and green spaces.

The current Rutland Local Plan (2011-26) is silent with respect to flood risk in the rural (i.e. except Oakham and Uppingham) areas of the Authority's area. This policy is in conformity with and supported by NPPF (2021) paragraphs 153 and 159-167.



- it includes a Surface Water Drainage Strategy which demonstrates that the proposed drainage scheme, and site layout and design, will prevent properties from flooding from surface water, including allowing for climate change effects, and that flood risk elsewhere will not be exacerbated by increased levels of surface water runoff and that the development will not threaten other natural habitats and water systems;
- its design includes, as appropriate, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) with ongoing maintenance provision, other surface water management measures and permeable surfaces;
- proposed SuDs infrastructure includes, where practicable, habitat creation comprising e.g. landscaping, access and egress for aquatic and terrestrial animals, and native species planting;
- it does not increase the risk of flooding to third parties; and
- it takes the effects of climate change into account.

## Renewable Energy Generation Infrastructure

National Planning Policy Framework (2021) paragraphs 152-154 and 156 make it clear that all communities are responsible for reducing emissions as part of the necessary approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change. Residents of Wing wish to play their part in reducing emissions and particularly in contributing to generation from renewable sources, but at a scale appropriate to the sensitive landscapes of the Plan Area. Pertinent to this, the impact of wind generation projects on communities and the environment has been recognised by the government: a Ministerial statement made on the 18th June 2015 notes that suitable areas for wind energy development must be identified in local plans and that any such developments must have the support of local communities.

Table 1: Landscape sensitivity to turbines in Landscape Character sub-areas (Landscape Character Types) A(ii) south *Ridges and Valleys* and A(iv) *Chater Valley* (extracted from *Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study – Wind Turbines* Rutland CC, 2012).

	Single turbine	Small group (2-5)	Small - medium group (6-11)	Medium group (12-16)	Large group (17+)
LCT A(ii) south Ridges and Valleys					
Small (>50m)	Moderate	Moderate	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
Medium (50-99m)	Moderate	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
Large (100m+)	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
LCT A(iv) Chater Valley					
Small (>50m)	Moderate	Moderate	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
Medium (50-99m)	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
Large (100m+)	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH

The current Local Plan (2011-26) deals with this in the supporting document *Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study – Wind Turbines* (Rutland CC, 2012) and policy (table 1, above). With regard to solar generation, the Wing community is especially concerned about the adverse impact of large arrays on the sensitive landscapes surrounding the village.

Consequently, and subject to all the following conditions and limitations, small-scale wind and solar development proposals providing benefits for local people and the community will, in principle, be supported, as follows:

POLICY ENV 14: RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION INFRASTRUCTURE – Proposals for small-scale, solar and wind generation infrastructure proposals instigated by local residents, businesses, or the community will be supported, subject to their also complying with the following conditions:

- a) The landscape impact of the development is minimised, with clear proposals for mitigating measures including landscaping, new hedge and tree planting, and ongoing management of existing natural barriers /buffers;
- b) The development links to a specific demand through a decentralised energy network or, where this is not possible, the necessary infrastructure is provided to supply power to the National Grid;
- c) The siting of the development avoids harm to the significance of a heritage asset and its setting in accordance with the relevant NPPF policies;
- d) The siting of the development does not significantly adversely affect the amenity of existing, or proposed, residential dwellings and/or businesses, either in isolation or cumulatively, by reason of noise, odour intrusion, dust, traffic generation, visual impact or shadow flicker;
- e) The development does not result in an adverse impact on the capacity and safety of the highways network and of public rights of way;
- f) The development includes a managed programme of measures to mitigate against any adverse impacts on the built and natural environment resulting from the construction, operation and decommissioning of any equipment/infrastructure;
- g) The development does not create a significant adverse cumulative noise or visual impact when considered in conjunction with other developments planned within the Rutland local authority area;
- h) The development retains and enhances on-site biodiversity and supports the enlargement of, and/or connection to, existing biodiversity assets such as wildlife corridors, where possible. Overall, the proposal should deliver biodiversity net gain;
- i) Proposals for solar photovoltaic farms avoid the best and most versatile agricultural land.

Medium- and large-scale proposals for turbines (tip height more than 35m) or solar arrays (of more than 5 ha area) will not be supported anywhere in the Plan Area.

Proposals for new agricultural development outside the Settlement Boundary will be supported where they include integrated solar generation infrastructure in their roofing if technically feasible.

Proposals for ground source heat pumps will be supported provided there is no adverse effect on biodiversity (habitats and species), the best and most versatile agricultural land, or the historic environment.

# C Sustainability

## 1. Community facilities and amenities

Community facilities and amenities provide important infrastructure for the residents of Wing, supporting and enhancing the quality of daily life and contributing to the vitality of the village.

Some of these facilities and amenities offer local employment opportunities whilst others provide a focal point for social interaction and support important services; thereby reducing the need to travel, which is particularly important for those who do not have access to a car.

The loss and threatened closure of facilities and services is, however, a common dilemma for rural communities. The viability of many rural services is likely to be challenged further in future as a consequence of squeezed local authority budgets and more car owning residents commuting to work, driving to retail centres and accessing leisure facilities and other amenities further afield.

Wing has a limited range of facilities including the following: Village Hall, allotments, Church, the Kings Arms Public house and restaurant, Wing Hall Campsite Shop, Playing Field and Play Area and historic attraction, the ancient turf Maze.

### The Village Hall

The village hall is run by 'The Trustee', namely the Parish Council, who delegate the day-to-day management to a committee comprising representatives of the parish council, user groups and interested residents

of Wing. A village hall Manager and a cleaner work in a part time, paid, capacity. Bookings are managed through a booking secretary, who like the other officers, work in a voluntary, unpaid capacity.



The Village Hall was formerly the Church of England Primary School which closed in the early 1970's and was purchased through exceptional fund-raising efforts of the village in 1980. Subsequently, and again through the spectacular efforts of residents in the late 1990's sufficient

funds and grants were raised to enable a successful application to the Millennium Lottery Village Halls Fund for match funding of £90,000 towards the cost of £180,000 to convert, extend and refurbish the building into the present-day village hall. This was one of the first Lottery funded projects in the County and has been rated as possibly one of the best village hall facility relative to size of population in the County. The hall is now over twenty years old and is currently undergoing a review of how it might be upgraded in certain areas.

## Wing Maze

The Wing Maze is a Scheduled Monument, cut into the turf by the roadside and comprising a grass path that winds its way to the centre. The Maze follows the 'Chatres' pattern based on pavement mazes found in European Cathedrals.



Turf mazes/labyrinths are thought to have acted in the 13<sup>th</sup> Century as 'Signposts' for pilgrims on long-distance routes and perhaps as indicators of nearby resting points where spring water and a night's shelter might be found. However, it is also possible that the Maze was an example of an early form of 'Branding' at major cross-roads and access points, declaring that travellers had entered the legal jurisdiction, in this case, of the Bishop of Lincoln.

Rutland County Council maintain the Maze with Wing Parish Council in discussion to take over the task. Voluntary groups have recently improved the quality of maintenance, and Historic England have now provided an annual maintenance specification.

## The Parish Church of St Peter and St Paul



The Parish Church, like many rural churches suffers from falling attendance levels. It has a very active PCC who work very hard to keep the church viable and attract new attendees. In addition to its own fundraising efforts, it has held several very successful joint functions with the village hall. As one of 10 parishes in The Benefice, the PCC have to be very creative when planning a programme of services in the church.



## Public House

The Kings Arms is a well-respected community facility. It is well supported by a significant number of residents. As the last remaining pub in the village, with a very popular restaurant, it is an increasingly important facility.



## Play areas/field

The playing field has a variety of recreational and leisure uses within the community and the rate at which these take place varies due to a range of factors. In the 1980's the village still had its own cricket team made up of villagers and outside enthusiasts. However, its demise came about because the artificial wicket was not acceptable to the league the team played in and they moved away to better facilities. Occasional cricket matches continued to be played usually between teams from the local pubs and the village hall. This became less frequent, and the concrete and artificial grass wicket deteriorated to the point of being dangerous. As the majority of the younger generation favoured football and the wicket was a constant hazard it was decided to remove the wicket and return it to grass.

When the primary school was converted to the present village hall a shower was included in the male and female new toilets and these facilities were located next to an outside door so that they could be accessed directly from the playing field for any active sport activity. When the village was consulted on the conversion and restoration works there was no request for indoor sports facilities which would have required the construction of a sports hall. Such an expenditure for a village of some 300 residents would have been an extraordinary adventure when just to convert and make modest extensions to the existing buildings was going to cost £180,000.

Today the field is regularly used for casual football by the increasing number of children in the village. More passive activities include walking, dog exercising, kite flying, and the field has regularly hosted village events such as the village fete, car rallies, car boot sales, and in the past bonfire firework displays.

The toddlers play area was recently upgraded with purpose made equipment with the parish council getting grants of £17,000 to ensure that the facilities maintain current safety standards.

## Allotments

There are 2 allotment sites in Wing, one of which comes under the remit of Parish Council whilst the other is in private ownership. They currently provide for around 27 separate plots. A

volunteer allotment manager arranges the lettings and rental payment, Allotment holders are a mix of village residents, and a few let to non-residents. They tend to be a self-policing community.

A Wing Allotment Group was recently formed consisting of all allotment holders. This has agreed a set of rules and has organised an action plan regarding its maintenance, improvements and events in consultation with the Parish Council.

Community consultation confirmed the importance of enhancing the range and quality of community facilities and amenities in the parish, recognising their value to the local community.

The Core Strategy (2011) Policy CS2 promotes the creation of sustainable communities and seeks to protect and enhance existing facilities. Policy CS7 supports proposals that 'protect, retain or enhance the provision, quality or accessibility' of existing community facilities.

In the community survey, 48% of respondents welcomed a mobile shop and 47% would like to see the provision of countryside activities such as fishing and shooting. Enhancements to the village hall would enable a wider range of activities to take place

POLICY CF1: COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND AMENITIES - Development leading to the loss of an existing community facility (including the village hall, St Peter and St Paul's Church, the Kings Arms Public House, the Wing Maze, the play area and allotments) will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that any of the following apply:

- a) There is no longer any proven need or demand for the existing community facility;
- b) The existing community facility is no longer economically viable and there are no alternative uses for the building that meet a community need;
- c) The proposal makes alternative provision for the relocation of the existing community facility to an equally or more appropriate and accessible location within the Parish which complies with the other general policies of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Proposals that provide new community facilities or improve the quality and range of existing community facilities, will be supported provided that the development:

- a) Meets the design criteria stated in Policy HBE7;
- b) Will not result in unacceptable traffic movements that generate increased levels of noise, fumes, smell or other harmful disturbance to residential properties including the need for additional parking which cannot be catered for within the curtilage of the property;
- c) Will not generate a need for parking that cannot be adequately catered for within the development;
- d) Is of a scale appropriate to the needs of the locality and conveniently accessible for residents of the village wishing to walk or cycle; and
- e) Takes into full account the needs of the disabled.

## 2. Employment

### Existing

The strength of the local economy and of the community go hand in hand. Supporting the growth of a stronger local economy is recognised as an important theme of the Neighbourhood Plan.

There is a considerable variety of work activity within the parish, this includes farming, holiday cottages, one pub, a large campsite, two outside caterers, small scale egg producers, a number of artists and Anglian Water, the largest employer in the parish with 23 staff based at the Water Treatment Works.

34% of responders from the questionnaire said that they worked within the parish.

#### THE KING'S ARMS

Is a pub and well-reviewed restaurant as well as having bed and breakfast accommodation. The main area of concern is in the recruitment of local staff. The owners are very much in favour of low-cost housing within the area, which might help with their staffing problems.

#### WING CAMPSITE

Most of those coming to the campsite appreciated the quiet location, the safe play areas for children and the village and pub. The owner is keen to upgrade the facilities within the campsite.

There are concerns about safety of those walking from the campsite to the village and a 7.5T weight limit sign at that end of the village (this has been suggested by several respondents in the questionnaire, as well). It was also suggested that the 30mph sign should be relocated so it was before the campsite entrance.

#### HOLIDAY COTTAGES/BED and BREAKFASTs

Owners said how much their guests had enjoyed staying in Wing. They appreciate the ambiance of the village as well as the pub and campsite shop. Some of their guests have enquired about the bus service.

#### ANGLIAN WATER

The original site was sympathetically landscaped from the village side but recent large-scale extensions to the works are far more visually intrusive, especially from the Glaston and Morcott sides where the buildings stand boldly in view and are intrusive in the natural landscape.

There are 23 staff based at the works, none living within the parish. Some work within the works and others servicing plant out in the wider region. Consequently, this generates considerable

daily vehicle movements which along with regular deliveries some including large articulated lorries has from time to time considerably impacted the village. Recently the Parish Council has managed to establish a dialogue with the works and a councillor attends bimonthly meetings with the works manager to address ongoing traffic and other issues. This has already led to considerable improvements in operational procedures effecting the village.

Part of the site is designated a geological SSSI. A member of staff acts part time as a Biodiversity Champion implementing company policy to improve the biodiversity of the site. With limited resources he has converted 2.6ha of grassland to specie rich meadow and is aiming to extend this by another 3ha.

### LONGHURST HOUSING

Longhurst Housing welcomed the opportunity to negotiate a local lettings policy for Wing with set criteria for existing housing stock. In the absence of major development planned for Wing, they also suggested that it is possible that rural exception sites may be supported to offer affordable housing ringfenced for Wing residents or those with an identified connection to Wing.

### WING HALL ESTATE FARM

The land surrounding Wing Hall has invested in new fencing to keep the stock secure and the owners have begun to put in new hedging. They have advice from the Woodland Trust and the Peoples' Trust for Endangered Species and have a programme of coppicing and laying the old hedgerows in the autumn and clearing the ditches. This will provide shelter for livestock while improving wildlife habitat. As part of the fencing programme, Rutland County Council donated the kissing gates that give easy access through the fields.

The aim is to add value from the existing land, The plan is to produce more meat boxes (the rose veal is already very popular). They would also like to develop a milking herd of sheep and process the milk to cheese.

There is an increasing trend for residents to work from home (7.9% of people living in the parish (aged 16-74) compared to 6.1% in Rutland) and with continuing changing employment patterns nationally, particularly in light of the Coronavirus, this trend is likely to continue.

For the majority of workers resident in the parish the lack of significant local employment opportunity means that their only option is to work away from the area, commuting increasingly greater distances to secure employment. In view of the rural nature of the village, 43% of residents go to work by car.

Where there are buildings dedicated to business use in the parish it is important that they are protected against being lost to other uses. It should be clearly demonstrated that there is little prospect of existing building or land generating employment before allowing demolition or redevelopment.

In the residents survey undertaken in autumn 2018, 34% of respondents said that they worked within the parish

New employment initiatives in the right location can greatly help to boost and diversify the local economy and to provide more local employment opportunities.

Overall, maintaining the rural nature of the parish strongly mitigates against any larger scale business development, although the existing Anglian Water site located outside of the village does provide some scope for expansion within its boundary.

Any new employment initiatives should be sensitive to the character of the parish. Employment proposals should only be seen as acceptable if they avoid harmful impacts on other matters agreed to be locally important such as air quality, green spaces, increased traffic flows, parking, residential amenity, the preservation of historic/heritage assets and the local environment.

Only 25% of respondents to the community survey expressed a preference for the development of business premises.

**POLICY E1: EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT** - Development proposals that result in the loss of, or have a significant adverse effect on, an existing employment use will not be supported unless it can be demonstrated that the site or building is no longer suitable for employment use or economically viable.

Proposals for employment-related development (for new and/or expansion of employment uses, including homeworking) will be supported where it can be demonstrated that the development will not generate unacceptable disturbance, noise, fumes, smell or traffic; that it will respect and be compatible with the local character and surrounding uses; and that it will, where appropriate, protect residential amenity.

## Working from home

The reduction of CO2 omissions to net zero by 2050 is now enshrined in law, so it is important to consider new employment opportunities in the right location for the residents of Wing in order to help reduce vehicle usage and carbon footprint. The last census of 2011 identified 17% residents as self-employed and 8% working mainly from home. 100 people regularly drove to work and back making a total of 200 vehicle journeys per day.

It has been demonstrated that there is support for those people who wish to conduct their business from within the village. Again, through the consultation process this will only be seen as acceptable if it avoids impact on other matters that are considered equally important, such as increased traffic flows, parking, retaining the residential amenities, the local environment and the preservation of historic and heritage assets.

The neighbourhood plan therefore supports the rural economy by allowing for new

employment planning applications in residential dwellings to provide or safeguard local jobs.

POLICY E2: WORKING FROM HOME - Proposals for the use of part of a dwelling for office and/or light industrial uses, and for small-scale free-standing buildings within its curtilage, extensions to the dwelling or conversion of outbuildings for those uses, will be supported where:

- a) Such development will not result in unacceptable traffic movements and that adequate on-site parking provision is available for employees and visitors;
- b) No significant and adverse impact arises to nearby residents or other sensitive land uses from noise, fumes, light pollution, or other nuisance associated with the work activity; and
- c) Any extension or free-standing building shall be designed having regard to policies in this Plan and should not detract from the quality and character of the building to which they are subservient by reason of height, scale, massing, location or the facing materials used in their construction.

## Farm diversification

There are no longer any working farms in the parish (there is one small holding on Reeves Lane). Wing Hall farm is one business which is seeking to find ways to diversify in the future.

The conversion of former agricultural buildings enables farm diversification, leads to the sustainable reuse of vacant buildings and provides opportunities for the establishment and development of small businesses which generate income and employment opportunities for local people. This is a national trend, which the Parish Council would like to encourage within the Plan area to maintain a balanced and vibrant community, subject to the proper consideration of residential amenity for nearby houses, visual impact on the countryside and highway safety issues. New business development in the countryside is covered in Policy E2.

To help maintain the rural economy and protect the open countryside from inappropriate development, the Plan supports the sustainable growth and expansion of business and enterprise through the development and where appropriate conversion of existing farm buildings in the countryside. Specifically, this is intended to promote a viable and sustainable farming and rural economy in the neighbourhood area and the diversification of rural businesses; encourage new businesses to provide a wider range of local produce, services and leisure facilities, to provide local employment and attract both visitors and tourists to the parish and maintain and enhance the local environment of rural and agricultural lands.

The Parish Council recognises that by encouraging diversification it will ultimately have more control over how any venture is managed and its impact on the community. Any proposed new developments should include adequate off-street parking arrangements and garages to mitigate this issue along with other conditions to protect village amenity.

The change of use of some rural buildings to new uses is already permitted under the General Permitted Development Orders. The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment and Consequential Provisions) (England) Order 2014 allows, under certain circumstances, the change of use of agricultural buildings to residential use and change of use of agricultural buildings to registered nurseries providing childcare or state-funded schools, under the prior approval system.

**POLICY E3: FARM DIVERSIFICATION** - The reuse, conversion and adaptation of rural buildings for small businesses, recreation, or tourism purposes will be supported where:

- a) The use proposed is appropriate to the rural location;
- b) The conversion/adaptation works respect the character of the surrounding area;
- c) The development will not have an adverse impact on any archaeological, architectural, historic or environmental features;
- d) The local road system is capable of accommodating the traffic generated by the proposed new use and adequate parking can be accommodated within the site; and
- e) There is no significant adverse impact on neighbours through noise, light or other pollution, increased traffic levels or increased flood risk.

## Tourism

Wing is attractive as a destination for rural leisure activities which include cycling and walking as well as less strenuous pastimes and just relaxing in pleasant surroundings. The Maze attracts visitors throughout the year and an active community arranges regular visitor attractions such as the Open Studios where local artists display their work and Open Gardens events.

Although Bed and Breakfast accommodation is welcomed, there is a real concern that too many properties are purchased as “holiday lets” that this would have a detrimental impact on the vibrancy of the community. Some residents commented that “holiday let” owners rarely live in the village so are not invested in maintaining the community dynamic that attracts people to the village as a holiday destination. The caravan and camping park on the edge of the village attracts visitors. During the spring, summer and autumn, a well-stocked shop and a café provides facilities for the guests and also residents of Wing. These facilities are bases at Wing Hall.

In the community survey from autumn 2018, 57% of respondents would like to see B&B accommodation developed in Wing.

Core Strategy (2011) Policy CS2 supports small scale developments for appropriate employment and tourism including in rural areas. This is described in detail in Policy CS15 on Tourism and Policy CS16 on the Rural Economy. This is also in accordance with Section 3 of the NPPF (2021) which encourages planning policies that support sustainable rural tourism.

POLICY E4: TOURISM - Support will be given to facilities that enhance and promote tourism where:

- a) They are within or adjoining the Settlement Boundary on a scale appropriate to the nature of the village;
- b) They do not have a detrimental effect on the distinctive rural character of the Parish;
- c) They do not adversely affect the surrounding infrastructure, particularly local road networks, water supply and sewerage;
- d) They benefit the local community through, for instance, provision of local employment opportunities and improvements to local service provision appropriate in scale to their location;
- e) They involve the reuse of existing buildings subject to policy E4, or;
- f) They form part of farm diversification.

The acquisition of dwellings for holiday lets is not supported through a restrictive covenant to require the purchase to be as a private dwelling.

## Broadband

The Joint Core Strategy Policy 10 recognises the importance of ‘next generation access broadband.’ This neighbourhood plan recognises the fundamental importance of ultra-fast broadband to the development of the local economy and that rural communities must not be disadvantaged with a poor communication infrastructure. Such facilities are particularly important for promoting and developing homeworking as outlined in policy E3.

Core Strategy (2011) Policy CS13 supports the introduction and development of superfast broadband.

In the residents survey undertaken in autumn 2018, 69% of respondents think that better broadband would encourage new businesses to locate in Wing parish and/or improve the ability to work from home.

Fibre networks are now being installed in the village.

POLICY E5: BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE - Proposals to provide increased access to a super-fast or ultra-fast broadband service (including future developments at present unforeseen) and improve the mobile telecommunication network that will serve businesses and other properties within the parish will be actively supported. This may require above ground network installations, which must be sympathetically located and designed to integrate into the landscape and not be located in or near to open landscapes. In addition:

- a) All new developments should have access to superfast broadband (of at least 30Mbps). Developers should take active steps to incorporate superfast broadband at the pre-planning phase and should engage with telecoms providers to ensure superfast broadband is available as soon as soon as the initial build on the development is



- complete; and
- b) Proposals for improvement to telecommunication through the provision of new masts etc. will be supported.

### 3. Traffic

Wing has narrow streets with few footpaths making walking through the village difficult due to parked cars and the excessive speed of many cars who drive around the village.

The village benefits from a weight limit for traffic passing through the village, but this does not apply to lorries delivering goods. The Parish Council has attempted to get Rutland County Council to provide traffic calming but the village did not meet the councils' criteria to warrant provision partly due to insufficient evidence of speeding and lack of history of accidents. The Parish Council went ahead a few years ago with the installation of the speed warning sign at the eastern end of the village on the basis it was the most cost effective and the option which would achieve an average 4mph reduction in speed.

Families living on the main road express concern about the danger to children and pets from speeding vehicles passing through the village. Access to the Village Hall and the playing field is at the end of a straight stretch of road. Some residents comment that crossing the road at that point is made hazardous by speeding vehicles. A narrow, single lane part of the main road, known as "Church passage", is also a hazard as many cars speed through forcing oncoming vehicles to stop, often mounting the footpath, potentially endangering pedestrians.

On road parking is a major problem in the villages narrow medieval roads and is causing the erosion of the grass verges by the endless stream of large courier delivery vans which meet modern day requirements.

The questionnaire responses revealed that 90% of villagers can park within their boundaries. There were concerns raised about the amount of road parking and the limited size of the village hall car park. There were multiple comments about speeding in the village.

There were 4 requests for traffic calming measures and a further 5 requesting a 20mph speed limit in the village. 4 people pointed out that the 7.5T weight limit sign is only at the Anglian Water end of the village, and it should be at both ends. 2 people said that water lorries regularly came through the village despite the signs, although Anglian Water have recently taken action to ban the water lorries passing through the village when Severn Trent require emergency water supplies.

**POLICY T1: TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT** - With particular regard to the rural highway network of the Parish and the need to minimise any increase in vehicular traffic all development must:

- a) Be designed to minimise additional traffic generation and movement;
- b) Incorporate sufficient off-road parking in line with Highways requirements;

- c) Provide any necessary improvements to site access and the highway network either directly or by sufficient financial contributions;
- d) Consider, where appropriate, the improvement and where possible the creation of footpaths and cycleways to key village services; and
- e) Enhance pedestrian facilities and to provide formal pedestrian crossings where appropriate.

## Public car parking

As is witnessed in many villages the size of Wing, village streets are becoming increasingly congested with resident's cars. Most evenings it would be difficult for an ambulance or fire engine to get down Church Street or Middle Street.

The Census profile from 2011 revealed that less than 7% of households do not own a car or van, compared to over 12% across Rutland as a whole.

The Neighbourhood Plan is supportive of improving off-road car parking by extending lay-bys or creating public car parks in the village.

The Parish Council recognises that improving public transport and providing better connectivity between village facilities, residents would have less need for cars.

**POLICY T2: CAR PARKING** - Development proposals that would result in the loss of off-street car parking will only be acceptable where:

- a) It can be clearly demonstrated that there is no longer any potential for the continued use of the land for car parking and that the loss of parking will not aggravate an existing shortfall of spaces in the vicinity.
- b) Adequate and convenient replacement car parking spaces will be provided elsewhere in the vicinity.

The Neighbourhood Plan supports proposals to establish off-road car parking in the village at a suitable location.

## Electric car charging

The UK government has recently announced its intention to ban sales of new petrol and diesel cars from 2030 to combat rising levels of air pollution (in particular NOx) and address climate change concerns. The implication is that the number of 'pure' (i.e. not hybrid) electric vehicles (EVs) on the road will increase rapidly; there is some evidence this is already starting. If EVs are to have a similar range to today's petrol/diesel cars, they will need to have large capacity batteries installed (for example, an EV with a 310-mile (500kms) range requires a battery capacity of 90kWh). This raises the crucial question for the planning system of providing

infrastructure for EV battery recharging.

Residential charging is probably the current norm but using a typical generator size of 3.7kW (as currently installed as standard on board EVs, with similar electrical usage as a domestic kettle), this would take 19 hours to re-charge the battery (assuming a typical run-down state of 25% of maximum). The availability of larger capacity on-board generators (7kW) is emerging, which would halve these times, but this is then the maximum that would be possible using current standard domestic electricity supply (single phase 240volt). However, residential charging is only allowed where off-road parking is available.

This issue is already influencing planning and building regulations and it would seem wise to include such requirements for new developments in the parish, if rural communities are not to be left behind. Similarly, commercial rapid charging facilities are growing across the country (making use of 3-phase supply not possible at the domestic level and reducing the 7kW re-charge time by a factor of 3). These could be utilised in Wing for example by installation in a permanent parking area as described above, providing re-charging for residents with no off-road parking, and allowing opportunity fast re-charge for all residents.

Policy T4 supports the provision of electrical charging points to residential and commercial properties.

**POLICY T3: ELECTRIC VEHICLES** - The provision of communal vehicular charging points within the Parish will be supported where there is universal access, and their presence does not impact negatively on existing available parking in the Parish.

## 8. Monitoring and Review

The Neighbourhood plan will last up to 2026. During this time, it is likely that the circumstances which the Plan seeks to address will change.

The Neighbourhood plan will be regularly monitored. This will be led by Wing Parish Council on at least an annual basis. The policies and measures contained in the Neighbourhood plan will form the core of the monitoring activity, but other data collected and reported at the Parish level relevant to the delivery of the Neighbourhood plan will also be included.

The Parish Council proposes to formally review the Neighbourhood plan on a three-year cycle commencing in 2025 or to coincide with the review of the Local Plan if this cycle is different.

# Wing Neighbourhood Plan 2023 - 2038 Statement of Basic Conditions

MARCH 2023

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## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Basic Conditions Statement has been prepared to accompany the Wing Neighbourhood Plan (“the Neighbourhood Plan”) under regulation 15 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (“the Regulations”).
- 1.2 In order to satisfy Regulation 15 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, the Parish Council, as the ‘qualifying body’ must include a statement explaining how the proposed neighbourhood plan meets the requirements of paragraph 8 of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).
- 1.3 Paragraph 8 (1) states that the examiner must consider the following:
- (a) whether the draft neighbourhood development plan meets the basic conditions (see sub-paragraph (2))
  - (b) whether the draft neighbourhood development plan complies with the provision made by or under sections 61E (2), 61J and 61L, as amended by s38C(5)(b)
  - (c) whether the area for any referendum should extend beyond the neighbourhood area to which the draft neighbourhood development plan relates and
  - (d) such other matters as may be prescribed.
- 1.4 Paragraph 8 (2) states that a draft neighbourhood development plan meets the basic conditions if:
- (a) having regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State, it is appropriate to make the neighbourhood development plan
  - (b) the making of the neighbourhood development plan contributes to the achievement of sustainable development
  - (c) the making of the neighbourhood development plan is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area)
  - (d) the making of the neighbourhood development plan does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations and
  - (e) prescribed conditions are met in relation to the neighbourhood development plan and prescribed matters have been complied with in connection with the proposal for the neighbourhood development plan.

- 1.5 Section 2 of this Statement sets out how the Neighbourhood Plan complies with the legal requirements of sub-paragraphs 1 (b), (c) and (d). Section 3 of this Statement sets out how the Neighbourhood Plan meets the basic conditions contained in sub-paragraph 1 (a) and sub-paragraph 2.

## 2.0 Legal Requirements

- 2.1 The Plan complies with the provisions of sub-paragraph 1(b) as described below.

### **The Plan is being submitted by a qualifying body**

The Neighbourhood Plan has been submitted by Wing Parish Council, which is a qualifying body and entitled to submit a Neighbourhood Plan for the designated Plan area.

### **What is being proposed is a neighbourhood plan**

- 2.2 The Neighbourhood Plan contains policies relating to the development and use of land within the Neighbourhood Plan area and has been prepared in accordance with the statutory requirements and processes set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012.

### **The proposed Neighbourhood Plan states the period for which it is to have effect**

- 2.3 The Neighbourhood Plan states that the period which it relates to is from 2023 until 2038.

### **The policies do not relate to excluded development**

- 2.4 The Neighbourhood Plan does not deal with county matters (mineral extraction and waste development), nationally significant infrastructure or any other matters set out in Section 61K of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

### **The proposed Neighbourhood Plan does not relate to more than one neighbourhood plan area and there are no other neighbourhood plans in place within the Neighbourhood Plan area.**

- 2.5 The designated Plan area was approved by Rutland County Council on 23 June 2017. The Plan does not relate to more than one neighbourhood plan area. There are no other neighbourhood plans in place within the Neighbourhood Plan area.

- 2.6 In relation to sub-paragraph 1(c), it is not considered that there is any benefit or reason for extending the area for the referendum beyond the designated Neighbourhood Plan Area.



2.7 In relation to sub-paragraph 1(d), there are no other prescribed matters.

### 3.0 The Basic Conditions

3.1 This section addresses how the Neighbourhood Plan fulfils the basic conditions set out in sub-paragraph (2). The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared having regard to national policies and advice set out in the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 (NPPF) and to the strategic policies contained in the Rutland Core Strategy Adopted in July 2011.

#### Having regard to national policies and advice

3.2 The Neighbourhood Plan has been developed having regard to the NPPF. An explanation of how each of the Neighbourhood Plan policies have shown regard to the NPPF are outlined in table 1 below.

3.3 In broad terms the Neighbourhood Plan:

- process has empowered the local community to develop the plan for their neighbourhood and has undertaken a thorough exercise in identifying ways to enhance and improve the area;
- policies are based on robust evidence and provide a practical framework within which decisions on planning applications can be made, with a high degree of predictability and efficiency;
- seeks to deliver locally appropriate homes, businesses and infrastructure through policies on a residential allocation; reserve site; windfall development, housing mix and affordable housing and employment policies;
- seeks to actively manage patterns of growth in the most sustainable locations through the designation of a Settlement Boundary
- supports local strategies to deliver sufficient community facilities and services, to meet local needs;
- contributes to conserving and enhancing the natural environment through the protection of Local Green Spaces biodiversity and a range of environmental protections.

#### General conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan for the area

3.4 The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the Rutland Joint Core Strategy Adopted in July 2011.

3.5 Table 1 provides a summary of how each of the Neighbourhood Plan policies are in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the Core Strategy and have regard for the NPPF.

**Table 1**

<b>Wing Neighbourhood Plan policies</b>	<b>NPPF para</b>	<b>Regard to National Planning Policy (2021)</b>	<b>General Conformity with the Rutland Core Strategy</b>
<p><b>HBE1: Settlement Boundary</b></p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">218</p>	<p>9, 11, 79,</p>	<p>One of the core principles of the NPPF is to recognise and protect the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside. Actively managing patterns of growth, within the Settlement Boundary seeks to support existing services and facilities and protect the countryside and setting of the settlements. Further, Settlement Boundary facilitate the use of sustainable modes of transport with both benefits to the environment and the health of the community, both underlying premises of the NPPF.</p> <p>The policy accords with the NPPF in its control of development outside the defined Settlement Boundary (in the open countryside).</p>	<p>The Core Strategy retains the planned limits to development as established in the 2005 Core Strategy. They are therefore now 18 years old.</p> <p>The Core Strategy is officially classed as being out of date following the withdrawal of the draft Local Plan at Examination and the weight to be afforded the Core Strategy is dependent on changes since adoption. The critical change sine the Core Strategy was adopted is the emergence of neighbourhood planning and across the country Parishes are taking the opportunity are updating their own settlement boundaries in line with local need.</p> <p>The proposed settlement boundary is in line with the Core Strategy methodology and therefore is in general conformity with the Core Strategy requirements. The Core Strategy comment that changes to the Planned Limits to Development should be updated on adoption of a new Core Strategy is outdated following the emergence of neighbourhood planning and should be afforded very limited weight.</p>
<p><b>HBE2: Residential Site Allocation</b></p> <p><b>HBE3: Reserve Site</b></p>	<p>7, 10, 11</p>	<p>Inclusion of a housing allocation and Reserve Site supports ‘the presumption in favour of sustainable development’ by planning positively, shaping and directing development.</p> <p>The policy in identifying a residential site to ensure housing delivery and a reserve site supports the NPPF aims of delivering sustainable development.</p>	<p>Policy CS2 of the Core Strategy sets out the spatial strategy and the criteria to be applied for development in smaller service areas such as Wing. This is reinforced in the Site Allocations and Policies DPD, adopted in October 2014.</p>

<p><b>HBE4: Housing Mix</b></p>	<p>63, 92</p>	<p>The policy seeks to support a mix of housing that meets an identified need in the community. The NPPF advocates for inclusive and mixed communities, which will require a mix of housing types based on current and future demographic trends.</p>	<p>The core strategy Policy CS10 sets housing mix requirements on sites of 10 dwellings or more only. Objective 4 of the SAP DPD is ‘To ensure a range and mix of housing types to meet the needs of all the community ...’</p>
<p><b>HBE5: Affordable Housing</b></p>	<p>62, 63, 64, 65</p>	<p>This policy supports the provision of affordable housing and includes a condition prioritising allocation to local residents. This policy is consistent with the NPPF which outlines the need to widen opportunities for home ownership and create inclusive and mixed communities through amongst other things, supporting affordable housing where there is an identified need.</p>	<p>SAP DPD policies SP9 and SP10 set out the criteria for affordable housing, alongside Core Strategy Policy CS11.</p>
<p><b>HBE6: Windfall Sites</b></p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">219</p>	<p>69, 71</p>	<p>The policy for small scale windfall sites has regard to the NPPF; by seeking to meet any future housing requirements for the area and maintain the vitality of the settlements, whilst protecting their character and setting. This is a positive policy for future housing provision given that this type of development has a proven track record in providing a good source of new housing over recent years.</p>	<p>The support of the Neighbourhood Plan for small scale windfall development is in general conformity with the Core Strategy and SAP DPD which supports opportunities for new residential development the help sustain services and facilities</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan policy HBE6 helps to define the locally determined circumstances in which windfall development will be supported.</p>
<p><b>HBE7: Design</b></p>	<p>8, 28, 112, section 12</p>	<p>The policy outlines several design principles and supports the NPPF principle of requiring good design; and the need to respond to local character and history of the local surroundings. Importantly the policy does not impose architectural styles and hence does not stifle an innovative approach.</p>	<p>Core Strategy CS19 promotes good design as does Policy SP15 of the SAP DPD.</p> <p>NP Policy HBE7 adds local detail to these broad strategic policies.</p>
<p><b>ENV 1: Local Green Spaces</b></p>	<p>101 - 103</p>	<p>Protection of Local Green Spaces identified as being special by the community is advocated through the NPPF. Proposed designations meet the criteria set out in the NPPF.</p>	<p>The Core Strategy Policy CS21 sets out the overall strategy towards the natural environment and the general criteria relating to the protection and enhancement of the natural environment that will apply to new development proposals.</p>

			NP Policy Env 1 is consistent with the Core Strategy vision which seeks to reduce ‘the impact of people and development on the environment and climate change, protecting and enhancing Rutland’s environment assets, providing more affordable housing, supporting economic activities and improving the quality of the built environment and infrastructure throughout the county’
<b>ENV 2: Important Open Spaces</b>	Section 15	These policies seek to protect other open space with environmental and historic value on account of their natural and/or historical features. This has regard to the NPPF principles conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment. It takes into account the designation hierarchy and the protection is commensurate with their status.	The Core Strategy Policy CS23 says ‘the existing green infrastructure network will be safeguarded, improved and enhanced by further provision to ensure accessible multi-functional green spaces by linking existing areas of open space’. The policy also seeks to resist development that results in the loss of green infrastructure.
<b>ENV 3: Sites and Features of Natural Environmental Significance</b>			
<b>ENV4: Woodland, Notable Trees and Hedges</b> 220	Section 15	This policy seeks to prevent damage or loss to trees of arboricultural significance, in line with the NPPF which promotes policies which recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland.	Core Strategy Policy CS21 requires development proposals to be appropriate to the landscape character within which it is situated, including protecting and, where possible, enhancing biodiversity.
<b>ENV 5: Biodiversity, Bat Conservation and Habitat Connectivity.</b>	109, 117	This policy seek to protect and enhance local biodiversity features and habitats. The policy has regard to the NPPF, which states that the planning system should contribute to enhancing the natural and local environment by minimizing impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains where possible.	Core Strategy Policy CS21 requires development proposals to be appropriate to the landscape character within which it is situated, including protecting and, where possible, enhancing biodiversity.
<b>ENV 6: Building for Biodiversity</b> <b>ENV 14: Renewable Energy Generation Infrastructure</b>	152, 156, 158	The policies support the NPPF aim of meeting the challenge of climate change by supporting the delivery of renewable energy development while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily.	A key issue in the Core Strategy is the need to address issues relating to climate change and this is reflected in the vision which references a need for increased use of renewable energy.

			Policy CS2 identifies the need to promote renewable energy whilst CS19 seeks to maximise renewable energy within the policy on good design.
<b>ENV 7: Sites of Historical Environment Significance.</b>	Section 15	The NPPF requires Plans to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets	Strategic Objective 12 of the Core Strategy is ‘To protect and enhance the built environment and open spaces, historic heritage and local townscape associated with the historic core of the market towns, listed buildings and conservation areas’.  Core Strategy Policy CS22 ensures the conservation and enhancement of the historic and cultural environment. It seeks to protect and if possible, enhance historic assets.
<b>ENV 8: Ridge and Furrow</b>		Policy ENV 7 seeks to protect ridge and furrow fields and has regard for the NPPF, which considers that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest, of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments should be subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.	
<b>ENV 9: Non-Designated Heritage Assets</b>		These policies recognise Wing’s historic character as one of its most important assets and seeks to protect and enhance it. They have regard to the NPPF with regards to identifying non-designated heritage assets for protection. The policies support the protection of heritage assets and their setting, a core principle of the NPPF.	
<b>ENV 10: Important Views</b>	Para. 130	The policy seeks to protect views identified as being significant to the community. In accordance with the NPPF, the planning system should contribute to and where possible; enhance the landscape. Views are a key component of the landscape	The Core Strategy supports the protection and enhancement of heritage assets and local landscapes.  Important views are an important element of the character of the landscape and thus their identification and protection is consistent with this aim.  Important views are an important element of the character of the landscape and thus their identification and protection is consistent with the broad aims for the countryside and natural environment in the Core Strategy, specifically policy CS22 which requires

			development to respect the historic landscape character and contribute to its conservation, enhancement or restoration, or the creation of appropriate new features.
<b>ENV 11: Footpaths and other Walking Routes</b>	8, 91,117	The policies support the extension of existing networks of footpaths and in so doing, supports the NPPF aims of promoting sustainable transport and promoting healthy communities.	The Core Strategy Spatial Vision identifies the need to improve walking facilities. Policy CS18 looks to improve sustainability, including walking.
<b>ENV 13: Flood Risk Resilience</b>	Section 14	The policy seeks to address potential flooding by making development safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere, therefore meeting the requirements of the NPPF which identifies the need to take full account of flood risk	The Core Strategy includes a policy on design (CS19). Criterion d states the requirement to ‘minimise water use and the risk of flooding to and from the development’.
<b>CF 1: Community Facilities and Amenities</b>  222	20, 28, 84, 93, 186,	This policy seeks to protect key community facilities. This has regard for the NPPF principle of promoting healthy communities through amongst other things, planning positively for community facilities and guarding against their unnecessary loss.	Neighbourhood Plan Policy CF1 is in general conformity with the Core Strategy which recognises the importance of community facilities. The section on ‘Issues to be addressed’ includes recognition that ‘There is a need to remove barriers to access key services and facilities including education, health, social care, cultural, leisure, recreation, open spaces, woodland and other facilities to all groups in the community including disadvantaged/vulnerable groups and disabled people and consider how the gradual decline in some facilities such as village shops, post offices and pubs can be addressed’ (para 131).  This is expressed in Policy CS7 which describes the circumstances in which community services and facilities should be provided and safeguarded
<b>E 1: Employment and Business Development</b>	20, 72, 104, 121	The policy supports new employment opportunities through small scale employment premises. Promoting access to employment is a key element in the pursuance of sustainable development as outlined in the NPPF. The	The Core Strategy acknowledges that ‘New land for employment may be needed to meet the needs of existing employers or to attract new ones into in Rutland’. (para 1.37). Strategic Objective 7 seeks to ‘strengthen and

		<p>policy aims to support a prosperous rural economy, to grow and where possible, diversify the local economy.</p> <p>Re-use of agricultural buildings for small businesses, recreation or tourism further support a prosperous rural economy and the transition to a low carbon future by encouraging the use of existing resources.</p>	<p>diversify the local economy in order to provide a greater range and quality of employment opportunities locally and reduce commuting out of the county ...’.</p> <p>Policy CS13 supports the provision of employment opportunities and seeks to safeguard local employment uses outside the employment areas where they are important to sustaining the role of the settlements and the local economy.</p>
<b>E 2: Working from Home</b>	104	<p>This policy supports the use of part of a dwelling for office or light industrial use in order to facilitate working from home. Working from home further supports employment activities; thus, contributing to a prosperous rural economy. It also supports the transition to a low carbon future by reducing the dependency of the car for journeys to employment sites outside of the Parish.</p>	<p>Paragraph 4.12 of the Core Strategy recognises the growth in home working. Policy CS13 includes support for ‘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’.</p> <p>NP Policy E2 is therefore in general conformity with the Core Strategy.</p>
<b>E 3: Farm Diversification</b>	20, 72, 104, 121	<p>The policy supports new employment opportunities through small scale employment premises. Promoting access to employment is a key element in the pursuance of sustainable development as outlined in the NPPF. The policy aims to support a prosperous rural economy, to grow and where possible, diversify the local economy.</p> <p>Re-use of agricultural buildings for small businesses, recreation or tourism further support a prosperous rural economy and the transition to a low carbon future by encouraging the use of existing resources.</p>	<p>Core Strategy Policy CS16 specifically supports the rural economy including ‘farm diversification projects where this would be consistent with maintaining and enhancing the environment and contribute to local distinctiveness’.</p>
<b>E 4: Tourism</b>	83	<p>The policy in supporting development proposals for tourism and leisure facilities recognises the role that the area can play in ‘building a strong, competitive economy’</p>	<p>The Core Strategy recognises tourism as an important element of Rutland’s economy (para 1.39).</p>

		and ‘supporting a prosperous rural economy’ through sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments.’	Policy CS2 includes tourism uses within the policy on the spatial strategy. Policy CS15 specifically addresses the strategy for tourism and the circumstances where it will be supported.
<b>E5: Broadband Infrastructure</b>	Section 10	The NPPF advocates planning that supports high quality communications infrastructure.	Policy CS13 includes support for ‘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’.
<b>T 1: Traffic Management</b> <b>T2: Car parking</b>	Section 9	The policy seeks to manage potential traffic issues arising from development and has regard for ‘promoting sustainable transport’ and supporting reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.	Core Strategy CS 18 on sustainable transport and accessibility recognises the importance of appropriate mitigating measures and supports adequate levels of car parking.
<b>T2: Electric Vehicles</b>	107, 112	The NPPF supports the need to ensure an adequate provision of spaces for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles and that applications for development are designed to enable charging of plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles in safe, accessible and convenient locations.	A key issue in the Core Strategy is the need to address issues relating to climate change.  The Neighbourhood Plan, by supporting measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change is consistent with the Core Strategy which outlines support for such development.



## Achieving sustainable development

- 3.7 The Neighbourhood Plan is positively prepared, reflecting the presumption in the NPPF in favour of sustainable development. In this regard, the Neighbourhood Plan supports the strategic development needs in the Core Strategy.
- 3.8 The NPPF defines sustainable development as having three dimensions; economic, social and environmental. The Neighbourhood Plan has been developed with regard to these principles and has sought environmental, economic and social gains.
- 3.9 The policies contained in the Neighbourhood Plan contribute to achieving sustainable development by seeking positive improvements to the quality of the natural, built and historic environment, as well as in people's quality of life, including:
- supporting strong, vibrant, healthy and inclusive communities by facilitating the right mix of housing (including affordable housing) to meet local need;
  - supporting the transition to a low carbon future through actively managing patterns of growth within existing settlements, supporting sustainable modes of transport, renewable energy generation and local employment opportunities;
  - protecting and enhancing the distinctive character of the built and natural environment through high quality design, protection of important local green space and protection of important views;
  - conserving and enhancing the natural environment by protecting and supporting a net gain in biodiversity and important habitats;
  - supporting a strong economy through the protection of existing employment opportunities and support for appropriate new businesses including home working;
  - safeguarding and enhancing existing open space, community facilities and pedestrian and cycling facilities for the health, social and cultural wellbeing of the community.

## EU obligations

### Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

3.10 In some limited circumstances, where a neighbourhood plan could have significant environmental effects, it may require a Strategic Environmental Assessment under the relevant EU Directive. DCLG planning guidance suggests that, whether a neighbourhood plan requires a strategic environmental assessment and (if so) the level of detail needed, will depend on what is proposed in the draft neighbourhood plan. A strategic environmental assessment may be required, for example, where:

- a neighbourhood plan allocates sites for development;
- the neighbourhood area contains sensitive natural or heritage assets that may be affected by the proposals in the plan;
- the neighbourhood plan may have significant environmental effects that have not already been considered and dealt with through a sustainability appraisal of the Part 2 Local Plan.

3.11 A Screening opinion was issued by Rutland County Council which determined that a full SEA would not be required.

### Habitats Directive

3.12 Rutland County Council undertook a Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) screening of the Neighbourhood Plan and concluded that an HRA was not required. The statutory consultees concurred with this conclusion.

### Convention on Human Rights

3.13 The Neighbourhood Plan has regard to and is compatible with the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights. The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared with extensive input from the community and stakeholders as set out in the accompanying Statement of Consultation. Considerable care has been taken throughout the preparation and drafting of this Plan to ensure that the views of the whole community were embraced to avoid any unintentional negative impacts on particular groups.

3.14 There was extensive consultation and engagement in identifying issues and objectives and the community has been consulted on the draft Neighbourhood Plan, as required by Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. Responses have been recorded and changes have been made as per the schedule set out in the appendices to the Statement

of Consultation. The Statement of Consultation has been prepared by the Wing Parish Council and meets the requirements set out in Paragraph 15 (2) of the Regulations.

## 4.0 Conclusion

- 4.1 The Basic Conditions as set out in Schedule 4B of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 are considered to have been met by the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 4.2 The Neighbourhood Plan has regard to national policy, will contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development, is in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Core Strategy and meets relevant EU obligations.
- 4.3 It is therefore respectfully suggested to the Examiner that the Neighbourhood Plan complies with Paragraph 8(1)(a) of Schedule 4B of the Act.

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# WING NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

Submission Version - March 2023

Consultation Statement

## **Wing Parish Neighbourhood Plan**

### **Consultation Statement**

#### **Introduction**

This Consultation Statement has been prepared to fulfil the legal obligations of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012. Section 15(2) of Part 5 of the Regulations sets out what a Consultation Statement should contain:

- a) contains details of the persons and bodies who were consulted about the proposed neighbourhood development plan
- b) explains how they were consulted
- c) summarises the main issues and concerns raised by the persons consulted
- d) describes how these issues and concerns have been considered and, where relevant, addressed in the proposed Neighbourhood Plan.

#### **Aims of consulting on the Plan**

The aim of the Wing Parish Neighbourhood Plan (NP) engagement process was to:

- Inform residents, local businesses, and other stakeholders about the neighbourhood planning process and to invite their participation so that local opinion informed the plan
- Ensure that consultation events took place at critical points in the process.
- Engage in a variety of ways to make sure that as wide a range of people as possible were involved and that they could receive information and provide feedback in a way that suits them.
- Ensure that information was readily available and accessible to everyone.
- Make sure that consultation feedback was available as soon as possible after events.

#### **Background to the consultation**

In 2017, Wing Parish Council investigated the feasibility of producing a NP for Wing Parish

A public meeting was held on 1.3.17 with presentations from parish councillors and a representative from the planning department at Rutland County Council. Following the meeting it was decided that there was sufficient interest to start the process for the parish. A further meeting on 23.3.17 discussed details and the relationship between the NP group and Wing PC.

#### **Setting up the Advisory Committee**

The group started with 28 volunteers (Appendix 1) and we were lucky to have members with expertise in housing and the environment. Two members of the Parish Council (PC) were part of the group.

The advisory committee's mandate was to drive the process, consult with the community, gather evidence to support emerging policies and deliver the Plan.

The group met regularly (see Appendix 12) latterly zoom meetings have replaced face to face meetings.

3 Subgroups were formed, for housing, the environment and infrastructure, business and transport.

## **Communication Methodology**

It was identified that communication was key, so a separate group was formed which worked as a local buddy system. They took geographical areas and both formally and informally disseminated information to residents. This was helpful in effecting two-way communication about the process. Flyers were sent for to advertise events and there was a regular update in the Parish Magazine (Appendix 4).

Latterly the PC organised a voluntary database of email addresses which further helped communication.

### **Introductory Information Weekend 23/24 February 2018 (Appendix 10)**

This took place over two consecutive days. A leaflet reminding everyone about it was delivered a couple of weeks before and there was a banner visible from the main road outside the village hall. It was also advertised on the notice boards and in the Wing Parish magazine which is also delivered to all households.

Poster boards were created explaining the process and showing progress. A series of presentations and informal chats allowed residents to ask questions. They were encouraged to give feedback on post it notes.

We had a children's area and gave them the task of telling us what they thought about living in Wing.

After the weekend a flyer was sent to all households thanking them for their attendance and outlining the main issues raised.

### **NP Questionnaire**

The questionnaire was delivered by hand to every household and business in the village by their local buddy. This was preceded by a flyer delivered to all households. As well as an adult questionnaire there was one for 10-17 year olds. Completed documents were collected or there was an option for them to be posted back in a secure location.

Following the analyses of these questionnaires two public meetings were held one in the evening and one on a weekend to present the results.

Progress was halted during the pandemic although a leaflet was distributed encouraging residents to look at documents on the website.

Following the pandemic we gained funding from Groundworks which enabled us to employ a consultant from Yourlocale to help with completion of the plan.

### **Consultation Event 7.5.22**

This was advertised with a flyer, banner outside the village hall and by email. A series of posters with proposed policies were on display. All the evidence accrued was on available and residents were asked to approve or comment on the proposed policies.

**Activities:**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Activity</b>
March 2017	Introduction to Neighbourhood Plan Public Meeting to gauge support.
March 2017	Meeting to set up Neighbourhood Plan Committee
April 2017	Application for designation Letter to residents (F1)
May 2017	Terms of reference approved by Wing Parish Council
June 2017	Designation approved
November 2017	Grant Application to fund information weekend.
February 2018	Information weekend for residents.
March 2018	Feedback Flyer following information weekend distributed (F2)
August 2018	Questionnaire distributed
December 2018	Two separate meetings to discuss results of questionnaire.
June 2019	Letter to residents (F4)
June 2019 to Sept 2021	Hiatus during Covid pandemic
October 2021	Letter to Landowners calling for sites Flyer to all residents (F5)
December 2021	External evaluation of call for sites
May 2022	Open Event in Wing Village Hall.
6 <sup>th</sup> January 2023 to 20 <sup>th</sup> February 2023	Regulation 14 Pre-submission Consultation



## **Consultation – list of people and bodies consulted**

The following stakeholders were contacted as part of the Regulation 14 Pre-Submission Consultation (see also Appendix 2).

### **Landowners**

Members of the WNPNG worked with other members of the community, to identify on a map all the local landowners. Letters were sent to local landowners in October 2021, informing them about the Neighbourhood Plan and inviting them to submit expression of interest for development on their land (Appendix 9). The expressions of interest were then evaluated by the housing subgroup led by an external assessor to identify the preferred site for development.

### **Businesses**

All the businesses within the parish were contacted in 2018. They were offered meetings to discuss their experience of working within the community. Seven local enterprises took up this offer and 4 others gave written feedback.

## **Summary of findings from the events and questionnaires**

By involving residents, business owners and other stakeholders at key stage in the development of the Wing Neighbourhood Plan, the plan is both evidence-based and has been shaped by local opinion, with policies being tested as they have been developed. There has been detailed analysis after each consultation event or questionnaire which has informed the next step in drafting the plan.

These reports can be found in the appendices:

Introductory Open Event (Appendix 10)

WNP Questionnaires (Appendix 6)

Questionnaire Feedback Open Event (Appendix 7)

Policy Open Event (Appendix 8)

## **Regulation 14, Pre-Submission Consultation**

This consultation took place over a six-week period (9<sup>th</sup> January 2023 to 20<sup>th</sup> February 2023). The comments received were collated and after an initial review by YourLocale, there was a committee meeting which included 2 parish council members to consider the comments and amend the plan as agreed.

## **Conclusion**

The draft Neighbourhood Plan is now ready to be submitted to Rutland County Council who will publicise it for a further six weeks and then forward it, with accompanying documents and all representations made during the publicity period, to an Independent Examiner who will review it and check that it meets the 'Basic Conditions'. If the Plan successfully passes this stage, following any modifications, it will be put forward for referendum.

The referendum question will be a straight "yes" or "no" on the entire Plan, as set out by Neighbourhood Planning Regulations. People will not be able to vote for or against individual policies. If 50% or more of respondents vote for the Plan, it will be brought into force ('Made') and become part of District-wide planning policy.

This Consultation Statement and the supporting Appendices are provided to comply with Section 15(2) of part 5 of the 2012 Neighbourhood Planning Regulations.

## **List of appendices**

1. WNPG Membership
2. List of Stakeholders Consulted
3. Terms of Reference & Designation Letter
4. Communication Strategy
5. Open Weekend
6. Adult & Youth Questionnaire
7. Feedback from Questionnaires
8. Policy Open Event
9. Letter to Landowners
10. Flyers to Residents
11. Pre submission consultations Comments and Responses
12. Dates and Minutes of Meetings

## **Appendix 1 - Group Membership**

Gary Kirk - Your Locale  
John Martin - Your Locale  
Nicky Lyttelton - Chair  
Joanne Beaver - Vice Chair and Lead for Business group  
Jonathan Beaver - Secretary  
Rose Dejardin - Minutes secretary  
David Seviour - Lead for Housing group  
John Dejardin - Lead for Environmental group  
Wendy Dalton - Lead for communication and IT  
Jon Roberts - PC representative  
Ken Siddle - PC representative  
Robin Cullen  
Mick Rogers  
Angela Harding  
Mark Dyas  
Andy Howarth  
Helen Cullen  
Dennis Whight  
Susannah Fish  
Jane Daw  
Linda Clark  
Linda Katzen  
Rhiannon Jones  
Richard Tulloch  
Jacqueline Straubinger  
John Oakley  
Debbie Whight  
Peter Biggs

## **Appendix 2 – List of Stakeholders Consulted**

Rutland County Council  
Ayston Parish Meeting  
Bisbrooke Parish Council  
Glaston Parish Meeting  
Lyndon Parish Meeting  
Manton Parish Council  
Morcott Parish Council  
Pilton Parish Meeting  
Preston Parish Meeting  
Anglian Water Ltd  
British Telecommunications Plc  
BT Open Reach  
Citizens Advice Bureau  
Corby Borough Council  
CPRE  
East Leicestershire and Rutland CCG  
English Heritage  
Environment Agency,  
Harborough District Council  
Historic England  
Homes and Communities Agency  
Homes England  
Leicestershire County Council  
Leicestershire Fire and Rescue  
Leicestershire Police  
LeicestershireCommunities.org  
Lincolnshire County Council  
Melton Borough Council  
National Grid  
National Highways  
Natural England  
Network Rail Infrastructure Limited  
North Northamptonshire Council  
Oakham Medical Practice  
Rutland Public Health  
Severn Trent Water Ltd  
South Kesteven Council  
The Coal Authority  
The Mobile Operators Association  
Uppingham Medical Practice  
Wildlife Trust

## **Appendix 3 - Terms of Reference**

Neighbourhood Planning

### **Service Level Agreement**

Parish Councils and other Qualifying Bodies

#### **1. THE AGREEMENT**

This Agreement is between:-

- a) Rutland County Council; and
- b) Wing Parish Council\*

(NB all references to “Parish Council” include for Town Councils or Neighbourhood Forums if constituted in a Parish Meeting area)

#### **2. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE**

##### **Introduction**

The Localism Act 2011 introduced the following provisions into the planning process:

- Neighbourhood Development Plans;
- Neighbourhood Development Orders;
- Community Right to Buy Orders.

Under the provisions of the Localism Act 2011, Rutland County Council is responsible for;

- a) Undertaking certain statutory requirements in the delivery of the above plans/orders;
- b) Providing technical advice and support to Parish Councils.


##### **Purpose**

The purpose of this Agreement is to form a working relationship between the Parish Council and Rutland County Council (RCC) and to confirm:

- a) How RCC will undertake its statutory duties
- b) The level and extent of the technical advice that RCC will provide
- c) How the Parish Council will aim to progress the Neighbourhood Development Plan.

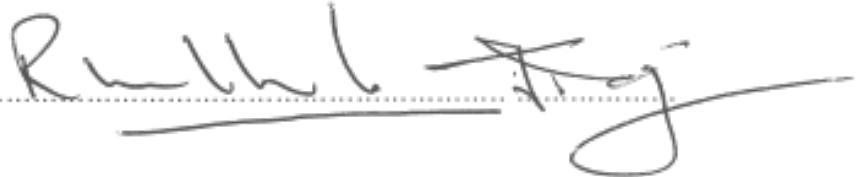
..... Agreement to .....  
.....

Rutland County Council



.....  
(to be signed by the delegated officer, Director for Places (Development and Economy))

and Wing Parish Council



.....  
(to be signed by the Chair of the Council)

**Designation of Neighbourhood Area**

Date submitted: 5th April 2017

Date of approval by Rutland County Council:

**Signatories:-**

a)  ..... Rutland County Council  
(designated officer)

b) Chair on Behalf of

Wing Parish Council 

This Agreement will commence on 1st May 2017

## 4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### Background and context

Neighbourhood Planning was introduced by the Localism Act 2011. The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended 2015) require Rutland County Council to undertake certain provisions. In addition the Council is also required to provide technical advice and support.

This agreement sets out how the Council will meet its statutory obligations and the level of assistance it will offer to parish councils.

Once an application for a neighbourhood area has been submitted to Rutland County Council a minimum 4 week consultation period will be undertaken via the Council's website.

Rutland County Council will notify the parish council and ward member(s) of this consultation period.

Regulation references refer to the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended 2015).

### The obligations for Rutland County Council

Following the completion of the statutory procedures, Rutland County Council will meet the following standards:-

Agreement of the Neighbourhood Development Plan area (Regulation 6 and 6A)	Where the relevant body is a parish council and the application relates to the whole of the area of the parish council: the designation would be made as soon as possible, once RCC is satisfied that the application is valid and complete.
Confirm that the pre-submission plan meets the general requirements of the Localism Act (Regulation 14) before public consultation commences	Four weeks following receipt of the plan by the County Council
Confirmation that the submitted Neighbourhood Development Plan and other documentation meets the requirements of the Localism Act (Regulation 15)	At the first available meeting of Cabinet following receipt of the submission documents
Publicise the submission plan and other relevant documentation (Regulation 16)	Within 2 weeks of Cabinet decision.

Approval of the appointment of an examiner with the Parish Council (Regulation 17)	Within 2 weeks of close of consultation.
Forward all comments received on the submission plan along with all other required documentation to the appointed Examiner (Regulation 17)	Within 2 weeks of close of consultation
Convene examination hearing if required by Examiner	Within 6 weeks of close of consultation
Consideration of Examiner's report and provision of Decision Statement in consultation with Parish Council (Regulation 18)	Within 5 weeks following receipt of the Examiner's report
Arrange Referendum venue and date and all associated administration.	Referendum to take place no less than 56 working days, but as soon as possible thereafter, of the Decision Statement on the neighbourhood plan. RCC will decide on the number and location for Polling Stations with reference being made to the list of approved venues.
Adoption of Plan (Regulation 19/20)	At the first available meeting of Cabinet/Council following a positive referendum result



### Technical advice from Rutland County Council

Rutland County Council will provide:-

Topic	Advice & Support
Published advice	<p>Provide on its neighbourhood planning website:-</p> <p>An outline of the legislation and procedures involved in neighbourhood planning along with signposting to key sources of further information, advice and sources of funding assistance.</p> <p>A list of sources of supporting evidence available through the Council's planning policy and related work.</p>
Professional Advice	<p>Provide a named officer as the first point of contact for advice and technical support.</p> <p>The Support Officer contact for the Wing Neighbourhood Plan project is:- Colin Dunigan</p> <p>Contact details</p> <p>Telephone: 01572 758478</p> <p>E-mail: <a href="mailto:cdunigan@rutland.gov.uk">cdunigan@rutland.gov.uk</a></p>
Initial meeting	<p>At the request of the Parish Council and prior to designation of the Neighbourhood Area the support officer will attend and provide an overview on the procedures and issues.</p> <p>This advice will cover:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The general level of support available from Rutland County Council as set out in this document;</li> <li>• The scope of a neighbourhood plan;</li> <li>• Relationship with the Rutland Local Plan; and related planning policy documents</li> <li>• The legal procedures to be followed;</li> <li>• The preparation/content of a project plan;</li> <li>• Methods of consultation and engagement;</li> <li>• Consultation with the "Consultation Bodies";</li> <li>• The requirements of other legislation such as the Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessments requirements, the Habitats Regulations, Equality Impact Assessment;</li> <li>• Update on funding and grants that may be available from external sources.</li> </ul>

Provision of background data/evidence	<p>At the request of the Parish Council, the Support Officer will provide and/or direct to the appropriate source:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Annual Monitoring Report planning data that the Council has available for the past 5 years;</li> <li>• If requested, provide a list of planning applications made in the last 5 years;</li> <li>• Links to relevant research data;</li> <li>• Access to relevant Local Plan evidence base data;</li> <li>• Maps showing relevant constraints data</li> <li>• Other appropriate data the Council holds.</li> </ul>
Professional advice and assistance	<p>Provide conformity advice and up to date information on the Rutland Local Plan and related planning policy documents:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advice on methods and processes of consultation;</li> <li>• Up to date information on any grant and funding available;</li> <li>• Provide comments on emerging drafts;</li> <li>• Digitising of the final proposals maps.</li> </ul> <p>RCC will prepare an Environmental Assessment/ Habitats Regulation Screening Report of the neighbourhood plan at pre-submission stage. This will be sent to the Parish Council in order for it to be sent to the statutory bodies for consultation together with the draft plan.</p>
Draft Neighbourhood Development Plan	<p>Provide advice and support in relation to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The need for the plan to meet the 'basic conditions';</li> <li>• Conformity of the Plan;</li> <li>• The Consultation Statement;</li> <li>• Conformity with other legislative requirements;</li> <li>• OS mapping requirements (including copyright issues).</li> </ul>

In addition to the above, Rutland County Council will;

- Collaborate with the Parish Council in the selection of an appropriate examiner for the neighbourhood plan through Neighbourhood Planning Independent Examiner Referral Service (NPIERS) or any alternative arrangement agreeable to both parties;
- Provide a regular update on the neighbourhood plan on the Council's neighbourhood planning web pages;
- Collaborate with the Parish Council on the drawing up of Press Releases to support the neighbourhood planning process;
- Encourage the Parish Council to include at least one Ward Council Member to stand on the neighbourhood plan steering group.

Rutland County Council will not offer support/assistance in the following areas:-

- Writing documents;
- Undertaking primary survey/research work;
- Attend every meeting/consultation event organised;
- Direct financial support.

### **Obligations for the Parish Council**

#### **1. Following designation by the Council of the Neighbourhood Area the Parish Council will:-**

Establish a steering group to develop the Neighbourhood Development Plan with a clear reporting link to the Parish Council via a Terms of Reference;

Ensure adequate financial resources are available to support the Parish Council in meeting its obligations under this Agreement. The Parish Council will be expected where necessary to seek financial grant aid to assist in funding the project.

Arrange an initial meeting of the Parish Council/steering group and where necessary invite the support Planning Officer from the RCC Planning Policy Team;

Prepare a Project Plan for the preparation of the Neighbourhood Development Plan which will include

- An indicative timetable for completion of the Neighbourhood Development Plan and Environmental Assessment/Habitats Regulations Assessment ;
- The provision of regular updates on progress to RCC via the Planning Policy support officer;
- Programme briefings with the support officer at the stage of preparation of the initial draft plan (pre-submission plan document).

#### **2. At pre-submission stage, the Parish Council will provide to RCC the following material:-**

- Copy of the draft plan;
- Copies of responses from statutory bodies to the Environmental Assessment Screening Report;
- Copies of any Environmental Assessment and or Habitats Regulation Assessment work undertaken to date;
- Copies of any other reports or surveys undertaken to evidence the plan policies and proposals;
- A Consultation Statement highlighting a list of statutory bodies consulted along with the identity of other key stakeholders directly consulted.

- 3. At the stage of formal submission of the final plan to RCC prior to examination, the Parish Council will provide the following material;**
- A map of the area to which the neighbourhood plan relates;
  - A final, updated Consultation Statement;
  - Final copies of any Environmental Statements and/or Habitats Regulation Assessments work undertaken;
  - A 'basic condition' statement that meets regulatory requirements.
- 4. To support the examination process the Parish Council will:-**
- Assist RCC in selecting a suitable examiner through NPIERS;
  - Provide copies of all Parish Council held material requested by the examiner in a timely manner and in the format requested;
  - Provide a Parish Council representative to support the examination process where a formal hearing is required by the examiner;
  - Provide a timely response to any proposed modifications to the plan required by the Council to respond to the Examiner's requirements.
- 5. Following a successful examination the Parish Council will provide to Rutland County Council:-**
- The final plan and any supporting documentation in an electronic format;
  - Any primary source data which would be helpful to Rutland County Council in its planning service delivery;
  - Support as required in promoting local awareness of the Neighbourhood Plan Referendum.

**April 2017**

## Appendix 4 - Communications Strategy

### WING NEIGHBORHOOD PLAN COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

#### INTRODUCTION

In 2017 ,Wing Parish Council resolved to investigate the benefits and feasibility of producing a Neighborhood Plan for Wing Parish.

On March 1st, 2017 a public meeting was held,, with presentations from Parish Councillors and also a representative from the planning team at Rutland County Council. Following the meeting it was resolved that there was sufficient interest to form a group to progress a Neighborhood Plan for the Parish of Wing. A further meeting on March 23rd discussed details and sought clarification of how a Neighborhood Plan Group would 'fit 'into the remit of Wing Parish Council

It was agreed that the group would operate under the umbrella of Wing Parish Council but that it would consist of a mix of Parish Councillors, who would also act as liaison with the full Parish Council, and interested residents. Rutland County Council also appointed an advisor from their planning team.

#### MEMBERSHIP

It was decided that anyone who wished to be a member of the group, provided they were on the electoral register, would be entitled to join the group and that the officers, Chair, Vice Chair, Treasurer and Secretary would be elected at the first full meeting of the group. This meeting was held on March 29th 2017.

The size of the initial group was in excess of 30. It was assumed that natural wastage would reduce the group to a more manageable size. This proved to be the fact. It was quickly identified that communication was going to be a key issue. Three people volunteered to lead the communication process.

#### METHODOLOGY

The Communication group met and identified key areas of communication.

- A. Between members of the group
- B. Formally with the Parish Council
- C. With Rutland County Council
- D. With the Residents , businesses and Landowners of Wing.

#### A. Between Members of the Group.

A plan with a timeline ,intervention and review points was produced and made available to all group members. All members also received a plan of the parish identifying the boundaries of the Neighborhood Plan.

A member of the group set up an internal email so that information could be quickly shared It was identified that due to the size of the original group, discussion in the meetings would be challenging. It was decided to form working groups to focus on specific aspects of the plan and use the full meeting as a feedback and review session. The areas covered were Housing, Environment, Business, Transport and Infrastructure. Individuals opted to join a specific group. Each group would be responsible for producing progress reports that would feed into the final plan. Initially valuable guidance was given by the representative from RCC planning team. When he left ,unfortunately, he was not replaced.

#### B. Wing Parish Council

The PC received regular informal updates from the parish councillors who served on the group. Formally, they received copies of all approved documents. This information was forwarded on to :-

#### C. Rutland County Council

Who also received updates from their representative, while he was in post.

#### D. The Residents of Wing

It was recognised that key to the success of this project, would be acceptance of the final plan by residents. It was important to get and maintain resident's interest and to get their 'buy in' on the journey of achieving a neighborhood plan that had relevance to Wing. A link on the village website gave public access to information. Which included minutes, draft reports and background to the Neighborhood Planning process

We recognised that flyers dropped through letterboxes were often ignored so it was decided to implement a more personal approach to the information sharing process. The 3 members of the communication group split the village between them. In each third, neighborhood champions, from the wider NP group, were identified. These people agreed to be responsible for being a source of information for their neighbours and to distribute newsletters, etc. and to answer questions. It was felt that people were more likely to engage with someone they knew rather than contacting a random member of the group.

This system has worked well for the distribution of newsletters, invitations to meetings and distributing the questionnaires. The informal feedback gained in this way has been helpful in testing public opinion on the group's progress.

Twelve months into the project ( 23/24 February 2018) an information weekend was planned. A series of presentations and information showing work in progress gave residents the opportunity to review the progress to date and to ask questions. An exhibition of old photographs, maps and documents, added an additional level of interest. One of the group had researched village history and his presentation added another layer of interest. It also gave committee members an opportunity to challenge assumptions and correct misunderstanding. The attendance over the weekend, indicated that people perceived the NP as potentially something positive for Wing. Many pertinent questions were asked. All were recorded so that they could be considered at the next NP meeting.

#### THE QUESTIONNAIRE

It was identified that the village questionnaire was a crucial piece of work and that there was pressure 'to get it right' It was identified that the original draft had little relevance to younger residents. It was agreed to produce two questionnaires, one for residents who were under 18. And one for adults. The adult questionnaire would also seek feedback from people running a

business from home, In June 2019, the Questionnaire was delivered to every household and business in the village. Landowners were also included.. Return of the questionnaire was to be by 7 September 2019

The neighborhood champions distributed the questionnaire to their neighbours. They offered to collect the completed questionnaires. Alternatively, residents could post them into secure boxes situated in the Village Hall and in the Church.

An external organisation was appointed to analyse the completed questionnaires and produce a report for the NP group.

This feedback was discussed at a full NP meeting. One outcome was that two public meetings were planned to give residents the opportunity to hear the key outcomes of the questionnaire and to give residents an opportunity to ask questions and offer comments. Sunday 2nd and

Wednesday.9 December 2019 were selected as dates for the public meetings Following these meetings, two members of the group agreed to do a further analysis of data and to summarise the outcomes and recommendations.

It is envisaged that more public meetings will be held.

Finally we will need to provide

Examples of :

Minutes and Agendas

Newsletters

Information and notes from public meetings

Draft progress reports from sub groups

Questionnaires

Link to web page

# WING NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

## YOUR VILLAGE, YOUR FUTURE

“Led by the community to provide a planning tool for local communities to shape and influence where development will go and what it will look like in their local area” *Localism Act 2011*



“Neighbourhood plans are primarily about the use and development of land and buildings, where the ambition of the Neighbourhood is aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area”

*Rutland County Council*

### A Neighbourhood Plan CAN.....

- **Shape** and direct future development
- **Help** to determine what type of development should take place
- **Identify** the most suitable local sites for development
- **Set** out environmental improvements
- **Influence** the design principles to reflect the unique characteristics of the village
- **Identify** key areas for protection
- **Must** be aligned to the Rutland Local Plan

### A Neighbourhood Plan CANNOT .....

- **Prevent** any development from ever taking place in an area
- **Be** in conflict with local policies
- **Be** prepared with no input or support from the local community
- **Propose** less growth than the Rutland Local Plan

**Wing** has been designated as a smaller service centre with limited expansion planned. This limits development to within the village boundary and is small scale.

The **Wing Neighbourhood Plan** will be written following consultation with the local community. This consists of open meetings, exhibitions, consultation with landowners and employers and a **questionnaire**. The final plan will reflect the collective views of the community.





# WING NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

## YOUR VILLAGE, YOUR FUTURE



“The Neighbourhood plan will only be successful if there has been ongoing engagement” *Rutland County Council*

### What have we done so far?.....

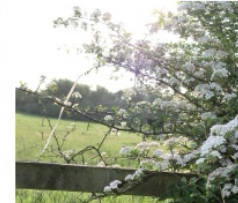
- **Two** public meetings to form a steering group
- **Working groups** looking at the environment, housing and Wing history
- **Newsletter** - October 2017
- **Exhibition** showing progress - February 2018
- **Questionnaire** for Villagers is in development, to be informed by this consultation

### Steering Group

Nicky Lyttelton	Chair
Joanne Beaver	Vice Chair
Jonathan Beaver	Secretary
Helen Cullen,	Finance
Rose Dejardin	Minutes
<hr/>	
Wendy Dalton	Ros King
Jane Daw	Andy Lawrence
John Dejardin	John Oakley
Mark Dyas	Mick Rodgers
Robin Cullen	David Seviour
Charles Gallimore	Ken Siddle ,
Angela Harding	Jacqueline Straubinger
Andy Howarth	Richard Tulloch
Rhiannon Jones	Debbie Whight
Lynda Katzen	Gloria Whight

### What can you do?

- **Tell us** what you like about living in Wing?
- **What is important** to you as a residents?
- **What needs** to be improved?
- **What are your thoughts** on the presentations?
- **Let us know** any other ideas you may have
- **Complete the questionnaire** when it arrives



**THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN NEEDS YOU**

## Appendix 6 - Adult & Youth Questionnaire

### Wing Questionnaire

- Dear resident
- 
- The government has brought in a Localism Act to give people more of a say in the development of their local community. A key part of this is the creation of a Neighbourhood Plan, which reflects the views of the residents. The plan will have legal status and will be used to influence future planning decisions in our parish. We are also using this opportunity to ask for your views on areas not specifically covered by the Neighbourhood Plan, these opinions will help the Parish Council plan for the future and help them to protect what you say that you appreciate. We therefore need to know what you value about living in the parish of Wing as well as what needs improvement.

### Filling in the Questionnaire

- In order for the plan to reflect local views we are asking you to fill in this anonymous questionnaire. We have supplied 2 per household for those over the age of 16 years but if you need more please ask the person who has delivered yours for extra copies. There will also be a supply left in the Village Hall.
- As part of the questionnaire, we are gathering information on local housing needs. **Only one person per household needs to fill this in please**, otherwise need for housing may get inflated.
- 
- We are also very keen to get the views of the children living in Wing. Please ask the person delivering the paperwork for as many young person's questionnaires as you need for your children aged 10 -15 years old. Otherwise your neighbourhood plan link rep can be contacted on .....

If you would like some help to fill in the questionnaire, please ring your neighbourhood link person on the above number.

- Your neighbourhood link rep will call back in approximately two weeks to collect the completed paperwork, which you should seal in the enclosed envelope to ensure anonymity. If you would prefer, there is a sealed box in the Village Hall into which you can post the completed questionnaire.

Most of the questions are answered by simply using TICKS, but many also give you the opportunity to add further comments.

The questionnaire should take under half an hour to complete

- - **Many thanks for taking the time to complete this.**

## Confidentiality and Anonymity

Questionnaires will be sent to an external professional consultant for independent analysis. The Consultant will ensure that your views remain confidential and anonymous, and the data will only be used for the purpose intended.

### Privacy Notice:

The information that you supply will be processed by Data Orchard CIC, who are independently analysing the results of this survey on behalf of Wing Parish Council, who, for the purposes of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2018, is the Data Controller. Any information you provide will be treated as strictly confidential and will only be used for the purposes of developing the Wing Neighbourhood Plan. Your information will not be shared with any other parties, but the combined results will be published without reference to any individual or their location. If you require any further information or advice about the GDPR, please contact the Data Protection Officer, Rutland County Council, Catmose, Oakham, Rutland LE15 6HP. 01572 722 577 [enquiries@rutland.gov.uk](mailto:enquiries@rutland.gov.uk); [www.rutland.gov.uk](http://www.rutland.gov.uk)

## CULTURAL HERITAGE/ENVIRONMENT

### Q1. How important are the following to your quality of life in Wing?

<i>Tick one box per row</i>	Very important	Fairly important	Fairly unimportant	Not important	No opinion
Open green spaces within the village	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The historical context of Wing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural atmosphere	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local wildlife and habitats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local footpaths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sense of community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Friendly and safe environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Village amenities (pub, village hall, campsite shop)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community activities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The allotments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The playing field and play equipment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The bus service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pedestrian safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Good house design	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other aspects - please specify					

**Q2. When considering the local environment, how important to you are the following?**

<i>Tick one box per row</i>	Very important	Fairly important	Fairly unimportant	Not important	No opinion
Protecting local wildlife and habitats	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protecting the existing green spaces within the village	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increasing the tree planting around the parish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reducing the carbon footprint	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safeguard views into and the village	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plant more hedgerows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protect the verges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dog fouling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other aspects - please specify					

**Q3. Are there any particular views you feel need to be protected into or out of the village?**

**INFRASTRUCTURE**

**Q4. “How well do you think the services within the village meet current and future need?”**

<i>Tick one box per row</i>	Adequate	Needs some improvement	Needs a lot of improvement	Don't know
Surface water drainage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sewage system	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Q5.** What other facilities may be needed or improved for the future? (Please tick all that apply)

- Gas
- Community shop
- Bus service
- Rail service (Manton Station)
- Other (please specify below)

**Q6.** Over the next 15 years and beyond, what aspects of community living do you think we need to address to ensure that our parish thrives as a place in which to live, work and play?

<i>(Tick one box per row)</i>	Yes	No	No opinion
Producing local renewable energy by sun, water or biomass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Producing local renewable energy by developing wind power	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Building homes that exceed government energy efficient standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Allocating land to enable residents to grow their own food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walking, cycling, going by bus more and driving own cars less	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Attracting younger people to live in our Parish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, please specify:			

**Q7.** Are you in favour of the following developments to harness energy from natural sources in Wing Parish if undertaken by private individuals, community projects or commercial companies?

<i>(Tick all that apply)</i>	Private Individuals		Community project		Commercial		No Opinion
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	

The power of the sun e.g. solar panels or photo voltaic panel array	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wind power e.g. wind turbines	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water power e.g. hydropower	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Capturing natural heat in the ground e.g. Ground Source Heat Pumps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burning wood pellets e.g. Biomass plants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gas captured from our waste products e.g. anaerobic digesters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Q8. How do you rate the following local electronic services?**

<i>one box per row)</i>	Good	Adequate	Poor	N/A
Broadband	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mobile telephone network	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

There is a possibility of the Parish obtaining a G5 mast in the village, likely on the Church steeple.

**Q9. Would you support investment in G5 being installed within the Parish?**

Yes       No       Don't know

**TRANSPORT**

Q10. Do you own a car?       Yes       No

Q10a. If Yes, can you park it within your boundary?       Yes       No

Q10b. How often do you or visitors to your property have to park on the road?  
 Daily       Weekly       Monthly       Occasionally       Never

Q11. How often do you use the bus service?  
 Daily       Weekly       Monthly       Occasionally       Never

Q12. Do you have any other comments about transport?

**RURAL ECONOMY AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

**Q13. Do you work from home or premises within the parish?**  Yes  No

**Q14. Are you employed/self-employed?**  Yes  No

**Q15. What do you think would encourage new businesses to locate in our parish or improve the ability to work from home or locally?**  
(Tick all that apply)

More purpose built premises	<input type="checkbox"/>
Better mobile phone reception	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improved road network/access	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, please specify	

**Q16. Should the Neighbourhood Plan identify potential sites for employment use?**  
 Yes  No  No opinion

**Q17. Which of the following would you like to see developed in Wing?**

(Tick all that apply)	Yes	No	No opinion
More business premises	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More industrial premises	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A village shop	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More holiday short term lets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More holiday homes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More holiday accommodation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More leisure sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More countryside activities such as fishing, shooting, etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other suggestions (please specify)			

A shop within the village would be an asset however the viability of running a shop would have to be established, given the historic experience of the previous closure of village shop due to not enough business.

**Q18. How often would you use a village shop?**  
 Daily  Weekly  Monthly  Occasionally  Never

**Q19. How strongly do you feel improvements are needed in the following:**

(Tick one box per row)	Highly important	Fairly Important	Fairly Unimportant	Not important
Parking places	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Road maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Traffic calming measures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The number and position of passing places on our roads	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Footpath / bridleway maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Footpath stiles e.g. replacing with 'Kissing-Gates'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Signage on our roads and paths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maintenance of verges	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

## HOUSING

The current local plan does not envisage a large number of new houses in Wing.

### **Q20. What kind of housing do you think Wing will need in the next 10-15 years?**

<i>(one box per row)</i>	Yes	No	Opinion
How many homes should be built in the next 10-15 years	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1 bedroom homes (2 bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 bedroom homes (3 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 bedroom homes (4 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 bedroom homes (5 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 bedroom homes (6 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 bedroom homes (7 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 bedroom homes (8 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 bedroom homes (9 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9 bedroom homes (10 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10 bedroom homes (11 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11 bedroom homes (12 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12 bedroom homes (13 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13 bedroom homes (14 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14 bedroom homes (15 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15 bedroom homes (16 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16 bedroom homes (17 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17 bedroom homes (18 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18 bedroom homes (19 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19 bedroom homes (20 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20 bedroom homes (21 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21 bedroom homes (22 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22 bedroom homes (23 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23 bedroom homes (24 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24 bedroom homes (25 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25 bedroom homes (26 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26 bedroom homes (27 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27 bedroom homes (28 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28 bedroom homes (29 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29 bedroom homes (30 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30 bedroom homes (31 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31 bedroom homes (32 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32 bedroom homes (33 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33 bedroom homes (34 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34 bedroom homes (35 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
35 bedroom homes (36 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
36 bedroom homes (37 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
37 bedroom homes (38 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
38 bedroom homes (39 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
39 bedroom homes (40 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
40 bedroom homes (41 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
41 bedroom homes (42 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
42 bedroom homes (43 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
43 bedroom homes (44 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
44 bedroom homes (45 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
45 bedroom homes (46 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
46 bedroom homes (47 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
47 bedroom homes (48 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
48 bedroom homes (49 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
49 bedroom homes (50 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
50 bedroom homes (51 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
51 bedroom homes (52 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
52 bedroom homes (53 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
53 bedroom homes (54 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
54 bedroom homes (55 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
55 bedroom homes (56 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
56 bedroom homes (57 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
57 bedroom homes (58 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
58 bedroom homes (59 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
59 bedroom homes (60 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
60 bedroom homes (61 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
61 bedroom homes (62 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
62 bedroom homes (63 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
63 bedroom homes (64 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
64 bedroom homes (65 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65 bedroom homes (66 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66 bedroom homes (67 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67 bedroom homes (68 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
68 bedroom homes (69 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
69 bedroom homes (70 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
70 bedroom homes (71 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
71 bedroom homes (72 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
72 bedroom homes (73 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
73 bedroom homes (74 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
74 bedroom homes (75 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
75 bedroom homes (76 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
76 bedroom homes (77 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
77 bedroom homes (78 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
78 bedroom homes (79 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
79 bedroom homes (80 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
80 bedroom homes (81 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
81 bedroom homes (82 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
82 bedroom homes (83 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
83 bedroom homes (84 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
84 bedroom homes (85 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
85 bedroom homes (86 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
86 bedroom homes (87 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
87 bedroom homes (88 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
88 bedroom homes (89 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
89 bedroom homes (90 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
90 bedroom homes (91 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
91 bedroom homes (92 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
92 bedroom homes (93 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
93 bedroom homes (94 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
94 bedroom homes (95 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
95 bedroom homes (96 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
96 bedroom homes (97 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
97 bedroom homes (98 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
98 bedroom homes (99 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
99 bedroom homes (100 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
100 bedroom homes (101 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101 bedroom homes (102 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102 bedroom homes (103 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103 bedroom homes (104 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104 bedroom homes (105 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105 bedroom homes (106 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106 bedroom homes (107 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107 bedroom homes (108 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108 bedroom homes (109 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109 bedroom homes (110 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110 bedroom homes (111 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111 bedroom homes (112 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112 bedroom homes (113 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113 bedroom homes (114 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
114 bedroom homes (115 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
115 bedroom homes (116 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
116 bedroom homes (117 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
117 bedroom homes (118 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
118 bedroom homes (119 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
119 bedroom homes (120 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
120 bedroom homes (121 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
121 bedroom homes (122 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
122 bedroom homes (123 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
123 bedroom homes (124 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
124 bedroom homes (125 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
125 bedroom homes (126 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
126 bedroom homes (127 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
127 bedroom homes (128 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
128 bedroom homes (129 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
129 bedroom homes (130 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
130 bedroom homes (131 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
131 bedroom homes (132 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
132 bedroom homes (133 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
133 bedroom homes (134 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
134 bedroom homes (135 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
135 bedroom homes (136 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
136 bedroom homes (137 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
137 bedroom homes (138 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
138 bedroom homes (139 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
139 bedroom homes (140 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
140 bedroom homes (141 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
141 bedroom homes (142 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
142 bedroom homes (143 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
143 bedroom homes (144 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
144 bedroom homes (145 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
145 bedroom homes (146 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
146 bedroom homes (147 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
147 bedroom homes (148 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
148 bedroom homes (149 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
149 bedroom homes (150 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
150 bedroom homes (151 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
151 bedroom homes (152 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
152 bedroom homes (153 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
153 bedroom homes (154 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
154 bedroom homes (155 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
155 bedroom homes (156 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
156 bedroom homes (157 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
157 bedroom homes (158 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
158 bedroom homes (159 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
159 bedroom homes (160 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
160 bedroom homes (161 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
161 bedroom homes (162 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
162 bedroom homes (163 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
163 bedroom homes (164 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
164 bedroom homes (165 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
165 bedroom homes (166 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
166 bedroom homes (167 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
167 bedroom homes (168 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
168 bedroom homes (169 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
169 bedroom homes (170 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
170 bedroom homes (171 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
171 bedroom homes (172 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
172 bedroom homes (173 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
173 bedroom homes (174 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
174 bedroom homes (175 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
175 bedroom homes (176 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
176 bedroom homes (177 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
177 bedroom homes (178 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
178 bedroom homes (179 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
179 bedroom homes (180 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
180 bedroom homes (181 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
181 bedroom homes (182 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
182 bedroom homes (183 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
183 bedroom homes (184 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
184 bedroom homes (185 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
185 bedroom homes (186 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
186 bedroom homes (187 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
187 bedroom homes (188 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
188 bedroom homes (189 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
189 bedroom homes (190 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
190 bedroom homes (191 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
191 bedroom homes (192 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
192 bedroom homes (193 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
193 bedroom homes (194 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
194 bedroom homes (195 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
195 bedroom homes (196 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
196 bedroom homes (197 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
197 bedroom homes (198 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
198 bedroom homes (199 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
199 bedroom homes (200 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
200 bedroom homes (201 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201 bedroom homes (202 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202 bedroom homes (203 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203 bedroom homes (204 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204 bedroom homes (205 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205 bedroom homes (206 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206 bedroom homes (207 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207 bedroom homes (208 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208 bedroom homes (209 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209 bedroom homes (210 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210 bedroom homes (211 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
211 bedroom homes (212 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
212 bedroom homes (213 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
213 bedroom homes (214 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
214 bedroom homes (215 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
215 bedroom homes (216 or more bedrooms)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Q22. What development would you support in Wing?**

<i>(Tick one box per row)</i>	Yes	No	No opinion
No development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Infill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Developments of 1-4 houses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Developments of 5-10 houses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Developments of 11-20 houses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Developments of 21 houses or more	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Q23. How important to you are the following when considering new development?**

<i>(Tick one box per row)</i>	Very important	Fairly important	Not important	No opinion
Traditional forms of appearance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Similar size and appearance to existing houses near/around it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Modern/one-off design	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Innovative external design to minimise energy usage	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have a front garden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have a back garden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Provide off-road parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maintain minimum gap consistent with existing adjacent development.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**ABOUT YOU**

*This section helps us to understand the views of different groups within the Parish and to determine how representative the results are of the whole community.*

**Q24. Are you ...?**

Male  Female

**Q25. How old are you?**

16-17	18 - 24	25 - 34	25 - 34
45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75 - 84
85+			

**Q26. How far from home do you work? (Tick all that apply)**

I am not working	<input type="checkbox"/>
I work from home	<input type="checkbox"/>
I work within the parish	<input type="checkbox"/>
I work within 5 miles of my home	<input type="checkbox"/>
I work within 20 miles of my home	<input type="checkbox"/>
I work further than 20 miles away	<input type="checkbox"/>
I have no fixed place of work	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Q27. How would you describe yourself? (Tick all that apply.)**

Employed – full time	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employed – part time	<input type="checkbox"/>
Self employed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Semi-retired	<input type="checkbox"/>
Retired	<input type="checkbox"/>
In full or part-time education	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unemployed and available for work	<input type="checkbox"/>
Long-term sick/disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>
Homemaker	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Please specify)	

**Q28. If you have any other comments you would like to make about Wing Parish that might help to prepare the Neighbourhood Plan, please write them in below.**

**Your household's future housing needs**

*One person only to answer the following questions on behalf of all household occupants.*

**Q29a. Is your present house adequate for the needs of your household?**

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**If you have answered "Yes" to Question 29a, please go to Question 30.**

**Q29b. If you have answered “No” to Q29a, please give the reasons why your current home does not meet the needs of some or all occupants? Please tick all boxes that apply**

Too small	<input type="checkbox"/>	Need to live closer to employment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Too large	<input type="checkbox"/>	Need to live closer to relative/family	<input type="checkbox"/>
Needs major repairs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Need to live closer to a carer or to give care	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unsuitable for physical needs	<input type="checkbox"/>	Want to live independently	<input type="checkbox"/>
Temporary accommodation	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Other, please specify			

**Q30a. Are you considering down-sizing?**

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*If you have answered “No” to Question 30a, please go to Question 31.*

**Q30b. If yes, to what kind of property?**

Bungalow	Smaller house	Flat	Sheltered accommodation	Other, please specify
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**Q30c..... and where?**

In the parish	Close to the parish	Further afield	Not sure
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Q31. Are there any people living in this household needing their own home in the Wing Parish, which they are currently unable to obtain?**

Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**(If you have answered 'No' please go to question 35)**

**Q32. If you have answered 'yes' to Q31 please indicate how many additional homes are currently required?**

1	2	3
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Q33. If additional homes are currently required, please indicate how many bedrooms are required in each.**

<b>First extra home</b>	<b>Second extra home</b>	<b>Third extra home</b>
<b>Write number of bedrooms in box</b>	<b>Write number of bedrooms in box</b>	<b>Write number of bedrooms in box</b>

**Q34. What type of home are they ideally seeking? (Tick all that could apply)**

Owner occupied	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rented from Housing Association	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low cost purchase	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shared ownership (part rent, part buy)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private rented	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accommodation connected with employment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adapted for older person or person with special needs	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Q35. Is there anyone in the house, who is not currently in need of their own home but is likely to want one in the Wing Parish in the next five years?**

Yes  No

**Q36. If you have answered 'yes' to Q35 please indicate how many additional homes may be required?**

1  2  3

**Q37. If additional homes may be required, please indicate how many bedrooms are likely to be required in each.**

First extra home	Second extra home	Third extra home
Write number of bedrooms in box	Write number of bedrooms in box	Write number of bedrooms in box

**Q38. What type of home are they likely to be seeking? (Tick all that could apply)**

Owner occupied	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rented from Housing Association	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low cost purchase	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shared ownership (part rent, part buy)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private rented	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accommodation connected with employment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adapted for older person or person with special needs	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Thank you for completing this questionnaire.**

**Please seal your completed questionnaire in the small envelope and return to the volunteer who delivered it.**

# Neighbourhood Planning Questionnaire for 10 to 15 year olds living in Wing

## YOU ARE IMPORTANT... YOU ARE THE FUTURE OF WING!

If you are under 16, we would really like you to complete this survey and tell us the things you like and don't like about Wing.

This will allow us to take young people's views into account when we are preparing *Wing's* Neighbourhood Plan which will help plan what happens in our neighbourhood over the next 10-15 years.

Please ask your parents for help if you need it.

Each completed Young Person's Questionnaire will be entered into a **free prize draw**. The winners will receive vouchers to spend in the shop of their choice.

To enter the draw, fill in your details on the last page and hand it to the collector.

Like the adult questionnaire, this will be collected 2 weeks after you receive it.

Thank you – Wing Neighbourhood Planning Steering Group

## About You

Question 1. How old are you? Please write your age in the box.

Question 2. Are you:

oy				
i				

## Housing

Question 3. If new houses are built what should they look like?

Similar to existing buildings	
Different styles	
Special styles – please specify	
Don't know	

## Renewable Energy

Question 4. Do you think Wing should get more of its energy from natural sources?

es								No opinion		
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------	--	--

**Question 5. If yes, which of these natural sources do you think we should use?**

*(please tick all those that apply)*

The power of the sun	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wind power	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water power	<input type="checkbox"/>
Capturing natural heat in the ground	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burning wood pellets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gas captured from our waste products	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other: please specify	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Local facilities**

Wing is an important centre for local residents and people from the surrounding area.

**Question 6. What do you think would make it more attractive for residents and visitors?**

*(Tick one box per row)*

	Yes	No	No opinion
Better parks and open spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Better indoor sports facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Better outdoor sports facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Better job opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Better shops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Better footpaths	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Better cycleways	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Better entertainment facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Any other suggestions?	<input type="checkbox"/>		

**Mobile phone**

**Question 8. Do you use a mobile phone?**  s

If yes please answer the following:

**Question 9. How good is the signal you get when you are at home or nearby?**

	Home	Nearby
Good - full signal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
OK - enough signal to make a call	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bad - no signal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Small Businesses, Farming & Employment**

**Question 10. Would you like to see more jobs created in the area?**

s   No Opinion

**Question 11. If yes please tick what types of businesses you would like to see offering those jobs?**

Business premises	
Industrial premises	
Mobile shop	
Holiday short term lets	
Holiday homes	
B&B accommodation	
Camp sites	
Countryside activities such as fishing, shooting, etc.	
Other, please specify	

### Looking after the best of our open spaces, buildings and special places

**Question 12. Are there any open spaces, buildings or historical sites which you believe are important to protect?**

**Question 13. When planning new buildings in Wing, how important is it to ensure that the following are protected?**

	Very Important	Fairly Important	Fairly unimportant	Not important	No opinion
Particular views (please specify)					
Our open spaces					
Our best scenery (please specify)					
Local wild plants and wildlife					

**Question 14. If you have any particular places in mind please tell us where?**

### Community Facilities

**Question 15. How does living in Wing make you feel?**

Very happy	Fairly happy	Fairly unhappy	Very unhappy
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**Question 16. Why does it make you feel that way?**

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**Question 17. How often do you use the bus service in Wing?**

Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Occasionally	Never
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**Question 17a. Why do you use the bus service** (*Tick all that apply*)

To get to school	<input type="checkbox"/>
To get to work	<input type="checkbox"/>
To go shopping	<input type="checkbox"/>
To meet friends	<input type="checkbox"/>
To get to leisure activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
I don't use the bus service	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other: please specify	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Question 18. If you have any other comments about the Neighbourhood Plan please make them here.**

--

***Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire and don't forget to enter the competition to have a chance of winning.....***

***First prize £XX      Second Prize. £XX      Third prize £XX***



# YOUNG PERSON'S PRIZE DRAW PAGE

- a) Put your questionnaire and all the other questionnaires from members of your household, in the envelope provided.
- b) Seal it and hand the envelope to the collector.

**PLEASE NOTE: To enter the Prize Draw your Parent or Guardian must check and sign this page.**

This Prize Draw is for all 10-15 year olds who complete the Young Person's Questionnaire and whose parent or guardian accept the terms and conditions provided below. There will be three winners who will receive a prize of either £50, £25 or £10 of vouchers for a shop of your choice.....

**To allow us to notify you if you win, you will need to provide the following information:-**  
(If you or your parent or guardian do not wish to participate in the Prize Draw, please leave the following section blank.)

<b>Your Parent or Guardian's full name:</b>	
<b>Your First Name:</b>	
<b>Your Parent or Guardian's ADDRESS:</b>	
<b>Your Parent or Guardian's Telephone Number:</b>	
<b>Your Parent or Guardian's Signature</b>	

**Accepting the Prize Draw Terms and Conditions:-**

<i>I accept the Prize Draw Terms and Conditions</i>	
Parent/Guardian's Signature:	
Parent/Guardian's Full Name:	

For prize draw terms and conditions please see Wing Neighbourhood Planning website :- [www.\(name of website\)](http://www.(name of website))

## Wing Parish Neighbourhood Plan

### Feedback from the questionnaire

#### Rationale for a Neighbourhood Plan

- Housing
- Preservation
- Development for the future
- Using this opportunity to give a direction to the Parish Council and feedback to Rutland Council

#### Neighbourhood Planning Group

- Volunteers from the original meeting
- Their job is to consult the community and translate that feedback into the plan within the constraints laid down nationally.

#### Consultation so far

- 12 public meetings to gauge support and set up the group
- Information weekend
- Questionnaire
- Questionnaire feedback

## Responses

- 153 completed adult questionnaires (plus 3)
- 13 Young persons questionnaires
- 55% adult population (276 residents, 2011 census) returned questionnaires
- 34% of 17 years and under returned forms

### What are the important spaces?

- The playing field/park
- The maze
- The pub
- Village hall
- Graveyard
- Buttonhole

### How important are the following?

- 11 respondents thought that open green spaces, rural atmosphere, sights and smells, friendly and safe environment, wildlife habitats, the playing field and village facilities were important.
- 12 out of 13 were happy living in Wing

## Future developments (YP)

- Most thought that new houses should look similar to existing buildings and wildlife habitats and views should be protected when building happened particularly the view from Bottom Street
- Most thought that Wing should get energy from natural sources and favoured solar.
- They would like to see more jobs created.

## Facilities (YP)

- All used a mobile phone and found the signal adequate
- 1 used the bus
- Request for mowing of the playing field, a dirt track for bikes, tennis court and sports shop
- Keep Wing small

## Questions on cultural heritage/environment.

### What is important to quality of life?

- 97% a friendly and safe environment
- 95% open green spaces,
- 95% local footpaths and rural atmosphere
- 94% sense of community
- 87% good house design
- 84% Historical context
- 84% playing field
- 83% pedestrian safety
- 72% bus service

## Important aspects of the local environment

- 98% protecting local wildlife
- 97% protecting existing green spaces within the village
- 93% safeguarding views in and out of the village
- 92% dog fouling
- 90% use of appropriate materials
- 86% protecting verges
- 86% reducing carbon footprint
- 84% increasing tree planting

## Comments about what was important for Quality of Life

- Peace and quiet
- Keeping the historical context of the village when building
- Improving the bus service
- Reducing speed limit in the village
- Importance of the playing field
- Importance of the allotments

## Other aspects about the environment

- There were comments about the importance of hedgerows, planting trees, wildlife corridors, bird boxes, the maintenance of dark skies and removing litter.
- Two comments about the campsite being restricted to level for which they have permission
- Couple of comments about dog fouling
- Traffic should be slowed through the village

## Green spaces that have special meaning

- 77 answers
- 31 plus mentioned the playing field
- 11 mentioned the maze
- Several comments about the verges within the village
- Also mention of allotments, churchyard, church field, little wood

## Views that need protecting

- 73 answers
- Quite a lot said all views were important and there was a good spread of appreciation of the views in all directions.
- Also some comments about preserving the grass areas outside the allotments and in the village along from the pub.

## Importance of village amenities

- Village hall 89%
- Pub 85%
- Church 71%
- Campsite shop 51%

## Comments about village amenities

- 8 positive comments about the campsite, 3 mentioned the café. One felt the shop was expensive and three wanted it to be open all year
- 4 mentioned the post office
- 1 suggested that the village hall be used for other services
- Appreciation of the fish van, newspaper box, play equipment.

## Infrastructure Improvements needed

- 69% broadband and mobile telephone network
- 71% bus service
- 61% community shop
- 55% gas
- 45% rail (Manton Station)
- 42% surface water drainage
- 39% sewage

## Improvements within the parish

- 88% the maintenance of verges for wildlife
- 87% footpath maintenance
- 86% road maintenance
- 12% would use a village shop daily
- 47% would use a village shop weekly
- 36% would use a village shop occasionally

## Facilities that need improving in the future

- 5 desires for a village shop/community shop but some other comments about viability
- Improved bus service
- Manton station
- Mains gas
- Car shares
- Electric car charging
- Green energy
- Traffic calming
- Nursery for young children

## Thriving in the Future

- 65% Attracting younger people
- 62% Making it possible to downsize in Wing
- 55% Reducing car usage
- 54% Producing local renewable energy
- 43% Super energy efficient houses
- 27% Wind power
- 25% Allocating land for individuals to grow food

## 15 years and beyond

- Affordable housing
- Community shop
- Keep the pub open
- Improve outdoor leisure activities and maintain the playing field
- Improve the bus service
- Calm the traffic

## Future energy production

- 58% supported Solar for private individuals
- 52% supported Solar as a community project
- 51% supported ground source heat pumps • 52% opposed commercial wind turbines

## 5G Investment supported

- 62% Yes
- 20% No
- 18% Don't know



## Comments on what would you like to see being developed in Wing?

- Few comments about a normal or community shop
- Some for and others against the campsite
- Limit holiday homes
- Cycle routes, racks and lockers
- Development of small holdings
- Improvements to the village hall

## Transport

- 95% own a car
- 90% park within boundary
- Half of respondents or visitors have to park on the road occasionally, 25% never have to
- 74% never use the bus
- 23% use the bus occasionally
- 3% use it weekly

## 52 Transport comments

- 21 about the poor bus service including size and disability unfriendly
- 3 requests for 20mph speed limit and 4 for other traffic calming
- Weight limit signs need to be at both ends of the village
- Cycle paths
- Street parking and suggestion of a discreet car park

## Rural Economy

- 66% work outside parish, 34% within it
- 69% think that better broadband would encourage new businesses
- 59% think that better mobile reception would encourage new businesses
- 57% would like to see B and Bs developed
- 48% would like a mobile shop
- 47% would like further development of countryside activities.
- 18% supported purpose-built premises

## Comments on new businesses in Wing

- Not a lot of enthusiasm, “not a business park”
- Working from home preferred
- No more shooting
- Already have holiday homes and a campsite
- A couple of comments wanted a reduction in these and one wanted proper regulation of the campsite

## Housing next 10-15 years

- 56% for local people or with local connections
- 55% ecologically sustainable
- 51% starter homes
- 50% family homes
- 54% disagreed with the statement that no new houses should be built
- 50% would support building of 1-4 houses
- 47% supported infill
- 60% did not support 11 houses plus

## Housing

- 87% felt that off road parking was important
- 82% wanted a minimum gap consistent with present housing
- 79% felt that traditional styles were important
- 78% felt that sympathetic/good quality contemporary design was important
- 61% thought housing should be privately owned
- 47% wanted low-cost housing for outright sale
- 46% in support of housing association rental and or shared ownership

## Downsizing

(questions per person not household)

- 15 people were considering downsizing
  - 5 wanted a bungalow
  - 5 bungalow or smaller house
  - 1 bungalow or flat
  - 1 bungalow or sheltered accommodation
  - 1 house with less garden
  - 1 smaller house
  - 1 flat

## Where do people want to go?

- 6 wanted to be in or near the parish
- 2 wanted to be outside the parish
- 7 were unsure

## Q 31. Future housing needs in Wing

- 9 responded yes to this
- In all 12 extra homes were identified as needed (duplication)
- 8 were looking for low-cost/rented or part ownership
- 1 wanted an adapted home for an older person, owner occupier
- 2 ticked owner occupier
- 1 didn't specify

## Housing Needs in 5 years

Results by respondents not by household

- It is not possible to fully quantify the data
- A significant number of people indicated that houses were needed within the parish for those already living here, either now or within 5 years.
- There was flexibility about methods of occupying but low cost purchase and joint ownership were mentioned on several returns
- Need for 16 houses identified
- 1x one bedroom, 6x two bedrooms, 7x three bedrooms and 2x four bedrooms
- 11 needing low cost housing with flexibility on how it was obtained

## Other comments on housing

- Several comments re-iterated the desire to have no more housing as infill has been already been overdone
- Concern that infrastructure is already stretched

## Any other comments about the NP

- Preservation of the countryside extremely important
- More trees for owls, encourage hedgehogs, curlews and skylarks
- Questions about the commitment of Anglian Water to the community
- Why two railway crossings?
- Encourage younger participation

## Next steps

- Finish gathering evidence for the environmental work
- Draw up policies for issues raised:
  - Housing.
  - Environment
  - Rural economy including transport and infrastructure
- Submit draft plan and then put it to a parish referendum

Please consider coming and joining the committee, everyone is welcome.

[Nicky@lytt.myzen.co.uk](mailto:Nicky@lytt.myzen.co.uk)



# WING

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN  
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT  
DROP-IN EVENT  
7 MAY 2022  
CONSULTATION SUMMARY



# 1. Background

## Project Brief

Wing Parish Council through its Neighbourhood Plan Committee organised an open event at the Village Hall on 7 May 2022 (10:00 am – 1:00 pm) to share the emerging policies in the Neighbourhood Plan with those who live and work in the Parish.

The aim of this event was to see whether or not the local community supported the emerging policies – including ones on housing, Local Green Space and environment; community facilities; design; transport and business.

## Publicity

The drop-in event was promoted by leaflets sent to each household, notification on the Parish Council website and a large banner located outside the Community Hall.

## List of attendees

A list of attendees is available separately. A total of 54 residents attended the event.

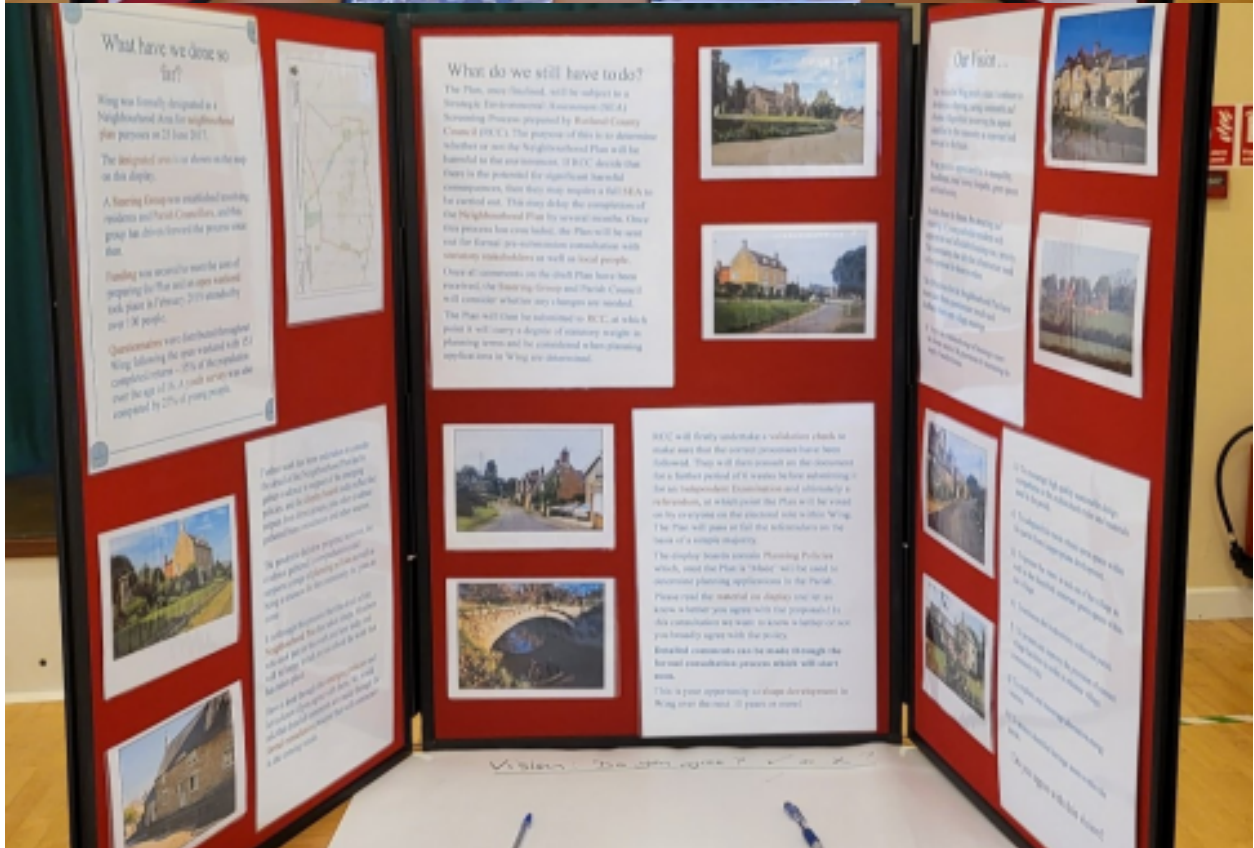
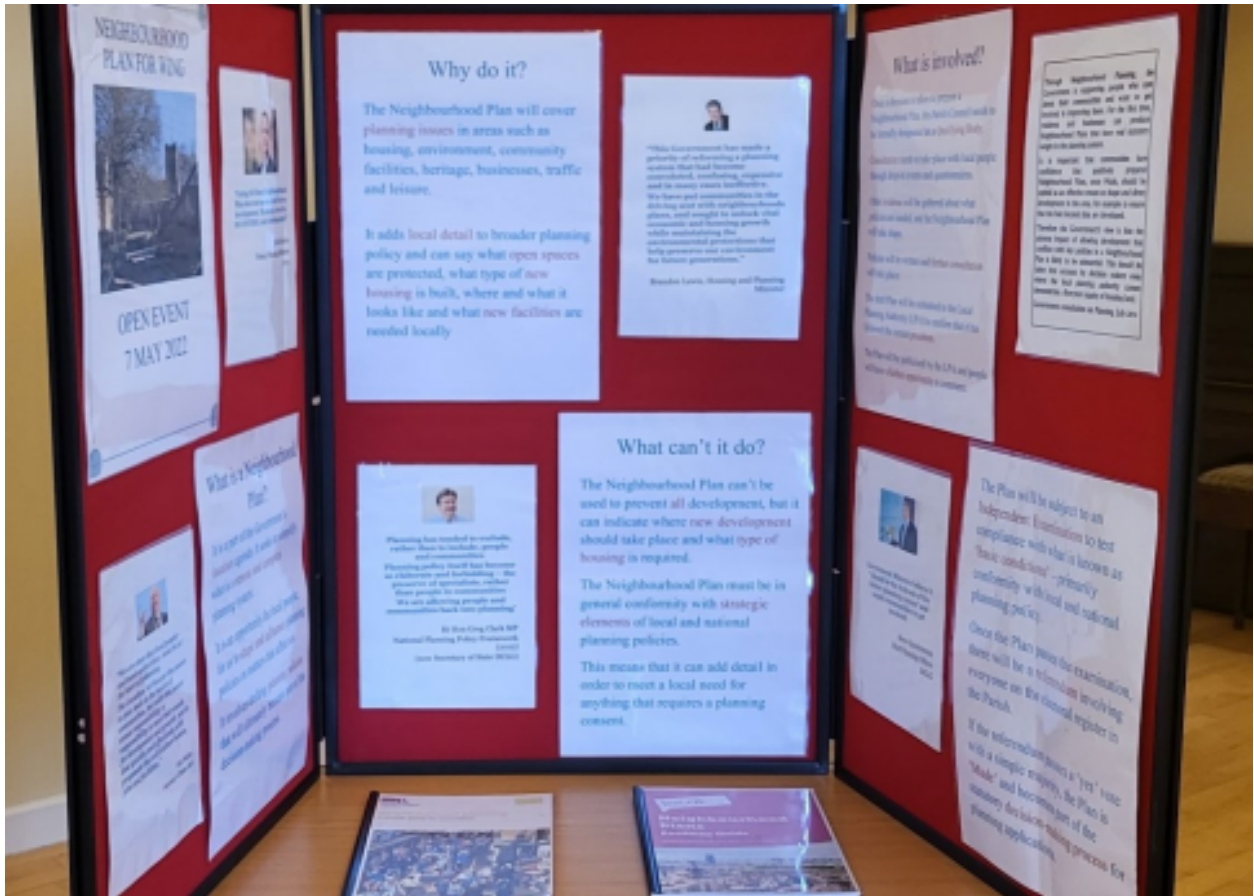


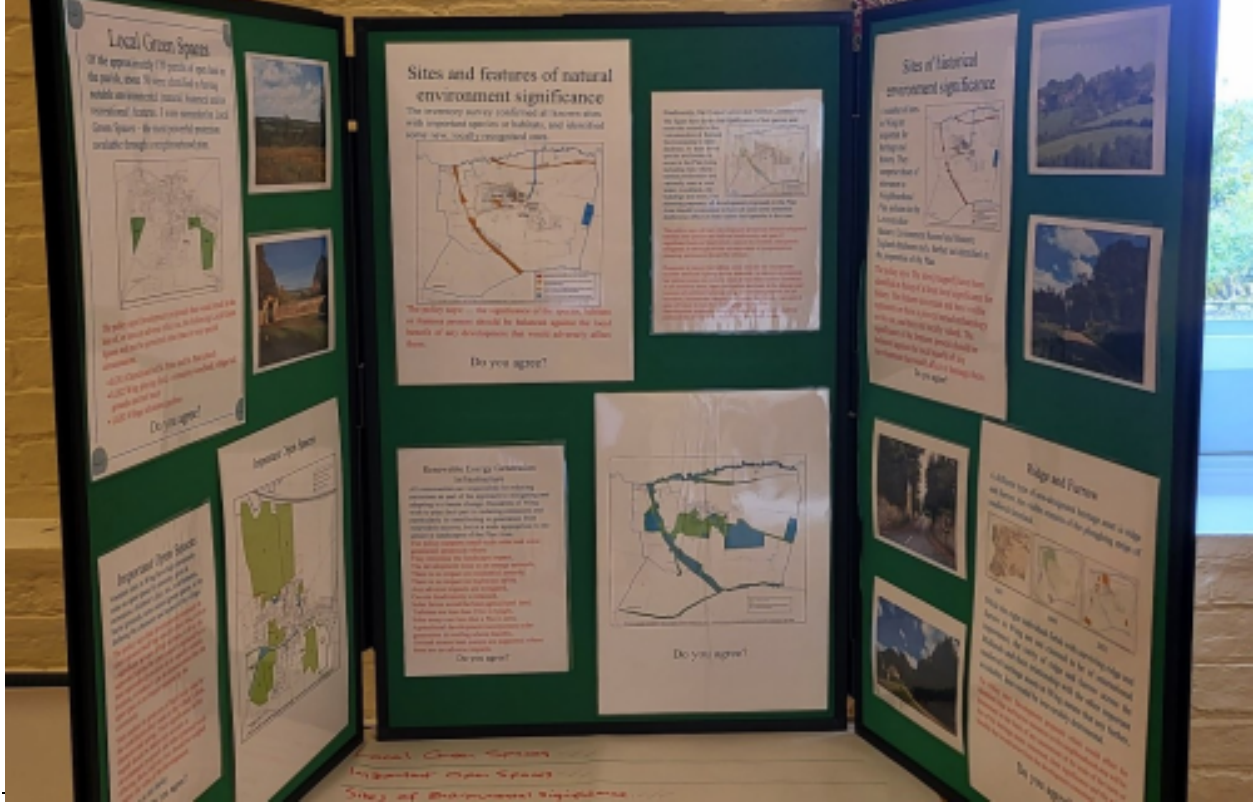
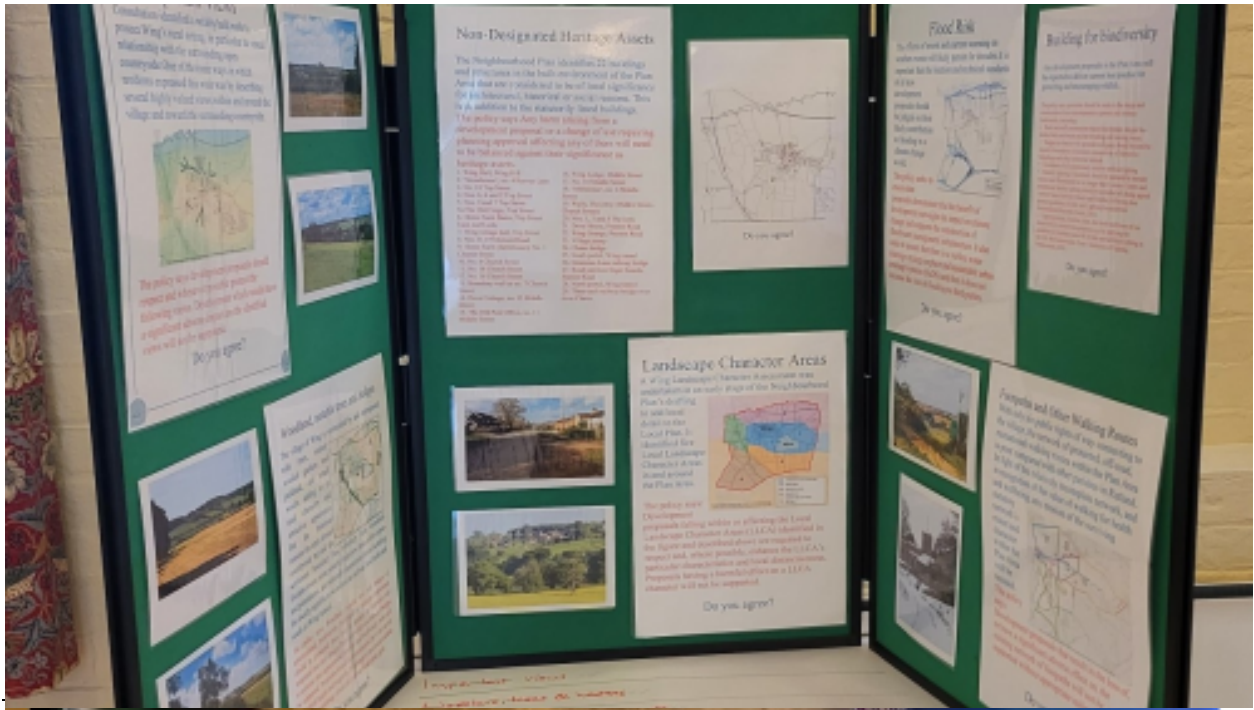
## 2. Format of Event

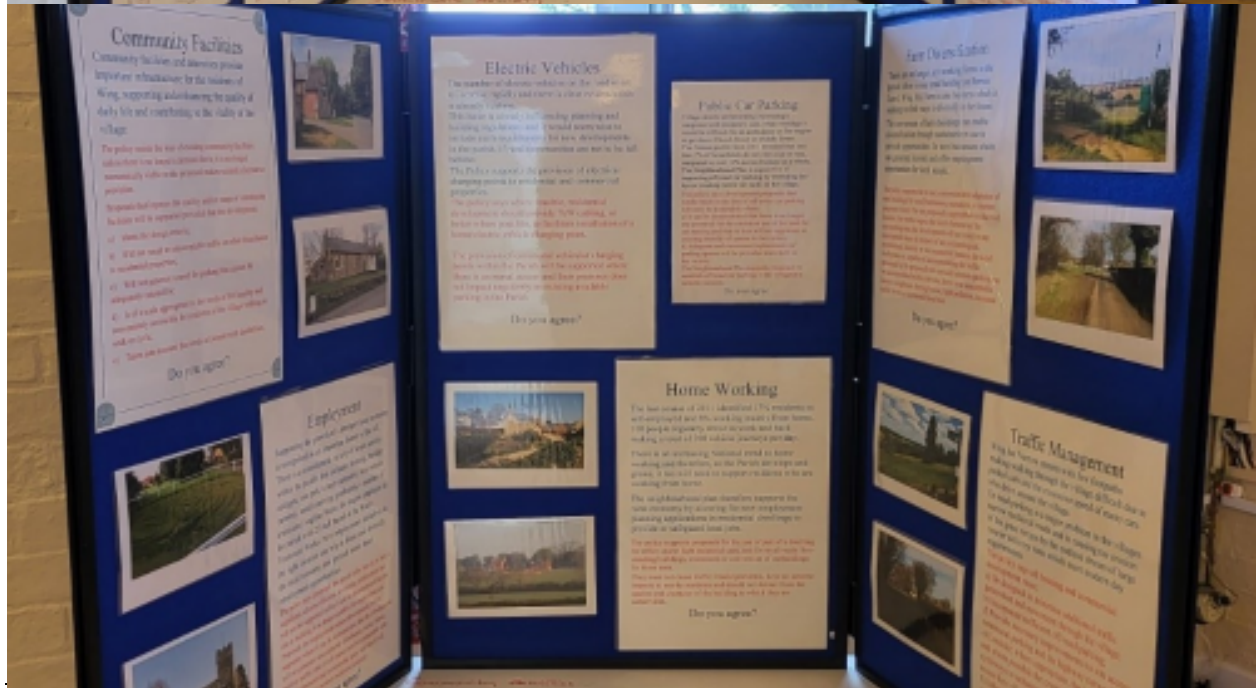
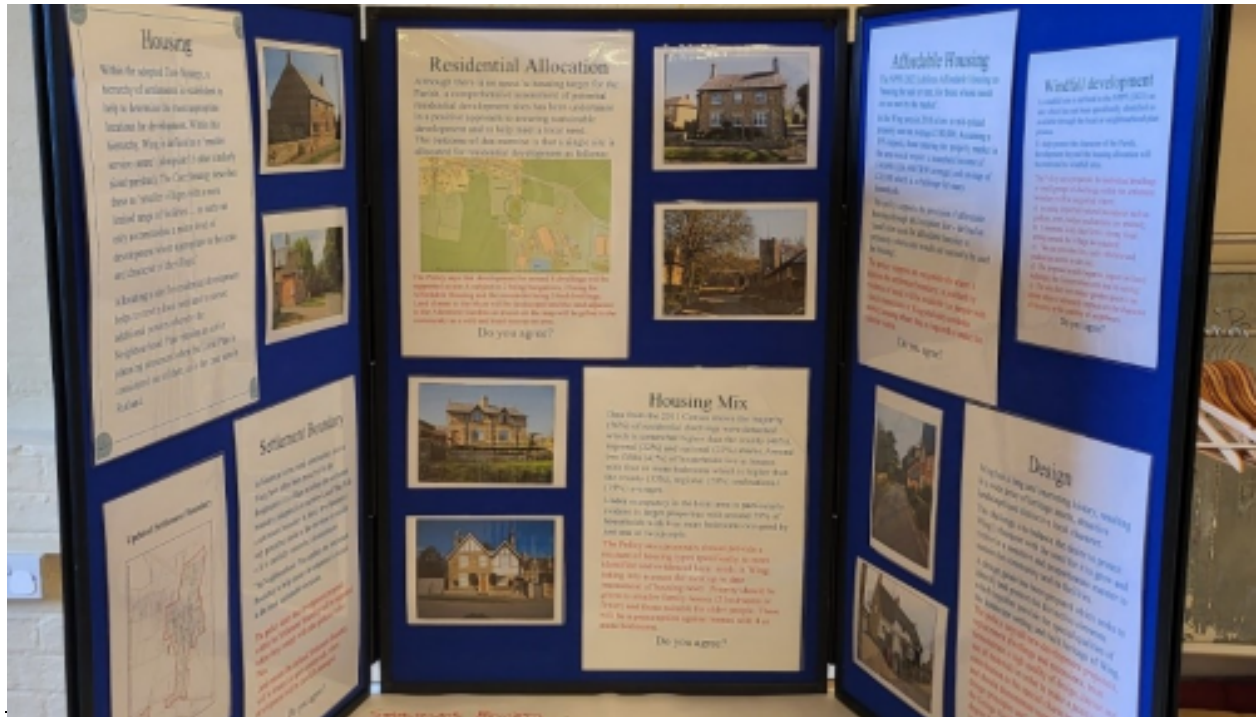
<p><b>Sign in</b></p>	<p>A Member of the Neighbourhood Plan Committee welcomed attendees on arrival and recorded attendance. Arrangements for the Open Event were explained.</p>
<p><b>Background</b></p>	<p>The first displays introduced Neighbourhood Planning and described the process and what has been undertaken to date. Copies of documents describing the neighbourhood plan process were available to read as were copies of the draft Neighbourhood Plan, design guide, landscape character assessment and other relevant material.</p>
<p><b>Consultation on key issues</b></p>	<p>A series of display boards were spread across the room, each of which focussed on the emerging policies within the draft Neighbourhood Plan – including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Housing – Proposed residential allocation; housing mix, design, affordable housing and windfall;</li> <li>▪ Environment –Local Green Space and other environmental protections including important views;             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transport;</li> <li>▪ Businesses and Employment;</li> <li>▪ Community Facilities.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Having read the displays, attendees were asked to indicate their support for the policy. General comments were welcomed and members of the NP team were on hand to record people’s views, but people were directed to the upcoming pre-submission consultation for expressing detailed observations so that the comments could be formally recorded and responded to.</p>

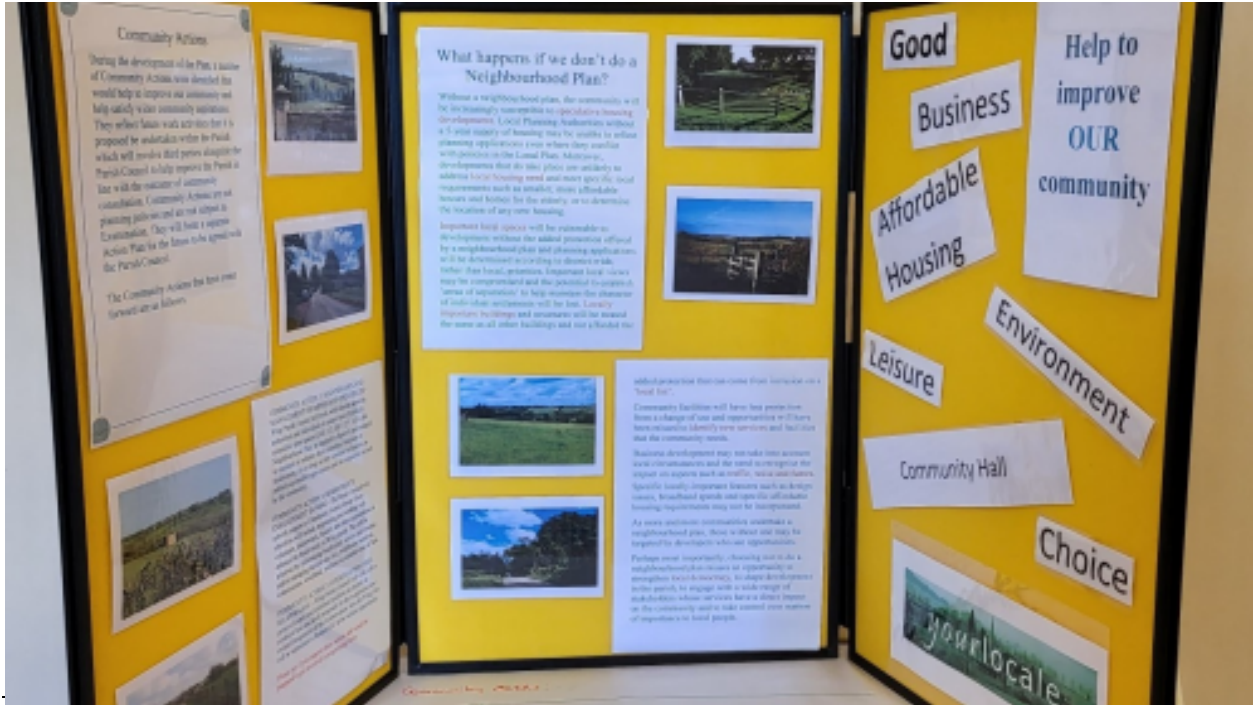
The next pages show the display boards detailing the emerging policies:











## 2. Consultation findings

The policies on display and the support expressed for each are as follows:

### **Vision:**

Overall 38 y 0 n

### **Housing:**

Settlement Boundary 24 y 0 n

Residential Allocation 26 y 3 n

Housing Mix 29 y 0 n

Windfall Sites 22 y 2 n

Affordable Housing 25 y 2 n

Design 30 y 0 n

### **Environment:**

Local Green Spaces 30 y 0 n

Open Spaces 27 y 1 n 1?

Natural Environment 30 y 0 n

Biodiversity 22y 0 n

Renewable Energy 24 y 1 n 1?

Historic Environment 25 y 0 n

Ridge and Furrow 25 y 0 n 1?

Important Views 32 y 0 n

Woodland, Trees and Hedges 31 y 0 n

Non-Designated Heritage Assets 29 y 0 n

Landscape Character Areas 28 y 0 n

Footpaths 32 y 0 n

Flood Risk 22 y 0 n

Building for Biodiversity 32 y 0 n

### **Sustainability:**

Community Facilities 32 y 0 n

Business and Employment 27 y 1 n

Electric Vehicles 31 y 0 n

Public Car Parking 24 y 2?

Homeworking 32 y 1 n

Farm Diversification 26 y 3 n

Traffic Management 32 y 1 n

**Community Actions:**

Open Spaces 30 y 0 n

Biodiversity 33 y 0 n

Conservation Area 30 y 1 n 2 ?

**Comments made:**

- Community actions – additional cost on precept?
- Stop selling Council Houses and build more!
- Hear hear!
- Farm diversification – needs updating
- Vehicle speed management?
- Minimising additional traffic contradicts some of the farm diversification policies
- NDHA – small farm (?) at no. 7 The Jetty? (Dorothy Buckby's cottage!)
- Would like to see an intent to increase footpaths be they statutory or discretionary
- External light pollution from outside Wing?
- Renewable energy – village wide
- Solar arrays on land should be less than 5ha – disproportionate to size of parish
- Supporting very much renewable energy, however we object to solar farms, particularly on agricultural land. There are enough roofs on houses/barns/agricultural buildings that could be utilised. All new builds should have renewable energy sources eg solar panels as a mandatory requirement, whether they are residential or agricultural.
- Important trees and wild flowers - currently Glebe land that has never been cultivated. View down to Church. Should be in Important Open Spaces.

This was an engaging event where people had the opportunity to see the draft policies and to ask questions of those who have drafted the Plan. People stayed for a long time to read and consider each policy area and the turnout was very good for a community the size of Wing. There was overwhelming support for the policies on display.





10





## **Appendix 9 - Letter to Landowners**

5A Top Street,  
Wing,  
LE15 8SE.

nicky@lytt.myzen.co.uk  
2.11.21

Dear Neighbour

As you are aware Wing parish has been preparing a Neighbourhood Plan (NP) for our locality. This plan will be used to determine future planning applications within the parish. A group comprising parish counsellors and members of the community has been working on this project. This group is committed to listening to the views of those who live within the parish, as it is requisite that the NP incorporates the collective views and aspirations of all the residents.

One part of this process is to identify land in the parish, which has the potential for small scale development. This is a separate process to applications for infill or windfall developments.

The first step in this procedure is that the NP group needs to compile a list of land that landowners would like to be considered for potential development. Once that list is complete the sites will be externally assessed using criteria, which includes the wishes expressed by Wing residents.

If you would like your land to be considered for housing please could you fill in the attached questionnaire, provide a marked map including the boundaries of the potential site and return it by 21.11.21 to the above address

Yours Faithfully

Chair of the NP steering group

## Appendix 10 – Flyers to Residents

### WING NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

Dear Resident

Following two very well attended public meetings, it was decided that there was sufficient interest amongst residents to begin the process of developing a Neighbourhood Plan (NP).

As you may recollect this is an opportunity to identify what we feel is important within the village and for the village to influence its future development.

A Committee was formed of everyone who volunteered their services. Officers were nominated and voted for by the group.

Officers :

Chairman: Nicky Lyttelton

Vice Chairman: Joanne Beaver

Secretary: Angela Harding

Parish Councillors: John DeJardin, Lyndon Curley, David Serviour

RCC Advisor : Colin Dunigan

The Committee is answerable to the Wing Parish Council.

So far we have been working on:

- What a Neighbourhood Plan can and cannot do
- Examples of good practice in existing Neighbourhood Plans
- Looking at the Historical and Cultural context of the village
- Exploring different ways of keeping residents informed about progress

The experience of other villages has shown this that this is a major task which is at least a two year process.

We are at present designing a questionnaire, which will be distributed in the next few months, as we need your views about what is important to you about living in Wing.

The Village Website: [www.wingrutland.uk](http://www.wingrutland.uk) has a tab that leads to information about the Neighbourhood Plan. Committee minutes are also posted there.

We are intending to give you regular updates. These will be by email, hardcopy and verbally from individual committee members. Please do contact any of the committee members if you have any questions.

If you are willing to be contacted by email, please send your details to Angela: [harding11@btinternet.com](mailto:harding11@btinternet.com) or Joanne: [beawingj@gmail.com](mailto:beawingj@gmail.com).

Your details will only be used to update you on NP activity.

We look forward to working with you and hearing your views.

Nicky

On behalf of the Wing NP Committee

16/04/2018 – Flyer

## WING NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

Dear Resident

Many thanks to so many of you who helped make the information weekend such a success.

We had a lot of useful feedback and comments, all of which have been very helpful in writing a questionnaire. The comments were wide ranging with housing, parking, dog fouling, sewage, a lack of starter homes, broadband and a strong desire to protect the natural environment some of the topics covered.

The questionnaire will be distributed in the next few weeks.

I very much hope that you will have the time to fill it in. The results from the questionnaire will then give us more formal feedback which we will then translate into the draft Neighbourhood Plan.

Once the Neighbourhood Plan is written you will be asked whether you approve it or not

Your link person will be distributing the questionnaire and will ask you how many you want and whether you have children who would be willing to fill in a children's version

Many thanks

## WING NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN QUESTIONNAIRE FEEDBACK

Dear Resident,

We would like to invite you to hear the results of the questionnaire and to get your views on how the parish should act on the issues raised.

We have two duplicate sessions, both in the Village Hall.

Sunday 2nd December 3pm

Wednesday 5th December 7pm

We look forward to seeing you there.

Nicky Lyttelton on behalf of the Wing Neighbourhood Plan Group

## WING PARISH NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

Dear Resident,

As you know, work has been going on to produce a Neighbourhood Plan for the Wing Parish. We have been grateful for the community input to the public meetings and the questionnaire.

Unfortunately progress has been slowed by the pandemic.

Despite this we do have some interesting reports for you to see. There are four on housing. Two are detailed directories covering the listed and non listed houses in the village. There is an analysis of the housing questionnaire results and the last one is a Design Guide, which includes details of architectural features.

The environmental group has produced a Landscape Character Assessment for the parish. All the documents are detailed and well illustrated They have certainly given me a much greater understanding of Wing and I recommend them to you. They are all accessible from the parish council website <https://www.wingrutland-pc.gov.uk/neighbourhood-plan.html>

I very much hope that we can restart work in 2021 and produce a plan for your approval in the not too distant future

Best wishes

Nicky Lyttelton

Chair of NP Group

5A Top Street,

Wing,

LE15 8SE.

[nicky@lytt.myzen.co.uk](mailto:nicky@lytt.myzen.co.uk)

2.11.21

Dear Neighbour

As you are aware Wing parish has been preparing a Neighbourhood Plan (NP) for our locality. This plan will be used to determine future planning applications within the parish. A group comprising parish counsellors and members of the community has been working on this project. This group is committed to listening to the views of those who live within the parish, as it is requisite that the NP incorporates the collective views and aspirations of all the residents.

One part of this process is to identify land in the parish, which has the potential for small scale development. This is a separate process to applications for infill or windfall developments.

The first step in this procedure is that the NP group needs to compile a list of land that landowners would like to be considered for potential development. Once that list is complete the sites will be externally assessed using criteria, which includes the wishes expressed by Wing residents.

If you would like your land to be considered for housing please could you fill in the attached questionnaire, provide a marked map including the boundaries of the potential site and return it by 21.11.21 to the above address

Yours Faithfully

Chair of the NP steering group

Dear Resident

As you are aware, Wing Parish, led by the Parish Council, is drawing up a Neighbourhood Plan (NP). This NP will be valid until 2026 by which time a new Rutland County Local Plan should have been approved, and our NP will need to be reviewed to ensure that it is in line with the Rutland plan

The purpose of the NP is to influence decisions over future development within the parish whilst preserving the aspects of Wing that are appreciated by the community. Your views have been gathered from the parish wide questionnaire completed in 2018 and open community events (before the pandemic held up proceedings).

Analysis of the questionnaire showed that a majority of respondents were in favour of small scale developments of up to four houses. There was a desire to have homes for local people or those with local connections and a narrow majority favoured starter homes possibly reflecting the fact that Wing has higher proportion of larger houses than other parts of the county and country.

Uncertainty over the feasibility of the St George's Barracks development has recently led to the withdrawal of the draft Rutland Local Plan. In consequence, the previous planning controls applicable to Rutland, including Wing, are no longer valid and there is currently no legal framework on which to base planning decisions until a new plan has been accepted some years in the future.

In view of this planning hiatus the NP committee has unanimously decided that we should identify one or two potential sites for small scale development within Wing Parish. Once embedded in an approved Neighbourhood Plan this will give the parish the ability to influence any planning applications in the future as well as protect the amenities and views you have told us you value. Another advantage to this process is that our NP will retain its power even if Rutland's Local Plan becomes out of date or is withdrawn.

The Statutory process for identifying potential development sites entails asking all local landowners whether they wish any of their land to be developed and then submitting positive responses to an external evaluation, This evaluation is obliged to take into account

environmental factors, practical issues such as access as well as community views previously expressed.

A letter inviting expressions of interest will be sent to landowners within the next few weeks.

Please note that small scale 'infill/windfall' development within the village envelope is to be considered separately and does not fall within this statutory process for designating potential development sites

We will of course let you know the outcome of the process as the Neighbourhood Plan is developed further.

If you have any questions please contact Nicky Lyttelton [nicky@lytt.myzen.co.uk](mailto:nicky@lytt.myzen.co.uk)

Nicky Lyttelton Chair of NP steering group, on behalf of Wing Parish Council for whom the NP is being drafted.

October 2021

# Wing Neighbourhood Plan

## Notice of Pre-Submission Consultation

We are inviting your feedback on the draft Wing Neighbourhood Plan as part of the statutory consultation process.

Following this consultation the draft plan may be amended before going for external scrutiny and a local referendum.

**You can view and comment on the draft plan via the Wing Parish Council website**

QR Code link below

**A hard copy of the draft plan will also be available to view and comment on at the Church**

**Consultation period:  
9 January 2023 until 20 February 2023**

©Wendy Dalton

For further information email: [nicky@lytt.myzen.co.uk](mailto:nicky@lytt.myzen.co.uk)





			<p>important open space due to its high local value for the contribution it makes to the village's form, character and setting. As such the Plan proposes that this significance should be taken into account in any development proposals or other planned works that might affect arise.</p> <p>Policy ENV 3 of The Wing Neighbourhood Plan - Sites and Features of Natural Environmental Significance 4 (page29), has identified Bryher House Gardens as ecologically important and as such the significance of the species, habitats or features present should be balanced against the local benefit of any development proposal.</p> <p><b>Comments</b></p> <p>Set out below are a number of grounds for objection to Bryher House Garden being specifically identified as an Important Open Spaces under Policy ENV 2 and Sites and Features of Natural Environmental Significance under Policy ENV 3</p> <p>Bryher House Garden is bordered on 3 sides by listed buildings and the entire area falls within the Wing village conservation area, as such development of this land is already closely controlled to prevent any adverse impacts on the</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>Noted. Policies env 2 and env 3 recognise the importance of the land in its own right irrespective of its setting.</p> <p>Although there is a fence on one side, the north boundary is a</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p>
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			<p>surrounding listed buildings, the village's form, character and setting.</p> <p>The supporting description for Bryher House Gardens given within the Plan comments on the views from the garden and includes the statement that <i>the site as described by local people: 'one of the best open views <b>from a</b> garden in the village'</i>. As this view is <b>from</b> the garden and as the garden is private with high boundary details on all sides, this view provides no public amenity. In recent public documents, the view back towards the property has been described by other neighbours as an eyesore and thus again provides little public amenity.</p>	<p>historic retaining wall with a hedge above; the garden is elevated above this.</p> <p>There is a glimpse into this open space and a sense of openness as no buildings are close in this corner of Reeves Lane. It is the open spaces relationship with the Chater valley affording views in and out of the village and in particular the way in which this space gives the green setting to this edge of the village when viewed across the valley. This reason was cited by RCC in a recent refusal for development on this corner of land. This sense of openness and connection with the Chater valley is also experienced along Bottom Street and approaching the village along the public footpaths.</p> <p>The descriptions and information contained in Appendix 4 are proportionate for its purpose. Development is not ruled out, but any development proposal will have to take the identified features into account in any planning determination.</p>	None
			<p>The evidence set out in appendix 4 of the Plan is neither adequate or proportionate and a similar application of the NPPF 2021 assessment criteria</p>		

				<p>to other neighbouring properties would suggest that many other private gardens could also be considered important open spaces. By way of example, the gardens of both 4 and 6 Reeves Lane would likely receive very comparable assessments.</p> <p>Specifically:</p> <p>a. It is noted on page 4 of appendix 4 that this private garden is bounded by a high fence, walls and a thorn hedge and therefore cannot reasonably be considered an open space.</p> <p>b. The NPPF 2021 assessment criteria states that <i>'Only the most attractive land in the Plan Area should qualify'</i> however the photograph included on page 10 of appendix 5 suggests that Bryher House Garden is not one of the most attractive pieces of land in the parish.</p> <p>c. Bryher House gardens are private property with no public access and therefore provide no direct public recreational amenity or tranquillity</p> <p>d. The area defined in the Plan as Bryher House Garden does not include any artifacts of historic significance</p>	<p>The 'Beauty' criterion was not taken into account in making the designation. Only the highest scoring sites achieved the designation of Local Green Space and Bryher House fell short of this.</p> <p>Noted. The scores for recreation value will be adjusted to 1 and tranquillity to 0.</p> <p>The site is within Historic Environment Record site MLE8809 as <i>Historic Settlement Core of Wing</i></p> <p>The mature ornamental trees have biodiversity value above the parish background level.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>Change to be made as indicated</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p>
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				<p>e. No evidence is presented to suggest that Bryher house garden is in any way exceptional from the perspective of wildlife and therefore any environmental assessment should be similar to other gardens in the village</p> <p>In conclusion, given the comments above it is incorrect and unnecessary to include Bryher House Garden in the assessment of Important Open Spaces or the assessment of Features of Natural Environmental Significance. In addition, the assessments that have been undertaken fail to provide adequate and proportionate evidence to support and justify the inclusion of Bryher House Garden in Policy ENV2 and Policy ENV3. Bryher House gardens should therefore be removed from any special designations within the neighbourhood plan.</p>	<p>We believe that the garden is important to the character and setting of the village. It has been recognised over the years in the RCC development plan as important and was cited by RCC as an important space in its response to a recent planning application.</p>	
2	Important Open Spaces	ENV2	Resident	<p><b>Context</b></p> <p>The Wing Neighbourhood Plan seeks to promote sustainable development within the parish including the need for a balanced range of new housing whilst also safeguarding existing open spaces for the enjoyment of residents and to protect important open spaces from development. These objectives are clearly set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Plan.</p>	As above	

			<p>2. The NPPF 2021 makes clear that plans should contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and policies should be underpinned by relevant and up-to-date evidence that is adequate and proportionate to support and justify the policies concerned (para 7 page 13)</p> <p>Policy ENV 2 of The Wing Neighbourhood Plan – Important Open Spaces C4 (page 27) identifies Bryher House Garden as an important open space due to its high local value for the contribution it makes to the village’s form, character and setting. As such the Plan proposes that this significance should be taken into account in any development proposals or other planned works that might affect arise.</p> <p>Policy ENV 3 of The Wing Neighbourhood Plan - Sites and Features of Natural Environmental Significance 4 (page29), has identified Bryher House Gardens as ecologically important and as such the significance of the species, habitats or features present should be balanced against the local benefit of any development proposal.</p> <p><b>Comments</b></p>		
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			<p>Set out below are a number of grounds for objection to Bryher House Garden being specifically identified as an Important Open Spaces under Policy ENV 2 and Sites and Features of Natural Environmental Significance under Policy ENV 3</p> <p>Bryher House Garden is bordered on 3 sides by listed buildings and the entire area falls within the Wing village conservation area, as such development of this land is already closely controlled to prevent any adverse impacts on the surrounding listed buildings, the village's form, character and setting.</p> <p>The supporting description for Bryher House Gardens given within the Plan comments on the views from the garden and includes the statement that <i>the site as described by local people: 'one of the best open views <b>from a</b> garden in the village'</i>. As this view is <b>from</b> the garden and as the garden is private with high boundary details on all sides, this view provides no public amenity. In recent public documents, the view back towards the property has been described by other neighbours as an eyesore and thus again provides little public amenity.</p> <p>The evidence set out in appendix 4 of the Plan is neither adequate or proportionate and a similar application</p>		
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				<p>of the NPPF 2021 assessment criteria to other neighbouring properties would suggest that many other private gardens could also be considered important open spaces. By way of example, the gardens of both 4 and 6 Reeves Lane would likely receive very comparable assessments.</p> <p>Specifically:</p> <p>a. It is noted on page 4 of appendix 4 that this private garden is bounded by a high fence, walls and a thorn hedge and therefore cannot reasonably be considered an open space.</p> <p>b. The NPPF 2021 assessment criteria states that <i>'Only the most attractive land in the Plan Area should qualify'</i> however the photograph included on page 10 of appendix 5 suggests that Bryher House Garden is not one of the most attractive pieces of land in the parish.</p> <p>c. Bryher House gardens are private property with no public access and therefore provide no direct public recreational amenity or tranquillity</p> <p>d. The area defined in the Plan as Bryher House Garden does not include any artifacts of historic significance</p> <p>e. No evidence is presented to suggest that Bryher house garden is in any</p>		
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				<p>way exceptional from the perspective of wildlife and therefore any environmental assessment should be similar to other gardens in the village</p> <p>In conclusion, given the comments above it is incorrect and unnecessary to include Bryher House Garden in the assessment of Important Open Spaces or the assessment of Features of Natural Environmental Significance. In addition, the assessments that have been undertaken fail to provide adequate and proportionate evidence to support and justify the inclusion of Bryher House Garden in Policy ENV2 and Policy ENV3. Bryher House gardens should therefore be removed from any special designations within the neighbourhood plan.</p>		
3	Important Open Space	ENV2	Residents	<p>The objectives sought to be secured by the Wing Neighbourhood Plan 2022-2026 ("the Plan") are stated on page 7, paragraphs 3(b) and (c) to include:-</p> <p>a. To safeguard existing open space for the enjoyment of residents; and b. To protect important</p>	Noted	None



				<p>open spaces from development.</p> <p>The objectives set out above are re-stated on page 8, paragraph 4 (c) of the Plan in the following terms:-</p> <p><i>“to safeguard the most valued open spaces within the parish from inappropriate development”.</i></p> <p>On page 27 of the Plan, Policy ENV 2: Important Local Spaces, The Old Hall garden is identified at C2 as an open space of high local value for the contribution which it makes to the village’s form, character and setting, with the consequence that its significance in this regard should be taken into account in development proposals and other, planned works affecting it.</p> <p>have two grounds of objection to the Old Hall garden being specifically identified under Policy ENV 2. The grounds of objection are as follows:-</p> <p>a. The garden of the Old Hall is entirely shielded from public view by the trees and high wall running along Top Street and there is no public access of any kind whatsoever. Therefore, it does not afford any</p>				<p>The justification in Appendix 4 describes the trees overhanging the high stone wall contributing significantly to the setting.</p>	None
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				<p>enjoyment to residents of the village generally.</p> <p>b. The Old Hall and the wall running along Top Street are Grade II listed; the whole of the garden and grounds constitute the curtilage of the listed buildings; the whole of the property, including the garden specified in the Plan, falls within the village conservation area. On that basis, the development of the garden is already closely regulated so that it could not be inappropriately developed or developed so as to affect the village's form, character or setting.</p>	<p>Noted. However, the inclusion of the garden in Policy Env 2 is in recognition of its local significance in its own right.</p>	None
				<p>5. It follows from the foregoing that the specific identification of the Old Hall garden on page 27 of the Plan (Policy ENV2) is in part misconceived and insofar as not misconceived is unnecessary to achieve the objectives of the Plan. Therefore, it should be removed.</p>	<p>Public access to the garden is not a necessary criterion for its identification and protection as <i>open space</i> (i.e. undeveloped land) of value to Wing's 'form' (the interrelationships of buildings and open spaces), character and setting.</p> <p>The importance of this open space in its contribution to the setting and character of the village is not just defined by it being a very large richly treed mature landscape but equally important is that it is part of a sweep of parkland landscape running from Wing Hall to Wing</p>	None

					Lodge Field which together defines Wings character when experienced passing through the village and when seeing it in its landscape setting.	
4	Housing	HBE2	R & M Tulloch	<p>On the plan of the proposed housing on Glaston Rd, I feel that the allotted site for the houses is to small as a proportion of the present field. If we do get the go ahead then we would hope to build at least two bungalows, could be three and the overall total could be 8 houses.</p> <p>As you know we really do not want housing in the other field which we intend to give to the village for recreation and also an area for nature to succeed.</p>	The policy makes provision for two bungalows and a total of around 8 houses so should provide the flexibility sought.	None
5			National Grid	No issues	Noted	None
6	Housing		LCC	<p>Thank you for including us within your consultation for the Draft Wing Neighbourhood Plan. As the Neighbourhood Plan area is outside of our Leicestershire boundary and appears to have little impact on our area we do not have many comments to make at this time.</p> <p>Our Environment section would like to make the following recommendation:- Suggest adding reference to ensure new developments have appropriate provision for the storage of waste and recyclable material in locations convenient and accessible for collection and emptying.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>This issue is covered largely within building regulations and is not considered necessary to repeat here.</p>	None

7			Environment Agency	<p>Thank you for consulting us on the draft Neighbourhood Plan for Wing.</p> <p>We aim to reduce flood risk, while protecting and enhancing the water environment. We have had to focus our detailed engagement on those areas where the environmental risks are greatest.</p> <p>Based on the environmental constraints within the area, we have no detailed comments to make in relation to your Plan.</p> <p>However, we welcome the inclusion of Policy Env 13: Flood Risk Resilience. We also support the biodiversity enhancements to the Plan area and agree that 'rewilding' and re-profiling of parts of the river Chater and its banks would be beneficial for natural flood risk management.</p>	Noted. Thank you for these helpful comments.	None
8			National Highways	<p>National Highways has been appointed by the Secretary of State for Transport as a strategic highway company under the provisions of the Infrastructure Act 2015 and is the highway authority, traffic authority and street authority for the Strategic Road Network (SRN). It is our role to</p>	Noted	None

				<p>maintain the safe and efficient operation of the SRN whilst acting as a delivery partner to national economic growth.</p> <p>In responding to Local Plan consultations, we have regard to DfT Circular 01/2022: The Strategic Road Network and the Delivery of Sustainable Development (‘the Circular’). This sets out how interactions with the Strategic Road Network should be considered in the making of local plans. In addition to the Circular, the response is also in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and other relevant policies.</p> <p>National Highways principal interest is in safeguarding the operation of the SRN namely the A1 Trunk Road which routes approx. 8 miles to the east of the Plan area. The withdrawal of the Rutland Local Plan in September 2021 has enforced the need for a neighbourhood plan for Wing.</p> <p>Wing is classed as a smaller village in the Local Plan, deemed to be able to</p>		
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				<p>accommodate minor levels of development. Due to the scale and anticipated distribution of the additional development growth being proposed through the Neighbourhood Plan, it is unlikely that there will be any significant impacts on the operation of the SRN in the area.</p> <p>As such we have no further comments to make at this time.</p>		
9			Natural England	Natural England does not have any specific comments on this draft neighbourhood plan.	Noted	None
10	General Comments		RCC	<p>We recognise that a plan period that mirrors the Core Strategy has been chosen, however we would recommend extending the time period for the Neighbourhood Plan to approximately a 15-year period. There isn't a statutory time frame however it's common for plans to look 15 years ahead. It is likely that you would review the plan in the next 5 years to ensure it remains up to date and to reflect the new Local plan once it is adopted.</p> <p>Paragraph numbering would be helpful and would assist the Examiner and ultimately decision makers in referencing the plan when considering planning applications in the future.</p>	<p>Agreed. We will amend the time period for the NP to 2038.</p> <p>Agreed.</p> <p>Noted</p>	<p>Change to be made as indicated.</p> <p>Change to be made as indicated.</p> <p>None</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Neighbourhood Plan states “In the community survey, 48% of respondents welcomed a mobile shop and 47% would like to see the provision of countryside activities such as fishing and shooting. Enhancements to the village hall would enable a wider range of activities to take pace”</li> <li>• As part of the neighbourhood plan process when consulting the community, it would be beneficial to identify the key infrastructure priorities to assist the Parish Council in the decision-making process for spending of any Community Infrastructure Levy collected from planning applications for residential dwellings that have been granted planning permission where the development has commenced.</li> </ul>	Infrastructure improvements are stated in the allocation policy. The level of future development anticipated is not of a scale that would trigger the need for further infrastructure enhancements.	None
11	Page 4		RCC	The RCC development plan is made up of the Core Strategy (2011) and the Site Allocations and Policies DPD (2014) please update the references to “ <i>Core strategy and Development Management Policies DPD 2011</i> ”.	Agreed	Change to be made as indicated
12	Sustainable Development P7		RCC	<p>Under c) environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First bullet point – this might be more appropriate if it relates to all development not just housing.</li> <li>• We suggest adding a bullet point about seeking to address the impact of climate change (this would cover renewable energy, sustainable construction, biodiversity, flood risk etc)</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed</p> <p>Agreed</p>	<p>Change to be made as indicated</p> <p>Change to be made as indicated</p>

13	Vision P8		RCC	Would it be useful to state here that a review will be undertaken when the new Local plan is adopted?	This is referenced in Section 8 'Monitoring and Review'.	None
14	Census Data P12		RCC	Please note – new census information from the 2021 census is becoming available on a weekly basis at the moment – it might be helpful to check and update the information included in this section when preparing the submission version of the plan	If information is available prior to submission we will incorporate it where we can.	Change to be made as indicated
15	Page 13		RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paragraph 3 states <i>“The draft Local Plan had included, prior to withdrawal, a spatial strategy which specifies a housing requirement of 2,340 dwellings for the Plan period up to 2036. A 25% contingency has been added which increases this total to 2,925 over the Plan period, representing about 162 dwellings per annum. Completions and commitments reduce this minimum requirement to 1,529. Although the Local Plan has been withdrawn at Examination stage, these figures represent the most up to date indication of the level of residential development needed to meet Rutland’s independently assessed need.”</i></li> <li>We recommend including the figures in the Issues and Options consultation paper which can be accessed here-<a href="https://www.rutland.gov.uk/issuesandoptions">https://www.rutland.gov.uk/issuesandoptions</a>.</li> </ul> <p>Paragraph 3.3.2 – <i>“The latest (March 2022) calculation of the Local Housing Need (LHN) for Rutland is 142 dwellings per annum, which normally would be rounded to 140</i></p>	<p>Agreed. We will update the figures as proposed.</p> <p>We will reference the standard methodology.</p>	<p>Change to be made as indicated</p> <p>Change to be made as indicated</p>

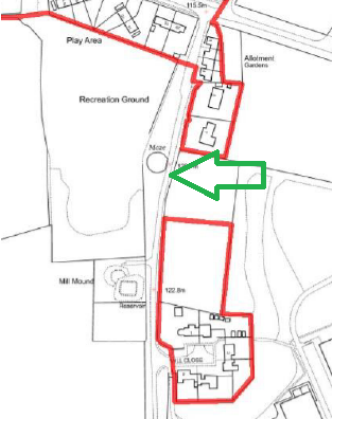


				<i> dwellings per annum.</i> " This is the standard methodology figure referenced in the current 5 year supply statement of 142 per annum.		
16	Page 13		RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove references to the withdrawn local plan as this is no longer relevant policy. We do agree that neighbourhood plans can allocate sites for development and the council does support neighbourhood plan groups that go beyond the minimum requirement. <i>'The Local Plan, prior to withdrawal, described the relationship between the Local Plan and neighbourhood plans. Paragraph 1.20 confirms that "Neighbourhood Plans which are being prepared or reviewed after the Local Plan is adopted can allocate additional sites for development within their town or village."</i></li> <li><i>"The ability of neighbourhood plans to allocate sites for residential development is described in paragraph 5.7 where it says 'Neighbourhood Plans can however, make provision for more housing development than that required in the strategic policy and the Council supports groups that wish to provide site allocations for housing development within their neighbourhood plans that go beyond the minimum requirement contained in the strategic policy, particularly those who assess their local housing needs through</i></li> </ul>	<p>We think that the reference to the withdrawn Local Plan is helpful here as it confirms RCC's acceptance of this position which is not stated in any other planning document and indicates a direction of travel.</p> <p>The reference to a previous Local Plan document appears to be justified, when RCC itself in these comments (at no. 20) refer to 'RCC's previous site assessment methodology'.</p>	None.

				<i>an appropriate assessment and plan to meet it."</i>		
17	Page 13		RCC	More up to date evidence is available, rather than refer to the Core Strategy, reference could be made to the Sustainability of Settlements Assessment Update (2019) <a href="https://www.rutland.gov.uk/planning-building-control/local-plan/new-local-plan/local-plan-evidence-base/settlement-hierarchy-evidence">https://www.rutland.gov.uk/planning-building-control/local-plan/new-local-plan/local-plan-evidence-base/settlement-hierarchy-evidence</a>	Agreed	Change to be made as indicated
18	Settlement Boundary	HBE1	RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The review of the Planned limits of Development (PLD) is a strategic policy and so only RCC can review them through the Local Plan. It is RCC's view that PLDs should not be amended through a NP policy. RCC will review PLDs as part of preparing a new local plan. Evidence provided by the NP group to the Council will be used to inform this.</li> </ul>	<p>This seems a very heavy-handed and unhelpful approach.</p> <p>The PLD were from the Core Strategy, now out of date, and was adopted in 2011. The PLD remained unchanged from the 2001 Core Strategy so given that it is likely to be 3-5 years before a new Local Plan is in place, it means that the PLD for Wing will be over 25 years old before they can be changed. As the NP is likely to be reviewed (as recommended by RCC in the comments above) when the new Local Plan is adopted, it means that they may well change again if it is necessary to wait for the Local Plan to catch up. This seems to be an inappropriate and unnecessary requirement.</p> <p>The weight to be given to any out of date Local Plan/Core</p>	None

					<p>Strategy is to be determined by the significance of any changes that have occurred since the Plan was adopted.</p> <p>Since the Rutland Core Strategy was adopted, the NPPF has been introduced which in turn introduces neighbourhood planning as an important part of the localism agenda.</p> <p>It is widely recognised that NPs can establish their own settlement boundaries to help shape development locally.</p> <p>Wing Parish Council has taken this opportunity to help support sustainable development locally, something that would not be possible if the PLD were retained as the proposed allocation would be in the countryside.</p> <p>We consider settlement boundaries to be by definition a matter of local detail and to object to the Qualifying Body drawing its own boundary in support of the policies it has included in the NP is to undermine its ability to shape development locally and suppress its attempts at</p>	
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please note in Rutland, the settlement boundaries are known as Planned Limits of Development. It would be helpful to use the same terminology in the NP or cross reference that settlement boundaries are called PLDs in the adopted local plan.</li> <li>It is RCC's view that the allocations within the NP would remain outside of the PLD until such time that they are reviewed by RCC.</li> <li>If it is not agreed that the PLD should be amended by RCC then it is advised that the proposed review of the PLD includes an additional PLD that is not well related or adjoining the PLD for Wing. This is considered to conflict</li> </ul>	<p>securing sustainable development. This is a challenge to the very essence of what neighbourhood planning is all about and it is considered to be unhelpful for RCC to rely on a policy from an out of date Core Strategy that was adopted before neighbourhood planning was introduced.</p> <p>The Wing NP is much more closely aligned to the NPPF and its promotion of sustainable development than is the 2011 Core Strategy.</p> <p>Noted. The term 'Settlement Boundary' is considered to be more relevant and it is the intention of the Qualifying Body to retain that title.</p> <p>How can this be? They would not be allowable as they would represent development in the countryside – otherwise, what is the purpose of having a settlement boundary?</p> <p>Agreed. We will redraw the Settlement Boundary to include the area of open space opposite the Maze.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>Change to be made as indicated.</p>
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				<p>with paragraph 5.1 to 5.3 and Policy SP5 of the SAP DPD.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It might be helpful to include the area of Open Space identified in figure 3 within the PLD if there is sufficient evidence to support this.</li> </ul>		
19	Residential Site Allocation	HBE2	RCC	<p><b>Comments from Highways officer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proposed allocation is off Glaston Road Wing. This road is wide enough for 2 vehicles to pass at its junction with Morcott Road but significantly narrows to single carriageway where I have highlighted the with the green arrow.</li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It has been suggested in the neighbourhood plan that the unallocated field is classed as open countryside and will be open space with seating to view the maze. Due to how narrow Glaston Road is between the open space and site A allocation, highways would want this section of</li> </ul>	<p>The unallocated field is not designated for protection in the NP and no uplift in tourism or related traffic problems are envisaged.</p> <p>The Maze is already a feature of the village and has always been so. This allocation will not change that.</p> <p>There already exists a pull-in alongside the Maze which is sufficient to accommodate visitors, and it is not expected that this situation will change or that there will be an influx of visitors as a consequence.</p>	None.

				<p>road widened to be able to accommodate additional traffic.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The parish will also need to consider vehicles parking near Wing Maze and walks towards the proposed woodland if this is to become a feature of the village.</li> </ul>		
20	Residential Site Allocation	HBE2	RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The allocated site location looks logical however as it doesn't adjoin the PLD, RCC's previous site assessment methodology would exclude it from further consideration. The Neighbourhood Plan Group will therefore need to be clear of their own assessment methodology and able to clearly justify the sites inclusion in the policy.</li> <li>The policy makes provision for 8 new dwellings met by the land allocated. The plan needs to evidence/demonstrate how this number has been decided on for the site area. The plan also needs to evidence why the specified mix of bungalows, affordable and 2 and 3 bed homes are appropriate. It appears to be solely based on 2011 census. Please note this should be updated to use 2021 census wherever possible.</li> <li>Is there evidence that the suggested site is available for development and deliverable?</li> <li>It would be helpful to have a set of development principles within this</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. We will extend the Settlement Boundary accordingly.</p> <p>It has been determined based on the size of the site and a reasonable number of dwellings given the size of dwellings proposed based on a 'dwelling per hectare' ratio of around 30.</p> <p>Yes. The landowner put the site forward and is in agreement with the proposals.</p> <p>The development principles are as stated in the NP.</p>	<p>Change to be made as indicated</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p>

				policy to ensure the development comes forward as the NPG intended.		
21	Reserve Site	HBE3	RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This policy would benefit from providing further clarification on how long, or in what situation the preferred site fails to be developed which would allow the reserve site to be developed.</li> <li>Need to evidence how 6 dwellings has been decided on as the ideal number of dwellings for this site and why the specified mix of bungalows, affordable and 3 bed homes are appropriate. Will need to demonstrate that it is an efficient use of land.</li> </ul>	<p>This is already made clear in the policy – if more housing is needed through the Local Plan or a failure of the allocated site to come forward.</p> <p>The proposed number of dwellings is based on a ratio of around 30 dwellings per hectare on a pro rata basis.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p>
22	Housing Mix	HBE4	RCC	<p>Is there Local housing need evidence that could support this?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Definition of affordable housing has shortened from that in the NPPF (2011). Reference that the full version is in Annex 2 of the NPPF.</li> <li>The SHMA should be referenced here to provide evidence for the affordable need to reference the evidence in the SHMA for affordable need.</li> </ul> <p>Paragraph 7 states that the “<i>Core Strategy (2011) Policy CS11 has been superseded by the NPPF (2021) in requiring affordable housing provision to be made on sites of 6 more.</i>” The minimum site size of 6 for Affordable Housing provision comes from a</p>	<p>We will make this reference.</p> <p>We will make this reference.</p> <p>Noted.</p>	<p>Change to be made as indicated.</p> <p>Change to be made as indicated.</p> <p>None</p>

				21/6/16 Cabinet report, although it is in line with the NPPF.		
23	Affordable Housing	HBE5	RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does this policy add anything in addition to policies CS11 and SP10?</li> <li>What would happen if the affordable dwellings could not be occupied by anyone with a local connection to the plan area during their lifetime? How is expected that this would be achieved?</li> </ul> <p><i>"First Homes and self-build proposals are welcome."</i> This is not necessary in this policy. First homes are national policy anyway. It might be better to include Self Build in policy HBE4 rather than affordable homes.</p>	<p>It introduces support for First Homes and reinforces the importance of the issue locally. There is no guarantee that the policy intent of CS11 or SP10 will be retained on review of the Local Plan.</p> <p>The development would only take place if needed through a local housing needs survey, so it is not considered likely that this eventuality will arise.</p> <p>They are supported locally and therefore the emphasis is appropriate.</p>	None
24	Windfall Sites	HBE6	RCC	2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraph of text refers to policy HBE4 – think this should be HBE6.	Agreed	Change to be made as indicated.
25	Design P21		RCC	Refer to the "The Rutland Design guide SPD (May 2022)" in the explanation.	We do not consider it necessary to refer to Rutland policies as suggested here as development proposals will be required to take them into account in any event.	None
26	Design	HBE7	RCC	The policy is underpinned by the design guide in appendix 3 however to give the criteria weight in decision making the Wing specific design criteria from the appendix should be included within the policy, this	Noted. To add in 3 pages of design principles would make the policy unwieldy in our view.	Change to be made as indicated



				will also make this easier for Development Management Officers to use when assessing planning applications.	We will make specific reference to the design principles in the policy so that their importance in being referenced when determining planning applications is apparent.	
27	Local Green Spaces	ENV1	RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The table in appendix 5 is detailed and sets out the evidence they meet the qualities to match the requirements for LGS as set out in the NPPF.</li> <li>The Churchyard and allotments are already safeguarded by policy CS23 as they fall under the definition of green infrastructure on page 57 Para. 5.18) and as such it is difficult to see what added protection the designation of the land as local green space (LGS) would bring even if the site would match the requirements of the NPPF.</li> <li>Supporting text in refers to 2 sites meeting essential requirements however the policy includes 3 sites.</li> </ul>	<p>Noted</p> <p>The site is identified to reflect its importance locally and the LGS designation gives it a high level of protection in perpetuity, irrespective of future Local Plan changes.</p> <p>Agreed</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p>
28	Important Open Spaces	ENV2	RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We question the purpose of this policy when important open space and frontages within the planned limits of development are protected by the Local Plan policies and these “<i>other important open spaces</i>” haven’t been considered special</li> </ul>	Just because they were not considered suitable as LGS designations (which apply only to the most special local areas) does not diminish their importance locally and the designation as Important Open	None

				<p>enough to designate as Local Green Space. Is there a need to have two policies?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spaces outside of the PLD are defined as open countryside and so development is limited here.</li> </ul>	<p>Space is considered to reflect an appropriate degree of protection in line with their function.</p> <p>Agreed – however this policy will help add local detail to any planning determination in the countryside where appropriate.</p>	None
29	Sites & Features	ENV3	RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Does this policy add additional protection to the protection given by national policy and policies CS21 and SP19 in the Local Plan?</li> <li>The Environment Act 2021 Schedule 14 will be implemented from November 2023 this requires Biodiversity gain as a condition of planning permission. This requires the use of DEFRA’s biodiversity metric and sets the gain at a minimum of 10% and stipulates the use of a biodiversity gain plan. We feel it would be beneficial if all the evidence collected by the NPG relating to sites and features of natural environmental significance be submitted to us and we can share it with our Biodiversity Consultants who currently preparing a Phase 1 habitat survey for the whole County, they would then be able to include it in their interactive maps this would then form the baseline for determining the 10% gain for all</li> </ul>	<p>It adds local detail by identifying the specific sites to be covered by the policy.</p> <p>Noted. The relevant information is contained in the NP and Appendix 4.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p>

				<p>relevant planning applications going forward.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy ENV3 would need to be in accordance with the Environment Act.</li> </ul>	<p>The narrative (p29) says the policy delivers site-specific compliance (see above) with the 2021 Act. The implication is that, in scrutinising a development proposal affecting any site or feature mapped in figure 7, the Planning Committee would ensure and enforce compliance of the proposal with the provisions of the Act.</p>	None
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there ecologist evidence to support the local significance of the sites identified?</li> </ul>	<p>It is not an essential requirement of a NP that the work to identify areas of local environmental interest is undertaken by specialist individuals. Most natural environment designations in the Wing NP, however, are either Natural England habitat sites or are sites and features in the Leicestershire CC environmental records data; for the remainder (those identified by the community) the authority for the use of local knowledge was taken from the approach permitted by Planning Practice Guidance para 013 Reference ID: 37-013-20140306 for Local Green Space; this includes identification and protection of 'wildlife' in LGSs, and the reasonable assumption</p>	None



32	Biodiversity protection in new development	ENV6	RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clarify whether “new development” applies to extensions or just new dwellings?</li> <li>At this stage due lack of detail from Government, we’re not clear whether the provisions put forward will be picked up as part of the BNG Plan in order for the proposal to demonstrate a 10% increase in BNG. However, it might be helpful to make reference specifically to BNG within the policy. As part of a planning application the applicant will be required to submit a BNG Plan which will demonstrate the details of the minimum net gain on site.</li> <li>Not sure that it is necessary to include reference to advice sought from the Local Authority’s Biodiversity Officer within the policy. The onus will be on the applicant to provide the information from their ecologist not for the LPA to advise on the contents, but to consider whether the BNG plan demonstrates the 10% gain.</li> <li>Not sure how the last three bullets will be enforceable they can be a requirement of planning permission however they cannot be used to</li> </ul>	<p>The policy applies to all new development but for clarity the first paragraph wording should include ‘where appropriate’</p> <p>Agreed.</p> <p>Applies only to the roof and wall construction sub-para. We sought advice - this wording was suggested by the LCC ecologists to help proposers incorporate relevant and appropriate features (or none) in their proposals.</p> <p>Agreed, but NP policies only apply where permission is required...</p>	<p>Change to be made as indicated</p> <p>Change to be made as indicated</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p>
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				<p>prevent this where planning permission not required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not sure these three bullet points would stand test of reasonableness on planning condition. Not sure we would do this for every planning application.</li> </ul>	<p>But these add local detail ... the policy says 'should' to allow some flexibility.</p>	
33	Sites of Historical Environment Significance	ENV7	RCC	<p>This policy appears to identify archaeological sites of interest or industrial archaeology (railway earthworks), this policy seeks to protect those features listed. These features are already referenced on the HER. Furthermore, if this policy duplicates SP20 then it might be reworded to identify any local distinctiveness that makes the policy more succinct to the immediate Historic Environment at Wing and include the list of features in the appendices.</p>	<p>The policy includes the HER sites for completeness, but also includes locally identified sites and features – so is locally distinctive and therefore appropriate. Note also that only HER sites where there is visible evidence (something to be valued and protected) or proven buried archaeology have been mapped in figure 10. The combination of selected HER plus locally-identified additional sites/features ('local detail') clarifies the position on the scope of material considerations, for the benefit of both applicants and the determination of planning applications.</p>	None
34	Ridge and Furrow	ENV8	RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to provide justification for identifying Ridge and Furrow as non-designated historical assets.</li> <li>• Seek comments from Leicestershire HERC- we can provide contact details if required.</li> </ul>	<p>The justification is provided through the maps and narrative.</p> <p>The NP's approach for this policy has been endorsed by LCC archaeologists including</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p>

				<p><b>Conservation officer comments:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation Project recognises Ridge and Furrow earthworks as remains of former field systems, that exist across Rutland and form an important part of the landscape character. The pressure for land for development and changes in agriculture in the second half of the 20th century has meant that inevitably some of these earthworks have been lost. However, there are remains of Ridge and Furrow within Rutland, clearly the Wing Neighbourhood Plan has identified these as having importance such that the plan has considered their status as a non-designated heritage asset, which is feasible and would also be included on the HER. Reference to ridge and furrow within Rutland in the relevant documents accessed by the link below, which may well provide the evidence for their status as non-designated heritage assets, though the archaeological service is likely to be able to provide more</li> </ul>	<p>their inclusion as non-designated heritage assets.</p> <p>Noted; see above</p>	<p>None</p>
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				<p>information, please see the link below:</p> <p><a href="http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk">The Leicestershire, Leicester, and Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation Project: Introduction (archaeologydataservice.ac.uk)</a></p>		
35	Non-Designated Heritage Assets	ENV9	RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Most of the structures and buildings listed in this policy are located within the Wing conservation area. Policy SP20 states “Development in conservation areas will only be acceptable where the scale, form, siting and design of the development and the materials proposed would preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the area....” Does this policy add any extra protection to these buildings?</li> </ul> <p><b>Conservation Officer Comments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non – designated Heritage Assets would be regarded as buildings, monuments, sites, features, or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance, as per the guidance provided by Historic England’s criteria for evaluation and justification, they do not meet the criteria for designation on the National List. The non-designated heritage assets identified in the Wing Neighbourhood Plan, could be placed on a local list, (though we do</li> </ul>	<p>Noted. The policy is in place to recognise and celebrate buildings of local significance not just to provide additional protection.</p> <p>Noted.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p>



				<p>not currently hold a local list) however, non-designated heritage assets would have some protection from demolition through their siting in the Conservation Area in any case. Hence conserving the heritage interest of these non-designated heritage assets is a material consideration in assessing planning applications. The level of consideration and weight given to the preservation of non -designated heritage assets should be proportionate to their significance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The recognition in the Neighbourhood plan of the importance of the local historic environment and the need to retain and enhance non - designated heritage assets and therefore preserving Wing's local distinctiveness.</li> </ul>	Noted	None
36	Important Views	ENV10	RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please note that the Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) is being updated and changes proposed may affect the conclusions here – we can provide a copy of new LCA to the NP group.</li> <li>There are no changes to the area within Wing however there is a proposed change to the name of the Area Aii. <b>LCA area Aii. Ridges and Valleys</b> proposed to be renamed <b>Undulating Mixed Farmlands</b></li> </ul>	<p>Noted. As the document is currently in draft form it cannot be referenced here.</p> <p>Noted. We do not believe it is appropriate to make changes based on a draft document that may be subject to further amendments prior to being finalised.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p>

				<p>landscape character area to better describe the varied landform of broad rolling ridges, steep sided valleys, rounded hills and undulating lowlands, and to distinguish it from the more dramatic ridges and valleys of Ai. Leighfield Forest. Slight amendment to its boundaries with LCT B. Vale of Catmose to the east of Whissendine and west of Oakham, and LCT E. Welland Valley.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please amend this in the NP to ensure it is up to date.</li> <li>• Is there justification and evidence to support these views?</li> </ul>	Please see Appendix 7	None
37	Local Landscape Character Areas	ENV1 2	RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As already mentioned, we will provide the new LCA that is about to be published to the Neighbourhood Plan Group. Please ensure that any changes are reflected in the NP to ensure it is up to date.</li> <li>• Does this add anything further to Local Plan Policy SP23?</li> <li>• This policy would be more effective if it included criteria reflecting the characteristics you are seeking to protect. Might this also form part of the design guide and policy on design?</li> </ul>	<p>We will make any changes based on newly approved documents if finalised prior to submission.</p> <p>Appendix 8 adds significant local detail to support the policy.</p> <p>We will refer to Appendix 8 in the policy to provide this added protection.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>Change to be made as indicated.</p>

38	Page 46		RCC	Paragraph refers to "Limits of Development" It would be helpful to use the same terminology in the NP or cross reference that settlement boundaries are called PLDs in the adopted local plan. They are referred to as Settlement boundaries earlier in the NP.	This refers to the 'Planned Limits to Development' which is the terminology used in the Core Strategy. We will change this reference to reflect this.	Change to be made as indicated.
39	Flood Risk Resilience	ENV1 3	RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>"Development proposals within the areas indicated"</i> - the policy needs to be more specific about which areas it means as the whole NP area is indicated in Fig 18.</li> <li>• National policy requires a sequential approach to development in Flood zones 3 and 2.</li> <li>• Policy should clarify which climate change targets it is referring to and flood mitigation strategies and infrastructure.</li> <li>• Please note paragraph 2 of policy can only be implemented where proposals form part of a planning application.</li> </ul>	<p>Flood risk is the subject of the policy and the map only shows flood risk areas. For clarity we will change the wording to 'as indicated by the keyed colour shading for areas of flood risk'</p> <p>Noted. National policy will apply and does not need to be repeated. This policy adds local detail such as surface water flood risk concerns in the area.</p> <p>We refer to <u>current</u> (at the time of submission of a development proposal, for the lifetime of the Plan) for both <i>national and local CC targets</i>, for <i>local strategies</i> and for <i>existing and future mitigation infrastructure</i>.</p> <p>The policy will only apply where a planning application is required.</p> <p>The policy expresses local concerns and shows the areas</p>	<p>Change to be made as indicated.</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>None</p>

				<p>The second part of the policy repeats principles of NPPF paras 167-169 and so it is unnecessary in its current form.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National policy states that a flood risk assessment is required in any of the following circumstances –</li> <li>• <i>in flood zone 2 or 3 including <u>minor development</u> and <u>change of use</u></i></li> <li>• <i>more than 1 hectare (ha) in flood zone 1</i></li> <li>• <i>less than 1 ha in flood zone 1, including a change of use in development type to a more vulnerable class (for example from commercial to residential), where they could be affected by sources of flooding other than rivers and the sea (for example surface water drains, reservoirs)</i></li> <li>• <i>in an area within flood zone 1 which has critical drainage problems as notified by the Environment Agency</i></li> <li>• Policy ENV13 requires a hydrological study for any development however this is not essential for development that does not fall into the above criteria.</li> </ul>	<p>locally within which the policy will apply.</p> <p>Noted. We will amend this policy to require a hydrological study in areas of flood risk concern within the neighbourhood area.</p>	<p>Change to be made as indicated.</p>
40	Renewable Energy Generation Infrastructure	ENV14	RCC	<p>Proviso B is contrary to Paragraph 158 proviso a) of the NPPF states “When determining planning applications for renewable and low carbon development, local planning authorities should: a) not</p>	<p>Proviso b) is not intended to require applicants to demonstrate overall need, but for the development to either generate electricity for</p>	<p>None</p>

			<p>require applicants to demonstrate the overall need for renewable or low carbon energy, and recognise that even small-scale projects provide a valuable contribution to cutting greenhouse gas emissions;”</p> <p>Provisos c- g of ENV 14 are covered by national policy - Paragraph 158, proviso B and footnote 54 of the NPPF.</p>	<p>demonstrable local use/benefit/storage or to demonstrate that the Grid can take it.</p> <p>These provisos relate to local community concerns about the likely adverse effects of renewable infrastructure development on the local, characteristic and significant landscape and environmental assets which are identified elsewhere in the NP. As such they add local detail to national policy and emphasise where decision-making should be concentrated when proposals are under scrutiny</p>	None
			<p>The Plan cannot state that medium and large scale proposals will not be supported, without robust evidence. RCC are preparing evidence to consider which areas are most suitable to accommodate large scale renewable energy schemes</p>	<p>Such evidence is not required (although support for this part of ENV 14 is provided by the current (2012) RCC <i>Sensitivity Study</i>, as noted in the narrative). The draft NP could not refer to the as-yet uncompleted new study. NPPF 158(b) footnote 54 applies: there is no RCC document showing that the Wing NP Area is suitable for medium and large Wind Energy development, and the NP policy makes clear (proactively) that</p>	None

				Not sure that the policy can require proposals for new agricultural development to include integrated solar generation in their roofing – Some agricultural development can come under permitted development rights.	such developments and large, commercial solar arrays) currently do not have the local community's backing. We consider this to be a sufficiently flexible policy to take account of the considerations mentioned. We will redraft the paragraph to say that 'Proposals for new agricultural development outside the Settlement Boundary will be supported where they include integrated solar generation infrastructure in their roofing if technically feasible'.	Change to be made as indicated
41	Community Facilities & Amenities	CF1	RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the first part of this policy add anything to adopted Local Plan Policy CS7 or Policy CS23?</li> <li>• A) mentions policy H5? Should this refer to the Core strategy and Site Allocations design policies?</li> </ul>	Yes – it adds local detail by naming the facilities and amenities that are covered by the policy. This should say HBE7.	None  Change to be made as indicated.
42	Employment & Business Development	E1	RCC	<p>Add to first paragraph the need to also demonstrate that the buildings are no longer economically viable.</p> <p>Section C of policy SP15 in Site allocations and policies DPD (amenity) also protects the amenity of the wider environment surrounding planning proposals. Does this policy add anything extra to policy SP15 to help determine a planning application?</p>	Agreed  Yes it does. It adds the need to avoid unacceptable disturbance and details what that disturbance would be. It therefore adds important local detail.	Change to be made as indicated.  None.
43		E2	RCC	There isn't a Policy E2. May need to adjust policy numbering.	Agreed	Change to be made as indicated.

44	Working from home	E3	RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Section L) of policy SP15 in Site allocations and policies (SAP) DPD requires adequate parking facilities.</li> <li>• Section C of policy SP15 in SAP DPD (amenity) also protects the amenity of the wider environment surrounding planning proposals.</li> <li>• Section D) of SP15 in SAP DPD requires that the density, scale, form, massing and height of the development must be appropriate to the local context of the site and surrounding landscape and/or streetscape character.</li> <li>• Does this policy add anything extra to policy SP15 to help determine a planning application?</li> </ul>	<p>Noted</p> <p>Yes – it adds a requirement to avoid adverse impacts and states what those impacts are.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p>
45	Farm Diversification	E4	RCC	Does this policy add anything extra to Policy CS16, SP7 to determine a planning application?	Yes – if you compare the policies you will see that the Neighbourhood Plan policy adds numerous criteria for development to occur that are not contained in the Core Strategy or Site Allocations DPD.	None
46	Tourism	E5	RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This falls outside the scope of determining a planning application.</li> </ul>	What does? This is unclear. A similar policy has passed numerous neighbourhood plan examinations and become part of Made NPs, so cannot be outside of the scope of planning applications as is suggested, although not specified.	None

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Don't think planning can implement the final sentence about covenants preventing the acquisition of dwellings for holiday lets.</li> <li>• Reference the Planned limits of development in A)</li> <li>• Does this policy add anything further to Policy CS15 and SP25 to determine a planning application? The Local Plan tourism policy supports tourism development for overnight accommodation in line with the locational strategy in CS4. Although there is more up to date evidence from the Sustainability of Settlement Assessment Update (2019) <a href="https://www.rutland.gov.uk/planning-building-control/local-plan/new-local-plan/local-plan-evidence-base/settlement-hierarchy-evidence">https://www.rutland.gov.uk/planning-building-control/local-plan/new-local-plan/local-plan-evidence-base/settlement-hierarchy-evidence</a></li> </ul>	<p>It has happened elsewhere so is within the scope of planning determinations.</p> <p>Agreed – we will reference the Settlement Boundary. Yes – this policy adds local detail.</p>	<p>None</p> <p>Change to be made as indicated. None</p>
47	Broadband Infrastructure	E6	RCC	B) cannot be implemented through the planning process. Unless you wish the policy to say that proposals for improvement to telecommunication through the provision of new masts etc. will be supported	This is effectively what it says. We will change the words to reflect this amendment.	Change to be made as indicated.
48	Traffic Management	T1	RCC	Does this policy add anything extra to policy SP15 Sections L) and M) to help determine a planning application?	Yes. The policies are not identical. The NP policy states where any additional footpaths should link to and raises the issue of pedestrian crossings, amongst other issues.	None



49	Car Parking	T2	RCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy SP15 Section L) requires that “Adequate vehicle parking facilities must be provided to serve the need of the proposed development... in accordance with the parking standards set out in appendix 2.”</li> <li>• This policy is not necessary as SP15 requires new development to provide adequate parking facilities.</li> </ul>	Section l) is unclear as to whether it applies to extensions which may serve to reduce off-road parking spaces. In addition, the NP policy supports public car parking facilities in appropriate locations, which is not referenced in policy SP15.	None
50		T3	RCC	There isn't a policy T3. May need to adjust numbering.	Agreed	Change to be made as indicated.
51	Electric Vehicles	T4	RCC	Building regs requires that a new residential building with associated parking must have access to electrical vehicle charge points and commercial buildings with more than 10 car parking spaces must provide one electric vehicle charge point making the first part of the policy unnecessary.	Noted. We will remove the requirement relating to residential development but retain support for communal charging points across the Parish.	Change to be made as indicated

## Appendix 12 - Dates & Minutes of Meetings

### Wing Neighbourhood Steering Group Meeting

Wing Village Hall

Wednesday December 13th 2017 7.30

**Chair** Nicky Lyttelton (NL)

**Vice Chair** Joanne Beaver (JAB)

**Secretary** Jonathan Beaver (JOB)

**Minutes Secretary** Rose Dejardin (RDJ)

**In Attendance:** Helen Cullen (HC), Robin Cullen (RC), Wendy Dalton (WD), Colin Dunigan (CD) Rutland County Council Liaison Officer, Mark Dyas (MD), Charles Gallimore (CG), Mick Rodgers (MR), David Seviour (DS), Ken Siddle (KS), Richard Tulloch (RT).

1. **Apologies:** John Dejardin (JDJ), Rhiannon Jones (RJ), Ros King (RK), Andy Lawrence (AL), Jacqueline Straubinger (JS)

2. **Minutes** of meeting on Wednesday 15th November 2017

### 3. Reports:

#### a) Housing Group

presented by DS

DS invited comments and constructive criticism in response to the Housing Groups report which he had issued electronically on 12th December, in order that it could be modified accordingly in time for the Open Event. Initial response from those present was very positive, with minor criticism relating to small inaccuracies, such as a need for clarification of numerous locations for the Post Office historically and suggestions for graphic improvements. DS requested any further comments should reach him by the end of the month in order that the Housing Group have time to agree changes to their report.

**ACTION:** All to read through the Housing Report and forward any comments to DS asap

The problem of circulating large files of data was raised and it was suggested Drop Boxes be set up to share information

**ACTION:** NL to discuss set up of Drop Boxes with JOB

There was discussion regarding the image on the title page of the Housing Report, as to whether or not this should be the NP logo. It was agreed each report feature a distinctive image such as this one, relevant to the individual reports, and that all the NP publicity material should carry a more abstract logo of the maze. It was also agreed that all the publicity material should have a common font

**ACTION:** Wendy to decide on font and inform groups

Further discussion related to the necessity of allocating reference numbers to each document circulated, in order that the latest document following modification be easily identified. It was agreed the Ref No for each document should include a number, the date and initials of compiler.

**ACTION:** all teams to set up a reference procedure

Following on from this was a general discussion as to principles of presentation for all the data to be presented at the Open Event. It was generally agreed that although colour is effective for conveying information on images /maps, that black type on a white background is more easily read, and has the added advantage of being easier/cheaper to print.

It was also agreed all data from the group reports be dramatically simplified for presentation on the boards; that there be 2 boards for the Introduction, 3 boards for the Environment Group and 3 Boards for the Housing Group; that the introductory boards explain a) What is a NP and b) Progress to date, and should include a plan of the Parish That the information on each board be concise and not overwhelming and should stress the importance of the future of the Parish (this is what we have now, what do we want to happen now?)

It was established there should be 3 levels of information delivery, namely the boards, a rolling display (power point presentation) and information to take away (leaflets). To publicise the event: posters, leaflets and a banner

**ACTION:** WD to specify the number of images and the word count for each A1 board and, on receipt of this information, each group will produce edited information to be displayed. WD will consequently edit the boards in readiness for printing. NL to prepare the wording for the Introductory Boards/posters and leaflets, which she will send electronically for comment.

#### **b) Environmental Group**

presented by CG in absence of JDJ

maps have been obtained by JDJ, for discussion within the group as to how to present environmental information relevant to the Parish. CG is researching Natural History records, and on site work is ongoing since it relies on seasonal change. JS has obtained an annotated map of public footpaths (with the intention of doing a walk through in the spring in order to rewrite the annotations as a further development) CD has offered to do some mapping work, although unavailable for two weeks.

#### **4. Open Meeting:**

With reference to a Time Line for the Open Event, it was reaffirmed the necessity for Wendy to receive all information for the boards by the 16th January 2018, in order for her to prepare for printing

**ACTION:** All groups to prepare presentation material for boards, following WD's guidelines for word count/image number, to pass to WD by 16th January.

The practicalities of the Open Event were discussed. It was agreed the presentation should run over two days, one from 11 to 3 and one from 2 to 5, for maximum

accessibility. There should be a rota set up for the manning of the event by a member from each group in hourly slots

**ACTION:** all to inform NL of availability so she can set up rota

Ways of engaging visitors in the process were discussed and it was suggested there be an evaluation form, to be handed in on leaving the exhibition and also Postit notes for questions/comments to be written and stuck on a board/wall in response to the event. Tea/coffee and cake could be offered and the forms and Postit notes left on the tables to encourage participation.

This should be ongoing, owing to the importance of a continuous communication and feedback from the village in the two months between the Open Event and the production of the Questionnaire. The intention is to leave the boards in place in the Village Hall, for access by those unable to attend the event or taking part in other events in the Hall.

**ACTION:** NL to seek permission from Village Hall Committee to leave boards in place for a period of time.

To publicise the Open Event there will be a need for banners and flyers

**ACTION:** AH and MD to design a poster (to reach WD by 16th Jan) and JOB and WD to design flyer.

Comments received in this way should be used to finalise the Questionnaire, but it is felt there is a need to start work on this now.

**ACTION:** JD has offered to work on this. NL will discuss with JD. KS and MR to join with JD. DS to send this group a synthesis of housing questionnaires to which he has access.

#### 4a) **Finance:**

Report by HC

Wing Parish Council has agreed the offer of £500 towards the NP project and this is being progressed by the Clerk to the PC. HC meanwhile has 2 questions:

Q1. In order to obtain quotes for materials, printing etc. ,necessary to justify expenditure, when can HC have mock ups of the publicity material?

and

Q2. What are the implications should we exceed the £500 budget?

A1. WD will need two weeks to produce the material for printing, following receipt of material from the groups, meaning the material will be ready by the end of January leaving three weeks to obtain quotes and have the printing down before the Open Event, which should be more than enough time.

A2. The priority printing includes the material for the boards, the posters and two banners. It is estimated there is more than enough for these, beyond which it may require private printing possibly for leaflets/evaluation slips etc.

HC also wondered when it would be possible to apply for funding for the questionnaires

**ACTION:** CD to make enquiries and inform HC

**5. Reporting process to the Parish Council**

All decisions ratified at NP meetings should be reported to Brian Spooner by NL and, in her absence, by DS and JDJ

**6. A.O.B.**

It was suggested by RT there be walks in the spring around the Parish, guided by team members, to involve villagers, and other interested parties, in the process and this was welcomed as a useful future activity.

**7. Date of next meeting**

Wednesday 24th January 2018 Wing Village Hall, 7.30-9.00

## **Wing Neighbourhood Steering Group Meeting**

Wing Village Hall

Wednesday January 24th 19.30

**Chair** Joanne Beaver (JAB)

**Minutes Secretary** Rose Dejardin (RDJ)

**In Attendance:** Helen Cullen (HC), Jane Daw (JD), John Dejardin (JDJ), Wendy Dalton (WD), Colin Dunigan (CD) Rutland County Council Liaison Officer, Mark Dyas (MD), Mick Rodgers (MR), Jacqueline Straubinger (JS), Richard Tulloch (RT).

1. **Apologies:** Jonathan Beaver (JOB), Robin Cullen (RC), Charles Gallimore (CG), Angela Harding (AH), Rhiannon Jones (RJ), Nicky Lyttelton (NL), David Seviour (DS), Ken Siddle (KS)

2. **Minutes** of meeting on Wednesday 13th December 2017

Approved, no matters arising.

3. **Information Weekend:**

### **a) Timing**

Decided at last meeting: Saturday 24th February 1400-1700 and Sunday 25th February 1100-1500.

Following a request from the Church that the Village Hall be used on the Sunday morning to provide tea for the visiting Bishop, the open times have been adjusted to 1200-1500. It was agreed that, since the open period is thus reduced by an hour in the morning, should there still be interest beyond 1500 hours, the exhibition would stay open until 1600 hours.

### **b) Flyers**

WD distributed copies of the proposed flyer for discussion. Comments were positive and, following minor adjustments (such as rewording to be a more inclusive invitation to children), the flyer was approved. It was decided a print run of 200 would be sufficient, (in black and white) for distribution, as previously, to houses, businesses and landowners by the same team allocated to certain areas within the Parish. It was decided the ideal time to deliver the Flyers would be early in February.

**ACTION:** WD to make slight amendments to Flyer, as discussed, and to print 200 copies of same and pass to JAB to distribute to group members. Group members carrying out deliveries to do so towards the end of the first week in February.

### c) Banner

MD has had 2 banners printed, as discussed at last meeting, and it was agreed these should be erected in visible locations at the earliest opportunity

**ACTION:** MD to erect Banners as soon as possible on the grass area to the front of the Hall.

### d) Posters

It was agreed 10 posters be displayed around the Parish (Village Notice Boards/the King's Arms etc.) to advertise the Information Weekend at the same time as the Flyers go out.

**ACTION:** WD to print 10 posters (A3) and pass to JAB for posting towards the end of the first week in February. JAB to also email copies of poster to John Oakley for inclusion on Village web page and Wing Neighbour web site.

### e) Exhibition

i) Introduction:

WD distributed copies of the 2 posters compiled by herself and NL for the Introductory boards. These will be A1 size and Portrait. The first explains what a Neighbourhood Plan (NP) is, what it "Can" and "Cannot" achieve, and the second informs who is in the NP Group and what we have done so far. Both were positively received in terms of layout and text with some minor adjustments, including the addition of the word 'environmental' to improvements, the changing of 'Steering Committee' to 'Group'.

**ACTION:** WD to send amended copies to HC, plus pdf files of the images to be included in order that HC can obtain quotes for printing.

ii) Housing:

WD distributed copies of the Housing Groups 2 posters (landscape). Again layout was approved and there was some discussion as to what should be included in the text. The first poster deals with Population, Houses and Buildings/Structures and Affordable Rented Housing. It was decided to omit naming of specific properties in the second section dealing with possible inclusion of other unlisted 'heritage assets'. The second poster deals with Wing Listed Building and Heritage Assets, Character Assessment for Design Guide and Age and Condition Survey. Again there was discussion leading to some amendments, in particular the title of the last section was changed to 'Built Environment' and the phrase 'external age/condition survey' was changed to 'light touch review' so as not to appear intrusive.

**ACTION:** WD to amend the Housing Group posters as discussed at the meeting.

iii) Environment:

JDJ presented mock ups of the Environment Groups posters. The Groups presentation will include 3 posters, the first outlining Aims and Intentions with images, the second a plan illustrating the Changing Village Development and the third a plan taken from Google Earth and shown graphically the Natural Environment (including wildlife hotspots)

**ACTION:** JDJ to complete mock up and liaise with WD to complete the Environment Group posters within a week.

iv) Wall Maps:

A number of people have historical and current O.S. maps that they will bring to the set up of the exhibition to be mounted on the walls of the main room of the Village Hall

**ACTION:** CD, HC, RT and JAB to bring maps to the Exhibition set up. CD also to bring a number of examples of NPs for reference, in order to show the scope of work involved.

v) Rolling Slides:

DS sent his apologies, but is understood to be preparing a rolling slide display for the exhibition.

**ACTION:** DS to bring and install a rolling slide display at set up.

## **f) Methods of generating feedback**

It was decided that the boards be set up in the main room of the Village Hall and tea and cake served in the small room adjacent to the kitchen. There should be a Visitors Book for people to sign in, giving their email addresses if so wished, in order to receive further notifications electronically. In the small room there should be post-it notes and pencils made available for visitors to stick up, under small (A4) copies of the posters on the boards, comments relevant to those posters. Paper and crayons should also be made available for children to draw on. Members from each Group will be in attendance to answer questions and, having spoken with visitors and heard their comments, should discretely record these comments. All this gathered information will be analysed, initially by JD, JAB and NL and then by the group as a whole as an aid in compiling the questionnaire.

**ACTION:** JD to provide drawing material for the children, plus a flip chart, JS to provide Post-it notes, WD to print A4 copies of posters as comment headers and JAB to provide clipboard and pen for visitors to sign in. Group members manning the exhibition to provide themselves with means of recording comments and also taking photographs where possible.

## **g) Finance**

HC stressed the importance of all expenditure, bills and VAT receipts, being passed to her in order that she can keep expenditure within the budget.



#### **h) Attendance Rota**

The intention is that a member of each Group be in attendance throughout the exhibition, in order to respond to any questions on their particular subject

**ACTION:** Each Group to set up a rota of attendance in advance of the exhibition.

#### **i) Refreshments**

MD is organising a rota of cake providers and tea servers

#### **j) Setting Up**

All agreed to set up the Exhibition on Friday 23rd February 1600 hours

**ACTION:** JAB to book the Hall for set up

#### **4. Questionnaire Development:**

All agreed it was too early to start on a discussion about the Questionnaire, and that this should be put back to the next meeting, with input from JD, KS, RJ and AL, following their earlier research, and in light of the examples issued by CD and with feedback from the Exhibition. It is to be hoped a Questionnaire could be distributed in early summer.

**ACTION:** all members of Group to look at examples issued by CD in preparation for discussion at next meeting.

#### **5. A.O.B.**

RT suggested, in order to introduce some fun into the process, that following the tours around the village, guided by CG and JDJ, there should be a picnic by the river. He suggested a date of 24th June. This was thought to be a great idea.

**ACTION:** the NP picnic by the river to be put as an item on the agenda for the next meeting.

#### **6. Date of Next Meeting:**

Wednesday 14th March 7.30 Wing Village Hall.

## **Wing Neighbourhood Steering Group Meeting**

Wing Village Hall

Wednesday March 14th 2018, 7.30

**Chair** Nicky Lyttelton (NL)

**Vice Chair** Joanne Beaver (JAB)

**Secretary** Jonathan Beaver (JOB)

**Minutes Secretary** Rose Dejardin (RDJ)

**In Attendance:** Helen Cullen (HC), Robin Cullen (RC), Jane Daw (JD), John Dejardin (JDJ), Wendy Dalton (WD), Charles Gallimore (CG), Mick Rodgers (MR), David Seviour (DS), Ken Siddle (KS), Richard Tulloch (RT), Gloria Whight (GW) Observing, Robina Curley (RC) Observing

1. **Apologies:** Mark Dyas (MD), Colin Dunigan (CD) Rutland County Council Liaison Officer, , Angela Harding (AH), Rhiannon Jones (RJ), Andy Lawrence (AL), Jacqueline Straubinger (JS), Debbie Whight (DW)

2. **Minutes** of meeting on Wednesday 24th January 2018  
Approved, no matters arising.

### **3. Information Weekend:**

Comments on Feedback

NL thanked everyone involved in the Information Weekend which, with an attendance of over 100, was regarded as very successful in involving the villagers and obtaining their feedback. In particular, backed up by comments by CD, NL thanked WD for the very professional look of the display boards. (The efficacy in the drawing power of the cake was also commented on!)

Visitors spent time reading the information on display and posted useful comments. JD pointed out that the event failed to pull in sufficient families with young children and suggested there should be more incentive for them to attend in future. She suggested she organise a photography event for children, which will inevitably also involve parents. Hopefully the Village Walk and Lunch by the river, organised by RT will also attract families

**ACTION:** JD to organise a children's Photography event to take place in the future.

### **4. Questionnaire Development:**

It was agreed that, on the strength of the feedback received over the Information Weekend and with the input from the team who researched other NP questionnaires (namely JD, RJ, AL and KS), it will be possible to compile a Wing NP Questionnaire. The research team pulled out examples of methodology and relevant areas to cover, which need to be looked at in light of the village feedback. It was agreed there should be introductory notes, to put questions into context and include current development policies, and NL suggested there should be six sections:

- 1) Environment,
- 2) Infrastructure

- 3) Housing
- 4) Work
- 5) Leisure
- 6) Free Text

#### 4. Questionnaire cont.d.

JD stressed the importance of involving children in the process, and suggested there be a separate questionnaire for the young of the village.

There was discussion regarding the importance of spending time on getting the language right in order that the questions formulated are written in such a way as to obtain 'actionable' answers. Also discussed was the fact that issues not directly relating to the NP, but important as an addendum which will include local desirability on factors other than development, be covered within the questionnaire. This being key to the wording for implementation of a Community Action Plan in the future.

It was also suggested that reference be made to website

[www.gov.uk/guidance/neighbourhood-planning](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/neighbourhood-planning), which links to other questionnaires, for best practice in compiling the Questionnaire.

It was agreed NL and JD liaise in the compilation of two draft questionnaires, to be presented to the steering group for comment, before a final draft is agreed for issue in early June with results by September.

A rough estimate was made as to the size of these two documents: for the adult

Questionnaire: 10-12 A4 sides and, for the under eighteen's Questionnaire: 4-6 sides

It was agreed villagers should be kept informed of the process and, therefore, a flyer should be delivered which refers to the village web-site for accessing feedback from the Information Weekend and giving information on the timeline for the Questionnaires.

All agreed it was essential to get a good response to the Questionnaires and this would be reliant on follow up and collection of the documents by the steering group.

**ACTION:** NL to compile the flyer above described, for distribution in early May to the village residents by the usual team.

NL and JD to liaise on compiling draft Questionnaire by next meeting

## 5. Work Programme for subgroups:

### a) Environment

JDJ reported the Environment Group has a large work load, from spring onwards, involving fieldwork to assess the ecological value of hedgerows, woodland and green spaces within the parish plus visual assessment of the urban form, i.e. the setting of the buildings within the village, plus archaeological research into the history of the landscape (including, for example, ridge and furrow and finds within the parish). He stated there was a need now for the group to meet and set up a methodology and for permission to be gained for access from landowners.

**ACTION:** Environmental group to meet and set up methodology for research. JDJ to obtain landowner permission for access. Contact details held by MD

### b) Housing

DS reported the Housing Group needs to be proceeding with photographic work from April, having obtained permission from property owners for access. He stated a need for this group to meet up and formulate an Action Plan for compiling a typology of building designs, both listed and otherwise, within the village. He stated that the

ambition for a Design Guide to evolve relies on the liaison of this group with the environmental group so as to take into account their landscape character assessment in suggesting which sites could take development without being detrimental to the village. It also relies on feedback from the questionnaire leading to proposals regarding the amount of development desirable, its size and siting. e.g. whether to infill or retain the existing open spaces in the village etc.

#### 5b) Housing cont.d:

It was pointed out that the resultant proposals would not be presented to RDC as

demands ,but as points that should be considered in future planning.

**ACTION:** The Housing Group to meet and formulate an Action Plan

### **6. Village Walk:**

#### **24th June**

RT reported JDJ and CG have agreed to host a guided walk along the Chater valley, lasting approximately 1.5 hours. After which those who have signed up will meet at on the banks of the river for lunch and fun and games. Details to follow.

**ACTION:** RT to firm up details for next meeting, to include requests for assistance on the day.

### **7. Finance:**

HC stressed the importance of knowing in advance what funds will be required since, once application has been made and approved by RCC and the money received, this has to be spent within 6 months (or within the financial year if shorter). There is a total of £9,000 available, through three applications only, meaning it makes sense to apply for a substantial sum per application. HC proposes applying in April, obtaining the money in May and having six months to spend, therefore needs quotes upfront for anticipated expenditure. The publishing requirements for the Questionnaire have already been discussed (see Item 4). In addition it was suggested a consultant who would assist with the writing of the NP be involved within this period. CD has details of possible consultants and will be consulted in order to get an idea of costs.

#### **ACTION:**

NL to consult with CD regarding costs for taking on a consultant to assist with writing up the Wing NP for discussion at the next meeting, and will liaise with the sub groups as to their financial requirements.

### **8. A.O.B.**

JDJ pointed out that no consideration had been made for local businesses within the NP. in particular Wing Water Treatment Works, Anglian Water and Severn Trent, plus self-employed villagers. Village opinion should be sought as to the pros and cons of these in the view of Wing villagers

**ACTION:** NL to put together a list of local businesses and ask for interest for formulating specific questions aimed at them within the Questionnaire.

**9. Date of Next Meeting:**

in order to include those who are unable to attend on a Wednesday:  
Monday 30th April 7.30 Wing Village Hall.

## **Wing Neighbourhood Steering Group Meeting**

Wing Village Hall

Wednesday April 30th 2018, 7.30

**Chair** Nicky Lyttelton (NL)

**Vice Chair** Joanne Beaver (JAB)

**Secretary** Jonathan Beaver (JOB)

**Minutes Secretary** Rose Dejardin (RDJ)

**In Attendance:** Helen Cullen (HC), Robin Cullen (RC), John Dejardin (JDJ), Wendy Dalton (WD), Colin Dunigan (CD) Rutland County Council Liaison Officer, Charles Gallimore (CG), Andy Lawrence (AL), David Seviour (DS), Ken Siddle (KS), Richard Tulloch (RT).

1. **Apologies:** Jane Daw (JD), Mark Dyas (MD), Angela Harding (AH), Rhiannon Jones (RJ), Mick Rodgers (MR), Jacqueline Straubinger (JS), Debbie Whight (DW)

2. **Minutes** of meeting on Wednesday 14th March 2018

Approved, up date on Actions minuted:

JD Child's photography and draft Questionnaire, will be circulated by email as JD not present.

NL Flyer has been circulated for comment.

Group reports to follow in today's meeting, DS already circulated Housing report for discussion.

RT Village Walk: plans ongoing, to be finalised nearer the time.

### **3. Update on Housing Group:**

DS, with reference to 'Housing Theme Group. Brief, Objectives & Updated Work Plan' issued to NP Steering Group by email.

1.0 Wing Listed Buildings: this section under control, although still a lot to do, in particular carrying out a photographic survey of the 31 Listed Buildings. Following concerns that property owners may be concerned to observe photographs being taken of their properties, it was agreed a note should be added to the Flyer explaining the use to which the photographs were intended to be put and inviting anyone concerned to contact the Steering Group to discuss. It was also pointed out that permission should be obtained from owners in order to publish any image of their property.

**ACTION:** NL to add an explanatory note to the flyer before issue.

2.0 Character Assessment of Existing Buildings: this section more difficult to achieve

particularly for buildings within other time-scale developments within the village, in how to define what is 'good' or 'not so good'. Two critical points arising: i) resources to carry out the assessments, DS inviting interested persons to volunteer their time, and ii) what criteria to use in determining 'good' design. DS suggested JDJ, with reference to his work with OPUN, might be in a position to help formulate an assessment model.

**ACTION:** Anyone interested in assisting DS and MR in the above assessment to please contact DS. JDJ to meet with DS to discuss assessment criteria.

3.0 Age and Condition Survey: this section still needs refining.

#### 4.0 Housing Developments and

5.0 Current Housing Needs/Demands (Conclusions to be considered for inclusion in the CREATIVE DESIGN GUIDE):

following discussion, it was agreed these sections relies on information gathered both from a) the Questionnaire which will establish, amongst other things, which land owners have submitted applications for development in the past and would still be interested in putting forward sites for development, along with what sites would be acceptable to the village community for development and b) results from the Landscape Assessment being carried out by the Environment Group, which will establish what sites within the Parish could be developed with no negative impact on the village from the point of view of their location within the setting of the village and surrounding landscape along with accessibility and services availability etc.

Timing is key, since the Questionnaire will hopefully throw up suggestions of potential sites which will then be evaluated with criteria resulting from the Landscape Assessment, resulting in potential sites which will be put to the community for discussion. The Questionnaire should be as effective as possible in gaining relevant responses concerning the above and should include an invitation to discuss the results since transparency and liaison with the community is crucial in developing the NP which, CD pointed out, should be parish wide.

CD also suggested some good existing design guides, which could be referenced, and named the following: The Chilterns, New Forest and South Oxfordshire.

It was re-stated that the Questionnaire should discover what type of development is required and which land owners would be willing to develop which, on application of the results of the landscape Evaluation, should tease out potential sites with the consensus of the village.

Also stressed was the importance of consideration of the future of potential development bearing in mind the Local Plan is applicable for 20 years.

#### **4. Update on the Environment Group:**

JDJ reported that letters had gone out to all landowners within the parish, including a request to access their property for survey work, a map of the relevant area of land and a reply slip. Of the 16 letters delivered only 4 had received a response but, since these cover about half the parish, it is possible to proceed with the survey as soon as the weather is suitable.

The group is currently looking at methodology for assessing the landscape. WD sent JDJ a 42 page document for reference which included a 12 page survey form which JDJ has reduced to a 2/3 page document which lists indicators for quality of habitat which can be used for a fairly broad walkover. JDJ requested volunteers to assist with this survey

**ACTION:** persons willing to assist with Landscape Evaluation survey to contact JDJ

#### **5. Draft Questionnaire:**

NL referred to the Draft Questionnaire she had issued to the Steering Group members by email.

She explained she had aimed to achieve a balance between brevity, gaining the requisite information and avoiding raising the hopes of the community. She also pointed

out that the draft document gives a list of questions to be included, the final Questionnaire will be in a format enabling ease of response.

NL requests comments from the members of the Steering Group within two weeks

**ACTION:** all comments on the Draft Questionnaire to be sent to NL by 14th May.

## **6. Children's Questionnaire:**

JD was unable to attend this meeting and will issue her Draft Children's Questionnaire by email

**ACTION:** JD to issue Draft Children's Questionnaire to members of Steering Committee as soon as possible, for comment.

## **7. Draft Flyer**

NL has issued Draft Flyer by email and invites comments please, as soon as possible since in the last meeting it was agreed the Flyer should be delivered in early May.

**ACTION:** NL to reissue Flyer, with addition agreed above, and comments to be received asap. Amendments and final issue to be handled electronically to save the need for a further meeting to discuss.

## **8. Finance:**

HC suggested the cost of £60.00 for printing the Flyer be paid for from the money the Parish Council has donated to the NP. Alternatively, if the printer is willing to include invoicing of the Flyer along with printing of the Questionnaire, both costs can be applied for from Rutland CC.

The Grant Application form is on HC's system, waiting for final input before sending out. There has been a change of rules applying to Grant money, there is no longer a need to spend the money within 6 months but by the end of the financial year. If money granted is not entirely spent the remainder goes back into the pot.

Included in the present application is the costs for the 2 Questionnaires, both for printing and for fees for a consultant to assist with setting up the Questionnaires and analysing the results. This consultant needs to be qualified to carry out the work, e.g. a Marketing graduate, and there is a need to find someone suitable as soon as possible.

It was suggested a nominal sum of £50/day be inserted in the Application.

CD issued a plan showing key milestones needing financial support. The need to employ a professionally qualified consultant to assist with the writing up of the NP, estimated at a cost of approximately £2,000 can be include in the next Grant Application, for the purposes of which 3 quotations will be needed.

**ACTION:** NL to research availability of person to assist with Questionnaire, making enquiries initially to Leicester University.

## **9. AOB**

No further business raised

## **10. Date of Next Meeting:**

It was agreed to return to Wednesday evenings for further meetings, since this would appear to suit most members of the Steering Committee

Wednesday 4th July 7.30 Wing Village Hall.



## **Wing Neighbourhood Steering Group Meeting**

Wing Village Hall

Wednesday July 4th 2018, 7.30

**Chair** Nicky Lyttelton (NL)

**Secretary** Jonathan Beaver (JOB)

**Minutes Secretary** Rose Dejardin (RDJ)

**In Attendance:** John Dejardin (JDJ), David Seviour (DS), Mick Rodgers (MR), Richard Tulloch (RT).

1. **Apologies:** Joanne Beaver (JAB) Vice Chair, Helen Cullen (HC), Robin Cullen (RC), Mark Dyas (MD), Charles Gallimore (CG), Angela Harding (AH), Rhiannon Jones (RJ), Roger Rawson (RR) Rutland County Council Liaison Officer, Ken Siddle (KS), Jacqueline Straubinger (JS),

2. **Minutes** of meeting on Wednesday 30<sup>th</sup> April 2018

Approved.

RT Village Walk: took place on Sunday 24<sup>th</sup> June, was well attended and a great success.

### **3. Update on Housing Group:**

DS: following the request in the last meeting, for assistance in recording and assessing existing buildings other than listed buildings, RC has volunteered to assist the Housing group in this work. On his return from holiday he will start with Reeves Lane, in liaison with Tony Clarke who has a good knowledge of the history of the Lane's development. DS recapped his comments from the last meeting, to state the difficulty the group will have in establishing criteria for assessing the character of buildings in other time scales, which will lead into creating a Design Guide. The plan is that once the Housing Group have put together all the necessary data, they will meet up with the Environment Group to map out a method to compile the Design Guide.

Good progress has been made on the photographic survey. 30 of the 31 listed buildings have been photographed. Each building will be shown from 3 perspectives with images of i) the frontage, ii) the street scene and iii) a particular detail mentioned in the listings.

Other than this there has not been much progress since further work relies on feedback from the Questionnaires and liaison with the Environment Group, as explained. In light of which NL stated the importance of this meeting to approve the questionnaires.

DS has compiled A Historical Walk around Wing (as requested by Wing WI) and intends to combine this with a map (drawn by Ian Newsham) which, with input from JDJ, he believes will assist the interconnectivity of the Housing and the Environment Group.

### **4. Update on the Environment Group:**

JDJ reported on progress in gaining permission to access land in the parish in response to the letters which went out to all landowners within the parish. The majority of the land is now accessible, with the exception of Mr Lamb's farm (which is in probate) and lands belonging to Wing Grange, Anglian Water and Wing Hall.

The group has looked at methodology for assessing the landscape. WD sent JDJ a 42 page document from DEFRA for reference. This included a 12 page survey form which JDJ has reduced to a 3 page A4 document which lists indicators for quality of habitat which can be used to carry out a sufficiently detailed assessment. JDJ has successfully trialed this along Flintham's Lane. He was interested to observe that the specie rich hedges directly relate to the formation of old boundaries, an example of how the state of the vegetation reflects the history of the land.

It was pointed out that the location of springs should also be recorded and RT volunteered to assist with this.

CG has also made progress, but both he and JDJ will need some months to pull together and evaluate their findings.

### **5. Finance:**

HC having sent her apologies, NL stated little to report on finances other than to confirm receipt of the grant, allowing NL to employ a consultant, Data Orchard, to assist with the questionnaires as agreed at the last meeting.

### **6. Questionnaires:**

with reference to the draft questionnaires issued by NL to the members of the Wing NP Steering Group.

NL asked for, and received, confirmation from those distributing the questionnaires their willingness to deliver these and to assist where necessary with any questions from home owners in completing them.

NL then brought up for discussion comments she has received in response to the mail out.

In response to the question how many questionnaires should be distributed to each household it was agreed that this should be decided by each distributor following discussion with each householder as to how many adult and young person questionnaires they would like. Further discussion on the age limit of the young person's questionnaire led to the decision to categorise the 2 questionnaires as being for 'Voters' and 'Non-voters', the latter for anyone under the age of 18.

#### **A. Adult/Voter:**

Comments discussed/agreed amendments with reference to the adult/Voter questionnaire:

#### **Filling in the questionnaire:**

with regard to the comment 'Only one person per household needs to fill in this please' it was agreed that, since there were likely to be differences of opinion within a household, each person completing the questionnaire should complete the housing needs section. It was acknowledged there would need to be some weighting applied to the analysis of this data.

**Q1:**

It was agreed the term 'the historical context of Wing' would be widely understood. Also that each amenity requires its own section since they are too diverse to put in the same category. i.e. pub, church, village hall, campsite, shop etc.

**Q2:**

Safeguard views into and out of the village (f missing)

Agreed additional aspect: 'Using appropriate materials within the public realm/conservation area'

**Q6:**

It was agreed the same five answer options be used here as in Q1 and Q2. Also to add in an additional aspect 'Making it possible for people to stay in the village when downsizing'

**Q8:**

Church 'steeple' replaced by 'tower'

'Broadband' be relocated to Q5

G5 to be changed to 5G

**Q9/10/11 and 12:**

Graphics need to be amended (appropriate highlighting etc.)

**Q14:**

Needs to be an either/or response option

**Q17:**

Poor page break

**Q19:**

Agreed additional improvement to first section of this question: 'Maintenance of verges to facilitate wildlife'

**HOUSING**

It was decided not to expand this question to address opinion regarding acceptable overall growth over 10-15 years, as was suggested.

**Q22:**

There needs to be clarification of 'Infill' as this term may not be widely understood.

**Q23:**

It was agreed to replace 'Modern/One-off design' with 'Sympathetic/good quality contemporary design'

### **Q29-38 Housing Needs:**

As stated above, it was agreed this section be completed by every adult compiler of the questionnaire. It was also decided not to change this section despite one comment that 'housing needs change at various times throughout peoples lives' rendering the question irrelevant

### **B. Young People/Non-voter:**

It was agreed the age should be redefined as up to 18 years (voting age)  
It was also agreed there was no need for a free prize draw to be offered to those young people filling in the questionnaire

### **Q12:**

Agreed change from 'important to protect' to 'important to you' in order to personalise this section.

Concern was expressed that there was no consideration given to sensory perception (sounds, smells and images etc.) and it was agreed to make reference to this within the questions. It was also agreed to include a plan of the village within the questionnaire, inviting notes and drawings linked to young peoples 'special places'.

It was suggested further work could be done with children in particular within their schools further along in the process.

### **COVER GRAPHICS:**

It was approved to use the same graphic image on the cover of the questionnaires as was used for the flyer, with the exclusion of the words dotted across the panorama of Wing in the landscape.

**ACTION:** NL to consult with Data Orchard regarding the number of people completing the Household Needs section, amend the draft as agreed at this meeting and proceed with processing.

### **7. A.O.B.**

JDJ reported on a point arising from the recent Parish Council meeting where it was stated that NL as chairman of the Wing NP Steering Group, should present an up-date to the P.C. at their meetings.

**ACTION:** NL to compile report for next meeting of P.C. (dates to be found on Wing web-site)

### **8. Next Meeting:**

Wednesday 29<sup>th</sup> August 7.30-9 p.m. Wing Village Hall

## **Wing Neighbourhood Steering Group Meeting**

Wing Village Hall

Wednesday August 29th 2018, 7.30

**Chair** Nicky Lyttelton (NL)

**Secretary** Jonathan Beaver (JOB)

**In Attendance:** David Seviour (DS), Mick Rodgers (MR), Ken Siddle (KS), Mark Dyas (MD), Wendy Dalton (WD), Jacqueline Straubinger (JS),

1. **Apologies:** Joanne Beaver (JAB) Vice Chair, Helen Cullen (HC), Robin Cullen (RC), Charles Gallimore (CG), Angela Harding (AH), Rhiannon Jones (RJ), Roger Rawson (RR) Rutland County Council Liaison Officer, John Dejardin (JDJ), Rose Dejardin (RDJ), Richard Tulloch (RT)

2. **Minutes** of meeting on Wednesday 4<sup>th</sup> July 2018  
Approved.

### **3. Update on Finance:**

Helen Cullen is away however update provided by (NL), invoice for questionnaires will need to be paid.

### **4. Update on Questionnaire distribution and collection:**

NL stated that information regarding distribution will be forwarded after conversation with JAB.

KS stated that we should aim to speak to homeowners when delivering with standard instruction agreed with JAB, MD and WD.

MD stated that this will help with getting the largest engagement with the parish.

NL stated that a box will be placed in the church porch for completed questionnaires.

### **5. Update on the Environment Group:**

JDJ and GD having sent their apologies, WD stated that progress is being made regarding the hedgerow surveys. Minimal variety is being found however a lot of individual oak trees have been found. The survey should produce an excellent base line for the future.

DS stated that there are detailed historic surveys which were carried out on the two railway eco-corridors. Rare species were found and suggested it would be interesting to find out if still in the area.

KS stated that the drought caused because of the hot summer could affect the survey.

NL stated that endeavours have been made to gain access to the only area which permission has been refused to conduct the survey however they are still unwilling to grant that permission. JS and MD to approach the owners again and suggest WD and local botanist to conduct the survey.

## **6. Update on the Housing Group:**

DS stated that JDJ, MR and DS have had one meeting regarding the collaboration of both environmental and housing surveys. DS has now nearly completed his report on LISTED buildings incorporating historic photos with over 100 new photos and importing them into one document.

He will now endeavour to produce a similar document for NON LISTED buildings using same methodology. He has received help from RC regarding construction dates of properties on Reeves Lane. DS is looking to approach the owners of LISTED properties with the information gathered and ask for their input.

DS has received an archaeological report document from Tom Roberts and is currently reviewing the information.

WD asked if there are any buildings that are currently UNLISTED that the Housing Group believe should or could be LISTED.

MR raised the point that design guides can be restrictive and could be difficult to produce with the variety of design styles within the parish.

KS stated that there is a pre 1900 core to the village however since then multiple types and styles and been used.

MR stated that the work done by the housing group when incorporated into the overall neighbourhood plan will help homebuilders in the future and also provide a defence to large scale development which could change the parish (eg. St Georges Barracks development).

## **7. A.O.B.**

NL has contacted RCC regarding the recruitment of a replacement for Colin Duigan and received the reply that it is being looked into, an advert has been seen for the position. WD was thanked for her work regarding the logo developed.

## **8. Next Meeting:**

Wednesday 24<sup>th</sup> October 2018 7.30-9 p.m. Wing Village Hall

## **Wing Neighbourhood Steering Group Meeting**

Wing Village Hall

Wednesday 9<sup>th</sup> January 2019, 7.30

**Chair** Nicky Lyttelton (NL)

**Vice Chair** Joanne Beaver (JAB)

**Secretary** Jonathan Beaver (JOB)

**Minutes Secretary** Rose Dejardin (RDJ)

**In Attendance:** Helen Cullen (HC), Robin Cullen (RC), John Dejardin (JDJ), Wendy Dalton (WD), Mick Rodgers (MR), David Seviour (DS), Ken Siddle (KS), Jacqueline Straubinger (JS), Richard Tulloch (RT).

Newcomers: Jon Roberts (JR) and Linda Clark (LC).

1. **Apologies:** Mark Dyas (MD), Charles Gallimore (CG), Rhiannon Jones (RJ), Andy Lawrence (AL).

NL welcomed newcomers(see above) to the Steering Group

2. **Minutes** of meeting on Tuesday 27<sup>th</sup> November 2018

JAB requested an addition to Item 5, Next Steps, stating that Quality Control would be carried out by herself and NL

Otherwise approved.

3. **Additional comments from Questionnaire feedback meetings:**

JAB explained her write up on the 2 open meetings, held on Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> and Wednesday 5<sup>th</sup> December is ongoing but summarised the response to these meetings as follows: attendance at the Sunday meeting was 35, the Wednesday meeting 6.

The presentation was well received, although some present misunderstood the purpose of the meetings, which was purely to present the feedback from the Questionnaires which would be used to formulate policy making as a next step. Presentation of decision making and funding will take place at a future date.

A positive outcome of the meetings was the volunteering of the two newcomers to the Steering Group, which will surely introduce fresh ideas.

As an aside NL pointed out she had brought along to the meeting a number of examples of Neighbourhood Plans (NP) in order to remind the Group of the format we are working towards and aid in the compilation of our own NP.

The Birdham NP in particular shows this clearly in its presentation of

1) Objectives and

2) Policies resulting from these.

4. **Work Plan from Housing Group:**

DS gave a summary of the 10 page report he has compiled and issued before the meeting.

The report is presented in 3 parts,

the first part is a review of the objectives of the Housing Group, from survey to formulation of policies,

the second part gives an update of what the group has achieved to date and what they still have to do and

the third part attempts to unravel the complexities of the bearing upon Wing's NP of Rutland County Councils (RCC) Local Plan (LP).

Our NP is required to reflect the Local Plan but, at this time, it is unclear what this means.

RCC developed a LP in 2016/2017, which didn't mention the possible development of St George's Barracks (SGB). When news broke of this development of possibly 3,000 homes on the barracks site, there was a public outcry and RCC were required to add a clause to their LP 'Notice of Amendments' following consultation. In parallel there is the SGB proposals. Therefore there are 3 documents (namely the LP, the Amendments and the SGB proposals), the implications of which in regard to Wing, and housing in particular, DS is attempting to understand.

The information from RCC is unclear since the Amendments include a settlement hierarchy, from urban down to 'Small Service Centres' which latter category applies to Wing and permits only low key infill development within the village boundary i.e. 4-10 units would receive support from RCC. This, in fact, coincides with the feedback from the Questionnaire (the results of which in regard to Housing DS has included in his report).

But the SGB document overrides both the LP and the Amendments and has squeezed out the Small Services Centres category thereby raising the question of how RCC now views proposals for development in Wing.

It was agreed that the Steering Group continues with the development of proposals as planned, to follow the work programme first decided upon, thereby arriving at evidence based criteria for future development in the parish. These criteria will be recorded in the NP as 'Future Wishes', and will define with which housing proposals put forward by private developers we would be sympathetic.

DS circulated the 'Listed Buildings Document' that he has compiled, and was thanked by NL for all his hard work in producing this. Owing to its size DS will not email copies to those wishing for one, but will happily download it onto a provided memory stick.

## **5. Work Plan from Environmental Group:**

(with reference to handout 'Objectives and Programme-review for discussion)

JDJ reported on a meeting recently held by the Environment Group, the results of which have been issued as a report setting out the Groups objectives and Programme of Work.

It focuses on work to date in cataloguing the environmental assets of the parish. Owing to the unusually hot summer this work has progressed slowly and it was decided in the meeting to concentrate on target sampling of identifiable areas, with survey teams visiting and assessing specific areas such as rivers, wetlands and woodlands with a completion date of June.

The base line survey will continue meanwhile, collecting data to inform policy making, the deadline for this Sept 2020

LC will join KS in researching records, as listed in handout, for completion June 2019.

Formal thanks was given to CG, who has resigned from the Steering Group, but will continue to assist with collection of wildlife data.



JS reported on footpaths , this information also to be complete by June.

The report lists the Group's objectives including identification of opportunities to enhance and enrich the natural and historic assets of the parish (target June 2019), a character assessment of the parish, identification of views into and out of the village and assessment of the village's interrelationship with the surrounding landscape, identifying both positive and negative attributes. Target mid Feb 2019  
Also an assessment of the Urban Fabric of the village i.e. the identification of features and spaces which give Wing its distinctive character, those qualities which enhance or detract.  
Item 7 in the Questionnaire and the listed and non listed building survey will inform this assessment. Target June/July 2019.

DS pointed out there will be a need for the Environment Group and the Housing Group to meet up, combine their gathered information and meld these to formulate policies and create Community Action Policies.

JDJ requested RT, in his role as head of Transport, Rural Economy and Infrastructure, to approach Anglian Water, initially to gain permission to access their site for survey work to be carried out and also to establish a contact for discussion of possible future site development and funding.

#### **6. Updated Project Plan:**

Both the Environment and the Housing Group have submitted Timelines and JAB and NL will update the Project Plan in accordance.

#### **7. Finance:**

HC reported that all bills to date have been paid without spending all of the grant moneys.

The remainder must be returned to RCC along with a Return. The clerk of the Parish Council holds the information needed to complete the Return and JDJ and DS will ensure that he provides HC with this information.

It was agreed it is not possible to know at the moment when the next grant application should be made and JAB and NL will build this into the Project Plan.

3 basic cost items were identified:

Printing

Consultative demands

Professional Input

#### **8. AOB:**

None

#### **9. Date of Next Meeting:**

Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> March 2019 7.30 p.m. Wing Village Hall

## **Wing Neighbourhood Steering Group Meeting**

Wing Village Hall

Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> March 2019, 1930hrs

**Chair** Nicky Lyttelton (NL)

**Vice Chair** Joanne Beaver (JAB)

**Secretary** Jonathan Beaver (JOB)

**Minutes Secretary** Jonathan Beaver (JOB)

**In Attendance:** Helen Cullen (HC), Robin Cullen (RC), Wendy Dalton (WD), Mick Rodgers (MR), David Seviour (DS), Ken Siddle (KS), Richard Tulloch (RT), Mark Dyas (MD), Jon Roberts (JR), Joanne Beaver (JAB)

1. **Apologies:** John Dejardin (JDJ), Rose Dejardin (MD), Charles Gallimore (CG), Rhiannon Jones (RJ), Andy Lawrence (AL), Angela Harding (AH). Debbie Wright (DW), Linda Clarke (LC), Jacqueline Straubinger (JS)

2. **Minutes** of meeting on Wednesday 9th January 2019 approved.

### **3. Update & Discussion**

#### **a: Infrastructure, Business & Transport**

JAB expressed an interest in working with this brief and thought an approach to Andy Lawrence (AL) would be useful to take advantage of his experience. JAB highlighted that questionnaires had been hand delivered to all landowners and if not possible to hand deliver an email had been sent.

DS queried that there now appeared only to be three Theme/Policy Groups and queried the existence of the Communications Group because work needed to start on creating a detailed 'Storyline' of the processes undertaken by the NP Steering Group ready for the 'Examination' process that will take place and by way of example highlighted that a detailed storyline of interactions/communications/consultations referred to as having taken place by JAB would be beneficial as JAB has documented evidence of those approaches. (Spires Homes, Anglia Water, Jane Micklethwaite, Ashima, etc)

KS pointed out that a request should be made to the businesses within the parish for any information required to produce the neighbourhood plan, asking them if they have any specific issues and JAB mentioned that it may need explaining how the NP could help them in the long term.

DS highlighted with regard to the growing importance of Neighbourhood Plans to third party stakeholders that there is growing evidence that other local authorities are turning down planning applications if they do not adhere to a strong detailed neighbourhood plan. DS to forward additional information of examples.

RT brought up the loading of the water tankers by Severn Trent and the concern regarding overweight vehicles travelling through the village. JAB mentioned that an agreement had been made during construction of the treatment works that HGV's would access via Morcott or Glaston. JR highlighted a concern regarding the chlorine deliveries and possible environmental impact.

## **b: Housing**

DS wished to thank JR on the excellent report produced by translating the housing data from the consultant's questionnaire results and analysis. JR pointed out that it was a first draft with amendments from MR and DS/the Housing Policy Group. He asked for any comments from the Steering Group as a whole.

JAB and NL both reminded SG Members that there could be inflation of housing need because of multiple adults making returns within a property.

KS mentioned that it would be exceedingly unlikely that everyone surveyed would be staying in Wing forever because of downsizing closer to facilities particularly older residents. RT also said that several people would want to downsize within the parish if there was suitable housing available.

MD wanted to highlight his disagreement with the inclusion of

"The campsite is seen to have a detrimental impact on village life in terms of noise, peacefulness and litter, and an impact on the environment in terms of sewage and views. Further development of the campsite must take these aspects into consideration."

MD expressed concern that a personal grievance might be included in a report produced by the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group.

JR responded that the report is produced on the actual responses from the questionnaires and they are sourced within the appendix.

NL mentioned that there are 8 positive comments regarding the campsite as well as two negative.

DS cautioned that removing only negative comments could be an issue in terms of undermining the report as an accurate reflection of resident's views.

JR wished to get confirmation that the group were happy with the Draft Housing Position Statement and the approach adopted.

The majority of the meeting members were happy with the draft statement.

DS said that the next steps for the housing group would be to update the work program for the upcoming year.

## **c: Environment**

NL provided an update in JDJ's absence. First draft of the Landscape Characterization Statement was to be finished soon with the help of Charles Gallimore.

KS mentioned that with regard to history and archaeology (leaving aside the Listed Buildings covered elsewhere by the Housing Group) we are not rich in artefacts however that suggested that we must look after what we do have. The original Parish Enclosure Award documents were sent to the Leicestershire County Records Office, then at New Walk in Leicester (now in Wigston), at some point in the past. The current Statement will provide a baseline for the future.

## **4. Next steps**

NL said that we needed to complete the policy statements for each identified Group.

DS said that the housing group, having had their Draft Housing Policy Statement approved this evening, and having completed the Listed Buildings Directory, which was on the Village Website, will continue with work on the Non-Listed Buildings Directory;

the photography, non-listed citations (descriptions/materials used etc), and then begin to compile the Village Design Guide visual elements from the two Directories. In JD's absence DS also confirmed that JD would be moving on from the LCS to compile a Characterization of the village urban form to feed into the Design Guide.

**5. Any other business**

NL mention that there is no funding for Colin Dunigan's replacement. HC asked if that is for all neighbourhood plans in Rutland or just ours. NL to follow up with RCC.

**6. Date of Next Meeting**

Wednesday 15th May 2019 at 1930hrs, Wing Village Hall.

## **Wing Neighbourhood Steering Group Meeting**

Wing Village Hall

Wednesday 15<sup>th</sup> May 2019, 7.30

**Chair** Nicky Lyttelton (NL)

**Vice Chair** Joanne Beaver (JAB)

**Secretary** Jonathan Beaver (JOB)

**Minutes Secretary** Rose Dejardin (RDJ)

**In Attendance:** Helen Cullen (HC), Robin Cullen (RC), John Dejardin (JDJ), Jon Roberts (JR), David Seviour (DS), Ken Siddle (KS), Richard Tulloch (RT).

1. **Apologies:** Wendy Dalton (WD), Rhiannon Jones (RJ), Mick Rodgers (MR), Jacqueline Straubinger (JS),

2. **Minutes** of meeting on Wednesday 20<sup>th</sup> March 2019

DS pointed out the need for some slight alterations in the account of his presentation at this meeting

**ACTION:** DS and NL to amend minutes for reissue

### **3. Comments on Landscape Characterisation Report:**

JDJ reported that he had not added to the first draft of the above report following its issue, and that he was surprised that he had not received any comments subsequently. JB stated that the report says what needs to be said and it was agreed by the group that the report raises big issues which need to be discussed and agreed by the group before taking them through to policies. Some members of the group pointed out they had not seen the report.

**ACTION:** JDJ will send the report, as a pdf, to NL who will circulate it to the Group and invite comments.

### **4. Business and Infrastructure Group:**

It had been decided that this Group would be formed by JB and NL, with input from RT. JB referenced her handout listing the information the Group would be gathering and went on to describe the methodology she and NL would use to gather relevant data. In order to comply with required 'Access and Opportunity' all local businesses/third party stakeholders (landowners) would be issued with reports compiled by the Steering group to date prior to being interviewed. It was agreed it would be useful for the Group as a whole to have view of the list of questions to be put to the interviewees.

**ACTION:** JB and NL to update and circulate list of questions

There was some discussion as to who would be included in the survey. NL pointed out that self-employed businesses filled in the Questionnaire and would not be approached again. Those business operating in the area, but based elsewhere (e.g. Spire Homes), would also be included since they have an economic implication within the Parish. It

was reported to the meeting that, during her survey work for the Environmental Group, WD had discovered the existence within Anglian Water of an 'Environmental Champions' and it was agreed that it was important to contact this person.

**ACTION:** WD to follow up on making contact with the relevant personnel within Anglian Water and possibly Severn Trent. JDJ to accompany JB and NL (and possibly WD) to meetings with these contacts.

NL and JB are also researching how others are solving transport issues, since it is not within the interest of bus companies to assist, in order to discover best practice elsewhere. Finally JB stated that although she and NL were happy to continue with this research, they would be happy for any other members of the Steering Group to join them.

## **5. Wing Design Guide:**

DS defined the sources of input required to inform the compilation of the Design Guide as being the Questionnaire, The Listed Buildings Directory, The Non-Listed Buildings Directory (two thirds complete, DS inputting photographs as final step), The Landscape Character Assessment and The Housing Policy Paper. It will require a number of working sessions based on the information from these sources to create a draft Design Guide, which will be submitted to the Steering Group for further discussion and amendment to result in the Wing Design Guide. Two working group days were decided on for the Environment and Housing Groups, these being the 18<sup>th</sup> June and the 16<sup>th</sup> July.

**ACTION:** members of the Housing and Environment Groups to meet on these working group days for initial discussions on the Design Guide.

There was further discussion on the difficulties of language used to describe non-listed buildings.

The question arose as to at what point could the emerging Local Plan be referenced. JDJ stated it was legitimate to point out to the Local Authority the conflict with the emerging Neighbourhood Plan, the difficulty being that there was no liaison officer within the RCC and nothing on their web-site to refer.

## **6. Next Steps and Draft Plan:**

There followed a discussion as to how the policies should be written up, and whether a consultant should be employed to handle this. NL referenced an email from Richard Ransome, that she had circulated to the Group, which suggested 2 possible consultants, and DS can supply 3 or 4 more who could be approached to get an idea of cost. **ACTION:** NL to gather this information, with input from DS.

NL questioned the need for application for a grant to finance this step. HC pointed out there were two remaining attempts possible, having already claimed one of the three possible. £6,000 of our possible £9,000 remaining. There was some worry as to whether or not the government department was in a position to process grant applications owing to staff shortages.

**ACTION:** DS to chase up grant processing situation

It was agreed it was crucial to keep on track with showing our method of evident based decision making throughout the NP process. We should be able to provide information showing detailed planning statements and all steps of the process (using Langhams Consultation Document as reference. NL already working on this.

**ACTION:** NL to continue working on this

**7. Finance:**

HC confirmed the first grant had been signed off and we are in line to apply for the second.

**8. AOB:**

None

**9. Date of Next Meeting:**

Wednesday 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2019 7.30 p.m. Wing Village Hall

## **Wing Neighbourhood Steering Group Meeting**

Wing Village Hall

Monday 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2019, 7.30

**Chair** Nicky Lyttelton (NL)

**Secretary** Jonathan Beaver (JOB)

**Minutes Secretary** Rose Dejardin (RDJ)

**In Attendance:** Helen Cullen (HC), Robin Cullen (RC), Jon Roberts (JR), Mick Rodgers (MR), Ken Siddle (KS), Richard Tulloch (RT).

1. **Apologies:** Joanne Beaver (JAB), John Dejardin (JDJ), Rhiannon Jones (RJ), David Seviour (DS).

2. **Minutes** of meeting on Wednesday 15<sup>th</sup> May 2019  
Passed as read.

### **3. Membership:**

NL reported the resignation of Jacqueline Straubinger and thanked her for her contribution to the Steering Group's work to date.

She also suggested those members who had not attended meetings on a regular basis be contacted and asked if they wished to continue to be included in the Group

**ACTION:** NL to draft a letter to be circulated to non-attending members to confirm whether or not they wish to continue as members going forward.

### **4. Liaison with Rutland County Council:**

MR reported that one of the important points to have come out of the conference at Market Harborough, that he attended on behalf of the NPSG, was the importance of liaison with the local council, and the providing of evidence of this liaison, in acquiring a positive outcome in the production of a Neighbourhood Plan (NP).

There followed a discussion as to how and with whom Wing NP should liaise with Rutland County Council (RCC). NL has been contacted by Gordon Brown (GB), of RCC and 'NP Champion', who has offered assistance to Wing. NL stated she intends to wait until a timeline has been put together before meeting up with GB, hopefully in the autumn. It was agreed any liaison be recorded in the drafting of the NP, as this evidence will be considered by the judges of the NP

**ACTION:** NL to finalise a timeline for the production of Wing NP and arrange a meeting with GB to discuss. Outcome of any liaison with RCC to be recorded for inclusion in drafting of NP



## **5. Report from Housing Group:**

In his absence, DS issued an email to NL, which she will circulate to all members. This email lays out the current position of the Housing Group's work regarding the compilation of the Non-Listed Buildings Directory and includes the number of properties contacted and their subsequent responses. A number of respondents requested not to be included and their wishes will be respected. It also states the intention of DS, on his return from holiday, to move onto editing/data transfer from the two Directories into a draft 'Wing

Design Guide' following discussion on various potential approaches to this process. The hope is to produce this draft for discussion by October end. He also raise the 'potentially thorny question of potential development sites' which needs to be agreed by the NPSG. There was discussion of this last point at the meeting and MR stressed the importance of provision in the NP for future development/the long-term view and therefore a 'Strategy for Change'

He also reported that another useful point to arise from the Market Harborough conference was the fact that it is possible to apply for further grants in order to update the NP in the future.

**ACTION:** members of the Housing and Environment Groups to meet for discussions on the approach to be adopted in compiling the draft Design Guide for discussion by the NPSG.

## **6. Report from the Environment Group:**

In his absence, JD sent an email to be read at the meeting.

This included a summary of the wildlife audit of key sites within the parish, including the north boundary along the river Chater and the southern boundary, which includes the Local Wildlife site. Audit of other key areas will now spill into next year.

Regarding the Landscape Character Assessment, no further comments on the draft have been received but the completion of this has been delayed by illness. The hope is to complete this by the end of the year. Likewise for the Streetscape Assessment.

## **7. Report from Business & Infrastructure Group:**

NL reported little progress has been made as, although most local businesses have been contacted, there has been very poor response. Most have not been in touch and although Anglian Water have acknowledged receipt of contact, they have given no feedback. NL and JAB intend to talk to AHIMSA on their open day as they seem ready to liaise. Otherwise it is a problem as to how to obtain meaningful data for this group. Business cannot be forced to respond therefore the only sources of information are the answers to relevant questions in the Questionnaire.

Regarding public transport, there is seen to be a need to improve this beyond looking at the bus provision which is unsatisfactory. There is a possibility that the Uppingham Hopper service may be extended to villages for one day a week, and this is one line being followed.

RCC have adopted a drive for better Broadband and there is a possibility Wing may become a 'Trial Site'.

### **8. Timeline for Draft Plan:**

NL stated the need for deadlines in order to know when to apply for grants, in particular for the employment of a consultant to write up the NP.

(HC pointed out Wing could apply for the next grant in April)

NL pointed out the need for each group to define its policies, which need to be evidence based, and to write a draft plan. She suggested referencing other NPs as a guideline. There followed discussion on how to select a consultant and also the importance of the briefing of the consultant and this should include the question as to what advice they would give based on the our policies (which need to be defined). NL has received a list of possible consultants from GB.

**ACTION:** NL to work up timeline and also issue ideas for policies, based on successful NPs

### **9. Finance:**

Nothing to report

### **10. AOB:**

KS brought up the subject of the Local Plan, and questioned how the NP should reflect this. At the moment the Local Plan is being rewritten by RCC and, as such, doesn't exist. When it does appear the NP will need to reflect it

MR raised the issue of community involvement. It was agreed there should be some communication updating the community as to current progress

**ACTION:** JAB to compile a message to put in the Parish magazine. NL to brief JAB

### **11. Date of Next Meeting:**

TO DISCUSS POLICIES FORMULATED BY THE VARIOUS GROUPS

Wednesday 30<sup>th</sup> October, 7.30. Wing Village Hall.

## **Wing Neighbourhood Steering Group Meeting**

Wing Village Hall

Thursday 14<sup>th</sup> November 2019, 7.30

**Chair** Nicky Lyttelton (NL)

**Vice Chair** Joanne Beaver (JAB)

**Secretary** Jonathan Beaver (JOB)

**Minutes Secretary** Rose Dejardin (RDJ)

**In Attendance:** Wendy Dalton (WD), John Dejardin (JDJ), Jon Roberts (JR), David Seviour (DS), Ken Siddle (KS), Richard Tulloch (RT).

**1. Apologies:** Helen Cullen (HC), Robin Cullen (RC), Mick Rodgers (MR).

### **2. Minutes of meeting on Monday 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2019:**

Passed as read with the inclusion of the following points noted by

MR: 4. Liaison with Rutland County Council:

In the interest of a successful outcome for the WNP, Nicky to request a positive response from the RCC on how best they propose 'working together' with the WNP steering group (the rationale behind this is to provide evidence to the inspector that a future adopted plan co-ordinates the Local Community ideals with those of the Local Authority). In addition to this Nicky to arrange a meeting with Gordon Brown to discuss (as recorded in the minutes)

8. Timeline for Draft Plan:

Re consultants, for the sake of any misunderstanding the minutes should clarify by stating 'timing, scope of work, briefing, selection and appointment of consultants' to be agreed.

### **3. Membership:**

As NL's intention stated at the last meeting, she has approached those members who had not attended meetings on a regular basis and asked if they wished to continue to be included in the Group. This resulted in positive comments regarding the work being done but also the withdrawal of those who felt they were unable to continue for one reason or another.

### **4. Update from Environmental Group:**

JDJ confirmed that surveys had been carried out to the Northern and Southern boundaries of the parish, along with the churchyard, the results showing the Parish to be species rich in common varieties. He stated they indicated the potential for management regimes to be put in place in certain locations which would encourage biodiversity (e.g. along the Chater and in pockets of land not accessible or suitable for farming). The Group's intention is to carry out a further survey in spring, with the aim

of identifying the best areas to target for management and setting a Community Action Plan.

### **5. Report from Business & Infrastructure Group (attached):**

NL referred the meeting to the attached report and stated that, further to progress to date, there is a meeting planned with Wing Campsite.

There was discussion around AHIMSA and in particular their planning application for a series of buildings related to their organic milk production. It was agreed the NP avoid being involved in the politics surrounding AHIMSA, but only consider their aspirations and desires as a business within the Parish as it affects the NP.

### **5a. Report on meeting with GB (RCC):**

Since the last meeting NL had met with Gordon Brown (GB) in particular to discuss Housing Allocation for Wing.

GB informed her that, in the compilation of the new Local Plan (which has not been passed as yet) Wing has been downgraded from being to a Small Service Centre (as in the current Local Plan) to having no Housing allocation at all. The dilemma arising from this information is whether or not to wait for the new Local Plan, since the NP should reflect this document. After discussion it was agreed to continue with reference to the existing Plan since the date of completion of the new Plan is an unknown. It was also thought that if the WNP policies were strong enough they might influence the Local Plan. NL reported the discussion she had with GB regarding other local village NPs and their policies on Housing Development. Langham put forward sites with potential for development, Cottesmore didn't want further development and the Langtons didn't suggest sites, but stated they would welcome applications for development. Barrowden didn't want development other than a Low Cost Housing site. The question arose as to whether or not development of certain sites were sustainable for development, owing to provision or not of services, and it was agreed checklists for the Wing Parish should be researched.

There was much discussion within the Steering Group about Affordable Housing and the possibility of forecasting need. It was pointed out by DS that applying to the Local Authorities was not helpful in this respect since their records are infrequently updated and the pattern of need changes fairly quickly owing to, among other things, population mobility. It was agreed this data can only provide a short term picture of the situation and is not useful as a forecast of future needs.

Referring back to NL's meeting with GB, the latter told NL that Colin Dunigan's advice to the WNP had been sound in that the NP should state its objectives, collect data and use this as evidence to support its policies.

### **6. Housing (Design Guide, Site Allocation & Housing Directories):** To

summarise the progress of the Housing Group, DS reported the Listed Buildings Report had been up-dated and posted on the web site.

The consultation period for the Non-Listed Buildings Report had now expired and the Report is now complete and ready to be posted. It includes the information that 6 owners of properties within the Parish had requested their properties be omitted from the Report. It was agreed the Non Listed Buildings Report be posted on the web site

**ACTION:** DS to post Non-Listed Buildings Directory on web site

#### DESIGN GUIDE DRAFT:

as issued to members of Steering Group

DS keen for this also to be posted, with the proviso that it is a draft only, based on defined vernacular architecture for Rutland and surrounding Counties(generally) and Wing (specifically).

It includes a photographic log which is illustrative of specific building details including stonework, roofing materials, brickwork, fenestration and doors for example. NL pointed out that some NP Design Guides stipulate Design Policies but DS stressed the information in the Design Guide for Wing presents examples of the existing vernacular palette for each element of Housing Design but still allows leeway to architectural style. The Steering group agreed the Design Guide Draft be posted on the website. NL and JDJ thanked DS for this substantial contribution to the WNP and reported to the Group that DS had agreed to produce a more concise publication or Digest of the Design Guide. He also pointed out the final Design Guide will include input from the Environmental Group's Landscape Character Assessment which is currently being prepared and that this be stated in the posted Draft.

**ACTION:** DS to post Draft Design Guide on web-site with note that is a draft guide requiring further input.

#### SITE ALLOCATION:

DS stated the need to do some analysis with reference to process used elsewhere. He has records of applications for development received by RCC in the past but this was decided to not be relevant to the NP. Data collected by the NP process should indicate suitable sites for evidence based proposals. After some discussion it was agreed that the likely outcome would be either the identification of land suitable for future development or the identification of land not suitable for development

#### 7. Finance:

NL asked if the Group were happy for her and JAB to ask HC to apply for funding for a consultant in the new financial year.

DS requested we agree an outline process for acquiring a consultant. He suggested we place an advert, make a shortlist from the applicants and request quotations from those shortlisted. He also suggested we delegate this process to a panel of members from the group to handle this process.

Not everyone was happy with advertising the post, preferring to approach a number of possible consultants based on recommendation

**ACTION:** NL to ask GB's advice on how best to proceed.

**8. AOB:**

None

**9. Date of Next Meeting:**

To be decided

## **Wing Neighbourhood Steering Group Meeting**

Wing Village Hall

Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup> December 2021

**Chair** Nicky Lyttelton (NL)

**Secretary** Jonathan Beaver (JOB)

**Minutes Secretary** Rose Dejardin (RD)

### **In Attendance:**

STEERING GROUP MEMBERS: Robin Cullen (RC), John Dejardin (JD), Jon Roberts (JR), Ken Siddle (KS).

YOURLOCALE: Gary Kirk (GK), John Martin (JM).

**1. Apologies:** Joanne Beaver (JAB) Vice Chair, Wendy Dalton (WD), Mick Rogers (MR), David Seviour (DS), Richard Tulloch (RT).

### **2. Declaration of Interest:**

None declared (Refer to Record Book).

**3. Minutes** of meeting on Wednesday 29<sup>th</sup> September 2021 1700 hrs  
Passed as read.

### **4. Village Boundary Changes:**

With reference to plan of village, issued by NL to members of steering group, showing suggested changes to line of village boundary.

These changes showed the inclusion of Mill Close as a separate 'island' and the continuation of the western boundary at Reeves Lane, consistent with the rear boundaries of the properties No 6 and No 6B Reeves Lane.

These changes were approved.

### **5. Revised Draft Neighbourhood Plan (WNP):**

GK ran through changes in the latest draft WNP and outlined places within the draft that still required input. Pointing out the first few sections were pretty standard, he feels Section 5, dealing with the consultation process, to be very strong but requires more detail to be input on the Summary

DESIGN GUIDE SECTION: GK referenced the large body of work carried out by DS and said he had worked on this to focus it down and clarify direction to potential users of the NP. There followed a discussion on what should be included in the Design Principles section: JD pointed out that currently the draft does not address the issue of energy efficiency. Although GK pointed out it is addressed in the Environment Section it was generally felt it should also be included in the Housing Section since performance is

as important as aesthetics. GK pointed out the NP must not be too prescriptive, but can express aspirations regarding this matter.

**ACTION:** JDJ to draft something on this subject, discuss it with DS and circulate additions.

ENVIRONMENT SECTION: JM distributed a handout showing examples of items that should be considered for inclusion, such as policies on flood risk and low carbon energy generation (including wind turbine development and solar farms).

Following general discussion it was agreed there should be policies on Renewables and whether or not to include Flood Risk should be discussed further.

The results from the Questionnaire indicate that local residents would accept solar farms but were not in favour of wind turbines. Thus it was agreed possible sites for solar panels should be identified, led by the conclusions of the Landscape Character Assessment. It was agreed that the subject of wind turbines should be put to the next Public Consultation with examples of types and sizes of wind turbines available, in order to gauge reaction in the light of recent research and potential options.

Regarding ongoing progress JD gave the following report:

Important Open Spaces-inventory draft with photos and captions has been circulated for comment and additions. JDJ to complete frontages and verges to circulate to the group, final draft to go to JM shortly.

Landscape Character Areas-draft notes on development constraints for each area has been circulated within group and JM.

Important Views- JDJ to schedule views with photos and captions and circulate before the end of the month

Village Character Assessment-JDJ to complete once above items complete.

Biodiversity Plan- WD coordinating all the registered data along with local surveys to establish a biodiversity baseline for the Parish, considerable amount of data to compute, draft to be circulated within the group, early January.

SUSTAINABILITY SECTION: GK felt this was progressing well and JD stated that he had certain points that he would like to discuss with JAB and feedback to the Group.

**ACTION:** Design Guide/environment design criteria to be reviewed by JD and DS

**ACTION:** Sustainability- JDJ to pass comments to Joanne

## **6. Update on Call for Sites:**

Following the approach to landowners within the parish asking if they would like their land to be considered for development, as proposed and agreed at the last meeting, NL presented to the meeting a plan of the Parish showing those sites that had been put forward.

These include 7 sites earmarked by 2 landowners for consideration. Derek Doran, of Your Locale, recommended including Bob Jeynes current Planning Application and this was agreed.

KS voiced his worry, shared by other members of the group, as to how the process of site selection might be viewed by members of the parish and his reluctance to comment on site suitability. There was some discussion around this point and GK reassured the



group that the various steps followed leading up to site selection distanced any one individual from responsibility.

JOB noted that some of the sites showed poor access and that some included public rights of way, and enquired whether this would incur a red score on the Sustainable Site Assessment (SSA) scoring matrix.

GK said that, in the case of the Public Right of Way, this could be the case although, if there was a possibility of relocating the right of way, this could become an amber score. JM pointed out the importance of the Steering Groups local knowledge on this point. It was also noted that Bob Jeynes original Planning Application had been refused by Rutland County Council (RCC) owing to poor access., as an indication of its importance as one of the factors to be taken into account.

GK noted that the initial response from RCC regarding Development Sites was their requirement for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). GK thought this excessive and not in the spirit of Nps. He hoped they would back down on this as such a requirement could add six months to the process and be expensive.

NL referring to the draft SSA (circulated to the Steering group for comment prior to the meeting) voiced her concerns about how to score on proposed site area and capacity. Following discussion it was agreed as a guide that up to 10 no. of houses should be scored green and 11 or more scored red. GK pointed out that the an upper limit of house numbers could be specified, as well as what should happen to the rest of the site e.g. 5 houses plus a landscaped area or the allocation of a reserve site for future development i.e. phased development agreed with the landowner. In terms of phased development this should run up to 2026

### **7. Grant Applications:**

GK had commented that one factor that might negatively affect the acceptance of the WNP was accessibility, which led to the perceived necessity of updating the website of Wing parish Council, in order that the workings of the WNP would be accessible to all. To facilitate this it was agreed a grant of £1,000 should be applied for and this application is pending. JR is obtaining quotations from firms offering a website building services.

### **8. AOB:**

No matters arising.

### **9. Date of Next Meeting:**

Tuesday 8<sup>th</sup> February 1922 17.00 hrs at Wing Village Hall  
An Open Meeting planned for mid March 2022

## **Wing Neighbourhood Steering Group Meeting**

Zoom meeting

Thursday 1<sup>st</sup> December 2022 at 2 p.m.

**Chair** Nicky Lyttelton (NL)

**Vice Chair** Joanne Beaver (JAB)

**Secretary** Jonathan Beaver (JOB)

**Minutes Secretary** Rose Dejardin (RD)

### **In Attendance:**

STEERING GROUP MEMBERS: Wendy Dalton (WD), John Dejardin (JD), Mick Rogers (MR), David Seviour (DS), Ken Siddle (KS).

YOURLOCALE: Gary Kirk (GK).

### **1. Apologies:**

Robin Cullen (RC), Jon Roberts (JR),

### **2. Declaration of Interest:**

None declared.

### **3. Settlement Boundary:**

With reference to recent email correspondence between GK and Kerry Andrews (KA) of RCC dated from 13 October 2022 to current date.

GK summarised the above in stating that, following the above correspondence and a meeting held between members of RCC and representatives of the WNP Steering Group along with GK, RCC are standing firm on their view that the planned limits of development in the County as a whole, and Wing specifically, are a strategic matter and should be respected by the WNP.

GK was asked to outline the process of submission of the WNP, in order to clarify if and at what points in the process RCC could reject the Plan. GK explained that from here on the WNP will go out, under Regulation 14, to a range of consultants, including representatives

of RCC, for perusal and comments, a process which will take around six weeks. These comments will be sent to the Parish Council (WPC) and WNP Steering Group for consideration and any reaction deemed necessary by them. At this point the decision will be made whether or not to amend the Plan.

The Plan, in its completed form will then be submitted to an appointed Examiner under Regulation 16.

The appointed examiner will check the Plan for conformity with local, National and EU Planning Policies and, following examination of the Plan, will make recommendations. These recommendations may or may not be upheld by the local Planning Authority. i.e. RCC.

Following formal approval by the Qualifying Body (Wing PC) the WNP will then go out to the Parish for a referendum.

In GK's opinion this whole process should take about six months.

The primary issue to be considered by the Steering Group at this meeting was whether or not to submit the WNP including its proposed development sites, bearing in mind the firm standpoint of RCC on the planned limits of development being a strategic policy. A discussion followed on this point. GK pointed out there was no certainty on how the examiner will decide on this matter, although the worst outcome would be that the development proposal be rejected.

It was felt that RCC had a weak case in its reliance on Planning Policies dating from 2001. It was also felt that since at Stage 14 RCC will comment and the Steering group will react to their comments, the examiner will be able to see both sides of the argument with hopefully a positive outcome.

The decision was unanimously made to continue with the Plan as at present.

Incidentally KS pointed out that Wing PC should have view of the completed submission before it is issued under Regulation 14.

#### **4. Website:**

The website in question being the Parish Council (PC) website.

NL reported that information was being uploaded following a number of meetings to discuss the structure of the website and how to make this user friendly. The WNP in its entire final draft form is the first thing to be seen, with separate Appendices to follow. NL asked members of the Steering Group to look at the site and let her have any feedback.

GK stated that he was happy with this but pointed out that, despite the information on the website being for public access, its primary function should be to present the information to the examiner and all the Appendices should be present below the WNP itself. **ACTION:** all members of the Steering Group to have a look at the website and feed back to NL with comments.

#### **5. Next Steps:**

NL and JB are to continue updating the website, taking on board feedback from the Steering Group. On completion of the update, the WNP will be ready to submit. GK pointed out it was important to stress, for the benefit of the examiner, that although the current PC website is new, information on the ongoing progress of the development of the WNP has been available throughout the process.

KS informed the meeting that he will be informing the Parish that the website is available and that the WNP is about to go out to formal consultation, pointing out that although comments would be welcomed at this stage they would be recorded and considered for later modification of the Plan.

Prior to this meeting RCC sent WPC a questionnaire as part of a plan to obtain from Town and Parish Councils their views on the settlement hierarchy methodology to be used in the preparation of the next stages of the Local Plan.

**ACTION:** KS to liaise with GK to discuss this.

**6.AOB:**

no other business arising

**7. Date of Next**

**Meeting:** TBD

# **Wing Neighbourhood Plan**

## **Sustainability Appraisal/ Strategic Environmental Assessment & Habitat Regulations Assessment**

### **Screening Report**



**Rutland**  
County Council

**September 2022**

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Wing Neighbourhood Plan**

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# Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Wing 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 Wing Neighbourhood Plan (WNP) 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 WNP 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 WNP 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 WNP on the environment. Section 4 provides a screening assessment for the WNP of both the likely significant effects of the implementation of the WNP 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.

### Wing Neighbourhood Plan Submission Version

- 1.5 The purpose of the WNP is to provide a set of statutory planning policies to guide development within the Parish of Wing 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 WNP contains a vision statement which states the *"...vision for Wing parish is that it continues to develop as a thriving, caring, sustainable and diverse village whilst preserving the aspects identified by the community as important both now and in the future."* The vision discusses the attraction and retention of young and older residents with appropriate and affordable housing and the improvement of infrastructure for home workers.
- 1.7 The Plan sets out the objectives which will contribute to the delivery of the vision. This encompasses range of housing to meet the needs of all generations, encouraging high quality sustainable design, safeguarding valued open spaces, protecting views and important green spaces, enhancing biodiversity, protecting the provision of village facilities and protecting heritage assets.
- 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

## **Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Wing Neighbourhood Plan**

allocate a site for about 8 new dwellings which would include 2 affordable dwellings. A reserve site has been identified (site B) which would only come forward if the preferred site fails to be developed or the housing need for Wing increases over the Plan period.

### **Local Plan**

- 1.9 The Localism Act (2011) requires that Neighbourhood Plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan. Rutland County Council has a Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) which was adopted in July 2011 and a Site Allocations & Policies DPD adopted in October 2014. The Local Plan Review (2016-2036) was withdrawn in September 2021 and work is taking place on a new Local Plan which will cover the period up to 2041.
- 1.10 The settlement hierarchy (CS3) in the adopted Local Plan categorises the towns and villages of Rutland according to their accessibility to facilities and services. Wing is defined as a 'Smaller Service Centre' which means that it has a '...more limited range of services and facilities as such can only accommodate a minor scale level of development.' Minor development is defined as up an individual development up to 5 dwellings.
- 1.11 Policy CS4 – The location of development states that 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.'
- 1.12 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 Wing Neighbourhood Plan

## 2. Legislative Background

### Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 2.1 The basis for Strategic Environmental Assessments and Sustainability Appraisal legislation is European Directive 2001/42/EC and was transposed into English law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, or SEA Regulations. Detailed Guidance of these regulations can be found in the Government publication 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' (ODPM 2005).
- 2.2 Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local planning authorities to carry out a sustainability appraisal (SA) for any documents that can form part of a local plan. It is considered best practice for the SA to incorporate the requirements of the SEA.
- 2.3 There is no legal requirement for a neighbourhood plan to have a sustainability appraisal (as set out in section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004). However, a qualifying body must demonstrate how its plan will contribute to achieving sustainable development.
- 2.4 However, one of the basic conditions that will be tested by the independent examiner is whether the making of the Neighbourhood Development Plan is compatible with relevant legal obligations including a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)<sup>1</sup>. Where a neighbourhood plan is likely to have a significant effect on the environment, a strategic environmental assessment needs to be carried out and an environmental report prepared in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3) of regulation 12 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004<sup>2</sup>. Examples of where there may be such effects include, as set out in national Planning Practice Guidance, where a neighbourhood plan allocates sites for development, the neighbourhood area contains sensitive natural or heritage assets that may be affected by proposals in the plan or the neighbourhood plan is likely to have significant environmental effects that have not already been considered and dealt with through a SA of the local/strategic policies for the area<sup>3</sup>.
- 2.5 To fulfil the legal requirement, this report focuses on screening for a SEA and the criteria for establishing whether a full assessment is needed.

### Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA)

- 2.6 It is required by article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive and by regulation 63 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) that an appropriate assessment is carried out with regard to the Conservation Objectives of the European Sites and with reference to other plans and projects to identify if any significant effect is likely for any European Site.
- 2.7 To fulfil the legal requirements to identify if likely significant effects will occur with the implementation of the WNP upon the European Sites, a screening assessment has been undertaken (in Section 4 of this report).

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<sup>1</sup> Paragraph: 027 Reference ID: 11-027-20190722, National Planning Practice Guidance

<sup>2</sup> Paragraph: 028 Reference ID: 11-028-20150209, National Planning Practice Guidance

<sup>3</sup> Paragraph: 028 Reference ID: 11-028-20150209, National Planning Practice Guidance

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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.

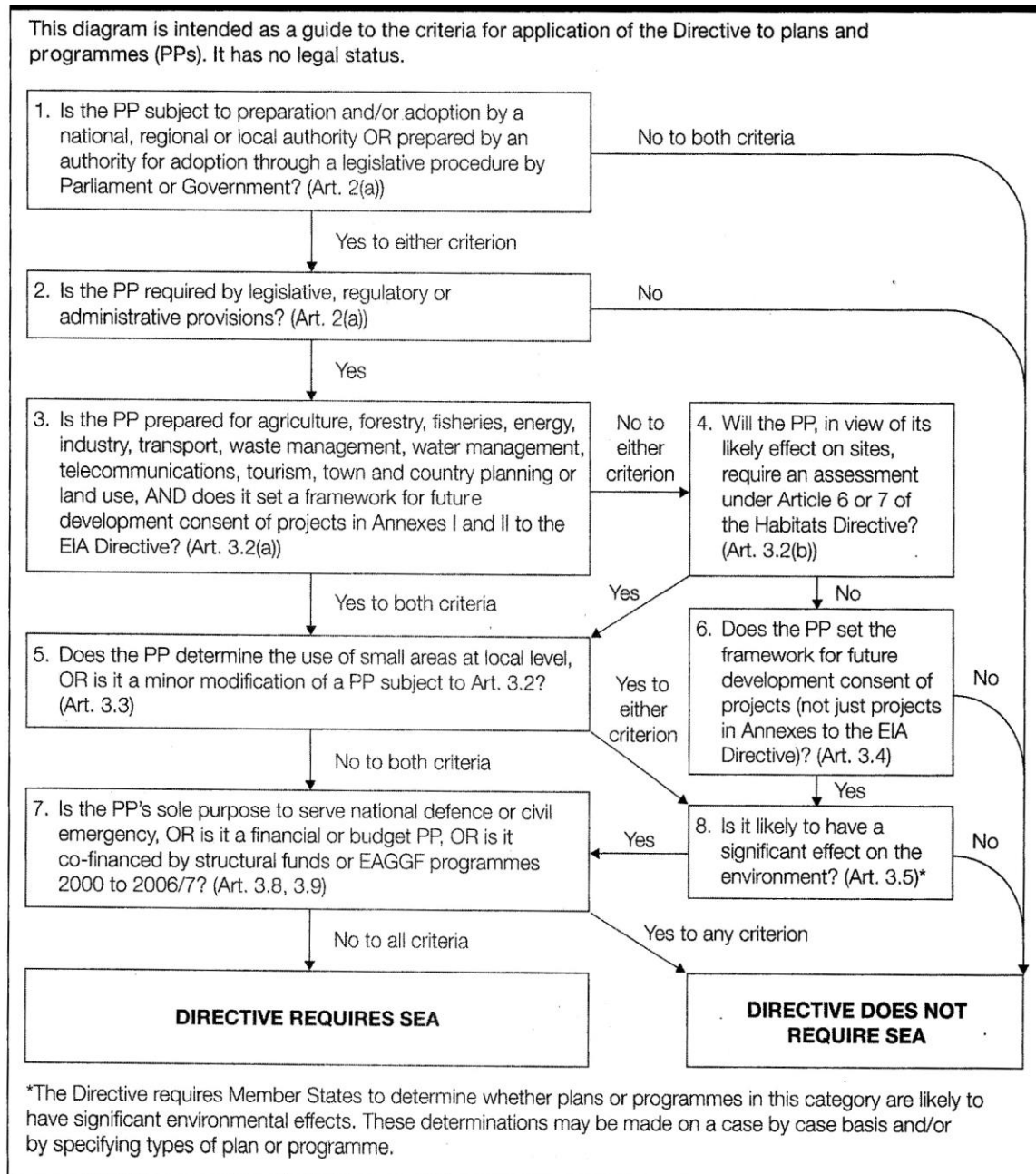
# Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Wing Neighbourhood Plan

## 3. SEA Assessment

### Assessment

3.1. The diagram in Figure 1 illustrates the process for screening a planning document to ascertain whether a full SEA is required.

**Figure 1: Application of the SEA Directive to plans and programmes**



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3.2 Table 1 shows the assessment of whether the WNP will require a full SEA. The questions below are drawn from the diagram in Figure 1 which sets out how the SEA Directive should be applied.

**Table 1: Establishing the Need for SEA**

<b>Stage</b>	<b>Y/N</b>	<b>Reason</b>
1. Is the PP (plan or programme) subject to preparation and/or adoption by a national, regional or local authority OR prepared by an authority for adoption through a legislative procedure by Parliament or Government? (Art. 2(a))	<b>Y</b>	Neighbourhood Plans are prepared by a qualifying body under the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). The WNP is prepared by Wing Parish Council (as the Qualifying Body) and the Wing Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group. Once the plan is 'made', subject to examination and having received 50%+ or more 'yes' votes through a referendum, it will be adopted by Rutland County Council and become part of the Statutory Development Plan for the area.
2. Is the PP required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions? (Art. 2(a))	<b>N</b>	Communities have a right to produce a Neighbourhood Plan. However, communities are not required by legislative, regulatory, or administrative purposes to produce a Neighbourhood Plan. However, once 'made' the WNP would form part of the statutory development plan and will be used when making decisions on planning applications within the Neighbourhood Area. Therefore, it is considered necessary to answer the following questions to determine further if an SEA is required.
3. Is the PP prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use, AND does it set a framework for future development consent of projects in Annexes I and II to the EIA Directive? (Art 3.2(a))	<b>Y</b>	The WNP is prepared for town and country planning and land use and will set out a framework for future development of the scale that would fall under Annex II of the EIA Directive. However, for Neighbourhood Plans, developments which fall under Annex I of the EIA Directive are "excluded development" as set out in Section 61k of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by the Localism Act)
4. Will the PP, in view of its likely effect on sites, require an assessment for future development under Article 6 or 7 of the Habitats Directive? (Art. 3.2 (b))	<b>N/K</b>	A neighbourhood plan could potentially have impacts on sites covered by the Habitat Regulations. A separate HRA screening assessment has been undertaken and can be found in Section 4 of this report.
5. Does the PP Determine the use of small areas at local level, OR is it a minor modification of a PP subject to Art. 3.2? (Art. 3.3)	<b>Y</b>	A neighbourhood plan can determine the use of small areas at a local level. The WNP covers the parish of Wing and will determine the use of sites and areas at a local level. The WNP allocates one site for

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		a small housing development of up to 8 dwellings and identifies a reserve site (of up to 6 dwellings) which will only be permitted to be developed if the preferred site fails to be developed or the housing need for Wing increases over the Plan period.
6. Does the PP set the framework for future development consent of projects (not just projects in annexes to the EIA Directive)? (Art 3.4)	<b>Y</b>	Once 'made' the WNP will form part of the statutory development plan and will be used in the determination of planning applications within the WNP area. It, therefore, sets the framework for future developments at a local level.
7. Is the PP's sole purpose to serve the national defence or civil emergency, OR is it a financial or budget PP, OR is it co-financed by structural funds or EAGGF programmes 2000 to 2006/7? (Art 3.8, 3.9)	<b>N</b>	The WNP does not deal with these issues.
8. Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment? (Art. 3.5)	<b>N</b>	No significant environment effects are identified. The assessment of likely significant effects are considered in more detail in Table 2.

**Criteria for Assessing the Effects of the Wing 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.

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Source: Annex II of SEA Directive 2001/42/EC

3.4. Table 2 below looks at the likelihood for the Submission WNP to have significant effects on the environment.

**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	<p>The WNP sets out policies which will be used to determine proposals within the Neighbourhood Plan area only. The WNP policies must be in general conformity with the strategic planning policy framework provided by existing policies within the Core Strategy and Site Allocations &amp; Policies DPD and those in the emerging Rutland Local Plan. These are separately subject to SEA as a matter of course.</p> <p>The WNP allocates one site for a small housing development of up to 8 dwellings and identifies a reserve site (of up to 6 dwellings) which will only be permitted to be developed if the preferred site fails to be developed or the housing need for Wing increases over the Plan period. Due to the small scale of these sites, no significant effects are predicted.</p>
1b	The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy	N	<p>The WNP 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.</p>

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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 WNP seeks to ensure environmental considerations are taken into account. It includes policies relating to the protection of the natural environment including the designation of local green space, the protection of features of environmental significance and policies to enhance biodiversity in Wing. It also includes policies relating to the enhancement and protection of heritage assets and policies related to protecting the landscape character and setting of the village.  It is anticipated that the WNP may have a positive impact on the neighbourhood plan area and the likelihood of significant effects on the environment, therefore, minimised.
1d	Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme	N	The WNP 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 WNP 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 WNP 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 WNP is not considered to conflict with plans or programmes related to waste management or water protection.
<b>2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having particular regard to:</b>		<b>Is there a likely significant environmental impact?</b>	<b>Justification</b>

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2a	The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects	<b>N</b>	Some development is expected during the duration of the Plan (to 2026) so an element of environmental change will take place and permanent effects would exist beyond this. The policies are designed to ensure new development is sustainable and minimises environmental impacts. The Plan does allocate a small site for residential development of up to 8 dwellings and a reserve site (up to 6 dwellings) if the original site doesn't come forward or housing need increases over the plan period. Due to the small scale of these sites, they would not impact on the nearby Wing Water Treatment works SSSI. The allocated site is located near to the Maze Ancient Monument however the Residential site allocation policy (HBE2) states that the "development is to be located away from the Maze, with the land closest to the Maze to be landscaped to enhance the setting of the Maze." Accordingly, no significant effects are predicted.
2b	The cumulative nature of the effects	<b>N</b>	The cumulative effects of the WNP are likely to be positive although only on a local scale.
2c	The trans-boundary nature of the effects	<b>N</b>	The WNP is unlikely to have a significant impact on neighbouring areas.
2d	The risk to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents)	<b>N</b>	It is unlikely that there would be risks to human health or the environment arising from the implementation of the policies proposed in the WNP.
2e	The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected)	<b>N</b>	The WNP is applicable only to developments within the Neighbourhood Plan area. Therefore, the effects of the WNP 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;	<b>N</b>	The WNP is applicable to developments within the Neighbourhood Plan area, which includes a Conservation Area, a number of listed buildings and structures and an ancient



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			monument. Impacts of development on these assets will be considered as part of individual planning applications. The WNP provides policies for the parish of Wing in addition to those in the existing Development Plan. The anticipated effects should, therefore, be positive for this criterion, particularly as the WNP includes policies which will provide greater support to protect and enhance the natural and cultural heritage assets of the area.
	ii) exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values;	<b>N</b>	This would be unlikely to result from the proposals.
	iii) Intensive land-use	<b>N</b>	This would be unlikely to result from the proposals.
2g	The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or international protection status.	<b>N</b>	None identified. The WNP provides additional planning policy for Wing which 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 WNP will not have significant effects in relation to any of the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations and, therefore, does not need to be subject to SEA. The reasons for this are:

- The WNP supports the implementation of higher tier policies in the existing Rutland Local Plan;
- The WNP 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
- Although the Plan does allocate land for new residential development, this is small in scale and the residential allocation policy includes conditions to minimise impact on heritage assets. Therefore, the development of this site will not result in any significant environmental impacts.

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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 WNP boundary. The HRA screening assessment needs to identify if any likely significant effects will be caused by the implementation of the WNP.

### 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><b>Qualifies under Article 4.2 by supporting populations of European importance of the following migratory species over winter:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>)</li> <li>- Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>)*</li> <li>- Wigeon (<i>Anas Penelope</i>)*</li> <li>- Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>)</li> <li>- Tufted Duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>)*</li> <li>- Goldeneye (<i>Bucephala clangula</i>)*</li> <li>- Mute Swan (<i>Cygnus atra</i>)*</li> <li>- Goosander (<i>Mergus merganser</i>)*</li> <li>- Great Crested Grebe (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>)*</li> <li>- Coot (<i>Fulica Arra</i>)<sup>4</sup></li> </ul> <p><b>Qualifies under Article 4.2 by regularly supporting at least 20,000 waterfowl.</b></p> <p>* Species that may be removed following the SPA Review *Stroud et al, 2001; The UK SPA network: its scope and content, JNCC)</p>
RAMSAR	<p><b>RAMSAR criterion 5 – Assemblages of international importance</b></p> <p>Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 19274 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998-99 – 2002/2003)</li> </ul> <p><b>RAMSAR criterion 6 – Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance</b></p> <p>Qualifying Species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gadwall <i>Anas strepera</i></li> <li>- Northern shoveler <i>Anas clypeata</i></li> </ul>

4.6 The sensitivities and vulnerabilities of the site have been identified in HRA assessments for Rutland County Council’s Core Strategy and Site Allocations & Policies Development Plan Documents.

4.7 The HRA identified that the most noticeable species are the populations of gadwall and shoveler. Data on the use of the site by these species indicate the gadwall and shoveler numbers peak in the autumn, generally around September/October, before declining over the winter period.

4.8 This suggests that Rutland is mainly used as a refuge whilst species are moulting in early autumn, before dispersing from the site to other wintering areas as winter

<sup>4</sup> Natural England (2014):’Rutland Water Citation, [Online] available to access [here](#)

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progresses. During the winter, gadwall and shoveler occupy more extensive open waters of lakes, reservoirs, and gravel pits.

4.9 Threats include disturbance and water pollution. The principal sensitivities and vulnerabilities of Rutland Water include:

- Water Quality. The level of phosphate can vary above the recommended level at certain times of the year. This increases the risk of a shift in the trophic status of the water body to an algae dominated system, which would adversely affect the site.
- Water level. The water level is linked to abstraction and affects accessible aquatic plants are for wildfowl feeding on the site. The ecological perturbation that frequent lowering and raising of water levels causes could be an important factor in whether or not a switch in trophic status occurs
- Recreation. Management of the trout fishery has caused some debate over potential effects on site ecology. In addition, water sports such as sailing have the potential to affect the site through disturbance. Casual recreation around the site margins may also affect some interest features. The site and the interest features are most likely to be vulnerable to disturbance during the key autumn period

4.10 The HRA considered that both the Core Strategy and the Site Allocations & Policies DPDs would have no likely significant effects on Rutland Water in combination with any other adopted planning documents.

4.11 Any development that comes forward in the WNP 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 WNP. Table 4 below presents a HRA Screening for the Wing Neighbourhood Plan.

**Table 4: Establishing the Need for an Appropriate Assessment**

<b>Wing Neighbourhood Plan Policy</b>	<b>Detail of Policy to be Screened</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Likely Significant Effect</b>
POLICY HBE 1	SETTLEMENT BOUNDARY	This Policy presents amendments to the planned limits of development of Wing.  The policy itself will not lead to development but seeks to ensure that development is sustainable and does not negatively impact the built and natural environment of Wing.	No likely significant effect
POLICY HBE 2	RESIDENTIAL SITE ALLOCATION	This policy allocates a small site for residential development for up to 8 dwellings. It also	No likely significant effect

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<b>Wing Neighbourhood Plan Policy</b>	<b>Detail of Policy to be Screened</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Likely Significant Effect</b>
		<p>stipulates conditions to this development to mitigate and impact on the Maze ancient monument.</p> <p>This policy promotes a small-scale development in Wing however it has been written to minimise any negative environment impacts and there will not have a significant environmental effect.</p>	
POLICY HBE 3	RESERVE SITE	<p>This policy identifies a reserve site for residential development if the original site fails to come forward or housing need increases over the plan period in accordance with a new development plan for Rutland.</p> <p>This policy may lead to small scale development which would not have significant environmental effects.</p>	No likely significant effect
POLICY HBE 4	HOUSING MIX	<p>The policy sets out the expected mix of housing sizes and types to be provided in new residential proposals to meet the local housing need and in accordance with policies of the Local Plan.</p> <p>The policy itself will not lead to development but seeks to ensure that housing meets the requirements of local people.</p>	No likely significant effect
Policy HBE 5	AFFORDABLE HOUSING	<p>The policy sets out the out the expectations for affordable housing provision through rural exception sites.</p> <p>The policy itself will not lead to development but seeks to ensure that provision of affordable housing is of high quality and meets the identified needs within the community.</p>	No likely significant effect
POLICY HBE 6	WINDFALL SITES	The policy itself will not lead to development but aims to ensure that infill or redevelopment proposals are of high-quality,	No likely significant effect

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Wing Neighbourhood Plan**

<b>Wing Neighbourhood Plan Policy</b>	<b>Detail of Policy to be Screened</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Likely Significant Effect</b>
		safe and avoid any negative impact on heritage assets or local character and amenity.	
Policy KT2	Landscape Character and Important views	The policy itself will not lead to development, it sets out measures to conserve and enhance the positive features of the local landscape and consider the impact on a number of identified views which contribute to maintaining and enhancing the character of the Neighbourhood Plan area.	No likely significant effect
POLICY HBE 7	DESIGN	The policy itself will not lead to development but aims to ensure that development proposals are of high-quality design, layout and use of materials that make a positive contribution to the special character of the village. It references that proposals should have regard to the Design Guide for Wing.	No likely significant effect
POLICY ENV 1	LOCAL GREEN SPACES	The policy itself will not lead to development. It proposes Local Green Space designations and sets out that development proposals that result in a loss of or have an adverse impact on these sites will not be permitted.	No likely significant effect
POLICY ENV 2	IMPORTANT OPEN SPACES	<p>The policy itself will not lead to development. It sets out that development proposals which will have an adverse impact on important open spaces and frontages will not be supported unless open space is replaced by at least equivalent provision in an equally suitable location.</p> <p>The policy also includes open spaces which are of high local value due to their contribution to village form, character and setting. It states that any loss of these spaces should be weighed up against the values of the development.</p>	No likely significant effect

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Wing Neighbourhood Plan**

<b>Wing Neighbourhood Plan Policy</b>	<b>Detail of Policy to be Screened</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Likely Significant Effect</b>
POLICY ENV 3	SITES AND FEATURES OF NATURAL ENVIRONMENT SIGNIFICANCE	The policy will not lead to development. It identifies sites and features as being of at least local significance for their natural environment significance. The wildlife value of any site identified should be balanced against the local benefit of any development that would adversely affect it. The policy states that if significant harm to biodiversity cannot be avoided, adequately mitigated, or compensated for, planning permission should be refused.	No likely significant effect
POLICY ENV 4	WOODLAND NOTABLE TREES AND HEDGES	The policy itself will not lead to development. It sets out measures to protect and enhance trees and hedges. It supports development schemes which incorporate trees and hedges. It states that where damage or loss is unavoidable, replacement trees and hedges should be provided of equivalent quality, type and scale to ensure biodiversity net gain.	No likely significant effect
POLICY ENV 5	BIODIVERSITY, BAT CONSERVATION AND HABITAT CONNECTIVITY	The policy itself will not lead to development. It sets out that all development proposals will be expected to safeguard habitats and species and deliver biodiversity net gain. The policy states that planning permission should be refused if significant harm to biodiversity cannot be avoided or mitigated. The policy also sets out conditions that development proposals should meet in known bat habitat areas.	No likely significant effect
POLICY ENV 6	BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION IN NEW DEVELOPMENT	The policy itself will not lead to development. The policy outlines how the design and construction of new development should make provision to protect and enhance biodiversity.	No likely significant effect
POLICY ENV 7	SITES OF HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT SIGNIFICANCE	The policy itself will not lead to development. The policy map identifies the sites of at least local significance for their historical	No likely significant effect

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Wing Neighbourhood Plan**

<b>Wing Neighbourhood Plan Policy</b>	<b>Detail of Policy to be Screened</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Likely Significant Effect</b>
		features. The policy states that the historical significance should be balanced against the local benefit of any development proposal that would impact them.	
POLICY ENV 8	RIDGE AND FURROW	The policy itself will not lead to development. The policy states that ridge and furrow is a non-designated heritage asset and aims to minimise the impact of development proposals on them.	No likely significant effect
POLICY ENV 9	NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS	The policy itself will not lead to development. It identifies buildings and structures in the plan area which are non-designated local heritage assets. The policy aims to ensure that any negative impacts of development proposals are minimised.	No likely significant effect
POLICY ENV 10	IMPORTANT VIEWS	This policy itself will not lead to development, it sets out measures to conserve and enhance the views identified on the policy map. The policy states it will not support development proposals which would have a significant adverse impact on the identified views. The views contribute to maintaining and enhancing the character and setting of Wing.	No likely significant effect
POLICY ENV 11	FOOTPATHS AND OTHER WALKING ROUTES	This policy itself will not lead to development; it sets out that development proposals which have a significant adverse effect on the existing footpath network will not be support without appropriate mitigation.	No likely significant effect
POLICY ENV 12	LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS	The policy itself will not lead to development. It aims to conserve and enhance Local Landscape Character Areas particular characteristics and distinctiveness. It sets out that if a development proposal will have a harmful effect on the LLCA's character then it will not be supported.	No likely significant effect



**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Wing Neighbourhood Plan**

<b>Wing Neighbourhood Plan Policy</b>	<b>Detail of Policy to be Screened</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Likely Significant Effect</b>
POLICY ENV 13	FLOOD RISK RESILIENCE	This policy itself will not lead to development. It seeks to minimise the development proposals in flood risk zones 2 and 3. It also sets out conditions that development proposals should demonstrate to ensure that they minimise surface run off and the risk of flooding. It also sets out that flood water management infrastructure should not adversely affect sites of natural or historical environmental significance.	No likely significant effect
POLICY ENV 14	RENEWABLE ENERGY GENERATION INFRASTRUCTURE	This policy itself will not lead to development. It sets out the conditions that small scale solar and wind generation infrastructure proposals should comply with, to be supported.	No likely significant effect
POLICY CF1	COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND AMENITIES	The policy itself will not lead to development. It seeks to protect existing community facilities as part of the development of sites allocated in the existing or future Rutland Local Plan It also sets out conditions of the provision of new community facilities in Wing.	No likely significant effect
POLICY E1	EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	The policy itself will not lead to development. It aims to protect existing employment use in Wing and sets out criteria for development proposals associated with the establishment of new employment related development.	No likely significant effect
POLICY E3	WORKING FROM HOME	The policy itself will not lead to development but promote development proposals to enable home working within the Neighbourhood Plan area where it does not adversely affect the residential character or amenity of the area and meets the conditions set out in the policy.	No likely significant effect
POLICY E4	FARM DIVERSIFICATION	The policy itself will not lead to development but promote opportunities for the development of small business,	No likely significant effect

**Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Wing Neighbourhood Plan**

<b>Wing Neighbourhood Plan Policy</b>	<b>Detail of Policy to be Screened</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Likely Significant Effect</b>
		recreation, or tourism purposes where the development proposal meets the conditions set out in the policy. The aim of these conditions is to minimise any negative impacts of the development proposal on the rural character, environmental or historical assets and local amenity.	
POLICY E5	TOURISM	The policy itself will not lead to development but support development proposals of facilities that promote tourism where the development proposal meets the conditions set out in the policy.	No likely significant effect
POLICY E6	BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE	This policy will not lead to development. It supports proposals to increase access to super-fast or ultra-fast broadband and telecommunications network. It also sets out that all new development proposals should be included access to super- fast broadband.	No likely significant effect
POLICY T1	TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT	This policy will not lead to development. It set outs how the design of development proposals will be expected to be minimise and increase in vehicular traffic in the neighbourhood plan area.	No likely significant effect
POLICY T2	CAR PARKING	This policy will not lead to development. It states that proposals will not be supported where they result in a loss of off street car parking.	No likely significant effect
POLICY T4	ELECTRIC VEHICLES	This policy will not lead to development but promotes the installation of infrastructure to facilitate the subsequent installation of electric vehicle charging points on new residential and commercial development.	No likely significant effect

4.13 The findings show that the policies will have no likely significant effect upon Rutland Water. Therefore, in the context that the WNP does not propose to allocate land

## **Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Wing Neighbourhood Plan**

specifically for new development and the policies within the WNP 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 WNP.

### **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 WNP, a useful starting point to determine whether the WNP 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 WNP 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 WNP. As such, the WNP does not require a full HRA to be undertaken.

## Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Wing Neighbourhood Plan

### 5. Conclusions and Recommendations of the Screening Assessments

#### SEA

- 5.1 The WNP has been prepared for town and country planning purposes and sets a framework for future development consent. The policies of the WNP can be considered to determine the use of small areas at local level commensurate with their status in determining planning applications.
- 5.2 A screening assessment was undertaken to determine the need for an SEA in line with regulations and guidance and can be found in Section 3 of this report. The assessment finds no likely significant effects will occur as a result of the WNP. 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 WNP.

#### 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 WNP 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 WNP.
- 5.5 From the findings of the screening assessment, it is recommended that a full HRA does not need to be undertaken for the WNP.

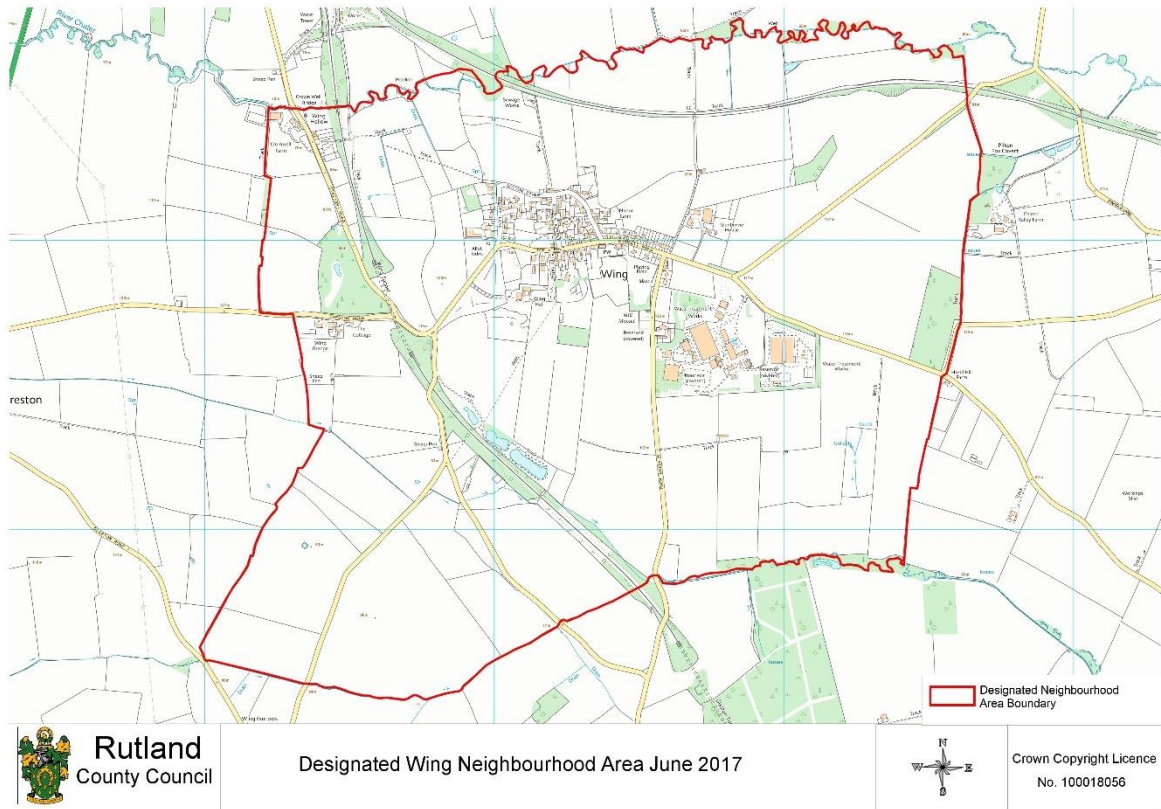
## Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Wing Neighbourhood Plan

### 6. Determination

- 6.1. Before the Council made a formal determination, there is a requirement to consult the three statutory consultation bodies designated in the regulations: Historic England, the Environment Agency and Natural England.
- 6.2. Consultation on the Screening Report was carried out with the three bodies in August-September 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, that a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Wing 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 Wing Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have a significant effect on any designated sites.

# Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Wing Neighbourhood Plan

## Appendix 1 – Wing Neighbourhood Plan Area



# Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Wing Neighbourhood Plan

## Appendix 2 – Statutory Body Responses

Date: 23 August 2022  
Our ref: 404393



Rutland County Council

BY EMAIL ONLY

Hombeam House  
Crewe Business Park  
Electra Way  
Crewe  
Cheshire  
CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Kerry Andrews

Planning consultation: Wing Neighbourhood Plan - SEA & HRA Screening Consultation

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 16 August 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 Wing 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 **Wing 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.**

We note that the Allocation site, and Reserve site, lie within proximity to Wing Water Treatment Works SSSI, and additionally lies south of Rutland Water SPA/Ramsar. However, these sites and proposed developments do not trigger Impact Risk Zones for these designations; we advise that the development of these sites is unlikely to impact the interest features of the SSSI or SPA/Ramsar.

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

## Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Wing Neighbourhood Plan

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 please send your correspondences to [consultations@naturalengland.org.uk](mailto:consultations@naturalengland.org.uk).

Yours sincerely

Robbie Clarey  
Lead Adviser – East Midlands Area Delivery



Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment  
Screening Report for Wing Neighbourhood Plan



Ms Kerry Andrews  
Rutland County Council  
Castnose  
Oakham  
Rutland  
LE15 6HP

Direct Dial: 0121 625 6870

Our ref: PL00788642

6 September 2022

Dear Ms Andrews

**WING NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - SEA SCREENING REQUEST**

Thank you for your consultation of 16 August 2022 and the request for a Screening Opinion in respect of the *Wing Neighbourhood Plan*.

For the purposes of consultations on SEA Screening Opinions, Historic England confines its advice to the question, "Is it likely to have a significant effect on the environment?" in respect of our area of concern, cultural heritage. Our comments are based on the information supplied with the screening request.

On the basis of the information supplied and in the context of the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment Regulations [Annex II of 'SEA' Directive], Historic England is of the view that the preparation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment is not likely to be required.

The views of the other statutory consultation bodies should be taken into account before the overall decision on the need for a SEA is made. If a decision is made to undertake a SEA, please note that Historic England has published guidance on Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment and the Historic Environment that is relevant to both local and neighbourhood planning and available at:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/>

Should it be concluded that, overall, a SEA will be required for the Plan, Historic England would be pleased to discuss the scope of the assessment in relation to the historic environment in due course.

I hope that this information is of use to you at this time. Should you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,



THE FOUNDRY 82 GRANVILLE STREET BIRMINGHAM B1 2LH

Telephone 0121 625 6888  
HistoricEngland.org.uk



Historic England is subject to both the Freedom of Information Act (2000) and Environmental Information Regulations (2004). Any information held by the organization can be requested for release under this legislation.

# Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Wing Neighbourhood Plan



C. Fletcher

Clive Fletcher  
Principal Adviser, Historic Places  
[clive.fletcher@HistoricEngland.org.uk](mailto:clive.fletcher@HistoricEngland.org.uk)





# Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment Screening Report for Wing Neighbourhood Plan

FW: Wing Neighbourhood Plan SEA screening consultation



LN Planning <LNplanning@environment-agency.gov.uk>  
To: Kerry Andrews

 Follow up. Start by 14 September 2022. Due by 14 September 2022.  
You replied to this message on 13/09/2022 13:51.

 Reply  Reply All  Forward 

Tue 13/09/2022 13:27

Dear Kerry

I have now reviewed your SEA / HRA screening report with reference to the draft Wing Neighbourhood Plan.

I do not consider the plan is likely to have significant environmental effects relating to the environmental constraints for which the Environment Agency is a statutory consultee. I am therefore happy with the conclusions of the report.

I note that the plan area is bordered to north and south by main rivers, with associated flood zones 2 and 3. However, these are not located in the centre of the village, where the two alternative sites have been proposed for housing.

Kind regards

Nicola

**Nicola Farr**  
Sustainable Places - Planning Advisor  
Environment Agency, Lincolnshire & Northamptonshire Area  
Ceres House, Searby Road, Lincoln, LN2 4DW (Currently working from home)

[nicola.farr@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:nicola.farr@environment-agency.gov.uk)

External: 020 302 55023

Mobile: 07831 117865

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972.

Document is Restricted

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## CABINET

6 June 2023

### AWARD OF THE GROUNDS MAINTENANCE CONTRACT

**Report of the Portfolio Holder for Highways, Transport, and the Environment**

Strategic Aim:	Sustainable Lives	
Key Decision: Yes	Forward Plan Reference: FP/170323	
Exempt Information	Yes – Appendix C contains exempt information as define by paragraph3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 - Information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information)	
Cabinet Member(s) Responsible:	Cllr Christine Wise, Portfolio Holder for Highways, Transport, and the Environment	
Contact Officer(s):	Penny Sharp, Strategic Director of Places	Tel: 01572 758160 psharp@rutland.gov.uk
	Emily Frikha, Principal Operations Manager, Places	Tel: 01572 758476 efrikha@rutland.gov.uk
Ward Councillors	All	

#### DECISION RECOMMENDATIONS

That Cabinet:

1. Recommends to Council that it approves the award of the Grounds Maintenance Contract
2. Recommends to Council that it authorises the Director for Places, in consultation with the Cabinet Member with Portfolio for Highways, Transport and the Environment, to award the contract to the highest scoring bidder resulting from this procurement in line with the Award Criteria.

#### 1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is for Cabinet to make a decision following the outcome of the recently undertaken tender process for Rutland's Grounds Maintenance Contract.

1.2 The existing Grounds Maintenance contract ends on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023 with the new contract due to commence from the 1<sup>st</sup> January 2024.

## 2. BACKGROUND AND MAIN CONSIDERATIONS

2.1 The Council entered into its existing grounds maintenance arrangement for a term of three years with Harborough District Council from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 on a shared service basis. The Council exercised an option to extend, primarily to allow sufficient time to undertake a robust procurement exercise, and secondly to enable the contract to be bought in line with the expiry date of the Forestry contract. The existing grounds maintenance contract will now therefore expire on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023.

2.2 At its meeting on 18<sup>th</sup> January 2022, Cabinet approved the procurement of new forestry and grounds contracts. This was on the basis that the grounds contract would be developed to take account of biodiversity and the outcome of public consultation.

2.3 A 'lessons learnt' exercise was undertaken with the existing contractor and internal customers (including the Property Service Team and the Highways Team have been made aware of the procurement and consulted on the specification).

2.4 Public consultation also took place in April 2022 and asked questions about people's satisfaction with urban and rural grass cutting. With regards to urban grass cutting (grass within 30mph limits and town/village boundaries), 49.5% of respondents said that the current ten cuts per growing season were 'about right' and 42.9% felt it was 'too much'. The remaining 7.5% felt it was 'too little'. With regards to rural grass cutting and roadside verges, 51% of respondents felt the current three cuts per growing season were 'about right' and 29.7% felt it was 'too much'. 18.9% felt it was 'too little'.

2.5 This suggests that current grass cutting frequencies are reasonable, however there is a significant proportion of residents who feel that the number of cuts could be reduced (particularly for urban verges). Reasons stated were predominantly for the benefits to biodiversity and wildlife.

2.6 The tenders were priced on the basis of six urban cuts per growing season. This covers Public Open Spaces, Churchyards, RCC assets and grass verges with in the 30mph signs and town/village boundaries.

2.7 A desktop benchmarking exercise has been carried out to compare the number of urban grass cuts per growing season across a wide range of different Local Authorities:

Authority	Number of urban cuts per annum	Comments
Wiltshire	8 cuts per annum (one a month between March and the end of October)	Some urban areas receive three cuts per annum where environmental benefits have been identified.



Devon	4 cuts	Community self-help groups carrying out grass cutting and weed pulling in their local areas.
Nottinghamshire	5 cuts	Residents and businesses are encouraged to cut the grass outside their own properties.
Staffordshire	Minimum of 6 cuts	Cuts are carried out for safety and visibility, not for aesthetics or tidiness.
Surrey	4 cuts	
Derbyshire	Minimum of 5 cuts	
Cornwall	8 cuts for Public Open Spaces	3 cuts for closed churchyards and variable for urban verges.
Central Bedfordshire	6 cuts	
Norfolk	4 cuts	
Wokingham	4 weeks between cuts during the growing season	Cutting is not carried out in dry weather when the grass is not growing.

2.8 This indicates that a proposal of six cuts per growing season is reasonable, feasible and in line with other Local Authorities.

2.9 There is also a financial benefit to reducing the number of urban cuts from ten to six and further details are provided in the Financial Implications section of the report.

### 3. PROVISION OF THE GROUNDS MAINTENANCE SERVICE

3.1 The term of the new contract will be from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2024 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2028 with an option to extend for a further 2 years to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2030. This provides for a maximum contract term of 7 years.

3.2 The main areas of work are detailed in the table below:

Type of Maintenance	Areas covered	Frequency	Change to current spec?	Supported by consultation?
Urban grass cutting	This is all grass within the	The tenders were priced on the basis	Yes – current specification is	Yes

	30mph signs or 'welcome to' signs. This covers POS sites, roadside verges, church yards and RCC assets.	of six cuts per growing season. However this is subject to approval.	for 10 cuts per growing season (averaging a cut every three weeks)	
<b>Grass edge maintenance</b>	This will cover pathways which run adjacent to RCC maintained areas.	Once annually, during the winter months	No	n/a
<b>Hedge and shrub maintenance</b>	Hedge and shrub maintenance covers all RCC assets, church yards and POS sites, plus some other RCC maintained areas in towns and villages.	This will take place twice per season during late May and late October.	No	n/a
<b>Application of chemical controls (weed spraying)</b>	This covers all areas within the contract (not covered by Highways weed spraying); footpaths, pedestrian areas, play areas, church yards, RCC assets, car parks and obstructions.	This will be three times per annum – April, June and September.	Yes – changing from two to three applications because of continuing complaints from RCC tenants and service requests from other RCC departments.	n/a
<b>Leaf Clearance</b>	RCC assets and POS areas including car parks and church yards.	Three programmed visits: late October, mid-November and mid-December	No	n/a
<b>Ponds, ditches and drainage systems</b>	This covers three sites; Grampian Way and Kestrel Road in Oakham and Firs Avenue in Uppingham.	One visit per annum in late October.	No	n/a

Type of Maintenance	Areas covered	Frequency	Change to current spec?	Supported by consultation?
<b>Highways Rural grass cutting</b>	All verges outside of the 30mph or 'welcome to' signs.	Three cuts per annum. March and June are single swathe cuts. September is a full width cut.	The current specification states two cuts, however this was amended due to safety concerns and complaints. Therefore, operationally there is no change to the current situation.	Yes
<b>Highways weed spraying</b>	Covers urban footways, urban kerbs and channels and rural footways where a kerb and chanel are present.	Twice per annum in April and August.	No	n/a

#### **4. PROCUREMENT**

- 4.1 Of the tender returns received, none were rejected at the evaluation stage.
- 4.2 The qualitative element of the tenders were reviewed by two officers (the Streetscene Services Manager and the Forestry Officer). These officers scored the submissions individually. A panel then met to agree moderated scores. The panel consisted of the two officers plus the Principal Operations Manager and supported by a Senior Procurement Officer from Welland Procurement.
- 4.3 Analysis of financial assessment was undertaken by Welland Procurement and these results of this were not shared with officers until quality evaluation and moderation had been completed.
- 4.4 On completion of this process an analysis of the total scores was undertaken and a winning bid identified. Due Diligence checks have taken place on the preferred bidder and no issues have been identified.
- 4.5 The tenders were evaluated on the basis of 50% price and 50% quality. A full breakdown of cost and quality evaluation is provided in the private Appendix. The bidders were scored and the winning bidder identified.

#### **5. CONSULTATION**

- 5.1 A public consultation took place in April 2022 as detailed in section 2.3.

#### **6. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS**

- 6.1 An alternative option is not to award the contract. This is not recommended as we would be unable to deliver the grounds maintenance service. Alternative delivery models, such as in-house or a shared service agreement could be explored, however there is a high risk that this could not be achieved in the required timescales.

## **7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 7.1 The 2024/25 budget for grounds maintenance in the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) is £526k based on the current specification and inflation of 7%. If the Government's target of 2% inflation is achieved there is a potential saving identified.

- 7.2 The new contract rates are higher than current prices, however this is reflective of increases in fuel, labour and materials, coupled with recruitment issues within the industry.

- 7.3 The bid process was based on 6 cuts per annum for urban grass (including Public Open Spaces, RCC assets and Closed Churchyards), rather than the current 10 cuts per annum, hence the difference in price. The 2024/25 budget for grounds maintenance in the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) is £526,000 based on the current specification and inflation of 7%. If the Government's target of 2% inflation is achieved there is a potential transformation saving identified over the life of the contract.

- 7.4 Because the tender was priced on 6 urban cuts per annum, rather than the current 10, there is no directly comparable figure to contrast current rates to the new rates in the tender. The new contract rates are estimated to be 13% higher than existing rates. However this is reflective of increases in fuel, labour and materials, coupled with recruitment issues within the industry.

- 7.5 Eleven Parishes currently carry out their own grass cutting and receive a contribution known as a 'parish payment' from the Council. The rates paid to Parishes are either £0.01 or £0.02 per square meter depending on when the agreement was made and are based on the existing ten cuts per growing season. These payments cost the Council a total of £29,882.93 per annum.

- 7.6 Under the new contract it is proposed to set the rate payable to Parishes at £0.03 per square meter. This provides an increase on the basic rate to cover increased costs, and also ensures fair and consistent payment to all Parishes. The payment will be based on 6 cuts per growing season.

## **8. LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE CONSIDERATIONS**

- 8.1 The Grounds Maintenance procurement process has been conducted by the Welland Procurement Unit, in line with the requirements of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015 and the Council's Contract Procedure Rules.

- 8.2 Legal advice on the process was sought at the appropriate stages of the procurement process.

## **9. EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

- 9.1 It is not felt that an Equalities Impact Assessment is required for this service as it is

directed at the maintenance of all Council land, not individual people or groups.

- 9.2 Individual sites will have specific considerations around access for members of the public but this is not relevant to the delivery of the grounds maintenance service.

## **10. COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

- 10.1 The Council is required by Section 17 of the Crime & Disorder Act 1998 to take into account community safety implications.

- 10.2 The maintenance of the public realm is an important contribution to community safety. Well maintained sites contribute to a sense of community pride and can help to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour.

## **11. HEALTH AND WELLBEING IMPLICATIONS**

- 11.1 Public open spaces can contribute positively to improved health and wellbeing. It is important that we provide a balanced approach to the maintenance of our sites, providing appropriate levels of public access for physical activity and recreational use, but also taking into account financial and biodiversity considerations.

## **12. ORGANISATIONAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 12.1 TUPE (Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations 2006) and subsequent amendments will apply to the grounds maintenance contract. This process will be managed by the contractor with oversight and input from the Council.

- 12.2 There are no other organisational implications.

## **13. SOCIAL VALUE IMPLICATIONS**

- 13.1 Under the provisions of the Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 local authorities are required to consider how economic, social, and environmental well-being may be improved by services that are to be procured, and how procurement may secure those improvements.

- 13.2 As part of the quality submission, bidders were evaluated on their proposals to provide social value including detailing what wider social and economic benefits they would commit to providing throughout the life of the contract. The winning bidder has committed to employing local people for the duration of the contract, employing locally based TUPE transferees, and providing one full day of volunteer hours per FTE per annum. Volunteer hours will be undertaken by all staff at varying times of the year. Activities will include, but not be limited to, community education sessions, community planting projects, community clear-ups, bird/bat box creation, gardening workshops, supporting local groups, and any other projects agreed by the bidder and the Council.

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

- 14.1 The report recommends that Cabinet should recommend to Council that it approve the award of the Grounds Maintenance Contract (based on the procurement specification of six cuts per growing season for urban grass) to the highest scoring bidder.

14.2 A robust procurement exercise has taken place and considered capable of meeting the requirements of the Grounds Maintenance contract and delivering appropriate quality services across Rutland.

**15. BACKGROUND PAPERS**

15.1 There are no background papers to the report.

**16. APPENDICES**

16.1 Appendix A – Procurement Timetable

16.2 Appendix B – Award Criteria

16.3 Appendix C – Private Appendix containing details of bids submitted.

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

## Appendix A. Procurement Timetable – Grounds Maintenance and Forestry

Ref	Milestones	Start Date	End Date
<u>Governance &amp; Pre-Procurement Planning</u>			
M1	Develop Outline Business Case	01-Apr-21	30-Apr-21
M2	Contract Risk Assessment	01-Apr-21	30-Apr-21
M3	Data Mapping exercise	01-Apr-21	30-Jun-21
M4	Agree Procurement and lotting strategy	01-Aug-21	30-Sep-21
M5	Lessons Learnt	01-Oct-21	31-Oct-21
M6	Contract Extensions	01-Oct-21	03-Dec-21
M7	Pre-Procurement Business Case - Governance		
M7.1	SMT	20-Oct-21	20-Oct-21
M7.2	Project Board	02-Dec-21	02-Dec-21
M7.3	Cabinet Briefing	02-Nov-21	02-Nov-21
M7.4	Cabinet		
M7.4.1	Develop Cabinet Report	04-Jan-22	01-Feb-22
M7.4.2	Scrutiny	10-Feb-22	10-Feb-22
M7.4.3	Present Cabinet Report	15-Feb-22	15-Feb-22
M8	Develop Detailed Specification, Service Levels /KPIs		
M8.1	Grounds Maintenance	04-Jan-22	01-Apr-22
M8.2	Forestry	04-Jan-22	01-Apr-22
M8.3	Legal Review of Both Sets of Docs	01-Apr-22	18-Apr-22
M8.4	Finalise Specification, Service Levels, KPIs	09-May-22	13-May-22
M9	Project background information		
M9.1	Assemble	04-Jan-22	31-Mar-22
M9.2	Discuss with Parishes	07-Mar-22	18-Mar-22
M9.3	Finalise	09-May-22	13-May-22
M10	Consultation		
M10.1	Plan Consultation	17-Jan-22	15-Feb-22
M10.2	Consult	24-Mar-22	06-May-22
M10.3	Collate Responses	09-May-22	13-May-22
M10.4	Analyse Responses	09-May-22	13-May-22
M11	Procurement & Contract Docs		
M11.1	Develop Further competition ITT documentation	03-Mar-22	10-Jun-22
M11.2	Agree on Evaluation Panel	09-May-22	10-Jun-22
M11.3	Agree Award Criteria & Evaluation methodology	21-Apr-22	10-Jun-22
M11.4	Method statement questions & Pricing schedules	21-Apr-22	10-Jun-22
M11.5	Request TUPE Information	09-May-22	10-Jun-22
M11.6	Review YPO DPS 881 call off contract Ts and Cs	13-Jun-22	15-Jul-22
M11.7	Legal Review of Contract + ITT Docs	07-Jul-22	30-Sep-22
M12	Pre-procurement Marketing	01-Jul-22	31-Oct-22
<u>Procurement - DPS Further Competition</u>			
M13	Publish PIN Notice (one already published Nov 2021)	11-Jul-22	11-Jul-22
M14	Finalise Procurement & Contract Docs	30-Jul-22	31-Oct-22
M15	Review all Documentation		
M15.1	Project Board Review	22-Nov-22	22-Nov-22
M15.2	Welland Review	01-Nov-22	30-Nov-22
M16	Tender goes Live	12-Dec-22	31-Jan-23

	Site		
M17	visits	20-Dec-22	21-Dec-22
M18	Clarification Questions Deadline	17-Jan-23	17-Jan-23
M18.1	Clarification Responses Deadline	24-Jan-23	24-Jan-23
M19	Tender submission Deadline	31-Jan-23	31-Jan-23
M20	Evaluation: Quality	01-Feb-23	10-Mar-23
M21	Moderation Meeting(s)	08-Mar-23	08-Mar-23
M22	Evaluation: Price submissions	15-Mar-23	31-Mar-23
M23	Bidder Presentation/ Interview (if needed)	03-Apr-23	07-Apr-23
M24	Contract Award Recommendation Report		
M24.1	Write & Approve Report	09-Mar-23	07-Apr-23
M24.2	Legal Review of Final Contract + Schedules	10-Apr-23	19-May-23
M25	Governance - Award Contract (Cabinet)	06-Jun-23	06-Jun-23
M26	Governance - Award Contract (Council)	10-Jul-23	10-Jul-23
M27	Draft Intention to award and feedback letters	18-Jul-23	21-Jul-23
M28	Issue Intention to Award letters to all bidders	24-Jul-23	24-Jul-23
M29	Voluntary Standstill period (10 days)	25-Jul-23	03-Aug-23
M30	Due Diligence - Checks	25-Jul-23	03-Aug-23
M31	Publish Contract Award Notice (FTS & Contracts Finder)	07-Aug-23	07-Aug-23
M32	Contract documentation to be finalised/signed/sealed	07-Aug-23	31-Aug-23
M33	Contract added to Contracts Register	01-Sep-23	01-Sep-23
	<u>Mobilisation/Decommission</u>		
M34	Decommission - incumbent supplier	01-Sep-23	31-Dec-23
M35	TUPE Complete	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-23
M36	Mobilisation - of new supplier complete	31-Dec-23	31-Dec-23
	<u>Go live</u>		
M37	New contractors are live	01-Jan-24	01-Jan-24
M38	Final Project Board to review PID objectives + Lessons Learned	08-Jan-24	15-Jan-24



## Appendix B. Award Criteria

### Quality Questions 50% (including Social Value)

Each bidder's response to each question was evaluated and awarded a score of up to a maximum of 5 as follows:

In the evaluator's reasoned opinion, the response is an:	
<b>5</b>	<p><b>Excellent Response</b></p> <p>The response is excellent in relation to the stated requirements of the question. The response provides an excellent level of detail and demonstrates that the bidder's expertise and approach significantly exceed the Council's minimum requirements such as to provide added value.</p>
<b>4</b>	<p><b>Strong Response</b></p> <p>The response is strong in relation to the stated requirements of the question. The response provides a good level of detail and demonstrates that the bidder's expertise and approach exceed the Council's minimum requirements.</p>
<b>3</b>	<p><b>Satisfactory Response</b></p> <p>The response is satisfactory in relation to the stated requirements of the question. The response provides a satisfactory level of detail and demonstrates that the bidder has the necessary expertise to meet the Council's minimum requirements and has a reasonable understanding of what those minimum requirements are.</p>
<b>2</b>	<p><b>Weak Response</b></p> <p>The response is weak in relation to the stated requirements of the question. The response provides a low level of detail and provides less than satisfactory evidence to demonstrate that the bidder has the expertise to satisfy the Council's minimum requirements and/or demonstrates some misunderstanding of those requirements.</p>
<b>1</b>	<p><b>Poor Response</b></p> <p>The response is poor in relation to the stated requirements of the question. The response provides a very low level of detail. There is a significant lack of evidence to demonstrate that the bidder has the expertise to satisfy the Council's minimum requirements or really understands what those requirements are.</p>
<b>0</b>	<p><b>Unacceptable Response</b></p> <p>The response is unacceptable in relation to the stated requirements of the question. The response provides no detail and fails to provide any evidence that the bidder can meet the requirements of the question.</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p>No answer has been given.</p>

### Social Value Quantity (2%)

Bidders were required to populate a social value calculator: a spreadsheet comprised of a selection of relevant National Themes, Objectives and Measures (TOMS) chosen by the Council and each National Theme (NT), carried a proxy value (£).

Bidders had to select four of the National Themes (NT) and add the quantity of each they would provide over the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> years of the initial term of the contract for the benefit of the local community, the County of Rutland. The bidder with the highest proxy value (£) over this period would receive the maximum percentage score for this criterion (2%) and the other bidders a pro rata percentage score based on the maximum value.

### Social Value Quantity (3%)

Bidders were required to provide a Social Value Method Statement to explain how they would provide the type and quantity of social value for the benefit of the locality stated in their Social Value Calculator submission. This method statement was evaluated and scored using the marking scheme below. The Social Value quantity and quality scores were be combined to give a total Social Value score out of 5%.

Scoring Matrix for Social Value Quality		
Score	Judgment	Interpretation
5	Excellent	Exceptional demonstration of a relevant and credible Social Value offer as a result of this contract, with clear explanation / evidence of how this will benefit Rutland communities and how this will be monitored and measured
4	Good	Above average demonstration of a relevant and credible Social Value offer as a result of this contract, with a clear explanation and majority evidence of how this will benefit Rutland communities and how this will be monitored and measured
3	Acceptable	Demonstration of a relevant and credible Social Value offer as a result of this contract, with a clear explanation and some evidence of how this will benefit Rutland communities and how this will be monitored and measured
2	Minor Reservations	Demonstration with some minor reservations of a Social Value offer as a result of this contract, little explanation and evidence of how this will benefit Rutland communities and how this will be monitored and measured
1	Serious Reservations	Demonstration with considerable reservations of a Social Value offer as a result of this contract, little/no explanation and evidence of how this will benefit Rutland communities and how this will be monitored and measured
0	Unacceptable	Does not comply and/or insufficient information provided to explain/justify/evidence the Social Value offered

### Quality Threshold –

For the Quality questions and for the Social Value questions a quality threshold was applied as follows:

*Scoring '0-1' for any response to the method statements will give grounds for excluding the tender from further consideration. If a tender is so excluded, the tenderers' price shall also be excluded from the evaluation.*

(Ref. page 10, RCC Grounds Maintenance Services ITT Tender (F-C) FINAL 13.12.22)

## Quality Questions

<b>Table 1 – Quality 50%</b>				
<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Max. Evaluator Score</b>	<b>Question % Weighting</b>	<b>Section % Weighting</b>
1.	Methodology Statement	5	5%	<b>50%</b>
2.	Outcomes or deliverables	5	5%	
3.	Continuous Improvement	5	2.5%	
4.	Implementation Plan	5	5%	
5.	General Data Protection Regulation – Compliance	5	5%	
6.	Staffing Structure	5	2.5%	
7.	Staffing Competencies	5	5%	
8.	Application of Knowledge	5	5%	
9.	TUPE	5	5%	
10.	Service Continuity	5	5%	
11.	Social Value	5	5%	
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50%</b>

## Price 50%

Price scores were calculated based on the bidder with the lowest overall compliant price being awarded the full score of 50%. The remaining bids were scored in accordance with the following calculation:

$$= \left( \frac{\text{lowest submitted price}}{\text{potential supplier's submitted price}} \right) \times \text{price weighting}$$

## Review of the Selection Criteria

As this was a further competition amongst pre-qualified providers, there was no Selection stage.

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A  
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