

Edith Weston
Neighbourhood Development Plan
Consultation Statement
December 2023

Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	3
2. Summary of Community Engagement.....	3
2.1 Approach to community engagement.....	3
2.2 What was done?.....	3
2.3 Who was targeted?	4
2.4 Outcomes/Feedback.....	4
3 Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14).....	5
3.1 How the Consultation was Undertaken.....	5
3.2 Statutory Consultees	8
3.3 Issues	9
4 Responses to Representations.....	10

1. Introduction

This Consultation Statement accompanies the submission of the Edith Weston Neighbourhood Development Plan 2023-2041. 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.

2. Summary of Community Engagement

2.1 Approach to community engagement

The Neighbourhood Plan is based on analysis of data and evidence, an appraisal of themes from the current and previous plans, and on direct input from the community.

The community engagement programme started in August 2019. When combined with learnings from the current Plan, it contributed to the process of informing the creation of the Plan for 2023-41, providing insight into issues of importance to the local community.

Throughout the community engagement programme, and during the preparation of the 2023-41 Plan, the Parish Council has communicated regularly with the community through community newsletters distributed by email and printed in village notice boards and the village shop, social media (predominantly Facebook), and the parish council website <https://Edith Weston.org/>

2.2 What was done?

1. Postcard Competition with the local School in March 2021
2. Local Green Spaces: September 2021
 - a drop in event was held at the Village Hall for consultation and information about designation of Local Green Spaces
3. MOD re-development of the Officers' Mess: November 2022
 - a questionnaire to gauge views on the MOD plan to build new housing on the site of the SGB Officers' Mess was distributed by hand to every house in the community. The results providing important input to the framing of the draft plan.
4. Change in new housing as guidelines from RCC. March 2023
 - an online information and discussion event to inform and consider reaction to an increase in new housing guidelines from the RCC (up from 21 to 51)
5. Informal meetings with MOD and RCC
6. Regular updates in the Parish Council Newsletters and social media.

Feedback from these events was documented and informed the relevant Plan policies, where appropriate.

Regulation 14

The Regulation 14 consultation ran from 29th August 2023 at 11am for a period of 6 weeks and ended on 10/10/23 at 11am. (Details in section 3 below)

2.3 Who was targeted?

Residents by emailed parish council newsletters, website and social media, posters on the local noticeboards and key village locations (pub, village hall, shop and school) and a leaflet posted through the letter box of every household in the parish.

Local companies posted through letterbox

All neighbouring Parish Councils via their clerks.

Posters were put on all Parish Council, Church, Public house, and Local Shop notice boards around the Village.

2.4 Outcomes/Feedback

From the community engagement in 2022, the following Key topics were identified:

- Preserve the character of the village.
- Protection of local green spaces.
- Vehicles speeding through the village along Manton Road in particular.
- Future planned development must meet the identified local needs.
- Planned development of the St Georges Officers Mess site affecting the rurality of the village, increase in traffic, road safety concerns and lack of community services additional large-scale housing will bring.
- Better public transport.
- Need for affordable housing.

Policies have been updated and drafted to support and address the themes identified.

3 Pre-Submission Consultation (Regulation 14)

3.1 How the Consultation was Undertaken.

PERIOD

The Regulation 14 consultation ran from 29th August 2023 at 11am for a period of 6 weeks and ended on 10/10/23 at 11am. (Details in section 3 below)

COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

In this period, we executed our communications strategy to inform residents and the broader community of the consultation, how and where they could read the draft plan, and how to respond, using the specially created feedback form. This campaign reached across print, social media, email and in person sessions.

Leaflet distribution to every house, informing residents of the consultation and showing how to respond
(Attached below)

Posters informing residents of the consultation and showing how to respond were distributed and displayed at the following locations:

Edith Weston Academy primary school

Village Store and Coffee Cabin, Golf Club, CS Ellis

The Wheatsheaf pub, Village Hall, St George's Barracks

Rutland Sailing Club

St Mary the Virgin Church

Public phone box (now a defibrillator)

HARD COPY DISTRIBUTION for residents to read the draft plan.

The Wheatsheaf pub

Coffee Cabin, St Mary the Virgin Church

Phone box

Oakham and Ketton libraries

All hard copies had accompanying feedback forms

ONLINE DISTRIBUTION

EWPC website - full length draft plan, feedback form, poster

RCC website - full length draft plan, feedback form

Facebook - flyer, feedback form, EWPC newsletter

Email - flyer, feedback form to EW Ladies Group, Grub Club, SGB

Email - flyer, feedback form to Grub Club

Statutory Consultees, RCC planning team, neighbouring parish councils, MOD/DIO

PUBLIC SESSIONS HELD:

Friday September 15 at the village hall, 6.30pm and 7.30pm

Tuesday 19th September 19 at the Edith Weston School, 3.30pm and 4.15pm

Friday September 22 “Planning and a Pint event” at the Wheatsheaf, 6.30pm to 8pm

Monday 25th September 25 at the Village Hall, 6.30pm to 7.15pm

Saturday October 7 at the Village Coffee Cabin, 11am to 12 noon.

FEEDBACK PROCESS MANAGEMENT

Feedback on the consultation was channelled through a bespoke feedback form. The communications strategy made clear how to access the plan, either electronically or in hard copy, and to deliver it to the parish clerk ewpcclerk@gmail.com to the clerk’s postal address, or in person.

All feedback and comments were collated by the Parish Clerk, and subsequent actions noted in the feedback document (below)

CONCLUSION

All statutory consultees, residents, local businesses, other stakeholders and nearby parishes were able to contribute to the plan as required and amendments were made to strengthen the policies.

POSTER AND NEWSLETTER EXAMPLES



Copy of leaflets delivered to all households and businesses.

Below is an example of information that was sent out via the Parish Council Newsletter (email) and local magazine (hard copy).

Neighbourhood Plan

The public consultation on the Edith Weston draft neighbourhood plan is now open, and it runs till October 10. You will have received a leaflet explaining how to access the plan and how to get hold of a response form. We delivered this to every house in the village last weekend.

You can read the draft plan, and find the response form to let us know what you think here:

<https://edithweston.org/ewpc-neighbourhood-plan-consultation>

And you can read hard copies of the plan and pick up a response form from the shop, the phone box, the church and the pub. Please do not take the printed plans away with you!

Or you can find the plan and a response form at one of the pop-up sessions:

September 15 - the village hall, from 1830

September 19 - the school, from 1530

September 22 - the pub, from 1830

October 7, the shop, from 1100

3.2 Statutory Consultees

Details of the statutory bodies that were consulted as provided by Rutland County Council are listed in the following table:

Organisation	Name	Email
Rutland County Council	Sharon Baker	localplan@rutland.gov.uk
Leicestershire County Council	Leicestershire County Council	neighbourhoodplanning@leics.gov.uk
Lincolnshire County Council	Lincolnshire County Council	Dev_PlanningEnquiries@lincolnshire.gov.uk
Northamptonshire County Council	Northamptonshire County Council	planning@northamptonshire.gov.uk
Leicestershire & Rutland Association of Local Councils	Kirstie Frost	admin@leicestershireandrutlandalc.gov.uk
The Crown Estate	The Crown Estate	enquiries@thecrownestate.co.uk
Environment Agency	Environment Agency	LNplanning@environment-agency.gov.uk
Natural England	Natural England	consultations@naturalengland.org.uk
Historic England	Historic England	e-midlands@historicengland.org.uk
Leicestershire Police	Andrew Wroe	andrew.wroe@leicestershire.pnn.police.uk
Architectural Liaison officer for Leicestershire Police	Stephen Day	stephen.day7815@leicestershire.pnn.police.uk
Network Rail	Frances Cunningham	Frances.Cunningham@networkrail.co.uk
Civil Aviation Authority	Civil Aviation Authority	infoservices@caa.co.uk
Coal Authority	Coal Authority	communityresponse@coal.gov.uk
Anglian Water	Darl Sweetland	spatialplanning@anglianwater.co.uk >
Severn Trent	Severn Trent	GrowthDevelopment@severntrent.co.uk
National Grid	National Grid	nationalgas.uk@avisonyoung.com
National Grid (development liaison officer)	National Grid	box.landandacquisitions@nationalgrid.com
Vodafone and O2 (Mobile operator)	Vodafone and O2 (Mobile operator)	EMF.Enquiries@ctil.co.uk
Three (Mobile operator)	Three (Mobile operator)	jane.evans@three.co.uk
EE (Mobile operator)	EE (Mobile operator)	public.affairs@ee.co.uk
CPRE National	CPRE National Office	info@cpre.org.uk
CPRE Rutland	Ron Simpson	chair@cprerutland.uk
Welland Rivers Trust	Christopher French	info@wellandriverstrust.org.uk
The Woodland Trust	Nick Sandford	nicksandford@woodlandtrust.org.uk
Leicestershire and Rutland Bridleways Association	Roger Linford	rgl@dmu.ac.uk
Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre	Kirsty Gamble	kirsty.gamble@leics.gov.uk
Leicestershire & Rutland Age UK	Leicestershire & Rutland Age UK	enquiries@ageukleics.org.uk
Active Travel England	Active Travel England	Planning-Advice@activetravelengland.gov.uk

We also sent information to the following groups.

- Adjacent Parish Councils
- Local Businesses
- Posters within the Village

3.3 Issues

The main issues and concerns raised by the persons consulted and how these issues and concerns 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

Page No	Policy/Site Ref	Representation	Response
Name of Respondee		Historic England	
All	None	Letter suggesting further points of contact to ensure all historically important information is covered.	Comments Noted. No Action.
Name of Respondee		Local resident 1	
22	EW-SG01	<p>1. Residential Development</p> <p>The Plan should make clear that it will act in compliance with the Adopted Core Strategy (2011) and the site Allocations Policy (2014) until such time as the RCC have an Adopted Local Plan. Development within the EWNP boundary will be restricted to either NONE (CS9 and Insert 15 map), or Small Scale (CS4) with a maximum of 9 houses per site.</p> <p>The Housing Needs Assessment for EW of a maximum 21 New Dwellings to 2041 will be observed with <u>no need for an additional buffer</u>. Note: Policies CS10 & 11 are a possible exception. These positions will be maintained until a decision is made on the future of SGB/OM, in which case a Revised EWNP will be required. The proposal for 51 dwellings in EW being floated by RCC is so far removed from the current Adopted policies to be completely unacceptable at this time</p>	<p>The neighbourhood plan makes clear that it meets all basic conditions.</p> <p>Covered in 1.2 Status of NP and 3 Sustainable growth (adopted local plan). RCC advice note dated 2nd February 2023 provided an indicative number of 51.</p> <p>The housing policy is supported by evidence – Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plan Housing Report, July 2023.</p> <p>Comment noted. Passed to the local planning authority for information.</p>
25	EW-SG02	<p>Redevelopment of SGB/OM for residential purposes (or other purposes) as covered by EWSG01, points 1 and 2, will be supported <u>subject to</u> the constraints and limits set by Adopted Core Strategies 2011 and Site Allocation Strategies 2014. This policy (EWSG01) will be adhered to until such time as the future of the SGB/OM site is determined and has passed an appeal, if applicable. It is believed the draft RCC Local Plan will not include SGB and Woolfox (apparently, they will be separately assessed.)</p> <p>2. The EWNP should make clear that Edith Weston villagers require the MoD to have carried out Alternative Uses for the O/M site properly evaluated, before settling on a housing estate as their preferred option.</p>	<p>Section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 sets out the status of the Statutory Development Plan and planning policy and planning practice guidance provides further clarification on the relationship between local plans and neighbourhood plans.</p> <p>Clauses 1 and 2 of EWSG01 have been amended to make clear that support for development is subject to meeting the requirements in clause 4.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan has to meet the evidenced housing need (between 21-51 houses). This site was considered to be the best and most sustainable option due to it being a brownfield site immediately adjacent to the existing settlement. As this brownfield site is capable of meeting housing need there is no requirement to allocate housing sites in more harmful locations. The policy is supported by evidence – Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plan Housing Report, July 2023.</p>

Page No	Policy/Site Ref	Representation	Response
32	EW-GE01	P28 and P32 (and other places) refer incorrectly to an <u>Adopted</u> Local Plan. There is NO Adopted Local Plan, only the adopted Core Strategies DPD July 2011 and the Adopted Site Allocation and Policies DPD 2014. 3. Reference should be added that points out that hedgerows have special protection under the Hedgerows Regulations.	The adopted local plan comprises the Core Strategy Development Plan Document, adopted July 2011 and the Site Allocations and Policies Development Plan Document adopted October 2014. Agree, amended under Policy GE01 Interpretation
62	EW-DH01	DH01, a proposal: 1. Add: The EWNP will develop an overall desired use/layout for the Officers' Mess Site to maximise its contribution to the Heritage and Character of Edith Weston – which may, or may not – include a housing allocation within it. This should be a consultative process with EW residents and subject to a village vote on its acceptability.	The requirements for the development of the site have been set out in the policy. The Neighbourhood Plan has been subject to Regulation 14 consultation and will be subject to referendum. Residents would also have the opportunity to make representations on future planning applications.
64	EW-DH02	Change to: DH02 (d) No new dwellings of 3 storey height will be acceptable, other than set out for Dormers as in DH03 (d)	Policy DH01 clause 1 requires development to complement the specific context, including height. Policy DH02 clause 1.d refers specifically to the predominant 2-storey height. Policy DH03 relates to the Edith Weston Conservation Area. However, if a scheme for the Officer's Mess site included a similar arrangement of 2-storeys with dormers, it should be acceptable under policies DH01 and DH02.
68	EW-DH04	Add (d): The original 1941 main Officers' Mess building and its immediate surrounds should, as an Important WW2 Heritage Structure, be protected and ideally be Grade II listed (see Gareth Jones' arguments in support of listing the OM building).	Noted. The Officers Mess building was assessed by Historic England (Ref 1465339) and a decision made on 25 June 2019 not to list the officers mess building. Interpretation amended to refer to non-designated heritage structures.
Name of Respondee		Local resident 2	
22	EW-SG01	Support need for a larger community facility, which school could also access. Main problem with using church currently for events for children is lack of toilet, so access to toilets should be separate from community entrance with disabled code entrance? (Need to ensure provide carbon neutral community facilities e.g. air source heating / integral solar panel). Support need for safe pedestrian connectivity to new development and landscape design to ensure areas have synergy.	Comment noted. Policy EW SG01 supports new or enhanced community facilities. Low carbon design in new development is dealt with in policy DH01 clauses 6 and 8. Noted. Pedestrian permeability and connectivity are dealt with in policies EW DH01 and TM01.
32	EW-GE01	Replacement trees and hedges need to support eco system and reflect climate change and dryer climate.	Policies EW GE01 and EW DH01 deal with trees, hedges and landscape design.

Page No	Policy/Site Ref	Representation	Response
36	EW-GE02	All looks good.	Comment noted.
62	EW-DH01	Colly Weston roof tiles are extremely expensive and often very difficult to procure. They also have a limited life and need replacing. There are very good copies of these which last much longer and are sustainably less expensive – this should be noted. Green walls often become dead walls and watering systems not effective and therefore should be avoided unless there are major improvements. Solar lighting is an excellent way to keep areas safe. Principles are good though in proposals	This is covered in Policy DH01 clause 6 and interpretation (local materials)
64	EW-DH02	Excellent proposal – highlight 3 storey developments are not in keeping with area and should be avoided! Public green space is a priority. Do not think we should allow any new developments with no frontage footways - disabled or elderly residents would not be able to access.	This is dealt with by policies DH01 clause 1 and DH02 clause 1. Policies EW GE01 and DH01 deal with landscape and public spaces. Policy EW GE02 designates Local Green Space to protect spaces of community value. Policy EW TM01 deals with accessibility for people with different levels of mobility.
66	EW-DH03	Support principles.	Comment noted
68	EW-DH04	War heritage structures would need to be protected made safe and found some type of use - museums, heritage site etc.	Policy DH04 protects non-designated war heritage.
73	EW-TM01	Highway improvements are vital: Parking off street for all cars, 20 mph speed limit school, speed bumps, speed cameras. Road between Edith Weston and the Rutland Garden centre needs a bike lane / pedestrian path. There also needs to be a mini roundabout/ traffic lights at the junction from Manton to the A6003 – this will no longer be fit for purpose with increased traffic. This junction has already had serious collisions.	Traffic management fall outside of the scope of the neighbourhood plan. Comment shared with RCC highways. Traffic management fall outside of the scope of the neighbourhood plan. Comment shared with RCC highways.
	General comments	The infrastructure priorities are excellent and need to be mandatory not optional for developers and council.	Comment noted. The infrastructure priorities are included to guide the local authority. They cannot be mandatory.
Name of Respondee		Active Travel England	
		Thank you for your email and for your interest in ATE. Since 1 June 2023 ATE has been a statutory consultee on all planning applications for new developments that meet or exceed one of more of its application thresholds. This statutory consultee role does not extend to local planning or planning policy, therefore ATE should not be consulted on any Local Plans or planning policy and does not currently intend to respond to any consultations that it does receive. We have recently launched a pilot project for planning policy and Local Plans which will allow us to scope out opportunities for ATE's involvement in the future. The first phase of this project is an information gathering exercise so we have a clear understanding of existing planning policies for active travel at the local level. If you have not done so already, then please complete our quick survey . Finally, if you wish to contact the Planning and Development Team at ATE in the future then our direct email is: Planning-Advice@activetravelengland.gov.uk .	Comment noted.

Page No	Policy/Site Ref	Representation	Response
Name of Respondee		Local resident 3	
25	EW-SG02	<p>Unfortunately, we can see precious few benefits for the village. The density of housing, the size of the spaces allocated for play and the minimal allocation of parking will be in the hands of the future developers. I can see little leverage for the village.</p> <p>My biggest objection is the proposed replacement for our village store. It looks like a corner shop run by whoever wins the tender! Original promises of continuity of management have been broken. We lived opposite such a shop in Essex. The road had double yellow lines but parking by customers and large delivery lorries blocked the road several times a day.</p> <p>Our village store should be relocated to the disused MOD car park adjacent to the roundabout. Space for development and growth, space for parking, access for delivery lorries and more passing trade.</p> <p>The store contributes greatly to the life of our village. Are we going to sit back and hand it over to Aldi?</p>	<p>The policy supports residential development on this brownfield site, so is not relevant to existing community facilities. This comment may relate to a current planning application rather than the policy EW SG02.</p> <p>Policy EW SG01 deals with loss of community facilities. The Plan does not make any site allocations for retail outside of the Planned Limits of Development.</p> <p>A village shop would fall under use class E. Any change in ownership would be outside of the scope of the Neighbourhood Plan.</p>
32	GE-01	Excellent detail	Comment noted.
36	GE-02	Really informative	Comment noted.
73	EW-TM01	<p>I would like to see a proper analysis of traffic movements. Every new house will need one/two or more cars as our bus service is only adequate if you need to travel to Stamford or Uppingham. It then only runs every 2 hours.</p> <p>We have already shown that Manton Road is used as a race track yet we are adding houses a long walk away from the school. So will parents drive the children to school?</p>	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan does not seek to modify the local authority's parking standards. However, EW TM01 does promote active travel.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan makes provision for housing growth on a brownfield site immediately adjacent to the existing village. This was considered the most sustainable location. The comments may relate to a current planning application, rather than the Neighbourhood Plan transport policy.</p>
	General	I found the plan to be comprehensive and illuminating. My concerns about the village not benefiting from the proposed development might not be shared by all but I worry about the character and strengths of my village.	The Neighbourhood Plan addresses character and community facilities in various policies.
Name of Respondee		Local resident 4	
22	EW-SG01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development supported in line with sustainable growth as identified by the required of the village (51 dwellings by 2040) - Rural village status to be maintained (do er need to define what this is?) 	<p>Comment noted.</p> <p>Policies EW SG01 and EW SG02 deal with the locations for growth. Policy EW GE01 deals with the natural and green (rural environment), whilst policies EW DH01, EW DH02 and EW DH03 deal with design and character including character of the Edith Weston Conservation Area. Design and character are dealt with in policies EW DH01, EW DH02 and EW DH03. However,</p>

Page No	Policy/Site Ref	Representation	Response
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Point 1 – add in building design? Is complement right or should it be conform/align/match/in keeping with the existing village. - Point 5b – Suitable for first time buyer and retirement accommodation. Remove all reference to flats as not aligned to village design/feel. - Point 8 – Should this not be stronger – required to reduce carbon use (during development and then in use) and with lower energy and water consumption? - Infill developments is preferable to larger 3+ developments. - Commercial use only provided if there is evidential requirements and not conflicting with other existing uses in the village. i.e. two shops. - Align to the Transport Strategy to not promote increased traffic or require road network upgrades. <p>Comment section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - heat pump rather than ground source only? - What is the word 'local' green energy schemes... referring too? 	<p>the plan makes clear that the intention is not to require stylistic imitation or to suppress creative or green design.</p> <p>Policies EW DH01, EW DH02 and EW DH03 deal with design and character, including the scale of development.</p> <p>Housing mix and affordable housing are dealt with in local plan policies.</p> <p>There is no point 8 relating to policy EW SG01. However, clause 8 of policy EW DH01 does deal with carbon use and is augmented by the list of design features in the interpretation to that policy (sustainable design).</p> <p>This is dealt with in clause 3 of EW SG01 and also EW DH01.</p> <p>EW SG01 would support E use class activities within the Planned Limits of Development subject to consideration of impacts on residential amenity and meeting other requirements in the policy. It should be noted that change of use between different class E activities would likely not require permission. Also planning policy should not seek to suppress competition or protect specific businesses.</p> <p>Policy ED TM01 seeks to promote sustainable and active travel. Any highway changes required to accommodate specific development proposals would be addressed at the planning application stage, for example through conditions or Section 106 (planning obligations).</p> <p>EW DH01 gives examples of green design in the interpretation but can't be prescriptive on specific kinds of micro-energy production.</p> <p>Removed word 'local' to avoid confusion.</p>

25	EW-SG02	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Built to the needs of the village – 51 dwellings by 2040 needed? 2. Built area of the brownfield site only – not the whole site as a large section to the south is undeveloped. 3. Landscape and design – not Landscape design? 4. Only add commercial use within the development if it is for local uses only. 5. Capacity of communal assets and schools etc are able to accommodate the development. <p>f) ...create a soft transition between the built development and the surrounding landscape <u>along with being complementary and enhancing to the existing village.</u></p>	<p>The Local Authority provided a growth figure in line with NPPF requirements - Edith Weston Housing Needs Assessment: Advice note to Neighbourhood plans.</p> <p>RCC advises whole site considered to be brownfield. The policy does require retention of mature trees and hedges and the need for a landscape buffer. Interpretation amended to include <i>“To meet the requirements of the policy, it is envisaged that around a quarter of the site area would remain as green infrastructure.”</i></p> <p>Landscape design replaced with landscaping.</p> <p>The policy supports residential development on this brownfield site. Policy EW SG01 supports employment development and community facilities within the Planned Limits of Development.</p> <p>Agree. This is dealt with in the adopted Local Plan. The Neighbourhood Plan cannot make decisions on behalf of the education providers.</p> <p>This is already required under policy EW SG02 clause 1f.</p>
36	EW-GE02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Plan – Shows Important Open Space (E12) to south of Rectory Lane – does this need including? - Add? – Large verge of the Officers Mess? Add? – - Open field to south of Weston Road east of the existing cemetery - Area to west of existing cemetery (similar size) – is this extension land for the cemetery? 	<p>Already protected by important open space in the adopted local plan.</p> <p>The verge appears to form part of the highway so is not eligible for LGS.</p> <p>These are designated as LGS9 and 10</p> <p>This is correct, land left out of LGS 10 for possible cemetery expansion.</p>
62	EW-DH01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Point 1 – should building design be added? - Infill developments is preferable to larger 3+ developments. - Commercial use only provided if there is evidential requirements and not conflicting with other existing uses in the village. i.e. two shops. 	<p>Design and character are dealt with in policies EW DH01, EW DH02 and EW DH03. However, the plan makes clear that the intention is not to require stylistic imitation or to suppress creative or green design.</p> <p>This is dealt with in clause 3 of EW SG01 and also EW DH01.</p> <p>EW SG01 would support E use class activities within the Planned Limits of Development subject to consideration of impacts on residential amenity and meeting other requirements in the policy. It</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Align to the Transport Strategy to not promote increased traffic or require road network upgrades. - Development supported in line with sustainable growth as identified by the required of the village (51 dwellings by 2040) - Rural village status to be maintained. - Peak tourism traffic already affecting the area. <p>Add a clear vision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Growth in line with village identified needs. - Sustainable growth (51 new dwellings by 2040) is permitted ideally through infill development as the primary source. - Over development of the village so to change it characterises - In keeping with the existing village characteristics - Sustainable development 	<p>should be noted that change of use between different class E activities would likely not require permission. Also planning policy should not seek to suppress competition or protect specific businesses.</p> <p>Policy ED TM01 seeks to promote sustainable and active travel. Any highway changes required to accommodate specific development proposals would be addressed at the planning application stage, for example through conditions or Section 106 (planning obligations).</p> <p>The Local Authority provided a growth figure in line with NPPF requirements - Edith Weston Housing Needs Assessment: Advice note to Neighbourhood plans.</p> <p>Policies EW SG01 and EW SG02 deal with the locations for growth. Policy EW GE01 deals with the natural and green (rural environment), whilst policies EW DH01, EW DH02 and EW DH03 deal with design and character including character of the Edith Weston Conservation Area.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan cannot deal with existing traffic management issues.</p> <p>A vision is optional. The Plan includes aims in section 2.3.</p>
73	EW-TM01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Peak tourism traffic (Weekend and Bank Holidays) already affecting the village. - Keep the road network from becoming major roads – not to promote lorries and coaches. 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan cannot deal with existing traffic management issues. Policy EW TM01 promotes sustainable and active travel.</p>
	General comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More detail on the current effects on the village due to tourism particularly at peak times (bank holidays and weekends). Further transport impacts at these times should be limited/stopped. - Enshrine in all policies the clear focus of this Neighbourhood plan (my views only: 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan cannot deal with existing traffic management issues. Policy EW TM01 promotes sustainable and active travel.</p> <p>Each policy comes with a stated Purpose and Rationale</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable growth (51 new dwellings by 2040) is permitted ideally through infill development as the primary source. - Over development of the village so changing it characterises to a small town - Tommy's Close is a green space that provides both open walking area, recreational space and the playground? It reads like playground only? - 2.1.2 – Key Issues: (page 11) Preserve the character AND STATUS as a village. - Offices mess – be clear not reference to larger MOD site? - Offices mess - Add Environmental issues? - Scale of the development aligned to village growth requirements? - Design and layout - SGB/OM – Is it clear enough that OM is potentially possible, but larger SGB would totally alter the core fundamentals of the village so would not be positively received / resisted? - Any increased vehicle movement through the village or the change in status of the Manton Road, Normanton Road or Edith Weston Road from unclassified (Please check this is correct). - Some of the alternative ideas would promote great traffic – does this conflict with the Transport and Movement Policy? - Page 12 – highly efficient energy performance? - Page 16 – “built” area of the OM rather than referring to all of the OM as brownfield land. A lot of this site is undeveloped? - Page 29 – Is a large zone of the Neighbourhood Area in Rutland Plateau – should we add in this detail? 	<p>Infill alone cannot meet our housing needs. Residential development of the Officer's Mess brownfield site allows local need to be fully met.</p> <p>This is referenced under Introduction 2.1.2 Strategy for Strategic Development: Characteristics of the Area</p> <p>Description changed on Tommy's Close references within the plan to include walking and recreational use.</p> <p>RCC designates EW as a 'Large Village</p> <p>Under 2.1.4 Key Issues the two sites are referenced separately Policy EW SG02 relates only to the Officer's Mess site.</p> <p>The list of issues come from village consultations with the MOD/CIO</p> <p>See previous responses on growth requirements, design, transport active travel and Officer's Mess site. SGB is not a proposed site in the Neighbourhood Plan, this is a proposed in the emerging local plan. Green design is dealt with in policy EW DH01(including the interpretation). The plan reflects what is in the Rutland Landscape Character Assessment.</p>
Name of Respondee		Montague Evans on behalf of the DIO	
	Introduction	<p>On behalf of our client, the Defence Infrastructure Organisation (“DIO”), we write to submit representations on the Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plan (“the Plan”). As a key landholder, the DIO welcomes the work undertaken by the local community on producing a plan that proactively tackles the issues surrounding new development in the Plan area.</p> <p>The DIO are largely supportive of the themes and policies within the draft Plan, including the support for the development of the Officers Mess site. These representations have been drafted to suit this formal consultation process, and the comments provided herein are intended to help ensure that, when adopted, the Plan is consistent and robust in both its production and application, and also aligned with the adopted Rutland Local Plan and National Guidance. We would be happy to meet with the Parish to discuss further if it would be of benefit.</p>	Comment noted
9	Sustainable Development And EW-SG02	<p>In preparing the draft Neighbourhood Plan the Parish Council have thoroughly considered the characteristics of the existing village and surrounding landscape context. This assessment recognises the quality of the existing village, the surrounding open countryside, and the integrated military community.</p> <p>In this regard, the DIO recognise the importance of preserving the character of the village, whilst creating a safe, accessible, and</p>	Comment noted.

		<p>thriving village with appropriate community services and amenities to meet future need.</p> <p>We are supportive of The Plan's overall planning strategy (Section 2.2) and Aims (Section 2.3) which seek to achieve sustainable development and growth, identifying suitable locations and policies to guide future development. The DIO support the inclusion of Policy EW-SG02 in the Neighbourhood Plan, and the recognition that the Officers Mess is a key brownfield site for development to deliver housing.</p>	
22	EW-SG01	<p>Section 3 of the Neighbourhood Plan relates to Sustainable Growth including the delivery of new housing. The Neighbourhood Plan aims to deliver a range of dwellings which are desirable, affordable, and future proofed to meet the changing needs of the community. The Plan currently identifies a range of housing requirements for the village, based upon the Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plan Housing Report (July 2023) and the Housing Needs Assessment (Aecom, 2022). The new evidence base for Rutland's emerging Local Plan has, at the time of writing, yet to be published which would represent the most up-to-date position. The available evidence base identifies a housing need ranging between 21 – 51 units for Edith Weston, but the 2022 Housing Needs Assessment identifies an affordable housing need of 71 dwellings based upon Edith Weston's fair share of growth within Rutland (Paragraph 125), going on to state that "...it is worth emphasizing that the HNA finds there to be robust evidence of need for Affordable Housing in the NA, and every effort should be made to maximise delivery where viable" (Paragraph 131)</p> <p>Rutland's evidence base identifies that there are wider affordability issues present in Edith Weston. Alongside the delivery of a mix of affordable housing tenures, the Local Authority encourages homes to come forward which are of an appropriate size, type and density for local resident's budgets, to assist with affordability.</p> <p>Edith Weston has no affordable housing opportunities, and private residences are typically larger family sized homes. There is a pressing need to diversify the housing stock to deliver homes for all that are affordable both in terms of size and tenure. There are limited opportunities to deliver this in Edith Weston, thus this will only be possible through schemes that maximise the use of brownfield land in line with the NPPF. To secure the affordable housing needed in the village, it would be appropriate to align the Neighbourhood Plan wording with the Rutland Local Plan which adopts minimum density targets rather than housing numbers for individual sites.</p> <p>This approach will be consistent with national and local policies and will maximise affordable housing provision within Edith Weston for the benefit of the community.</p>	<p>The indicative housing site capacity figure is based on density, but also takes account of context and environmental constraints. This is particularly important given the rural and heritage setting.</p>
25	EW-SG02	<p>We support the conclusions of the Housing Capacity Report (July 2023) summarised at page 18 of the draft Plan which highlights that the Officers Mess is the most sustainable brownfield site option immediately adjacent to Edith Weston village, in walkable distance to community facilities. The report states that redevelopment of the site would increase the population catchment, enhancing the viability of the centre and its facilities. The Officers Mess development, as proposed, can deliver a range of housing types including a mix of affordable housing units. This is a significant benefit for the village and we welcome the identification of the site within the Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>The draft Neighbourhood Plan states that the Officers Mess site forms an important part of the Neighbourhood Plan growth strategy, through the sustainable development of brownfield land (page 16). Policy EW-SG02 supports the development of St George's Barracks Officers Mess for residential purposes. The draft policy sets out criteria for the design of future development, including the protection of mature trees and boundary planting, maximising cycle and pedestrian connectivity and high-quality design which complements the existing village and surrounding landscape. We are supportive of the inclusion of Policy EW-SG02 in the Neighbourhood Plan and the objectives outlined therein.</p> <p>The DIO have recently submitted an outline planning application to Rutland County Council for the redevelopment of the Officers Mess</p>	

		<p>for residential purposes. The proposed development provides new housing including affordable housing. The scheme will contribute towards the identified Infrastructure Priorities at Section 7 of the Neighbourhood Plan, including support of community activities and creation of new commercial and green space, improvements to highway access and safety on Manton Road and cycle / pedestrian connections.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this, we disagree with the notion in the 'Key Issues' section of the Plan that states that <i>"the development of the Officers Mess can only happen in the wider context of St George's Barracks."</i> The two sites are able to be delivered separately and able to be considered on their own merits. This is reinforced by the now withdrawn Local Plan which allocated the site independently to the main Barracks for 70 homes, as well as the fact that a planning application has recently been submitted by the DIO for the redevelopment of the Officers Mess site on a stand-alone basis. This outline application demonstrates that the proposed scheme can be delivered in a sensitive manner, protecting key boundary landscaping, protecting the character of the village and without harm to highway safety in line with the objectives of draft Neighbourhood Plan Policy EW-SG02.</p> <p>There is no evidence that the two sites need to be masterplanned and developed together, and we are of the opinion that this should be reflected in the wording of the Neighbourhood Plan to avoid the risk of conjoining the consideration of the sites, given there is currently no specific policy in the Plan for the main barracks site.</p>	<p>Comment noted. Additional text added to key issues section to make clear that the preceding list was community engagement. The conflicting bullet point removed.</p>
68	EW-DH04	<p>The draft Neighbourhood Plan makes several references to the St George's Barracks Main Site in respect of prospective land uses, future master planning and recognises features on site which could be of heritage interest. The Barracks remain operational and occupied by the MoD at this time, but it has been confirmed that the site will be closing.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan does not include policies for the future development of the St George's Barracks site. The DIO wish to continue engagement with the local community and Rutland Council regarding the future of St George's Barracks. We note the suggestions made within the draft Neighbourhood Plan regarding alternative uses and the DIO will assess a range of options for the Barracks and surrounding land at the appropriate time. We welcome these suggestions, and they will be taken into account when considering the future of the site.</p> <p>Related to the main site is the Plan's commentary on heritage matters. Page 60 and draft Policy EW-DH04 of the Plan refers to features on the St George's Barracks site, referring to them as undesignated heritage assets that should be retained. Specifically, these are identified in the Plan as being the Type J-Hanger, a Heating Dome, water office, water tanks and Control Tower. The St George's Barracks site has been assessed by Historic England on more than one occasion, and with specific reference to the J-Hangers. The conclusions of the statutory body was that these were not suitable for listing. The DIO welcome further engagement with the Parish Council to seek further clarification on this matter and the structures that they are referring to.</p> <p>The DIO is therefore of the opinion that Policy EW-DH04: Non-Designated Heritage Assets should be removed from the Neighbourhood Plan since it is inaccurate and not supported by appropriate evidence. The features listed in the draft Policy have not been formally identified as heritage assets (designated or non-designated) by a statutory authority, and there is no evidence provided to support such a designation through the Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>The DIO understand that these buildings and structures are of importance to the local community and should be taken into account when considering the redevelopment potential of this brownfield site. Future planning applications may need to consider their value and whether there is an ability to be practically and viably incorporated into any scheme, but this does not warrant such a designation to be included in the Neighbourhood Plan.</p>	<p>The Edith Weston Village Assessment and Design Guidance, January 2022 identifies the heritage value of the assets in question. The policy relates to non-designated heritage, it is unclear how the Historic England assessment on suitability for designation is relevant. The Parish Council is the statutory neighbourhood plan making body. There is no need to delete the policy, which meets the basic conditions including having regard to national policy and guidance.</p>

		<p>We request that Policy EW-DH04, Figure 9 and the associated text are therefore removed from the draft Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>Alternative wording to ensure that these buildings and structures are considered as part of any future redevelopment of the Barracks could be discussed within supporting text for the plan as required and we would welcome working with the Neighbourhood Plan Forum to agree such wording.</p>	
32 and 73	EW-GE01 and EW-TM01	<p>The DIO are supportive of the core principles put forward for good quality design and placemaking for new developments within the Parish. The Neighbourhood Plan includes a number of draft policies to protect and enhance the Natural and Green Environment (EW-GE01) and Transport and Movement (EW-TM01).</p> <p>Policy EW-GE01 protects natural and green environments, encourages opportunities for biodiversity and net gain and retention of existing trees and hedgerows. We support the draft wording of this Policy.</p> <p>According to the Neighbourhood Plan planning principles, the emphasis in design policy is to support green design and walkable neighbourhoods. Development should be sustainable, complement townscape characteristics of the area in terms of scale, massing, height, pattern of buildings and provide active frontages to streets and spaces. Landscape and public realm should be integral, including boundary treatments. Development should use high quality and sustainable materials, designed in a manner to reduce carbon use.</p> <p>These design principles are advocated by the DIO and have been integrated into the recent design work to prepare the outline planning application for the Officers Mess.</p> <p>Policy EW-TM01 encourages development to include a balanced range of transport choices, taking opportunities to enhance facilities for pedestrians, cyclists and those with different levels of mobility. All new dwellings should include sufficient vehicle parking, cycle and scooter storage and electric charging facilities. The DIO agree that new development in the parish should provide appropriate choice and connections for the local community.</p>	Comments noted.
32	EW-GE01	<p>Amongst other sites, the Neighbourhood Plan seeks to designate the following areas as Local Green Space which are all in MoD ownership (NB. numbering taken from evidence base document):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LGS 3 Woodland, Pennine Drive/Chiltern Drive LGS 4 Mendip Play Area LGS 5 Pennine Drive LGS 6 Severn Crescent, Grassed Area 1 LGS 7 Severn Crescent, Grassed Area 2 LGS 8 Severn Crescent, Grassed Area 3 LGS 11 Manton Road and Windermere Road, Verge and Trees LGS 12 Crummock Ave, Play Area LGS 13 Ullswater Ave, Play Area LGS 14 Derwent Ave Green Space LGS 15 Coniston Road Green Space LGS 16 Derwent Ave, Open Green Space LGS 21 Memorial Stones Open Grassed Area <p>The inclusion of these sites as areas of designated open space are resisted by the DIO, whose requirement to support military activities cannot be restricted as there may be a need in future for this and surrounding land to be utilised for military purposes (including the provision of SFA). It is only when MoD land has been publicly identified as surplus to requirements, and not in active use, that it would be suitable for such designations to be applied.</p> <p>The planning system and policies of the development plan already presents a suitable mechanism for controlling development in these locations without the need for additional designations to be put in place.</p> <p>As per previous representations made by the DIO to the LGS Consultation in 2001, they request the removal of LGS 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11-16 and 21 from Neighbourhood Plan Policy EW-GE02 on the basis that this is private land utilised for defence purposes in the form of Service Family Accommodation. It does not therefore meet local green space access criteria, and the DIO is at liberty to</p>	Comments noted. The comments suggest that the MoD could develop the estates without the need to apply for planning permission. However, it is unclear what statutory provision would allow this. The spaces meet the criteria in the NPPF. The spaces are demonstrably special to the communities they serve.

		amend the role and function of these areas to meet service personnel requirements, at any time.	
	General	<p>As noted at the outset, the DIO are supportive of the work undertaken by the Neighbourhood Plan Forum and welcome the inclusion of Policy EW-SG02 in the Neighbourhood Plan which supports the development of the Officer's Mess site as a key brownfield site for residential use. We welcome the opportunity to continue engagement with the community at the appropriate time on the future of the St Georges Barracks site. The comments and suggestions noted above are meant to ensure that the plan is appropriately drafted and, importantly, effective in its application. We trust that these comments are of use to the Neighbourhood Plan process.</p> <p>We would be grateful if Edith Weston Parish Council could confirm that this letter has been received, and please contact Jon Bradburn (jon.bradburn@montagu-evans.co.uk) or Lauren Hawksworth (lauren.hawksworth@montagu-evans.co.uk) of this office in the first instance.</p>	Comment noted.
Name of Respondee		Natural England	
	General	<p>Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 25 August 2023.</p> <p>Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development. Natural England is a statutory consultee in neighbourhood planning and must be consulted on draft neighbourhood development plans by the Parish/Town Councils or Neighbourhood Forums where they consider our interests would be affected by the proposals made.</p> <p>Natural England does not have any specific comments on this draft neighbourhood plan.</p> <p>Natural England does not hold information on the location of significant populations of protected species, so is unable to advise whether this plan is likely to affect protected species to such an extent as to require a Strategic Environmental Assessment. Further information on protected species and development is included in Natural England's Standing Advice on protected species.</p> <p>Furthermore, Natural England does not routinely maintain locally specific data on all environmental assets. The plan may have environmental impacts on priority species and/or habitats, local wildlife sites, soils and best and most versatile agricultural land, or on local landscape character that may be sufficient to warrant a Strategic Environmental Assessment. Information on ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees is set out in Natural England/Forestry Commission standing advice.</p> <p>We therefore recommend that advice is sought from your ecological, landscape and soils advisers, local record centre, recording society or wildlife body on the local soils, best and most versatile agricultural land, landscape, geodiversity and biodiversity receptors that may be affected by the plan before determining whether a Strategic Environmental Assessment is necessary.</p> <p>Natural England reserves the right to provide further advice on the environmental assessment of the plan. This includes any third party appeal against any screening decision you may make. If an Strategic Environmental Assessment is required, Natural England must be consulted at the scoping and environmental report stages.</p>	Comments noted.
Name of Respondee		Local resident 5	
22	EW-SG01	<p>1) The word <u>significant</u> should be removed from the statement below. The NP aims to protect the peace and tranquillity of the village therefore the NP should only support employment or community facilities if there is no adverse impact on the residential amenity. The word significant is unnecessary and vague and may be open to misinterpretation.</p> <p><i>Development to provide employment and/or community facilities will be supported within the Planned Limits of</i></p>	Deletion of the word 'significant' would make the policy too restrictive and would be contrary to national policy. Adverse impacts are referenced in the policy SG01 interpretation.

		<p>Development, subject to there being no significant adverse impact on residential amenity.</p> <p>2) I am confused by the statement below? If the intention is to demonstrate that the NP supports the development of new community facilities, <u>why</u> is this caveated with the loss of an existing facility? As the village has 2 community facilities, the memorial hall and Tommy's Close, this policy appears to support replacing either or both of these with an alternative. If this is correct then I do not believe this is matter for a NP policy and should be decided via a direct and transparent consultation with the village.</p> <p>Also, if a facility become no longer viable, whether or not the NP supports the loss/closure of the facility makes no difference and is irrelevant.</p> <p>Loss of community facilities will only be supported where a similar or better facility is provided in close proximity, or where it can be demonstrated that the facility is no longer viable, including offering the facility for sale at a realistic market price for at least 12 months.</p> <p>3) The statement below should be qualified in some way. For example, it must be sustainable, in character with the local surroundings, etc etc.</p> <p>Residential development will be supported within the Planned Limits of Development (see figure 2).</p>	<p>Policy amended for clarity. Clause 4 deals explicitly with the loss of facilities. This is planning policy so provides a context for dealing with planning applications. For publicly run facilities, any changes in provision may require consultation and equalities assessment before it gets to the planning stage. Neighbourhood Plan policies would only apply where there is a need for planning permission. It could not prevent closures.</p> <p>This would be addressed by Policy EW-SG01 clause 4b, which refers to Policy EW-DH01.</p>
25	EW-SG02	<p>1) The current local plan policy for redundant MOD sites calls for a masterplan or supplementary planning document, however as this policy could change with the next issue of the LP, the EWNP should include this or something similar. As any development on the SGB is likely of being on a large scale, insisting on a supplementary planning document maybe a sensible approach. Hopefully your NP advisor can hopefully advise you on this matter.</p> <p>2) With reference to the statement below, this policy section is too vague and open to misinterpretation. The definition of the word <u>complement</u> means - A complement is a number of people or things that makes something complete: We had a full complement of reporters and photographers along. Edith Weston does not need any development on the SGB site to complete it.</p> <p>The scheme should complement the existing Edith Weston Village, meeting the requirements of Policy EW-DH01;</p> <p>3) This policy does not address the issue of coalescence and does not protect the village against what is seen to be a weakness – ie – 'Uncontrolled expansion of the village beyond its present.' Any large-scale development on the SGB site will result in EW losing its village identity and EW will be overwhelmed. This policy does not protect us.</p>	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan does not make site allocations. EW-SG01 supports development of brownfield sites within the Planned Limits of Development and EW-SG02 supports the development of a brownfield site immediately adjacent to the Planned Limits of Development. The St George's Barracks Site is being considered as part of the Local Plan process. The Parish Council has objected to the allocation of this site. It would therefore be inconsistent to set specific policy requirements for this site. It should be noted that design and other policies in the Neighbourhood Plan would apply to all sites including any allocated in a future local plan. For clarity, Policy EW-DH04 amended to make clear it relates only to the heritage assets on the St George's Barracks site.</p> <p>The definition of compliment quoted relates to an alternative meaning of the word. Complement within the context of the policy would mean to ensure that the development was designed for the specific site and context. Text added to interpretation for clarity.</p> <p>The Officer's Mess site to which this policy relates is immediately adjacent to the village. Development of the site would not create coalescence with any other settlement.</p>

32	EW-GE01	1) For the same reasons as stated above the word significant should be removed from this policy. 2. Development should have no significant adverse impact on the following sensitive and designated landscapes (see figures 5 and 6):	Deletion of the word 'significant' would make the policy too restrictive and would be contrary to national policy.
64	EW-DH02	The EW conservation area is included within the Planned estates area (EW-DH02) and therefore appears to be in conflict with Policy EW-DH03:	The Edith Weston Conservation Area boundary includes the historic core of the village. The Planned Estates are all outside of the Conservation Area boundary.
68	EW-DH04	This policy does not include the recently recognised area of national importance which surrounds the Thor Missile site. I have attached my response to your earlier NP heritage consultation. In this document I explained that via the NP an area of national importance can be locally designated as a non-designated heritage asset. This will give further protection to the SGB site as a whole and the opportunity to include this in the NP should not be missed	The policy is for non-designated heritage structures. Interpretation has been updated to include the Thor Missile reference.
	General	I would appreciate your feedback on my comments concerning the non-designation of the land surrounding the Thor Missile site and its inclusion in the NP. It took a great amount of effort by a very small group of us to achieve recognition for this area of land and, subject to it falling within the EWNP area, it would be disappointing if it was not included in the EWNP. Thank you and well done to all those involved with preparing the NP.	Comment noted, see previous response.
Name of Respondee		Local resident 6	
25	EW-SG02	I support the principal of housing development of this site but it has to meet and not exceed the housing assessment needs for the parish.	Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plan Housing Report, July 2023 deals with housing need and justification for development of this brownfield site.
68	EW-DH04	Page 69 – the reference to the water tanks and heating dome have not been included in the printed version due to format (they are on the electronic version). Change format so they will print.	This is a technical issue and will be checked for the submission version. Figure 9 amended to make clear all heritage structures within the Neighbourhood Area.
	General	Update NPPF policy references throughout the document where required to latest version released in September 2023. Check and correct spelling and grammar issues throughout the document.	Noted and plan updated to refer to NPPF 2023. Spelling, grammar, and formatting errors all corrected.
Name of Respondee		Rutland County Council	
	General	Reference throughout to the National Planning Policy Framework, now should be dated 2023 since the September update. A revised Landscape Character Area (2023) has been published: https://www.rutland.gov.uk/planning-building-control/local-plan/new-local-plan/local-plan-evidence-base/landscape-evidence	Plan updated to refer to NPPF 2023. Reference to landscape character area updated.
11	2.1.4	The Neighbourhood Plan needs to be worded positively and it's not possible at this stage to say that any development of the Officer's Mess can only happen in the wider context of SGB. Any proposed uses are likely to be put forward as part of a planning proposal by the landowner and will be subject to planning policies in the adopted Local Plan	Comment noted. Additional text added to key issues section to make clear that the preceding list was community engagement. The conflicting bullet point removed.
15	3.2	3rd paragraph, it might be helpful to go a bit further and respond to the new Local Plan as it develops, in order to future proof the NP rather than sticking to the adopted Local Plan policies, otherwise the NP will need an earlier review	Independent examination will consider general conformity against adopted local plan policies and not emerging ones. Reference to the emerging local plan has been amended to recognise that the Regulation 18 consultation did not take place in summer 2023. If the

			emerging local plan makes further progress, then references to it could be updated accordingly.
22	EW-SG01	Point 4, it would be useful to set out minimum maintenance gap between properties	Interpretation amended to include guidance.
25	EW-SG02	Support for the inclusion of a policy relating to St George's Barracks Officers' Mess	Comment noted.
62	Barrack's Officer's Mess and EW-DH01	<p>Fine in principle, but some concerns about EW-DH01 re: complement the existing village in line with EW-DH01</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talks about complementing the local context in terms of scale, massing, height, set-back and pattern of buildings & gardens but doesn't seem to allow for any suitable variation from this? • Mentions inclusion of balconies for apartments, but comments received in relation to Officer's Mess seem to suggest apartments aren't appropriate. (wording/grammar of this also could be interpreted as requiring the balconies to be shared – re-wording to read 'balconies and shared amenity space for apartments' would clarify this point) • Reference to materials doesn't seem to indicate a preference for materials appropriate to the historic context of the village. Suggest para 6 could do with a caveat that recycled and green materials will be supported where they don't result in harm to village character. <p>Policy fine in principle, support for retaining the trees in proviso b) - perhaps include some additional text excepting any works or removal of trees due to poor condition/health or perhaps add 'unless an Arboriculture assessment indicates removal of specific trees is justified due to poor condition or health of the trees in question'</p> <p>Proviso c) - Could even add the requirement that the design of any scheme is to use these trees as focal points within the development and as assets enhancing the quality of the development.</p> <p>Proviso d) – No issues</p> <p>Proviso e) - No issues per se, but there's no explanation of what it means by 'taking account of site topography'.</p>	<p>The policy says 'compliment' which does allow for variation where there is a design reason for doing so. It is unclear why apartments of an appropriate scale, complementing the scale of the existing village, would be unsuitable. Clause 5b amended for clarity. Clause 6 amended and additional text added to interpretation. The intention of the plan is to make clear that there is no incompatibility between innovative and creative green design and the historic environment.</p> <p>Text added to interpretation of policies EW-SG02 and EW-GE01. Additional text added to interpretation to clarify clause C of EW-SG02. The reference to site topography is clear. If the local planning authority requires further guidance on topography, the Design Guidelines for Rutland SPD, March 2022, makes multiple references.</p>
32	EW-GE01	<p>Proviso e) Needs to explain what designation applies to 'ridge and furrow' landscape</p> <p>Also applies to figure 6 map of ridge and furrow, what is the designation</p>	Ridge and furrow is not a designation it is a historic landscape feature. It is part of the landscape character and heritage of the area. No change required.
36	EW-GE02	<p>The play areas and amenity open space 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 protections designation of the land as local green space (LGS) would bring even if the site would match the requirements of the NPPF.</p> <p>NPPF paragraph 102. Sets out that the Local Green Space designation should only be used where the green space is:</p> <p>a) in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;</p> <p>b) demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and</p> <p>c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.</p> <p>Plans of LGS designations – Consider moving these to an appendix.</p>	<p>LGS designation recognises the community value of the spaces and provides a higher level of protection, based on that community value. All of the spaces meet the LGS criteria in the NPPF as demonstrated in the Local Green Space Assessment report, August 2023. Similar spaces were accepted for designation in the recently made North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>LGS plans have been moved to appendix 1</p>
29	Rutland Landscape	The NP could also refer to the Landscape Sensitivity & Capacity Study (2012) which includes landscape around Edith Weston and the Rutland Water Area Review (2019)	Comment noted. The Plan has been updated to refer to Landscape

	Character Assessment 2003		Character Area December 2022 as the most up to date evidence.
60	Design Guidelines for Rutland November 2021	First sentence, typo there is no Core Strategy policy DE1 Suggest refer to Core Strategy Policy CS19 Promoting Good Design and Site Allocations Policy SP15 Design and amenity	Text amended to remove reference to DE1.
62	EW-DH01	Need to consider whether this policy adds anything to the Design Guidelines and needs to be more locally specific to Edith Weston. Under 'Examples of positive design features to reduce carbon use are.' It may be useful to define what a photovoltaics.	The policy should be applied together with policies EW-DH02 and EW-DH03. Collectively they have a strong local focus. EW-DH01 provides more detail and a stronger emphasis on green design. We have avoided including definitions of planning terms or technical terms in the neighbourhood plan. These are readily available in government and other guidance.
64	EW-DH02	Part 2) A number of amenity open space have been identified as LGS, although suggest they need to demonstrate why they should be. It might be helpful to clarify what is meant by this? Play areas and amenity open space are safeguarded under policy CS23	LGS designation recognises the community value of the spaces and provides a higher level of protection, based on that community value. All of the spaces meet the LGS criteria in the NPPF as demonstrated in the Local Green Space Assessment report, August 2023. Similar spaces were accepted for designated in the recently made North Luffenham Neighbourhood Plan.
68	EW-DH04	It's unclear / how should they be protected. Suggest retained? Still consider it would be helpful to have supporting text/justification to explain why they should be protected and their settings	The term 'protect' changed to 'retain' for clarity. The justification and evidence is within the Edith Weston Village Assessment and Design Guidance, January 2022 which identifies the heritage value of the assets in question. Materials prepared by Historic England also describe the value of Cold War heritage. Planning rationale updated for clarity.
73	EW-TM01	Point 1 is missing a 'to' after proportionate Part 1) suggest includes cycling Part 3a) Already covered by sp15 section L) – Doesn't add to this policy, suggest needs to be more specific and set out parking standard or be in accordance with council's adopted standards Part 3b) Does the garage class as secure cycle parking for dwellings? Part 4) Already covered by SP15 section L) – Doesn't add to this policy Part 6) suggest already covered by SP15 section m) most highways works would not need planning permission,	Amendment made to add 'to' as suggested. The term 'walking' replaced with 'active travel'. Parts 3a and b seek to ensure that the developer considers both parking and active travel. The intention is not to amend parking standards, though the policy may help to ensure the parking standards are applied in a consistent way. Interpretation amended to make clear that cycle storage could be included in garages. The policy contains more detail than SP15 on the issues to be considered. SP15 m does not refer to rural character.

Name of Respondee	Leicestershire County Council	
	<p>Leicestershire County Council is supportive of the Neighbourhood plan process and welcome being included in this consultation.</p> <p>Highways General Comments The County Council recognises that residents may have concerns about traffic conditions in their local area, which they feel may be exacerbated by increased traffic due to population, economic and development growth. Like very many local authorities, the County Council's budgets are under severe pressure. It must therefore prioritise where it focuses its reducing resources and increasingly limited funds. In practice, this means that the County Highway Authority (CHA), in general, prioritises its resources on measures that deliver the greatest benefit to Leicestershire's residents, businesses and road users in terms of road safety, network management and maintenance. Given this, it is likely that highway measures associated with any new development would need to be fully funded from third party funding, such as via Section 278 or 106 (S106) developer contributions. I should emphasise that the CHA is generally no longer in a position to accept any financial risk relating to/make good any possible shortfall in developer funding. To be eligible for S106 contributions proposals must fulfil various legal criteria. Measures must also directly mitigate the impact of the development e.g. they should ensure that the development does not make the existing highway conditions any worse if considered to have a severe residual impact. They cannot unfortunately be sought to address existing problems. Where potential S106 measures would require future maintenance, which would be paid for from the County Council's funds, the measures would also need to be assessed against the County Council's other priorities and as such may not be maintained by the County Council or will require maintenance funding to be provided as a commuted sum. In regard to public transport, securing S106 contributions for public transport services will normally focus on larger developments, where there is a more realistic prospect of services being commercially viable once the contributions have stopped ie they would be able to operate without being supported from public funding. The current financial climate means that the CHA has extremely limited funding available to undertake minor highway improvements. Where there may be the prospect of third-party funding to deliver a scheme, the County Council will still normally expect the scheme to comply with prevailing relevant national and local policies and guidance, both in terms of its justification and its design; the Council will also expect future maintenance costs to be covered by the third-party funding. Where any measures are proposed that would affect speed limits, on-street parking restrictions or other Traffic Regulation Orders (be that to address existing problems or in connection with a development proposal), their implementation would be subject to available resources, the availability of full funding and the satisfactory completion of all necessary Statutory Procedures.</p> <p>Flood Risk Management The County Council are fully aware of flooding that has occurred within Leicestershire and its impact on residential properties resulting in concerns relating to new developments. LCC in our role as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) undertake investigations into flooding, review consent applications to undertake works on ordinary watercourses and carry out enforcement where lack of maintenance or unconsented works has resulted in a flood risk. In April 2015 the LLFA also became a statutory consultee on major planning applications in relation to surface water drainage and have a duty to review planning</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p> <p>Comments noted. Identification and negotiation of Section 106 contributions for highways works would be a matter for the Local Planning Authority at the planning application stage.</p> <p>Traffic management issues fall outside of the scope of the Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan does not include a flood risk policy. This is dealt with in national policy and by the local plan.</p>

	<p>applications to ensure that the onsite drainage systems are designed in accordance with current legislation and guidance. The LLFA also ensures that flood risk to the site is accounted for when designing a drainage solution.</p> <p>The LLFA is not able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent development where development sites are at low risk of flooding or can demonstrate appropriate flood risk mitigation. • Use existing flood risk to adjacent land to prevent development. • Require development to resolve existing flood risk. When considering flood risk within the development of a neighbourhood plan, the LLFA would recommend consideration of the following points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locating development outside of river (fluvial) flood risk (Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea)). • Locating development outside of surface water (pluvial) flood risk (Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map). • Locating development outside of any groundwater flood risk by considering any local knowledge of groundwater flooding. • How potential SuDS features may be incorporated into the development to enhance the local amenity, water quality and biodiversity of the site as well as manage surface water runoff. • Watercourses and land drainage should be protected within new developments to prevent an increase in flood risk. <p>All development will be required to restrict the discharge and retain surface water on site in line with current government policies. This should be undertaken through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). Appropriate space allocation for SuDS features should be included within development sites when considering the housing density to ensure that the potential site will not limit the ability for good SuDS design to be carried out. Consideration should also be given to blue green corridors and how they could be used to improve the bio-diversity and amenity of new developments, including benefits to surrounding areas. Often ordinary watercourses and land drainage features (including streams, culverts and ditches) form part of development sites. The LLFA recommend that existing watercourses and land drainage (including watercourses that form the site boundary) are retained as open features along their original flow path and are retained in public open space to ensure that access for maintenance can be achieved. This should also be considered when looking at housing densities within the plan to ensure that these features can be retained. LCC, in its role as LLFA will not support proposals contrary to LCC policies.</p> <p>For further information it is suggested reference is made to the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012), Sustainable drainage systems: Written statement - HCWS161 (December 2014) and the Planning Practice Guidance webpage.</p> <p>Flood risk mapping is readily available for public use at the links below. The LLFA also holds information relating to historic flooding within Leicestershire that can be used to inform development proposals.</p> <p>Risk of flooding from surface water map: https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk Flood map for planning (rivers and sea): https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/</p> <p>Planning Minerals & Waste Planning The County Council is the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority; this means the council prepares the planning policy for minerals and waste development and also makes decisions on mineral and waste development.</p>	<p>The interpretation to EW-DH01 makes reference to sustainable drainage. Policy EW-GE01 deals with biodiversity and the natural environment.</p> <p>Minerals and waste are excluded matters for Neighbourhood Plans. We note that there is no specific comment on the Officers Mess site.</p>
--	---	--

	<p>Although neighbourhood plans cannot include policies that cover minerals and waste development, it may be the case that your neighbourhood contains an existing or planned minerals or waste site. The County Council can provide information on these operations, or any future development planned for your neighbourhood. You should also be aware of Minerals and Waste Safeguarding Areas, contained within the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Leicestershire.gov.uk). These safeguarding areas are there to ensure that non-waste and non-minerals development takes place in a way that does not negatively affect minerals resources or waste operations. The County Council can provide guidance on this if your neighbourhood plan is allocating development in these areas or if any proposed neighbourhood plan policies may impact on minerals and waste provision.</p> <p>Property Education Whereby housing allocations or preferred housing developments form part of a Neighbourhood Plan the Local Authority will look to the availability of school places within a two-mile (primary) and three-mile (secondary) distance from the development. If there are not sufficient places, then a claim for Section 106 funding will be requested to provide those places.</p> <p>It is recognised that it may not always be possible or appropriate to extend a local school to meet the needs of a development, or the size of a development would yield a new school.</p> <p>However, in the changing educational landscape, the Council retains a statutory duty to ensure that sufficient places are available in good schools within its area, for every child of school age whose parents wish them to have one.</p> <p>Strategic Property Services No comment at this time.</p> <p>Adult Social Care It is suggested that reference is made to recognising a significant growth in the older population and that development seeks to include bungalows etc of differing tenures to accommodate the increase. This would be in line with the draft Adult Social Care Accommodation Strategy for older people which promotes that people should plan ahead for their later life, including considering downsizing, but recognising that people's choices are often limited by the lack of suitable local options.</p> <p>Environment General Comments With regard to the environment and in line with Government advice, Leicestershire County Council (LCC) would like to see Neighbourhood Plans cover all aspects of archaeology and the historic and natural environment including heritage assets, archaeological sites, listed and unlisted historic buildings, historic landscapes, climate change, the landscape, biodiversity, ecosystems, green infrastructure as well as soils, brownfield sites and agricultural land.</p> <p>Archaeology and the Historic Environment The planning process provides one of the most effective tools to manage the impact of land use change upon the historic environment. This is achieved both through the shaping of development plans (Local and Neighbourhood Plans) and the delivery of development management advice on individual planning applications. In that context, the inclusion of heritage in your Neighbourhood Plan, and the provision of relevant and effective policies, will</p>	<p>Planning infrastructure contributions for educational provision would be a matter for the Local Planning Authority at the planning application stage.</p> <p>Comment noted.</p> <p>Housing mix is dealt with by the local plan.</p> <p>Archaeology is dealt with by the local plan. The Neighbourhood Plan deals with environment and heritage, designated and non-designated, through policies EW-SG02; EW-GE01; EW-GE02; EW-DH01; EW-DH02; EW-DH03 and EW-DH04.</p>
--	---	--

	<p>significantly strengthen the management of these issues and will be an effective way of the community identifying its own concerns and priorities.</p> <p>Ideally, Neighbourhood Plans should seek to work in partnership with other agencies to develop and deliver this strategic objective, based on robust local evidence and priorities. We recommend that each Neighbourhood Plan should consider the impact of potential development or management decisions on the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. The historic environment is defined as comprising all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving evidence of past human activity, whether upstanding, buried or submerged, as well landscapes and their historic components.</p> <p>The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (LRHER) can provide a summary of archaeological and historic environment information for your Neighbourhood Plan area. This will include gazetteers and maps describing the locally identified non-designated heritage assets, typically archaeological sites (both earthworks and buried archaeological remains), unlisted historic buildings and historic landscapes (parks and gardens). We will also provide information on medieval ridge and furrow earthworks to help you evaluate the surviving earthworks in your area.</p> <p>Information on Designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields) is available from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/</p> <p>Consideration of the historic environment, and its constituent designated and non-designated heritage assets, is a material consideration in the planning process. While the data held by the LRHER is constantly maintained and updated, it is unlikely that the record represents an exhaustive list of all assets with the plan area. We suggest that information provided by the LRHER should be taken into account when preparing the Neighbourhood Plan and contribute to any list of locally identified heritage assets. Based upon a structured assessment process, this will be the basis of any non-designated heritage assets identified within the plan and given force through the preparation of appropriate heritage policy.</p> <p>Contact: her@leics.gov.uk, or phone 0116 305 8323</p> <p>For help with including heritage in your Neighbourhood Plan please see the following guidance: CBA Toolkit No. 10, Neighbourhood Planning (2017) https://www.archaeologyuk.org/asset/6FE3A721-B328-4B75-9DEBBD0028A4AEED/ National Trust Guide to Heritage in Neighbourhood Plans (2019) https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/documents/neighbourhood-planning-and-heritage-guidance.pdf</p> <p>Climate Change The County Council, through its Environment Strategy and Net Zero Strategy and Action Plan, is committed to achieving net zero for its own operations by 2030 and to working with Leicestershire people and organisations to become a net zero county by 2045 or before. Along with most other UK local authorities, the council has declared a climate emergency and wants to do its bit to help meet the Paris Agreement and keep global temperature rise to well below 2°C Leicestershire's Net Zero Strategy and Action Plan is available here.</p> <p>Planning is one of the key levers for enabling these commitments to be met and to meeting the legally binding target set by the government for the UK to be net zero by 2050. Neighbourhood Plans should, as far as possible, align to Leicestershire County Council's Net Zero Strategy and Action Plan by contributing to and</p>	<p>Consideration of climate change and the need for development to be sustainable has underpinned the drafting of all policies. The Basic Conditions against which the Plan will be tested includes a need to help to achieve sustainable development.</p>
--	--	--

	<p>supporting a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and by increasing the county's resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Landscape The County Council would like to see the inclusion of a local landscape assessment taking into account: Natural England's Landscape character areas; Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Landscape and Woodland Strategy; the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation Project; the Local District/Borough Council landscape character assessments; the Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Study for Leicester and Leicestershire (2017), which examines the sensitivity of the landscape, exploring the extent to which different areas can accommodate development without impacting on their key landscape qualities.</p> <p>We would recommend that Neighbourhood Plans should also consider the street scene and public realm within their communities, further advice can be found in the latest 'Streets for All East Midlands' document (2018) published by Historic England.</p> <p>LCC would encourage the development of local listings as per the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and LCC have some data on the social, cultural, archaeological and historic value of local features and buildings (https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/historic-environment-record)</p> <p>Contact: her@leics.gov.uk or telephone: 0116 3058323</p> <p>Examples of policy statements for Landscape: POLICY X: LOCAL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS – Development proposals falling within or affecting the Local Landscape Character Areas (LLCAs), where possible, enhance the LLCA's particular characteristics, important views and local distinctiveness. Proposals having a harmful effect on a Local Landscape Character Area's character will not be supported.</p> <p>Biodiversity The Natural Environment and Communities Act 2006 places a duty on all public authorities in England and Wales to have regard, in the exercise of their duties, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) clearly outlines the importance of sustainable development alongside the core principle that planning should contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment, providing net gain for biodiversity, and reducing pollution. Neighbourhood Plans should therefore seek to work in partnership with other agencies to develop and deliver a strategic approach to protecting and improving the natural environment based on local evidence and priorities. Each Neighbourhood Plan should consider the impact of potential development or management of open spaces on enhancing biodiversity and habitat connectivity, such as hedgerows and greenways. Habitat permeability for species which addresses encouragement of movement from one location to another such as the design of street lighting, roads, noise, obstructions in water, exposure of species to predation and arrangement of land-uses should be considered.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan can be used to plan actions for the parish council on its' own land (community actions) and guide the actions of others (policy actions).</p> <p>For specific advice on species and habitats of importance in the County and actions that can make a difference to their conservation and ways to increase the quality and quantity of these, please refer to the Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan</p>	<p>The evidence base for the Neighbourhood Plan includes data on landscape designations and character. Policy EW-GE01 deals explicitly with landscape and the natural environment.</p> <p>Policy EW-DH01 deals with design.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan deals with non-designated heritage (see above comment on heritage).</p> <p>These examples are vague and generic. Policy EW-GE01 is more detailed and more locally specific.</p> <p>Policy EW-GE01 deals with biodiversity, habitats and the natural environment.</p>
--	---	--

<https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/biodiversity-strategy>

<https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-and-biodiversity>

The Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre (LRERC) can provide a summary of wildlife information for your Neighbourhood Plan area. This will include a map showing nationally important sites (e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest); locally designated Wildlife Sites; locations of badger setts, great crested newt breeding ponds and ponds with high potential to support great crested newts' and bat roosts; and a list of records of protected and priority Biodiversity Action Plan species. These are all a material consideration in the planning process. If there has been a recent Habitat Survey of your plan area, this will also be included. LRERC is unable to carry out habitat surveys on request from a Parish Council, although it may be possible to add it into a future survey programme.

Contact: LRERC@leics.gov.uk., or phone 0116 305 1087

<https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/leicestershire-and-rutland-environmental-records-centre-lrerc>,

For informal advice on actions for nature that can be taken forward on parish land please contact EnvironmentTeam@Leics.gov.uk

Many species of plants and animals in England and often their supporting features and habitats are protected. What you can and cannot do by law varies from species to species and may require a preliminary ecological appraisal. For information on protected species and the law please visit: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/protected-species-how-to-review-planning-applications>

Examples of policy statements that can be added to the plan to support biodiversity:

POLICY X: BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION IN NEW

DEVELOPMENT – Consideration should be made in the design and construction of new development in the Plan Area to protect and enhance biodiversity, where appropriate, 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.
- Work with landowners to ensure good maintenance of existing hedgerows, gap up and plant new hedgerows where appropriate and introduce a programme of replenishing hedgerow trees.
- 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.
- Natural/semi natural grassland margins adjacent to hedges of up to 5m buffer.
- Retain natural features wherever possible.

This is already dealt with in policies EW-DH01 and in the interpretation and policy EW-GE01 for the natural environment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In creating habitats, consider the underlying geology and allow natural colonisation near local high-quality habitats. • Avoid use of topsoil to promote plant diversity, especially in areas of limestone or areas near to heathland - consider exposing sandy soils to encourage acid grassland and heath. • Allow for structural diversity of habitats – for example long and tall grass, to maintain a suitable grassland habitat for wildlife. A management plan should accompany all planning applications. • Avoid development and hard landscaping next to watercourses. • Restore naturalness to existing watercourses for example by retaining some steeper earth banks suitable for Kingfisher and Water Vole breeding. • Retain areas of deadwood within the site to maintain biodiversity. • Plant 30% of trees with a selection of larger native species and create lines of trees. <p>Green Infrastructure Green infrastructure (GI) is a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities (NPPF definition). GI includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, street trees, cemeteries/churchyards, allotments and private gardens as well as streams, rivers, canals and other water bodies and features such as green roofs and living walls.</p> <p>The NPPF places the duty on local authorities to plan positively for a strategic network of GI which can deliver a range of planning policies including: building a strong, competitive economy; creating a sense of place and promoting good design; promoting healthier communities by providing greater opportunities for recreation and mental and physical health benefits; meeting the challenges of climate change and flood risk; increasing biodiversity and conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment. Looking at the existing provision of GI networks within a community can influence the plan for creating & enhancing new networks.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Plan groups have the opportunity to plan GI networks at a local scale to maximise benefits for their community and in doing so they should ensure that their Neighbourhood Plan is reflective of the relevant Local Authority Green Infrastructure strategy. Through the Neighbourhood Plan and discussions with the Local Authority Planning teams and potential Developers communities are well placed to influence the delivery of local scale GI networks.</p> <p>Sites that are designated as Local Green Spaces can form an important strategic part of local Green Infrastructure and can be conserved and enhanced to make an important contribution to the district green infrastructure. Delivery of the conservation and enhancement can be dealt with in Policy and Community Actions.</p> <p>Brownfield, Soils and Agricultural Land The NPPF encourages the effective use of brownfield land for development, provided that it is not of high environmental/ecological/heritage value. Neighbourhood planning groups should check with Defra if their neighbourhood planning area includes brownfield sites. Where information is lacking as to the ecological or heritage value of these sites then the Neighbourhood Plan could include policies that ensure such survey work should be carried out to assess the ecological and heritage value of a brownfield site before development decisions are taken. Soils are an essential finite resource on which important ecosystem services such as food production, are dependent on. They should be enhanced in value and protected from adverse effects of unacceptable levels of pollution. Within the governments</p>	<p>Policy EW-GE01 deals with green infrastructure. Policy EW-GE02 makes Local Green Space designations are part of the green infrastructure provision.</p> <p>Development is focused within the Planned Limits of Developments and on a brownfield site immediately adjacent to the village. So, the plan does not support development of agricultural land.</p>
--	--	--

	<p>“Safeguarding our Soils” strategy, Defra have produced a code of practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites which could be helpful to neighbourhood planning groups in preparing environmental policies.</p> <p>High quality agricultural soils should, where possible be protected from development and where a large area of agricultural land is identified for development then planning should consider using the poorer quality areas in preference to the higher quality areas. Neighbourhood planning groups should consider mapping agricultural land classification within their plan to enable informed decisions to be made in the future. Natural England can provide further information and Agricultural Land classification and have produced the following guide:- https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agricultural-land-assess-proposals-for-development/guide-to-assessing-development-proposals-on-agricultural-land. The British Society for Soil Science provide advice on what should be expected of developers in assessing land for development suitability. https://soils.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Assessing-Agricultural-Land-Jan-2022.pdf</p> <p>Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) Information for Neighbourhood Planning groups regarding Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) can be found on the Neighbourhood Planning website (https://neighbourhoodplanning.org/toolkits-and-guidance/understand-plan-requires-strategic-environmental-assessment-sea/) and should be referred to.</p> <p>A Neighbourhood Plan must meet certain basic conditions in order to be ‘made’. It must not breach and be otherwise compatible with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations SI 2004/1633 (available online). These regulations deal with the assessment of environmental plans and programmes and implement Retained Reference Directive 2001/42 ‘on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment’.</p> <p>Not every Neighbourhood Plan needs a SEA; however, it is compulsory to provide when submitting a plan proposal to the local planning authority either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A statement of reasons as to why SEA was not required • An environmental report (a key output of the SEA process). <p>As a rule of thumb, SEA is more likely to be necessary if both of the following two elements apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Neighbourhood Plan allocates sites for development (for housing, employment etc.); and • the neighbourhood area contains sensitive environmental assets (e.g. a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)) that may be affected by the policies and proposals in the Neighbourhood Plan. <p>In light of these two considerations, it is very unlikely that a Neighbourhood Plan would require SEA if the plan is not allocating land for development. This is because allocating land for development is more likely to generate physical changes which lead to significant effects.</p> <p>As the UK has now left the EU, Neighbourhood Planning groups should remain mindful of any future changes which may occur to the above guidance. Changes are also likely to be forthcoming as a result of the Government’s Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill (LURB). This proposes ‘Environmental Outcome Reports’ to replace the current system of Strategic Environmental Assessment</p>	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan has been screened for SEA and HRA.</p>
--	---	--

(including Sustainability Appraisals) and Environmental Impact Assessment and introduce a clearer and simpler process where relevant plans and projects (including Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects) are assessed against tangible environmental outcomes.

Impact of Development on Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC)

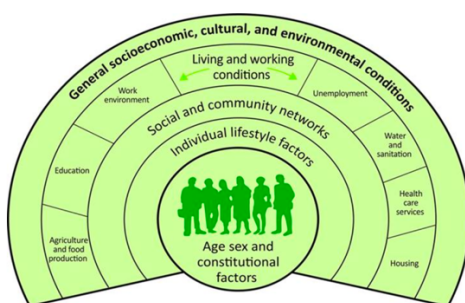
Neighbourhood planning groups should remain mindful of the interaction between new development applications in a district and borough area and the existing HWRC services delivered by Leicestershire County Council. The County's Waste Management team considers proposed developments on a case by case basis and when it is identified that a proposed development will have a detrimental effect on the local HWRC infrastructure then appropriate projects to increase the capacity of the HWRC most likely impacted have to be initiated. Contributions to fund these projects are requested in accordance with the Leicestershire's Planning Obligations Policy and the relevant Legislation Regulations.

Public Health

Health is shaped by many different factors throughout our lives. Health is affected by the settings in which we live, work, learn and play. These influences start to determine health and opportunities for better health from birth and throughout the whole life course, for example the environment, community, transport, education, and income.

This complex range of interacting social, economic, and environmental factors are known as the wider determinants of health or the social determinants of health. When there is a difference in these conditions it contributes to health inequalities- "Health inequalities are the preventable, unfair and unjust differences in health status between groups, populations or individuals that arise from the unequal distribution of social, environmental and economic conditions within societies" (NHS England)

The diagram below illustrates types of wider factors that influence an individual's mental and physical health.



The diagram shows:

- personal characteristics at the core of the model and this includes sex, age, ethnic group, and hereditary factors
- The layer around the core contains individual 'lifestyle' factor behaviours such as smoking, alcohol use, and physical activity•
- The next layer contains social and community networks including family and wider social circles
- The next layer covers living and working conditions include access and opportunities in relation to jobs, housing, education and welfare services
- The final outer layer is general socioeconomic, cultural and environmental conditions and includes factors such as disposable income, taxation, and availability of work.

This is outside of the scope of the neighbourhood plan.

Policy EW-TM01 promotes active travel. Policy EW-GE02 protects green space of community value (Local Green Space). The Neighbourhood Plan also addresses environmental quality in various policies. An equalities assessment will form part of the Basic Conditions Statement.

	<p>Research by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, looked into the major contributors to health and wellbeing and found that:</p> <p>Health Behaviours contribute to 30% of health outcomes made up of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking 10% • Diet/Exercise 10% • Alcohol use 5% • Poor sexual health 5% <p>Socioeconomic Factors contribute to 40% of health outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education 10% • Employment 10% • Income 10% • Family/Social Support 5% • Community Safety 5% <p>Clinical Care contributes to 20% of health outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to care 10% • Quality of care 10% <p>Built Environment contributes to 10% of health outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Quality 5% • Built Environment 5% <p>Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, Used in US to rank Counties by health Status</p> <p>Therefore, due to the complex way in which the built environment and communities we live in impact on our health any opportunity to mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive outcomes should be taken. Completing a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a good practice to ensure neighbourhood concerns and recommendations are considered.</p> <p>Undertaking a HIA as part of your neighbourhood plans has the potential to influence all these areas, alongside influencing decisions made about access to care through transport and infrastructure.</p> <p>To aid you in undertaking a HIA please visit: https://www.healthyclacemaking.co.uk/health-impact-assessment/ At the bottom of this page there are also links to a number of local data sheets at a district level. You can also familiarise yourself with the health profile for your area by visiting: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles</p> <p>Dahlgren G, Whitehead M. (1991). Policies and Strategies to Promote Social Equity in Health. Stockholm, Sweden: Institute for Futures Studies.</p> <p>NHS England, "Reducing health inequalities resources," [Online]. Available: https://www.england.nhs.uk/about/equality/equality-hub/resources/ [Accessed February 2021].</p> <p>Communities Consideration of community facilities is a positive facet of Neighbourhood Plans that reflects the importance of these facilities within communities and can proactively protect and develop facilities to meet the needs of people in local communities. Neighbourhood Plans provide an opportunity to;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out and report on a review of community facilities, groups and allotments and their importance with your community. 2. Set out policies that seek to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and retain these existing facilities, • support the independent development of new facilities, and, • identify and protect Assets of Community Value and provide support for any existing or future designations. 	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan addresses various social and community issues, for example by addressing community facilities, walkable neighbourhoods, spaces of community value, sustainable design and active travel.</p>
--	--	--

	<p>3. Identify and support potential community projects that could be progressed. You are encouraged to consider and respond to all aspects of community resources as part of the Neighbourhood Planning process. Further information, guidance and examples of policies and supporting information is available at www.leicestershirecommunities.org.uk/np/useful-information.</p> <p>Economic Development We would recommend including economic development aspirations with your Plan, outlining what the community currently values and whether they are open to new development of small businesses etc.</p> <p>Fibre Broadband Our ambition is for a Digital Leicestershire. This includes the ambition for everyone to have access to fast, accessible, inclusive, reliable digital infrastructure and we are working to support government targets to achieve gigabit capable, lightning-fast broadband connections to 85% of Leicestershire by December 2025, increasing to 100% by 2030. A fast and reliable digital infrastructure will open new opportunities for residents, communities and businesses. It will underpin innovation, improve community and social networks and support learning and development for all. It will help to deliver a range of societal benefits including the more effective provision of public services, information and connect people to the support at the point of need. The Digital Leicestershire team manages programmes aimed at improving digital infrastructure in the county. This includes superfast, ultrafast and full fibre broadband. This work combines three approaches; engaging with commercial operators to encourage private investment in Leicestershire, working with all tiers of government to reduce barriers to commercial investment, and operating intervention schemes with public funds to support deployment of digital infrastructure in hard-to-reach areas that are not included in broadband suppliers' plans, reaching parts of the county that might otherwise miss out on getting the digital connectivity they need. We are currently providing support throughout the county with our Gigabit and Gigahub programmes.</p> <p>How does this role relate to neighbourhood plans? The UK government has brought into force new laws that require new homes in England to be built with gigabit broadband connections and enables telecoms firms to be able to get faster broadband to nine million people living in blocks of flats across the UK. Ministers have amended the Building Regulations 2010 to ensure that new homes constructed in England will be fitted with infrastructure and connections capable of delivering gigabit broadband - the fastest internet speeds on the market.</p> <p>The updated regulations mean that more people moving into new homes will have a gigabit-capable broadband connection ready when construction is completed, avoiding the need for costly and disruptive installation work after the home is built and enabling residents to arrange the best possible internet service at the point they move in.</p> <p>In a further boost to people's access to better broadband, another new law has made it easier to install faster internet connections in blocks of flats when landlords repeatedly ignore requests for access from broadband firms.</p> <p>Both of these new laws came into effect on 26 December 2022.</p>	<p>Policy EW-SG01 addresses growth within the Planned Limits of Development, including employment, community facilities and housing.</p> <p>This is now dealt with under building regulations.</p>
--	---	--

	<p>The updated building rules mean home developers will be legally required to future-proof new homes in England for next-generation gigabit broadband as standard practice during construction.</p> <p>Connection costs will be capped at £2,000 per home for developers and they will work together with network operators to connect developments to the gigabit network. It is estimated over 98 per cent of premises fall within this cap, meaning moving into a new build property without lightning-fast internet speeds will become a thing of the past for the vast majority of people across England.</p> <p>Where a developer is unable to secure a gigabit-capable connection within the cost cap, developers must install the next fastest connection available.</p> <p>And even where a gigabit-capable connection is not available within the cost cap, gigabit-ready infrastructure, such as ducts, chambers and termination points, still needs to be installed. This will ensure that homes are fit for the digital age but may not be connected straight away.</p> <p>The Council supports a 'dig once' approach for the deployment of communications infrastructure and a build which is sympathetic to the character and appearance of the surrounding area. The Council encourages telecommunications build which does not significantly impact on the appearance of any building or space on which equipment is located and which minimises street clutter.</p> <p>Groups working on emerging neighbourhood plans are encouraged to visit the Digital Leicestershire web site to learn more about current and forthcoming full fibre broadband provision for their local area https://www.thinkbroadband.com/ and also BDUK (Building Digital UK)</p> <p>Further Information https://digital-leicestershire.org.uk/ Email: broadband@leics.gov.uk Building Regulations: Infrastructure for Electronic Communications (R)</p> <p>Equalities While we cannot comment in detail on plans, you may wish to ask stakeholders to bear the Council's Equality Strategy 2020-2024 in mind when taking your Neighbourhood Plan forward through the relevant procedures, particularly for engagement and consultation work. A copy of the strategy can be view at: https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/field/pdf/2020/7/10/Equality-strategy-2020-2024.pdf</p> <p>The Neighbourhood plan should comply with the main requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty. This requires public bodies to have due regard of the need to: Eliminate discrimination Advance equality of opportunity Foster good relations between different people</p> <p>Accessible Documents In today's working environment more and more information is being produced digitally. When producing information which is aimed at or to be viewed by the public, it is important to make that information as accessible as possible. At least 1 in 5 people in the UK have a long-term illness, impairment or disability. Many more have a temporary disability.</p> <p>Accessibility means more than putting things online. It means making your content and design clear and simple enough so that most people can use it without needing to adapt it, while supporting those who do need to adapt things.</p>	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan will be accompanied by an Equalities Assessment as part of the Basic Conditions Statement. Equalities have been considered in formulating policies. For example, the Plan supports mixed use, local facilities and active travel. This helps to address the needs of those without access to a car, which disproportionately affects older and younger age groups. A further example in policy EW-TM01 is the need to consider different levels of mobility.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan has been checked for accessibility.</p>
--	---	--

		<p>For example, someone with impaired vision might use a screen reader (software that lets a user navigate a website and 'read out' the content), braille display or screen magnifier. Or someone with motor difficulties might use a special mouse, speech recognition software or on-screen keyboard emulator.</p> <p>Public sector organisations have a legal requirement to make sure that all information which appears on their websites is accessible. As Neighbourhood Plans have to be published on Local Planning Authority websites, they too have to comply with government regulations for accessibility. Guidance for creating accessible Word and PDF documents can be found on the Leicestershire Communities website: Creating Accessible Word Documents Creating Accessible PDFs</p> <p>To enable Development Officers to implement your policies, it is important to make sure that they are clear, concise and worded in such a way that they are not open to interpretation. This Policy Writing Guide has been designed to provide you with a few key points to look out for: https://www.leicestershirecommunities.org.uk/uploads/policy-writing-guide-17.pdf?v=1667547963</p> <p>NIK GREEN (MRS) Policy Officer E: neighbourhoodplanning@leics.gov.uk Policy, Economy & Community, Chief Executive's Department, Leicestershire County Council, County Hall, Glenfield, Leicestershire LE3 8RA</p>	
Name of Respondee		Local resident 7	
22	EW-SG01	<p>This policy should make it much clearer – that it only supports infill or small-scale development within the PLD. Furthermore, the vision for Rutland – which forms the basis of RCCs corporate plan states that development will focus around our 2 market towns and that the countryside will be protected.</p>	<p>Requirements for development within the Planned Limits of Development are dealt with by policy EW-SG01. Design requirements are set out in policy EW-DH01. Outside the settlement boundary, rural exceptions sites are dealt with by the adopted Local Plan.</p>
25	EW-SG02	<p>This site is outside the PLD. Is there a risk of making this an exception which may open the village to further development along the North side – I think we need to be very careful. It is widely felt that given 45% (MOD figures) of the site is brownfield - that the visual aspect can be greatly improved through some control, considered development.</p> <p>Currently NO alternatives to housing have been considered. Can this plan request this? So it has done a full 360? I do not feel the NP is the right place to wrap this site up into a policy, that applies untested housing figures and therefore the word SOME should be incorporated where it says development will be supported.</p> <p>The housing needs number provided by a very comprehensive report by AECOM should not be ignored – it's our main evidence. The number being floated by RCC is yet to be tested under the local plan consultation at reg 18 or 19– and currently the methodology is not known.</p> <p>Edith Weston is the 7th least sustainable LSC. Distance needs to be considered and applied within the methodology, if we genuinely want to reduce the need to use the motor car and create a greener county. Sustainable development should drive all decisions – and we know that Edith Weston is not sustainable and therefore should not be considered for large scale development of any kind.</p>	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan is underpinned by evidence on housing need and growth (including the AECOM and UVE reports). This demonstrates that development within the Planned Limits of Development together with the Officers Mess brownfield site will meet local need. Given that growth can be accommodated within the Planned Limits of Developments and immediately adjacent brownfield site, additional site allocations are not necessary. It should be noted that national policy already supports the development of brownfield sites. Policy EW-SG01 and EW-SG02 set out the locations where development will be supported. Policies EW-GE01 and EW-GE02 deal with protection of the green and natural environment. Other policies deal with design requirements. Consideration of sustainability has underpinned the drafting of all policies.</p>

		<p>I think the wording should be tighter to protect the village from excess development, with MUCH greater emphasis on the form & layout – in addition to long views, a much larger village green - more green spaces, greater emphasis on road safety and the retention of the tennis courts to provide a community asset.</p> <p>Hedges & verges should be protected.</p> <p>Should the country approved RCC’s housing numbers at referendum, then we should add in a caveat that says at this point the NP approves 51 houses less the 6 + built and therefore the maximum houses would be 45 or less according to the house builds at the time.</p>	<p>The Plan includes policies dealing with form and layout (EW-DH01, EW-DH02 and EW-DH03), green community spaces (EW-GE02), sustainable transport (EW-TM01) and community facilities (EW-SG01).</p> <p>This is supported by policies EW-GE01 and EW-SG02.</p> <p>Housing need is addressed in the supporting reports, referenced in Chapter 3.</p>
32	EW-GE01	Excellent policy	Comment noted.
36	EW-GE02	Excellent allocations of green areas that are treasured within the village.	Comment noted.
62	EW-DH01	The 2023 changes to NPP should be incorporated. I believe this now uses the word “Beauty” when talking about building new property amongst other things.	NPPF references updated. Policies EW-DH01, EW-DH02, EW-DH03 deal with design and character. These seek to define local character, rather than using vague and generic terms.
68	EW-DH04	<p>It is understood that Historic England has indicated that both the OM site and the SGB site have heritage significance (the SGB site is addressed in the attached letter dated 30 January 2018). This is unsurprising given the importance of the barracks in relation to its activity.</p> <p>Edith Weston Parish Council Representation on Additional Soundness Issues Relating to Officer’s Mess H1.8 during the Cold War. It is understood that some of Historic England’s work considering the heritage status of the sites is ongoing and the Parish Council will make representations once any further evidence is available. Notwithstanding this, as the attached letter from Historic England to RCC (dated 14 March 2018) shows, Historic England has advised that the Officer’s Mess site should be considered as a non-designated heritage asset. None of this information has been considered within the SA.</p> <p>I believe it should be firmly established from Historic England – that this work has been concluded and the value of the OM has been fully determined to ensure that nothing is left uncertain or unprotected.</p>	<p>The Officers Mess building was assessed by Historic England (Ref 1465339) and a decision made on 25 June 2019 not to list the officers mess building. Policy EW-DH04 addresses non-designated heritage assets on the St George’s Barracks site.</p> <p>These comments appear to relate to the local plan and supporting sustainability analysis.</p> <p>Historic England was consulted at the screening stage and Regulation 14.</p>
73	EW-TM01	The development of the Officers Mess is in direct conflict with points 1 & 4 of this policy.	It would be possible for development to be designed to meet the requirements of clauses 1-4 of this policy in addition to the requirements of Policy EW-DH01.
	General	Huge amount of work – well done.	Comment noted.

Name of Respondee	Leicestershire Police	
General	<p>Leicestershire Police support the creation of the Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plan 2023-2041, which has a primary objective to reflect the community wide views, comments, observations, concerns and ambitions about Edith Weston planning in respect to future applications and their implications.</p> <p>Leicestershire Police will always attempt to reflect the aspirations of all the residents and people who work, study and pass through the area in the way that they Police the area, and will continue to do so, taking into consideration the contents of future Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plans. Neighbourhood Policing is a central part of Policing with resources deployed to provide visible presence and deterrent to potential offenders and contact for members of the public. Future planning applications and any additional demand on Policing resources, will need consideration, as currently resources are deployed from areas outside Edith Weston. Due to changes in the Policing estate, Police responses will still be maintained through new innovation and technological advances.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Policing will be maintained and continue to provide a close link to the community they serve and effective community consultation.</p> <p>To maintain the current levels and to accommodate future additional demand created by population growth and the resultant new dwellings, and associated infrastructure of schools, commercial, retail and other facilities such as open space additional Policing considerations should be taken into consideration.</p> <p>Open Space is a key issue for Policing within the planning process of new developments with particular attention to Safer Streets issues. Ongoing government funding has been focused on providing Safer Routes through Open Spaces with attention to trimming of ground level foliage to 1m and trees to have foliage trimmed to 2m from the ground to provide a 1m clear field of vision. Also lighting, signage and CCTV improvements are under consideration. Any new appropriate Open Spaces should consider these issues, to provide safe transit and use of these areas.</p> <p>Women and girls, as well as all vulnerable persons have been subject to crime and would be able to benefit from early consideration via the planning process.</p> <p>Paragraph 92 (a) & (b) of NPPF 2021 specifically provides that: -</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which:</p> <p>(a) promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other – for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages;</p> <p>(b) are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the use of attractive, well-designed, clear and legible pedestrian and cycle routes, and high-quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas; and</p> <p>Paragraph 96 states that: -</p> <p>To ensure faster delivery of other public service infrastructure such as further education colleges, hospitals and criminal justice accommodation, local planning authorities should also work proactively and positively with promoters, delivery partners and statutory bodies to plan for required facilities and resolve key planning issues before applications are submitted.</p> <p>Hence the inclusion of a police contribution to Leicestershire Police is a Priority consideration.</p> <p>Policing is a 24/7 service resourced to respond and deploy on an "on demand" and "equal access" basis and is wholly dependent on a range of facilities for staff to deliver this. A primary issue for</p>	<p>Comment noted.</p> <p>Policies EW-DH01 and EW-TM01 seek to create convenient and safe environments for all of the population, including those with protected characteristics. These and other requirements in the NPPF 2023 have informed the policies including EW-DH01 and EW-TM01.</p> <p>Consultation on major planning applications will be the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority.</p>

Name of Respondee		Avison Young on behalf of National Grid Electricity	
	General	<p>National Grid Electricity Transmission has appointed Avison Young to review and respond to local planning authority Development Plan Document consultations on its behalf. We are instructed by our client to submit the following representation with regard to the current consultation on the above document.</p> <p>About National Grid Electricity Transmission National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (NGET) owns and maintains the electricity transmission system in England and Wales. The energy is then distributed to the electricity distribution network operators, so it can reach homes and businesses. National Grid no longer owns or operates the high-pressure gas transmission system across the UK. This is the responsibility of National Gas Transmission, which is a separate entity and must be consulted independently. National Grid Ventures (NGV) develop, operate and invest in energy projects, technologies, and partnerships to help accelerate the development of a clean energy future for consumers across the UK, Europe and the United States. NGV is separate from National Grid's core regulated businesses. Please also consult with NGV separately from NGET.</p> <p>Proposed development sites crossed or in close proximity to NGET assets: An assessment has been carried out with respect to NGET's assets which include high voltage electricity assets and other electricity infrastructure. NGET has identified that it has no record of such assets within the Neighbourhood Plan area.</p> <p>NGET provides information in relation to its assets at the website below. • www2.nationalgrid.com/uk/services/land-and-development/planning-authority/shape-files/ Please also see attached information outlining guidance on development close to NGET infrastructure.</p> <p>Distribution Networks Information regarding the electricity distribution network is available at the website below: www.energynetworks.org.uk</p> <p>Further Advice Please remember to consult NGET on any Neighbourhood Plan Documents or site-specific proposals that could affect our assets.</p>	Comment noted.
Name of Respondee		Avison Young on behalf of National Gas	
	General	<p>National Gas Transmission has appointed Avison Young to review and respond to Neighbourhood Plan consultations on its behalf. We are instructed by our client to submit the following representation with regard to the current consultation on the above document.</p> <p>About National Gas Transmission National Gas Transmission owns and operates the high-pressure gas transmission system across the UK. In the UK, gas leaves the transmission system and enters the UK's four gas distribution networks where pressure is reduced for public use.</p> <p>Proposed sites crossed or in close proximity to National Gas Transmission assets An assessment has been carried out with respect to National Gas Transmission's assets which include high-pressure gas pipelines and other infrastructure. National Gas Transmission has identified that it has no record of such assets within the Neighbourhood Plan area.</p>	Comment noted.

	<p>National Gas Transmission provides information in relation to its assets at the website below. https://www.nationalgas.com/land-and-assets/network-route-maps Please also see attached information outlining guidance on development close to National Gas Transmission infrastructure.</p> <p>Distribution Networks Information regarding the gas distribution network is available by contacting: plantprotection@cadentgas.com</p> <p>Further Advice Please remember to consult National Gas Transmission on any Neighbourhood Plan Documents or site-specific proposals that could affect our assets.</p>	
--	---	--

Name of Respondee		Severn Trent	
	General	<p>Thank you for the opportunity to comment on your consultation. Please note that our response only refers to water supply, as Edith Weston falls outside of Severn Trent's operating region for wastewater. We have some specific comments to make on your plan which you will find below. Please keep us informed when your plans are further developed when we will be able to offer more detailed comments and advice.</p> <p>Position Statement As a water company we have an obligation to provide water supplies and sewage treatment capacity for future development. It is important for us to work collaboratively with Local Planning Authorities to provide relevant assessments on the impacts of future developments and to provide advice regarding policy wording on other relevant areas such as water efficiency, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), biodiversity, and blue green infrastructure. Where more detail is provided on site allocations, we will provide specific comments on the suitability of the site with respect to the water and sewerage network. In the instances where there may be a concern over the capacity of the network, we may look to undertake modelling to better understand the potential risk. For most developments there is unlikely to be an issue connecting. However, where an issue is identified, we will look to discuss in further detail with the Local Planning Authority. Where there is sufficient confidence that a development will go ahead, we will look to complete any necessary improvements to provide additional capacity.</p>	Comment noted. The interpretation to Policy EW-DH01 deals with SuDS.
P62	EW-DH01	<p>Policy EW-DH01 We feel the addition of a specific policy around water efficiency would be beneficial – particularly given that there are no specific water efficiency requirements in the Rutland Adopted Local Plan. An example of such a policy has been shown below with further detail later in this response.</p> <p>For your information we have set out some general guidelines and relevant policy wording that may be useful to you.</p> <p>Water Quality and Resources Good quality watercourses and groundwater is vital for the provision of good quality drinking water. We work closely with the Environment Agency and local farmers to ensure that the water quality of our supplies are not impacted by our operations or those of others. Any new developments need to ensure that the Environment Agency's Source Protection Zones (SPZ) and Safeguarding Zone policies which have been adopted by Natural Resources Wales are adhered to. Any proposals should take into account the principles of the Water Framework Directive and River Basin Management Plan as prepared by the Environment Agency.</p>	Water capture and re-use is already addressed in the interpretation to this policy. Policy EW-GE01 already mentions impact on water quality.

	<p>Every five years we produce a Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) which focuses on how we plan to ensure there is sufficient supply of water to meet the needs of our customers whilst protecting our environment over the next 25 years. We use housing target data from Local Planning Authorities to plan according to the projected growth rates. New development results in the need for an increase in the amount of water that needs to be supplied across our region. We are committed to doing the right thing and finding new sustainable sources of water, along with removing unsustainable abstractions, reducing leakage from the network and encouraging the uptake of water meters to promote a change in water usage to reduce demand. New developments have a role to play in protecting water resources, we encourage you to include the following policies:</p> <p>Protection of Water Resources Policy</p> <p>New developments must demonstrate that they will not result in adverse impacts on the quality of waterbodies, groundwater and surface water, will not prevent waterbodies and groundwater from achieving a good status in the future and contribute positively to the environment and ecology. Where development has the potential to directly or indirectly pollute groundwater, a groundwater risk assessment will be needed to support a planning application.</p> <p>Supporting Text: National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021) Paragraph 174 states:</p> <p><i>“Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by :</i> a) <i>preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans;”</i></p> <p>Water Efficiency Policy</p> <p>We are supportive of the use of water efficient design of new developments fittings and appliances and encourage the optional higher water efficiency target of 110 litres per person per day within part G of building regulations. Delivering against the optional higher target or better provides wider benefits to the water cycle and environment as a whole. This approach is not only the most sustainable but the most appropriate direction to deliver water efficiency. We would therefore recommend that the following wording is included or the optional higher water efficiency standard:</p> <p>New developments should demonstrate that they are water efficient, incorporating water efficiency and re-use measures and that the estimated consumption of wholesome water per dwelling is calculated in accordance with the methodology in the water efficiency calculator, not exceeding 110 litres/person/day.</p> <p>National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021) Paragraph 153 states:</p> <p><i>“Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical</i></p>	<p>This is already dealt with in the policy interpretation to EW-GE01 which states: <i>“In ensuring that development within or adjacent to Rutland Water does not cause further deterioration and seeking to improve the water quality, the recommendations of the Anglian River Basin Management Plan should be taken into account.”</i></p> <p>See previous comment on water efficiency. Neighbourhood Plans cannot set specific requirements for water consumption.</p> <p>Consideration of climate change and sustainable development has underpinned the drafting of all policies.</p>
--	---	---

		<p><i>protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure.”</i></p> <p>This need for lower water consumption standards for new developments is supported by Government. In December 2018, the Government stated the need to a reduction in Per Capita Consumption (PCC) and issued a call for evidence on future PCC targets in January 2019, with an intention of setting a long-term national target. The National Infrastructure Commission (NIC) has already presented a report including recommendations for an average PCC of 118 l/p/d. In Wales, the 110 l/p/d design standard was made mandatory in November 2018. In 2021 the Environment Agency classed the Severn Trent region as Seriously Water Stressed.</p> <p>We recommend that all new developments consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single flush siphon toilet cistern and those with a flush volume of 4 litres. • Showers designed to operate efficiently and with a maximum flow rate of 8 litres per minute. • Hand wash basin taps with low flow rates of 4 litres per minute or less. • Water butts for external use in properties with gardens. <p>Water Supply For the majority of new developments, we do not anticipate issues connecting new development, particularly within urban areas of our water supply network. When specific detail of planned development location and sizes are available a site-specific assessment of the capacity of our water supply network could be made. Any assessment will involve carrying out a network analysis exercise to investigate any potential impacts. If significant development in rural areas is planned, this is more likely to have an impact and require network reinforcements to accommodate greater demands.</p> <p>Developer Enquiries When there is more detail available on site-specific developments, we encourage developers to get in contact with Severn Trent at an early stage in planning to ensure that there is sufficient time for a development site to be assessed and if network reinforcements are required that there is time to develop an appropriate scheme to address the issues. We therefore encourage developers to contact us, details of how to submit a Developer Enquiry can be found here - https://www.stwater.co.uk/building-and-developing/new-site-developments/developer-enquiries/</p>	<p>See above comments.</p> <p>It would be the responsibility of developers to liaise with utility providers as part of the development process.</p> <p>Interpretation to policy EW-DH01 updated to encourage early engagement with Severn Trent as suggested.</p>
--	--	---	---

4-6 General

Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plan

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

This Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared by Edith Weston Parish Council to guide the future development of the Neighbourhood Area. The Plan seeks to positively address climate change, protect the natural landscape, encourage heritage-led regeneration and support communities of the Neighbourhood Area now and in the future.

Once made, this new Plan will replace the existing 'made' Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plan.

The Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plan guides future development, focused on the themes of sustainable growth, residential development, natural landscape, green space, heritage, design, transport and other matters.

The Neighbourhood Plan encompasses the historic village of Edith Weston and its rural surrounds including part of Rutland Water within the neighbourhood area. The Neighbourhood Plan responds to the challenges the communities face, adapting to changing needs in a rural settlement.

The Neighbourhood Plan is based on analysis of data and evidence, previous plans and the views of the community. The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group formed in July 2019 and the early community engagement began August 2020. Building upon the early community engagement, the themes for the Neighbourhood Plan emerged, providing insight into local issues of importance to the community. Further engagement included a household questionnaire in November 2022 and focused consultation on proposed Local Green Space in September 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 Edith Weston Parish Council together with the Steering Group have kept people informed and engaged via <https://www.edithweston.org/>

A summary of the key findings from community engagement are reflected on the following page:

** soon to be young ones - as the early engagement went out of date? local questionnaire is nearly 2 years old (2020). Green space was there as a year ago. RCC may challenge the company of the data.*

Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plan

1.2 Status of the Neighbourhood Plan

The Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plan contains policies against which planning applications will be considered. The Neighbourhood Plan forms part of the statutory development plan, 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 2004 requires planning applications must be determined in accordance with the policies of the statutory development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise. So, the Neighbourhood Plan carries real weight in decision making. *Doesn't it also imply that RCC has to follow the Local Plan - they have to take the NPP into account.*

The Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plan will be in force from the date it is made until the end 31st December 2041 or until an updated plan is made before that date. *The plan will be reviewed regularly to assess whether an update is necessary. - see to do.*

The policies of the Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plan are based on analysis of *you said this in the background section* evidence and community and stakeholder engagement.

The Neighbourhood Plan does not deal with excluded matters including waste, mineral extraction or nationally significant infrastructure.

1.3 Monitoring and Review

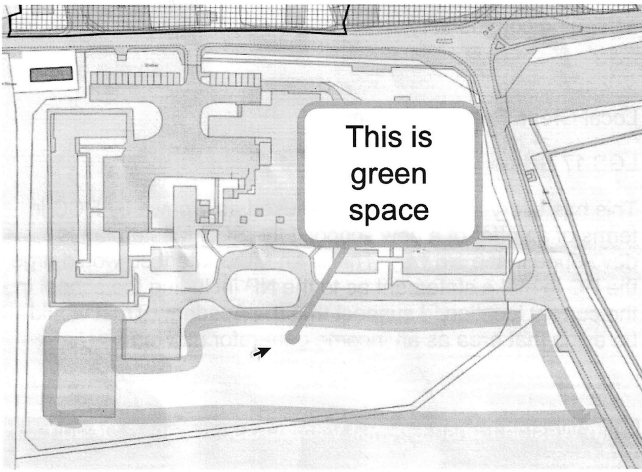
The Plan will be monitored by Edith Weston Parish Council throughout the Plan period to 2041. Monitoring will include:

- 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.

Noted. Grammar and spelling corrected throughout the plan. Public House added to SWOT, Otherwise, unchanged because this was a summary of the feedback we had at the time and is not open to additional feedback after the cut-off date.

Name of Respondee		Local resident 9	
36	EW-GE02	<p>It Would appear to me that the MOD to their letter on the 30th September 2021 is trying to have it both ways. Sure, they actually have space within the land that has been developed for houses SFA. However, it is unclear to me that some of these property areas may have been included within the sale of these properties recently on the open market. So how do they define what is theirs and what is not?</p> <p>Perhaps the NP needs a little finessing there. - this is a knotty matter that is minor to the whole NP but experience has shown that clarity in ownership of roads and land within the overall military estate is opaque at best. Pennine Drive is as I recall unadopted, so perhaps an ambition of the NP is to adopt and manage all roads and verges within the PLD.</p> <p>"A number of the above sites are play areas and the MOD is at liberty to remove and relocate play equipment to fulfil the MOD's service personnel families requirements"</p>	<p>These comments appear to be unrelated to the designation of Local Green Space. The adoption of roads and verges would be outside the scope of the Neighbourhood Plan.</p>
16	Sustainable Growth	<p>HNA – Aecom</p> <p>I am at something at a loss as to how the Rutland County Council has managed to conflate the figures for number of properties from 21 (Aecom P6#5) dwellings to the number that is currently sitting in the outline neighbourhood plan. This is a small village. It should be better to increase this to a number on the officers mess that suits the village as the MOD actually is occupying a very considerable number of properties as SFA. They cannot and should not dictate to the PC and in turn neither should RCC.</p> <p>CS10 applies CS11 I believe identifies there is no need for development at this time.</p> <p>Aecom – Approach Edith Weston does not currently benefit from a specific housing requirement figure (HRF) provided by Rutland through Local Plan process. Rutland have set out an indicative housing requirement of 520 homes for 10 large villages, including Edith Weston. However, Rutland haven't advised how these 520 homes will be distributed between the villages.</p> <p>How can we identify our part to play in the local plan if RCC have not specified their needs?</p> <p>Aecom – Type and Size "The Parish Council is seeking to determine what size and type of housing would be best suited to the local community"</p> <p>So I am unaware of any independent consultancy undertaken by EWPC – How does this inform the NP?</p>	<p>The HNA concluded an overall housing need figure of 21 new dwellings in the Plan period to 2041. This reflects the rural status of the settlement with limited services. Rutland County Council have also provided an indicative housing figure of 51 for the Plan period (Paragraphs 66 and 67 of the NPPF). By meeting this figure, the Neighbourhood Plan provides better protection from speculative development proposals in unsustainable locations.</p> <p>This is a matter for the emerging Local Plan.</p> <p>Housing mix and type is dealt with by the Local Plan.</p>
P18	Sustainable Growth	<p>Edith Weston Neighbourhood Plan – Housing Report St George's Barracks Officer's Mess</p> <p>"It is a brownfield site (previously developed land)"</p> <p>No it is not brownfield land. In order to be brownfield it must be designated as such in the RCC register. This cannot happen until the MOD vacate and this IMHO would include both sides of the road. In turn the OM has a large green area that is underdeveloped in front of it and as this is clearly greenfield then it ought to be returned to the original landowner. It turns this would make the area that the MOD wishes to develop a more appropriate size for the village. Quite possibly this would resolve the interplay on numbers that is occurring.</p>	<p>The site fits the definition of brownfield land-previously developed land in the NPPF 2023. This definition does not require a site to be on the register to be considered as brownfield land. The calculation of site capacity in the Housing Report assumed that around 25% would remain undeveloped. The policy explicitly requires retention of the green features on the site.</p>

		 <p>House densities could then be reduced to match those of the “old village” or match/join in to the conservation area. Architecturally this would work.</p>	<p>Design requirements are set out in policy EW-DH01. The housing density assumed in the housing report took account of environmental constraints and local context.</p>
P18	Section 3.2 Planning Rational	<p>Accommodating Sustainable Housing Growth “Development within the existing settlements, together with development of St Geroges Barracks Officer’s Mess, would accommodate between 66 and 70 units within the plan period. This comfortably exceeds the upper figure for growth of 51 dwellings”</p> <p>I think the PC should answer this in more detail. My reasoning is that whatever is done on the OM will inform the SGB site. Unless a separate and small village (circa 350 houses) is chosen then again EW and NL become an out of town conurbation with sustainability and viability issues. SEA and HRA will come into play at that stage despite notes in 4.2 screening commentary.</p>	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan makes provision for development within the Planned Limits of Development and the Officer’s Mess brownfield site. It does not allocate or support development of the St George’s Barracks site. This is being dealt with through the Local Plan process.</p>
P53	EW-GE02	<p>Local Green Space Assessment</p> <p>LGS 17 School Playing Field This has every likelihood of being used as a pawn by RCC in terms of an offer of a new school if the SGB Masterplan is developed in the old way. This is an MOD intent so would urge the PC to make a statement as to the NP including the school in the current location. I suspect that the Accademy Trust would be eying that area as an income generator mid-term.</p>	<p>The Local Green Space designation provides protection for the school playing field. The Neighbourhood Plan cannot make decisions under non-planning legislation regarding the school.</p>
P25		<p>Edith Weston Parish Council Village Assessment &Design Guidance</p> <p>REMINDER St George's Barracks Development</p> <p>1.3.6. if developed, and given the projected potential population in the new settlement, it is expected for this new settlement to earn independent governance, once completed. Until then the Garden Village will remain part of Edith Weston and North Luffenham parishes, and therefore will fall within the policy remit of their respective Neighbourhood Plans.</p> <p>Have we apolicy to manage any development corporation that RCC or MOD use to circumvent the NP?</p> <p>1.4.6. The site was designated as a Garden Vilage in 2019 by the Ministry for Housing, Communities & Local Government (MHCLG), a status that remains in place despite the fact that the site is no longer allocated. The plan for a new Garden</p>	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan does not allocate or support development of the St George’s Barracks site. This is being dealt with through the Local Plan process.</p> <p>These comments appear to relate to the Local Plan.</p>

	<p>Village for approximately 2,200 homes was a key element of the new Rutland Local Plan that was due for adoption later in 2021.</p> <p>This is something to watch for – as best aware there are still a number of MOU's not obvious to the public.</p> <p>I am also pretty much sure that this does NOT apply</p> <p>"Have strong local support, engage the community and ideally demonstrate collaboration across local authority boundaries".</p> <p>EW does not have the facility to be self sufficient, include good transport links or offer a great deal of affordable housing. A garden village close by may not either</p> <p>2.1.20. The military development has led to significant loss of tree cover, of older hedgerows and dry stone walling that were integral elements of the previous agricultural landscape on the plateau.</p> <p>Time for us to recover trees and agricultural landscape Recommended Landscape Objectives Rutland Plateau</p> <p>2.1.21 It is also recommended to conserve and enhance and where possible extend the semi- natural habitats of species-rich, calcareous grasslands and typical limestone woodlands and to conserve historic landscape features. This should be included in the NP and be specific to the undeveloped areas of the airfield including runways, access gates and perimeter tracks.</p>	<p>Policy EW-GE01 deals with green infrastructure and the natural environment.</p>
--	--	--