



PLAN-IT X
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING SERVICES

Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan Review

Consultation Statement

September 2023

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RTPI

mediation of space · making of place

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	1
Legal Requirements	1
Consultation Process.....	1
2. Neighbourhood Plan Area.....	3
Designation.....	3
3. Pre-Submission Consultation on the Draft Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan ...	5
Overview	5
Who was consulted.....	5
How were people consulted	6
Issues, Priorities and Concerns Raised	7
How the Issues, Priorities and Concerns have been considered.....	8
4. Conclusion.....	9
Appendix 1: Pre-submission Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan – Consultees.....	10
Appendix 2: Pre-Submission Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan – Representors.....	12
Appendix 3: Pre-submission Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan – Summary of Consultation Responses.....	13

1. Introduction

Legal Requirements

- 1.1 This Consultation Statement has been prepared to fulfil the legal requirements of Part 5, Section 15 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 by:
- a) Detailing the persons and bodies who were consulted about the proposed neighbourhood development plan;
 - b) Outlining how these persons and bodies were consulted;
 - c) Providing a summary of the main issues and concerns raised;
 - d) Reviewing how these issues and concerns have been considered and, where relevant, addressed in the proposed neighbourhood development plan.

Consultation Process

- 1.2 The first Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council on 7 March 2022 following a successful local referendum.
- 1.3 Although there is no timeframe within which neighbourhood plans are required to be reviewed or updated, areas with neighbourhood plans that are less than two years old can benefit from added protection provided criteria are met. Therefore in order to retain this protection a review has been undertaken that includes updates to:
- The Stoke Golding Settlement Boundary;
 - Revisions to some policies to provide clarity and prevent ambiguity
 - Take account of changes in national and local planning policies.
- 1.4 It is the intention that the review will help retain the protections currently available to the Neighbourhood Plan while the new Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan is being prepared.
- 1.5 The first Neighbourhood Plan was the subject of considerable community input. This included a householder survey, young persons' survey, stakeholder consultation, public exhibitions, newsletter, newspaper article, an independent examination, and a referendum.
- 1.6 The review of the Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan has been undertaken with consultation on the Pre-Submission Draft version of the revised Neighbourhood Plan . The aims of the consultation process was to:

- Ensure that the new Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan was fully informed by the views and priorities of local residents, businesses, and key local stakeholders;
 - Ensure that consultation has built upon the community engagement that has taken place throughout the preparation of the first Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan;
 - Engage with as broad a cross-section of the community as possible.
- 1.7 Consultation and preparation of the plan has been led by Stoke Golding Parish Council. Independent professional support was provided by Planit-X Town and Country Planning Services.
- 1.8 The Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan website has been used to provide information and updates on the Plan progress and is a source of material and evidence used in the Plan's preparation. A summary of the draft revised Neighbourhood Development Plan, indicating what revisions have been made, was delivered to all premises within the Parish.
- 1.9 The programme of consultation undertaken throughout the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan, is summarised below.

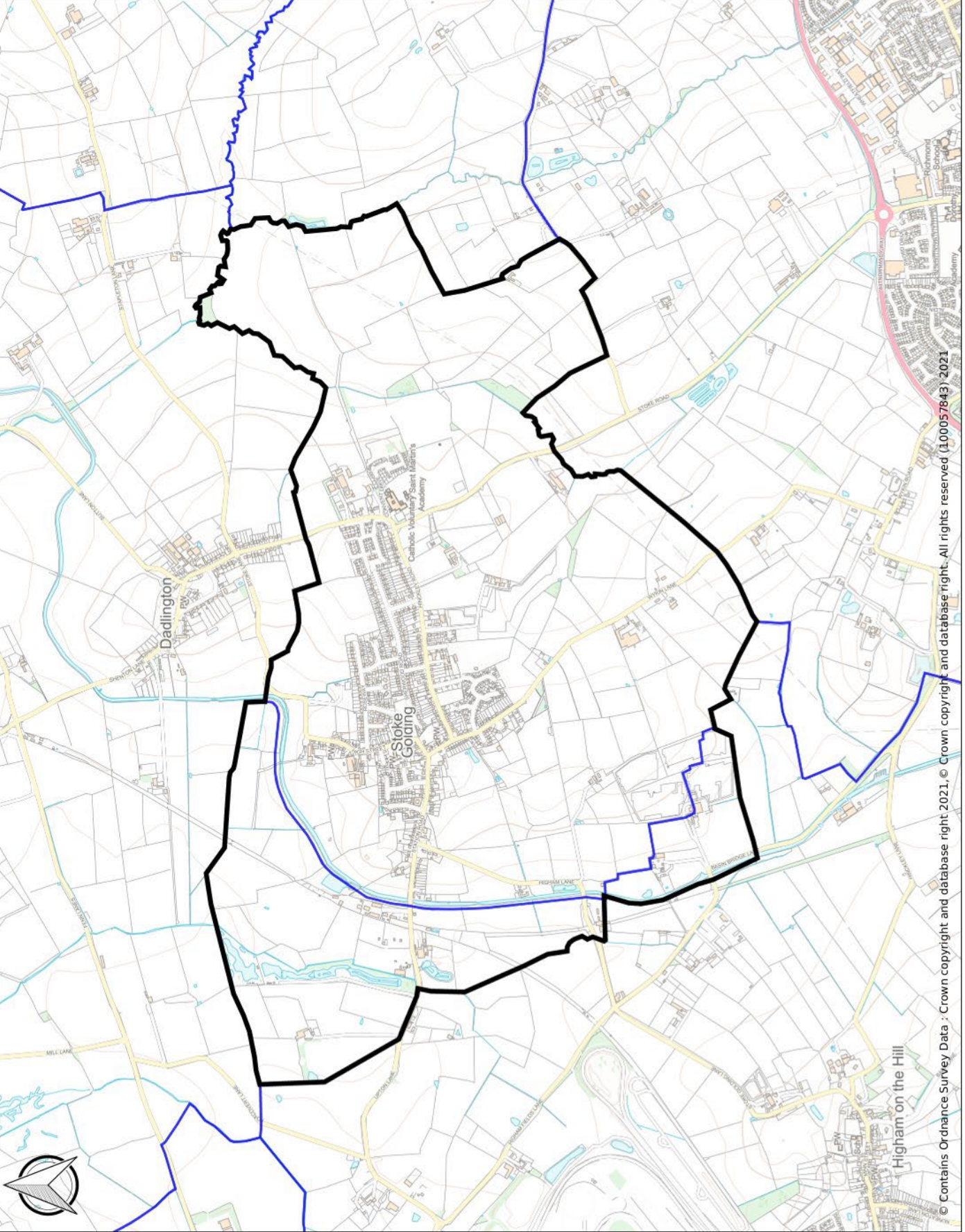
Activity	Date
Pre-Submission Consultation on the Draft Plan	9 May – 20 June 2023

- 1.10 This Consultation Statement provides an overview of each of the above stages of consultation in accordance with Section 15 (2) of Part 5 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.
- 1.11 It should be noted that throughout the process, the Parish Council has received advice and assistance from Hinckley and Bosworth Council, in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning Protocol.



2. Neighbourhood Plan Area

Designation

- 2.1 The Neighbourhood Plan Area comprises the whole of Stoke Golding Parish together with part of the neighbouring parish of Higham on the Hill. It was designated as a Neighbourhood Area on 15 June 2016 following an application made by Stoke Golding Parish Council as the 'Qualifying Body', under Part 2, Section 5 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.
- 2.2 In accordance with Regulations 5/5A of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended), the Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Area was formally designated by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council.
- 2.3 A map showing the area to be covered by the plan can be viewed below.



Neighbourhood Area

-  Parish
-  Parish

3. Pre-Submission Consultation on the Draft Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan

Consultation Date:	9 May 2023 – 20 June 2023
Format	Consultation Comments Form
Publicity	A summary of the draft revised Neighbourhood Development Plan, detailing the revisions made, was delivered to all premises in the Parish. A copy of the Draft Pre-Submission of the new Neighbourhood Plan was available to download, along with supporting information, on the Parish Council website.
Responses	12 Representations

Overview

- 3.1 As required under Part 5, Section 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, the Parish Council undertook a pre-submission consultation on the proposed Neighbourhood Plan.
- 3.2 Within this period the Parish Council:
 - a) Publicised the draft neighbourhood development plan to all that live, work, or do business within the Parish.
 - b) Outlined where and when the draft neighbourhood development plan could be inspected.
 - c) Detailed how to make representations, and the date by which these should be received.
 - d) Consulted any statutory consultation body (referred to in Paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012) whose interests may be affected by the proposals within the draft neighbourhood development plan.
 - e) Sent a copy of the proposed neighbourhood development plan to the local planning authority.

Who was consulted

- 3.3 The Parish Council publicised the draft neighbourhood plan to all those that live, work, or do business within the Parish and provided a variety of mechanisms to both view the plan and to make representations.
- 3.4 A summary of the Draft new Neighbourhood Plan was delivered to all premises in the parish. A full copy of the Pre-Submission Draft of the Neighbourhood Plan was made available to download from the

Parish Council website. Hard copies of the plan was also available on request.

- 3.5 The Parish Councils also formally consulted the statutory consultation bodies identified within Paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. Appendix 1 sets out the bodies and organisations that were invited to make representations.
- 3.6 Representations from 12 individuals or organisations were received within the consultation period. A list and summary of these representations is attached in Appendix 2 and 3.

How were people consulted

- 3.7 A leaflet publicising the Pre-Submission Draft of the Plan was delivered to all premises in the Parish. It provided a background to the Neighbourhood Plan, a summary of the new Neighbourhood Plan objectives, and the revisions proposed to the current Neighbourhood Plan and how to make representations.
- 3.8 The new Neighbourhood Plan covers the period 2020 – 2041 and has been updated to include the most up to date 2021 Census data. The proposed content of the new Neighbourhood Plan, along with details of its keys revisions proposed to the existing Neighbourhood Plan, contained within the summary leaflet are detailed below:
 - **Policy SG1 - Decision-taking:** A new policy requiring all of the relevant policies in the Plan to be taken into account in assessing planning applications.
 - **Policy SG2 - Housing Requirement:** Includes an amended housing requirement target that takes into account all three major planning applications (Roseway, Wykin Lane and Hinckley Road).The settlement boundary altered, and includes bringing the approved sites inside the boundary.
 - **Policy SG5 - Market Housing Mix:** Recognises that there has been an over-supply of larger dwellings and proposes restrictions on future supply.
 - **Policy SG6 - Affordable Housing:** Supports the new Government policy of 'First Homes'. Revised targets for the housing mix of affordable houses. Requirement for affordable housing to be integrated into any future site layout to avoid the clustering of such homes.
 - **Policy SG7 – Countryside:** Amendments made to remove ambiguity in the earlier Plan and to align more closely with HBBC's policy on countryside (in their emerging Local Plan).

- **Policy SG11 -Locally Important Views:** Strengthened by including an appendix defining the views and providing photographs.
- **Policy SG12 - Ecology and Biodiversity:** Requires a minimum 10% improvement in biodiversity following development, which is compliant with changes in Government regulations.
- **Policy SG13 - Trees and Hedgerows:** Requires that any new planning application should have a five metres wide buffer zone alongside any retained hedgerows in order to protect them.
- **Policy SG15 - Non-Designated Heritage Assets:** Areas of ridge and furrow added to the heritage assets.
- **Policy SG17 - Local Green Spaces:** Two additional Local Green Spaces proposed.

- 3.9 It is not mandatory that engagement is undertaken using face -to-face methods. However, Neighbourhood Planning Groups are required to undertake publicity in a manner that is likely to bring it to the attention of people who live, work or carry on businesses in the Parish. Therefore, the summary leaflet was prepared to ensure that all groups in the community were sufficiently engaged, including those without internet. In addition, those unable to download the document from the website, were advised to contact the Parish Clerk for a hardcopy.
- 3.10 Statutory consultation bodies and other key stakeholders were contacted individually and invited to make representations on the draft Neighbourhood Plan.
- 3.11 Representations on the draft Plan were invited using a standard representation form, available on the website. Responses could also be provided using emails or made in writing.

Issues, Priorities and Concerns Raised

- 3.12 The representations received have been reviewed and the detailed summary of representations (Appendix 3) provides an explanation of why changes have or have not been made to the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 3.13 This consultation gave rise to changes to the Draft Neighbourhood Plan in relation to a small number of issues. These have been incorporated into the Submission version of the Neighbourhood Plan. Most of the changes have been minor and have not required major amendments to Plan policies or proposals. The changes made can be summarised as amendments to policies and supporting paragraphs including the deletion of a Local Green Space and the extension of the plan period to 2041.

How the Issues, Priorities and Concerns have been considered

- 3.14 All comments received were considered and used to develop and improve the Neighbourhood Plan and the changes made have been incorporated into the Submission Version of the Neighbourhood Plan.

4. Conclusion

- 4.1 The publicity, engagement and consultation undertaken to support the preparation of the new Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan has been open and transparent, with many opportunities provided for those that live, work and do business within the Neighbourhood Area to contribute to the process, make comment, and to raise issues, priorities and concerns.
- 4.2 All statutory requirements have been met and additional consultation, engagement, and research has been completed.
- 4.3 This Consultation Statement has been produced to document the consultation and engagement process undertaken, considered to comply with Part 5, Section 15 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012

Appendix 1: Pre-submission Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan – Consultees

Action Deafness
Action for Blind People merged with RNIB
Age Uk Leicestershire & Rutland
Ancient Monuments Society
Arriva Bus Service- 66
Barwell & Hollycroft Medical Centre
Barwell Parish Council
British Gas Business
British Gas Connections Ltd
BT Openreach
Country Land & Business Association
CPRE Leicestershire
Department of Communities and Local Government
East Midlands Ambulance Service NHS Trust
EE Corporate and Financial Affairs Dept
English Heritage
Federation of Muslim Organisations Leics
Federation of Small Businesses
GATE (Gypsy & Traveller Equality)
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council MP
Health & Safety Executive
Higham on the Hill Parish Council
Highways England
Hinckley Trinity Ward Cllrs
Historic England
Homes and Communities Agency
Homes England
Interfaith Forum for Leicestershire
Interfaith Forum for Leicestershire
Leicester-Shire & Rutland Sport
Leicestershire Centre for Integrated Living
Leicestershire County Council
Leicestershire County Council
Leicestershire Fire & Rescue
LLEP
Local Policing Unit
Mobile Operators Association
National Farmers Union
National Grid
Natural England
Network Rail

Saint Martin's Catholic Academy
Severn Trent Water
Sport England
St Margaret's Church of England Primary School
Stoke Golding Borough Councillor
Stoke Golding Parish Council
Sutton Cheney Parish Council
The Coal Authority
The Environment Agency
Three
Vista Blind
Vodafone and o2
Voluntary Action LeicesterShire
West Leicestershire CCG
Western Power Distribution
Marrons
Pegasus Group
CERDA
Richborough Estates
Alfred Oliver
Springbourne Homes Ltd
Hallmark Properties (Leics) Ltd
Jackie Clark
Karl Munday
Dawn Munday

Appendix 2: Pre-Submission Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan – Representors

Canal and River Trust
Davidsons Developments Ltd
Dr Luke Evans MP
Environment Agency
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Historic England
Jelson Homes
Leicestershire County Council
Natural England
Severn Trent
Susan Tidmarsh
The Coal Authority

Appendix 3: Pre-submission Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan – Summary of Consultation Responses

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
The Coal Authority		General		Having reviewed your document, I confirm that we have no specific comments to make on it.	Noted	No change
Environment Agency		General		I can confirm, for your records, that based on the environmental constraints associated with the Plan Area (and also taking into account the location of the proposed housing allocations) the Environment Agency has no adverse comments to make on the plans as submitted.	Noted	No change
Dr Luke Evans MP		General		<p>Thank you for sending over this consultation for the draft Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan, thanks also to you and the team for all your hard work on this. I appreciate its a huge time commitment.</p> <p>I was fortunate to have the opportunity to raise Neighbourhood Planning at PMQs recently and specifically mentioned Stoke Golding: https://www.drlukeevans.org.uk/news/raising-local-plan-with-prime-minister</p> <p>I trust the local community will use this consultation to have their say on the future of the village.</p> <p>As a side, but important note, I want to draw your attention to the following letter that was made public at the end of last week: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1155608/230412_-_SoS_to_Chief_Exec__Hinckley__Bosworth_Borough_Council_-_Performance.pdf</p> <p>It states that due to the poor performance of the Council there is a risk our council could be designated, as a result we would lose control of our decision making locally. I am of course very concerned about this and will be following it up, but wanted to make you aware.</p>	Noted	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				Thanks again for keeping me updated, as ever, if there's anything I can do to assist your work, please don't hesitate to let me know.		
Leicestershire County Council		General		<p>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:</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate discrimination Advance equality of opportunity Foster good relations between different people 	Noted	An Equalities Impact Assessment of the Neighbourhood Plan be undertaken.
Leicestershire County Council		General		<p>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>For example, someone with impaired vision might use a screen reader (software that lets a user</p>	All Neighbourhood Plan documents have been checked to make sure they comply with the Website Accessibility Directive (2018).	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>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>		
Leicestershire County Council		General		<p>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>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.</p>	Minerals Consultation Areas (MCA) covering the resources within Mineral Safeguarding Areas have been defined. The MCA also covers the safeguarding of mineral sites and associated infrastructure. Much of the land to the	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>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>south and east of Stoke Golding village is in Safeguarding Area. This has been considered in the allocation of potential housing sites.</p>	
Leicestershire County Council		General		<p>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.</p> <p>This complex range of interacting social, economic and environmental factors are known as the wider determinants of health or the social determinants of health.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>The diagram below illustrates types of wider factors that influence an individual’s mental and physical health.</p> <p>The diagram shows:</p>	<p>The policies of the Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan will help achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places. The Plan enables and supports healthy lifestyles- for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.</p>	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <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% 		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<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.healthyplacemaking.co.uk/health-impact-assessment/</p> <p>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 [Accessed February 2021]: https://www.england.nhs.uk/about/equality/equality-hub/resources/</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
Leicestershire County Council		General		<p>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 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. <p>When considering flood risk within the development of a neighbourhood plan, the LLFA would recommend consideration of the following points:</p> <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. 	Noted	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>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</p> <p>Flood map for planning (rivers and sea): https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/</p>		
Leicestershire County Council		General		<p>The NPPF encourages the effective use of brownfield land for development, provided that it is not of high environmental/ecological/heritage value.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 "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>Agricultural land quality was an important consideration in the identification of housing sites. The allocated site is a derelict farm which has been identified as an improvement area.</p>	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<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.</p> <p>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>		
Leicestershire County Council		General		<p>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.</p>	<p>The nearest Recycling and Household Waste Site is in Barwell. It is over 3.6miles from Stoke Golding and outside the Neighbourhood Area.</p>	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
Severn Trent		General		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.	Noted	No change
Severn Trent		General		Wastewater Strategy We have a duty to provide capacity for new development in the sewerage network and at our Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) and to ensure that we protect the environment. On a company level we have produced a Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan (DWMP) covering the next 25 years, which assesses the future pressures on our catchments including the impacts of climate change, new development growth and impermeable area creep. This plan supports future investment in our wastewater infrastructure and encourages	Noted	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>collaborative working with other Risk Management Authorities to best manage current and future risks. More information on our DWMP can be found on our website https://www.severntrent.com/about-us/our-plans/drainage-wastewater-management-plan/. Where site allocations are available, we can provide a high-level assessment of the impact on the existing network. Where issues are identified, we will look to undertake hydraulic sewer modelling to better understand the risk and where there is sufficient confidence that a development will be built, we will look to undertake an improvement scheme to provide capacity.</p>		
Severn Trent		General		<p>Surface Water Management of surface water is an important feature of new development as the increased coverage of impermeable area on a site can increase the rainwater flowing off the site. The introduction of these flows to the public sewerage system can increase the risk of flooding for existing residents. It is therefore vital that surface water flows are managed sustainably, avoiding connections into the foul or combined sewerage system and where possible directed back into the natural water systems. We recommend that the following policy wording is included in your plan to ensure that surface water discharges are connected in accordance with the drainage hierarchy: Drainage Hierarchy Policy New developments shall demonstrate that all surface water discharges have been carried out in accordance with the principles laid out within the drainage hierarchy, whereby a discharge to the public sewerage system is avoided where possible. Supporting Text:</p>	Criteria 12 and 13 of Policy SG3 details the need for surface and foul water strategies to be devised in consultation with the relevant infrastructure bodies and utilise SuDS.	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>Planning Practice Guidance Paragraph 80 (Reference ID: 7-080-20150323) states: “Generally the aim should be to discharge surface water run off as high up the following hierarchy of drainage options as reasonably practicable: 1. into the ground (infiltration); 2. to a surface water body; 3. to a surface water sewer, highway drain, or another drainage system; 4. to a combined sewer.”</p>		
Severn Trent		General		<p>Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) represent the most effective way of managing surface water flows whilst being adaptable to the impact of climate change and providing wider benefits around water quality, biodiversity, and amenity. We therefore recommend that the following policy wording is included within your plan regarding SuDS: Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Policy All major developments shall ensure that Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for the management of surface water run-off are included, unless proved to be inappropriate. All schemes with the inclusion of SuDS should demonstrate they have considered all four areas of good SuDS design: quantity, quality, amenity and biodiversity. Completed SuDS schemes should be accompanied by a maintenance schedule detailing maintenance boundaries, responsible parties and arrangements to ensure the SuDS are managed in perpetuity. Supporting Text: Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) should be designed in accordance with current industry best practice, The SuDS Manual, CIRIA (C753), to ensure</p>	<p>Criterion 13 of Policy SG3 details the need for surface water strategies utilising SuDS.</p>	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				that the systems deliver both the surface water quantity and the wider benefits, without significantly increasing costs. Good SuDS design can be key for creating a strong sense of place and pride in the community for where they live, work and visit, making the surface water management features as much a part of the development as the buildings and roads.		
Severn Trent		General		<p>Water Quality and Resources</p> <p>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> <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</p>	There are no Source Protection Zones, Drinking Water Safeguard Zones (Groundwater), Drinking Water Safeguard Zones (Surface Water) or Drinking Water Protected Areas (Surface Water) within the Neighbourhood Area.	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>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 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: “Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: ... e) 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;”</p> <p>Water Efficiency Policy 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</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>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 for the optional higher water efficiency standard: 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>Supporting Text: National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021) Paragraph 153 states: “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 protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure.”</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</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>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 – link.</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. 		
Severn Trent		General		<p>Water Supply</p> <p>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>	Noted	No change
Severn trent		General		<p>Developer Enquiries</p> <p>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</p>	Noted	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				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/		
Davidsons Developments Ltd	4	1.16		This paragraph should be updated to reflect that the Local Plan will now cover the period to 2041. The latest Hinckley and Bosworth Local Development Scheme was approved by the Council on 13 December 2022 and extended the emerging Local Plan period to 2041.	At its meeting of 13 December 2022, Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council approved the extension of the Local Plan period from 2039 to 2041. To align with the new Local Plan the plan period for the Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan should be extended to 2041.	Paragraph 1.16 should be modified to: "Work on the new Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan began early in 2017. The new Local Plan will set out the overall development strategy for Hinckley and Bosworth Borough for the period to 2041. It will include strategic policies and allocate sites to meet identified development needs such as for homes, jobs, retail, recreation/ open space, nature conservation and other required land uses as identified by evidence. It will provide appropriate policies and guidance by which to determine planning applications; for example design guidance, conservation and

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
						protection of natural resources.” Front cover to be modified to show plan period of ‘2020-2041’.
Davidsons Developments Ltd	4	1.17		Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council published an update to their Local Development Scheme and timetable for the Local Plan in December 2022. This commits to undertaking a second Regulation 19 consultation in May – June 2024, ahead of Submission and Examination. The draft Neighbourhood Plan should be updated to reflect that the Local Plan submission has been further delayed and no longer anticipated to be submitted later this year.	Agreed	Paragraph 1.17 should be modified to: “Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council consulted residents, community groups, businesses and other interested parties on the draft Local Plan (Regulation 19) from 9 February to 23 March 2022. A second Regulation 19 consultation is planned for mid-2024.”
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	6		SG1	No comments, support the inclusion of this policy.	Noted	No change
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	10	3.5-3.6		Some plans require a Strategic Environmental Assessment and/or a Habitat Regulations Assessment. Stoke Golding NDP Review has undertaken an updated screening; all three statutory consultation bodies confirmed that the limited changes proposed to the plan do not require another full SEA to be undertaken. The LPA are content that this satisfies all SEA requirements and basic conditions at this stage.	Noted	No change
Leicestershire County Council	10	3.5-3.6		Information for Neighbourhood Planning groups regarding Strategic Environmental Assessments	The Neighbourhood Plan Review has been	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>(SEAs) can be found on the Neighbourhood Planning website and should be referred to: https://neighbourhoodplanning.org/toolkits-and-guidance/understand-plan-requires-strategic-environmental-assessment-sea/ 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</p> 	<p>the subject of SEA/HRA scoping as before, though a full appraisal is not required.</p>	

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>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 (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.</p>		
Davidsons Developments Ltd	11	Vision		The Neighbourhood Plan, including the Vision, should be extended to cover the period to 2041 to correlate with the newly extended plan period of the Local Plan (Hinckley and Bosworth Local Development Scheme, December 2022).	At its meeting of 13 December 2022, Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council approved the extension of the Local Plan period from 2039 to 2041. To align with the new Local Plan the plan period for the Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan should be extended to 2041.	The Vision statement on page 11 be modified by replacing '2039' with '2041'.
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	12	4.2		At para 4.2 the plan states: "As with the first Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan, the Borough Council is unable to provide an indicative housing provision for Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Area to 2039.	Noted	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>Consequently, Stoke Golding Parish Council has undertaken its own assessment to provide an indicative housing requirement for the Neighbourhood Area.”</p> <p>For context, the LPA are unable to provide indicative housing figures for neighbourhood plan groups for a number of reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard Method figures, affordability ratios changing • The Leicester and Leicestershire Housing & Economic Needs Assessment (HENA): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Statement of Common Ground is being considered by the Leicestershire partners, including Hinckley & Bosworth • National uncertainty for planning, no sign of the updates to the NPPF at the time of writing • Leicestershire awaits the outcomes of Charnwood Borough Council’s Examination in Public • The Hinckley & Bosworth Local Plan is not far enough advanced to delegate indicative housing figures to settlements <p>Affordability Ratios for 2022 can be viewed on the following link: https://www.pegasusgroup.co.uk/briefing-papers/2022-affordability-ratios/</p> <p>The Borough Council is also required to prepare and annually review an Action Plan, to show how the council is responding to the challenge of ensuring more homes are built in the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough and faster. In line with national planning practice guidance, it identifies the reasons for under-delivery and sets out measures the council intends to take to try and improve levels of delivery. You can view the latest Action Plan reports on the following link: https://www.hinckleybosworth.</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>gov.uk/info/856/local_plan_2006_to_2026/395/monitoring_and_land_availability/4</p> <p>Nevertheless, the Local Plan Regulation 19 document includes some helpful information for groups, for example the Housing Needs Study and the subsequent Rural Housing Numbers Methodology Statement. The Regulation 19 plan also sets the overall strategy for growth across the borough, closely adhering to the current adopted Local Plan settlement hierarchy of Urban settlements, followed by Key Rural Centres, followed by Rural Villages.</p> <p>Due to the increase in housing requirements, the Council will be looking to update the settlement hierarchy and required numbers in each settlement to ensure the Local Plan is delivering the appropriate amount of development at each level, but still aligning with our overarching strategy for growth.</p> <p>In terms of the Local Plan, there is outstanding work to be undertaken that is required in order to submit a sound and legally compliant plan to the Secretary of State. This includes working with our partners at Leicestershire County Council on highways/transport modelling, but also other evidence bases such as the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, the Infrastructure Capacity Study, and the Sustainability Appraisal. These are all critical to the success of the Local Plan at submission and EiP stage.</p> <p>The Council is also committed to the ongoing work to deliver both Sustainable Urban Extensions (SUEs) at Barwell and Earl Shilton.</p> <p>With the increase in the standard method figure, and the outcomes of the HENA and Statement of Common Ground (as outlined above), the Council</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>are revisiting the housing and employment sections of the plan, including the preferred and alternative sites for allocation. The Council will be working with parishes and neighbourhood plan groups moving forward.</p> <p>It also worth noting that the NPPF is due to be updated following the Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill (LURB), and the NPPG will no-doubt follow. After which, neighbourhood plans should take account of any changes made.</p> <p>In lieu of the Council being unable to give Neighbourhood Plan groups a requirement figure, there are options that the groups can take to avoid delaying the preparation of their plan. It is reasonable for the groups to work towards their own housing figures as the basis of their strategy, housing policies and allocations. Other than minor comments on the delivery of housing and the explanation around the commitments (see below), the Council are content that Stoke Golding NP Review has considered how it will be meeting its housing need.</p>		
Davidsons Developments Ltd	12	4.4-4.5		<p>The Neighbourhood Plan should be updated to reflect the further delays to the new Local Plan, which will now not be finalised until 2025, at the earliest. An update to the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) in December 2022 confirmed that further Regulation consultation is planned in May-June 2024 which means an examination will be in early 2025 at the earliest, with the earliest possible adoption now being later that year.</p> <p>The LDS update also extended the plan period to 2041. It follows that the Borough Council will now</p>	At its meeting of 13 December 2022, Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council approved the extension of the Local Plan period from 2039 to 2041. To align with the new Local Plan the plan period for the Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan	Paragraph 4.4 should be modified to: "Preparation of the new Hinckley & Bosworth Local Plan began in 2017. The new Local Plan will set out the overall development strategy for Hinckley & Bosworth Borough for the period to 2041. The new Local Plan will not be finalised until

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				encourage qualifying bodies to plan for the period to 2041.	should be extended to 2041.	<p>2025 at the earliest, but in the meantime the Borough Council is encouraging qualifying bodies preparing neighbourhood plans to plan for the period to 2041 to align with the new Local Plan.”</p> <p>Paragraph 4.5 should be modified to: “As with the first Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan, the Borough Council is unable to provide an indicative housing provision for Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Area. Consequently, Stoke Golding Parish Council has undertaken its own assessment to provide an indicative housing requirement for the Neighbourhood Area.”</p>
Davidsons Developments Ltd	14	4.10		The affordability ratio data which feeds into standard method was updated in March 2023 and the minimum figure for Hinckley and Bosworth is now 468 dwellings per annum.	Agree	Paragraph 4.10 should be modified to: “Based on this standard method, the minimum figure for Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council is 468 dwellings per annum.”

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
						<p>Paragraph 4.12 should be modified to: “If the Borough requirement was increased to 659 dwellings per annum, based on its share Stoke Golding’s new housing requirement would be 11.2 dwellings per annum or 235 dwellings for the period 2020 and 2041.”</p> <p>A footnote be added to paragraph 4.11 to read: “Based on a standard method requirement of 472 dwellings per annum (since reduced to 468) plus 187 dwellings per annum representing the Borough’s apportionment of Leicester City’s unmet housing needs.”</p> <p>Policy SG2 be modified to: “The housing requirement for Stoke Golding for the period 2020 to 2041 is a minimum of 235 dwellings. This will be met by committed developments; the</p>

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
						allocation of a site at Mulberry Farm, High Street for the development of approximately 25 dwellings in accordance with Policy SG3; and windfall development in accordance with Policy SG4.”
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	14	4.11 & 4.12		<p>Please note, HBBC consider that a further apportionment of 102 dwellings per year (85 dwellings per year lower than the apportionment of 187) to be an initial justified apportionment of Leicester’s unmet need, however the additional 85 should be tested through their Local Plan work and through further strategic work. The Statement of Common Ground is being deliberated by the Leicestershire partners, including Hinckley & Bosworth.</p> <p>Therefore, at this time, the Council consider that the figure of 659 dwellings per annum used as a basis for Stoke Golding’s Neighbourhood Plan is appropriate.</p>	Noted	No change
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	14	4.13		<p>The plan states “An additional flexibility allowance would not be necessary for Stoke Golding as there is considerable certainty that the large housing sites proposed for the village will come forward for development.”</p> <p>Would it be beneficial in this para to reference the map over the page (map 3), on page 15, and para 4.15? For example, rephrase as follows: “An additional flexibility allowance would not be necessary for Stoke Golding as there is considerable certainty that the large housing sites proposed for</p>	Where neighbourhood plans contain policies relevant to housing supply, these policies should take account of latest and up-to-date evidence of housing need. Stoke Golding Parish Council is	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>the village will come forward for development, as referenced in para 4.15 and in map 3".</p> <p>The explanation given by the Parish Council in the document called 'Summary of the Key Revisions to the Plan', linked here, under 'Section 4 Housing' is helpful, in particular the following paragraph: "On the supply side, the approval of the three major applications (Roseway, Wykin Lane and Hinckley Road) adds 190 homes to the housing supply and the Plan has been updated to reflect these approvals.</p> <p>The Mulberry Farm allocation (which will be retained) adds a further 25 homes, bringing the supply to 215. In addition, there will inevitably be some infill which will further increase the supply. Therefore, the allocations proposed for meeting the target of 213 homes are viable."</p> <p>Another thing to note, the housing sites identified (particularly the three commitment sites at Roseway, Wykin Lane and Hinckley Road) I would anticipate to be coming forward within 5-10 years, in the first half of the plan period. How does the neighbourhood plan intend to deliver the required housing in the latter parts of the plan period? If this is through another review of the plan please could there be some commentary around this. Otherwise it would be good to see an explanation of the trajectory of delivery of sustainable housing throughout the plan period.</p> <p>In addition, it is worth noting that the NPPG, para 001, states (my emphasis added): "The standard method for calculating local housing need provides a minimum number of homes to be planned for. Authorities</p>	<p>attempting to identify and meet housing needs. There is no requirement to phase development-particularly given that there were already 191 dwellings in the pipeline (with planning permission at 1 April 2022) that will contribute to meeting the housing requirement of 235 dwellings. Since then a further seven dwellings have been granted permission. The Mulberry Farm allocation adds a further 25 homes, bringing the supply to 223.</p> <p>With an allowance for windfall over the remaining plan period to 2041, it is clear that the minimum housing requirement for Stoke Golding for the period 2020 to 2041 will be exceeded.</p>	

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				should use the standard method as the starting point when preparing the housing requirement in their plan, unless exceptional circumstances justify an alternative approach.” Has the neighbourhood plan had regard to the fact that a housing need is a minimum, and the neighbourhood plan can plan for more?		
Davidsons Developments Ltd	15	Map 3		The inclusion within the settlement boundary of Land at Wykin Lane, which benefits from planning permission for housing, is supported.	Noted	No change
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	15	Map 3		Comments from the Conservation Officer: I raise no concerns with the proposed revisions to the document that affect heritage assets, namely: - The changes to the settlement boundary with the paddock to the rear of the White Swan (which is designated Battlefield land) being moved outside the settlement boundary.	Noted	No change
Davidsons Developments Ltd	16		SG2	The housing requirement for Stoke Golding for the period 2020 to 2039 is proposed as a minimum of 213 dwellings, to be met by commitments and a proposed allocation for 25 homes at Mulberry Farm, High Street. It is important that the housing requirement includes the apportioned unmet need from Leicester to help to future proof the Neighbourhood Plan, the proposal to include this is therefore welcomed. It is also important however, that the Neighbourhood Plan period is extended to 2041 in line with the emerging Local Plan, and the housing requirement is updated to reflect this. Based on the proposed method and the most recent local housing need figure from the standard method, this would increase the housing requirement to 234 homes for the period 2020-2041, an additional 21 homes. This relatively small increase would further future proof	At its meeting of 13 December 2022, Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council approved the extension of the Local Plan period from 2039 to 2041. To align with the new Local Plan the plan period for the Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan should be extended to 2041 and the housing requirement amended accordingly.	Paragraph 4.10 should be modified to: “Based on this standard method, the minimum figure for Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council is 468 dwellings per annum.” Paragraph 4.12 should be modified to: “If the Borough requirement was increased to 659 dwellings per annum, based on its share Stoke Golding’s new housing requirement would be

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>the plan and help ensure the Neighbourhood Plan is not superseded by the emerging Local Plan. As with the previous Neighbourhood Plan, the plan should include an additional flexibility allowance to ensure certainty of delivery. Based on the above housing requirement for 2020-41, this would suggest the Neighbourhood Plan should make provision for 258 homes in total.</p> <p>Based on the identified pipeline of 191 homes, this leaves 67 homes to find during the plan period and the current proposed allocation and reliance on windfalls will be insufficient to meet this need. Davidsons Developments Ltd have land available for allocation which would almost fully meet this need. The site, Land East of Stoke Lane, has capacity for approx. 65 homes which would deliver 40% affordable housing (26 much needed affordable homes) as part of a logical and sustainable extension of the permitted site on Wykin Lane. This would ensure the Neighbourhood Plan meets the criteria in the NPPF paragraph 14 which provides additional protection to the village while the Local Plan is progressed and finalised.</p> <p>A site location plan for Land East of Stoke Lane is provided with the covering letter for this representation. The site provides an opportunity to deliver high quality homes in a sustainable location, within walking distance of the village's services and facilities.</p> <p>The site would be delivered by Davidsons, a family-owned company and five star housebuilder (Home Builders' Federation survey of purchasers). Davidsons have a strong reputation for delivering high quality development with an attention to detail</p>		<p>11.2 dwellings per annum or 235 dwellings for the period 2020 and 2041."</p> <p>A footnote be added to paragraph 4.11 to read: "Based on a standard method requirement of 472 dwellings per annum (since reduced) plus 187 dwellings per annum representing the Borough's apportionment of Leicester City's unmet housing needs."</p> <p>Policy SG2 be modified to: "The housing requirement for Stoke Golding for the period 2020 to 2041 is a minimum of 235 dwellings. This will be met by committed developments; the allocation of a site at Mulberry Farm, High Street for the development of approximately 25 dwellings in accordance with Policy SG3; and windfall development in</p>

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				and respect for their surroundings, creating a strong sense of belonging. Davidsons would be happy to come and meet with the Neighbourhood Plan Group to discuss the potential of the site and what benefits it can deliver for the village, without prejudice to the final decision the Group take about the plan.		accordance with Policy SG4.”
Severn Trent	18		SG3	Severn Trent are supportive of the inclusion of references to the Drainage Hierarchy and the Use of well-designed SuDS, to manage surface water. Both approaches are essential for developing sustainable development. We would however, also recommend that the policy requires development to incorporate the tighter Water efficiency target.	Local planning authorities have the option to set additional technical requirements exceeding the minimum standards required by Building Regulations in respect of water efficiency. These can be set through Local Plans but not Neighbourhood Plans.	No change
Susan Tidmarsh	20		SG4	Infill housing requires further qualifying statements. Infill development should be supported. However, by its nature it can be the most disruptive to existing residents. Infill development does not contribute significantly to the housing supply therefore, a higher threshold of loss of amenity to existing residents needs to apply. The current policy wording leaves it open for planning authorities to approve such developments without adequate and reasonable mitigation being put in place. Suggested wording: Modify the policy to read: “[existing wording] subject to proper impact assessment on immediate properties which aims to	The Parish Council sympathises with this comment. In March 2020, Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council adopted The Good Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). It aims to substantially raise design quality in Hinckley and	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				significantly mitigate the impact of any loss of amenity such properties may have. Infill development with moderately or high amenity impact on existing residents shall not be supported.”	Bosworth Borough whilst ensuring that the local identity and heritage of the Borough is preserved and enhanced. 6The SPD incorporates specific design guidance on private amenity space and separation distances to provide and protect acceptable levels of amenity.	
Leicestershire County Council	21			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.	Paragraphs 4.24 to 426 specifically refers to the housing needs of older people. In 2022, the local planning authorities across Leicester and Leicestershire, and the Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership, commissioned a Housing and Economic Needs Assessment (HENA) to inform the preparation of local	The Meeting Local Housing Needs section be updated to take account of the latest Housing and Economic Needs Assessment.

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
Davidsons Developments Ltd	21		SG5	<p>The proposal to restrict four-bed plus homes entirely is strongly objected to.</p> <p>Whilst it is right for the Neighbourhood Plan to ensure housing developments reflect the needs of the population in Stoke Golding, including those needs of an aging population, it is essential that the plan is consistent with the strategic policies of the Local Plan, housing needs evidence and informed by an understanding of development viability. This proposed policy is not consistent with strategic policies, evidence and would undermine viability. Local Plan Core Strategy Policy 16: Housing Density, Mix and Design requires a mix of housing types and tenures to be provided on all sites of 10 or more dwellings, informed by the most up to date evidence. The Local Plan does not provide the basis for the Neighbourhood Plan to restrict one type/size of dwelling completely.</p> <p>The proposed approach is not based on the latest evidence, it is based on an adjustment to the recommendations of the Hinckley and Bosworth Housing Needs Study 2019 by the Neighbourhood Plan Group. There is no evidence from qualified experts in this field that suggests no further four or more-bedroom homes are needed. An oversupply in one village within the wider Borough that the study assesses, does not justify this policy approach. The total restriction of four or more-bedroom houses will impact on development viability. This will in turn impact on the ability of developers to deliver affordable houses and supporting infrastructure and is at risk of leaving the planned housing</p>	<p>plans across the sub-region.</p> <p>Policy SG4 of the 'made' Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan requires new housing development of more than four dwellings shall provide for a mix of housing types that will reflect the recommendations of the Housing Needs Study 2019. However, the mix of housing that required by the policy has largely been ignored by developers. Of the 190 dwellings planned at Roseway, Wykin Lane and Stoke Fields farm, 39% of market dwellings are of four or more bedrooms against a need of 20%. These permissions are unaffected by the housing mx requirements and with relatively little additional housing development planned</p>	<p>Neighbourhood Plan Policy SG5 be modified to:</p> <p>“New housing development of more than four dwellings shall provide for a mix of housing types that will reflect the recommendations of the 2022 Leicester and Leicestershire Housing and Economic Needs Assessment (see table at paragraph 4.23). Variations in the housing mix will be supported where justified by independently verified viability evidence or by more up-to-date local housing need evidence.”</p> <p>The Meeting Local Housing Needs section be updated to take account of the latest Housing and Economic Needs Assessment.</p>

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>development undeliverable, removing the protection sought from paragraph 14.</p> <p>The market will only deliver homes that are needed and can be sold. It is important that the developments meet a range of needs where this is possible to assist with supporting a mixed and balanced community required for the future success of the village.</p>	<p>for, the restriction on further four or more-bedroom homes will have limited impact. Therefore, it is possible to revert to the 'made' version of the housing mix policy although, it is important new development make every effort to meet housing mix requirements.</p> <p>In 2022, the local planning authorities across Leicester and Leicestershire, and the Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership, commissioned a Housing and Economic Needs Assessment (HENA) to inform the preparation of local plans across the sub-region.</p>	
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	22		SG5	<p>Policy SG5 – as there is limited evidence provided to justify the restriction on the types of market housing, the council wouldn't support this at this time. In particular it is important to note that 4+ bedroom properties can provide more than just the typical</p>	<p>Policy SG4 of the 'made' Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan requires new housing development of more</p>	<p>Neighbourhood Plan Policy SG5 be modified to: New housing development of more</p>

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				family home, i.e. more bedrooms can serve elderly/disabled family members who require care, or for younger members of the family needing to live at home longer in order to save to buy their own home, for example.	<p>than four dwellings shall provide for a mix of housing types that will reflect the recommendations of the Housing Needs Study 2019. However, the mix of housing that required by the policy has largely been ignored by developers. Of the 190 dwellings planned at Roseway, Wykin Lane and Stoke Fields farm, 39% of market dwellings are of four or more bedrooms against a need of 20%. These permissions are unaffected by the housing mx requirements and with relatively little additional housing development planned for, the restriction on further four or more-bedroom homes will have limited impact. Therefore, it is possible to revert to the 'made' version of</p>	<p>than four dwellings shall provide for a mix of housing types that will reflect the recommendations of the 2022 Leicester and Leicestershire Housing and Economic Needs Assessment (see table at paragraph ?). Variations in the housing mix will be supported where justified by independently verified viability evidence or by more up-to-date local housing need evidence.</p> <p>The Meeting Local Housing Needs section be updated to take account of the latest Housing and Economic Needs Assessment.</p>

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
					<p>the housing mix policy although, it is important new development make every effort to meet housing mix requirements.</p> <p>In 2022, the local planning authorities across Leicester and Leicestershire, and the Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership, commissioned a Housing and Economic Needs Assessment (HENA) to inform the preparation of local plans across the sub-region.</p>	
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	22	4.31		<p>The most up to date information on Self-Build and Custom Build is on the council's website here. This states that there are currently 37 individuals on the register. One individual specifically mentions Stoke Golding/Dadlington as a preferred area of interest, however there are many entries that state they are flexible on location but would prefer a rural setting, of which Stoke Golding is.</p>	<p>Paragraph 4.31 should be modified to reflect the latest Self-Build and Custom Build data.</p>	<p>Paragraph 4.31 should be modified to: "As of June 2023, there were 37 individuals on the Borough Council's self-build register. Only one specifically mentioned requiring a plot in the Stoke Golding area."</p>

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	22	4.33		<p>Comment from the Strategic Housing Enabling Officer:</p> <p>For para 4.33 could you please just add “for rent” i.e. “To apply for council and housing association properties for rent local people need to apply to go on Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council’s Housing Register.”</p>	Agree	<p>First sentence of paragraph 4.33 should be modified to:</p> <p>“To apply for council and housing association properties for rent local people need to apply to go on Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council’s Housing Register.”</p>
Leicestershire County Council	25			<p>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. 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. 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:</p>	<p>The 2017 Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Landscape Character Assessment provides an understanding of the landscape, its evolution and future pressures. Most of the Neighbourhood Area lies within the Stoke Golding Rolling Farmland Character Area. The area to the west of the Ashby Canal lies in the Sence Lowlands Character Area. This is set out in paragraphs 5.2 to 5.7 of the Draft Neighbourhood Plan.</p>	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/historic-environment-record 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>		
Natural England	25			<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>	Noted	No change
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	26		SG7	<p>Just one matter for clarification on Policy SG7 Areas of Separation – the term “inappropriate uses of land” is not defined anywhere in the policy or supporting text (para’s 5.8 & 5.9). Does this follow the similar intentions of Policy SG6 Countryside? Or are there different inappropriate uses in the area of separation?</p>	<p>The reference to the ‘construction of new buildings or inappropriate uses of land’ concerns development permitted by Policy SG7 Countryside.</p>	<p>The second sentence of Policy SG8 should be modified to: “The construction of new buildings or inappropriate uses of land in accordance with Policy SG7 which adversely affect the open character of this area or the</p>

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
						character and setting of Dadlington or Stoke Golding villages will not be supported.”
Leicestershire County Council	28			<p>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</p>	Paragraphs 5.10 to 5.19 of the Draft Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan concern Green Infrastructure.	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>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>		
Severn Trent	28			<p>Blue Green Infrastructure</p> <p>We are supportive of the principles of blue green infrastructure and plans that aim to improve biodiversity across our area. Looking after water means looking after nature and the environment too. As a water company we have launched a Great Big Nature Boost Campaign which aims to revive 12,000 acres of land, plant 1.3 million trees and restore 2,000km of rivers across our region by 2027. We also have ambitious plans to revive peat bogs and moorland, to plant wildflower meadows working with the RSPB, National Trust, Moors for the Future Partnership, the Rivers Trust, National Forest and regional Wildlife Trusts and conservation groups. We want to encourage new development to continue this theme, enhancing biodiversity and ecology links through new development so there is appropriate space for water. To enable planning policy to support the principles of blue green Infrastructure, biodiversity and protecting local green open spaces we recommend the inclusion of the following policies:</p> <p>Blue and Green Infrastructure Policy <i>Development should where possible create and enhance blue green corridors to protect</i></p>	Policy SG9: Green Infrastructure supports the creation and enhancement of the Green Infrastructure Network including the Ashby Canal.	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p><i>watercourses and their associated habitats from harm.</i></p> <p>Supporting Text: The incorporation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) into blue green corridors can help to improve biodiversity, assisting with the wider benefits of utilising SuDS. National Planning Policy Framework (2021) paragraph 174 States: “Planning policies and Decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their Statutory Status or identified quality in the development plan); b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate; d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;”</p>		
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	33		SG11	Support the strengthening of Policy SG11 through increase evidence provided in Appendix 1.	Noted	No change
Leicestershire County Council	34			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	Biodiversity information is based on data contained in the Leicestershire and Rutland	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>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: https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/biodiversity-strategy https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-and-biodiversity</p> <p>The Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre (LRERC) can provide a summary of</p>	Environmental Records Centre (LRERC).	

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>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</p> <p>https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/leicestershire-and-rutland-environmental-records-centre-lrerc,</p> <p>For informal advice on actions for nature that can be taken forward on parish land please contact EnvironmentTeam@Leics.gov.uk</p> <p>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</p> <p>Examples of policy statements that can be added to the plan to support biodiversity:</p> <p>POLICY X: BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION IN NEW DEVELOPMENT – Consideration should be made in the design and construction of new development in</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>the Plan Area to protect and enhance biodiversity, where appropriate, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<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. 		
Natural England	34			<p>Kendall's Meadow Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)</p> <p>This designated site is a traditionally managed hay meadow with a diversity and richness of plant life unmatched in the south west of the County, an area otherwise sparse in interest. It is probably the best representative of this grassland community type in the central English Midlands. It lies approximately 600m to the north of the settlement.</p> <p>As such, the north of the settlement falls into the impact risk zone (IRZ) for this designated site, as noted in the SEA. This means any rural residential development of over 50 houses will need to be reviewed by Natural England for impacts to the features of the designated site. There is an allocation</p>	Noted	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>of 25 houses with a further potential 13 from windfall. There is also Policy SG21 for supported development at the Willow Park Industrial Estate. As such it is not currently triggering the IRZ but any development, which does trigger this IRZ will need to be considered for impacts to the designated features at the SSSI.</p> <p>We also refer you to the attached annex which covers the issues and opportunities that should be considered when preparing a Neighbourhood Plan.</p>		
Leicestershire County Council	36			<p>Suggest strengthening the links to supporting climate action through planning in order to support the Government's commitment for net zero emissions by 2050.</p> <p>Recommend that the information for/against renewable energy within the neighbourhood plan is updated as resident views may have changed. Many of the warmest years on record have occurred in the last 5 years and therefore residents views may be more in favour of renewable energy and the need to act on climate change.</p> <p>Recommend that the renewable energy study is updated to help inform the plan through to 2039.</p> <p>Recommend that climate adaptation and resilience is considered more within the plan.</p> <p>Suggest the plan make reference to electric vehicles, in particular supporting home charging in new developments as well as communal vehicular charging points within the parish.</p> <p>Suggest adding new developments incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques to meet high standards for energy and water efficiency, including the use of renewable and low carbon energy technology, as appropriate.</p>	The Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan takes a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for biodiversity and landscapes.	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
Leicestershire County Council	36			<p>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 2oC. Leicestershire's Net Zero Strategy and Action Plan is available at:</p> <p>Net Zero Leicestershire Strategy and Action Plan</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 supporting a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and by increasing the county's resilience to climate change.</p>	The Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan takes a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for biodiversity and landscapes.	No change
Historic England	40			<p>The area covered by your Neighbourhood Plan includes a number of important designated heritage assets. In line with national planning policy, it will be important that the strategy for this area safeguards those elements which contribute to the significance of these assets so that they can be enjoyed by future generations of the area.</p> <p>If you have not already done so, we would recommend that you speak to the planning and conservation team at your local planning authority together with the staff at the county council archaeological advisory service who look after the Historic Environment Record. They should be able to</p>	Heritage information is partly based on data contained in the Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record.	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>provide details of the designated heritage assets in the area together with locally-important buildings, archaeological remains and landscapes. Some Historic Environment Records may also be available on-line via the Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk) (http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk). It may also be useful to involve local voluntary groups such as the local Civic Society or local historic groups in the production of your Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>Historic England has produced advice which your community might find helpful in helping to identify what it is about your area which makes it distinctive and how you might go about ensuring that the character of the area is retained. These can be found at:-</p> <p>https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/planning-making/improve-your-neighbourhood/</p> <p>You may also find the advice in “Planning for the Environment at the Neighbourhood Level” useful. This has been produced by Historic England, Natural England, the Environment Agency and the Forestry Commission. As well as giving ideas on how you might improve your local environment, it also contains some useful further sources of information. This can be downloaded from:</p> <p>http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/LIT_6524_7da381.pdf</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				If you envisage including new housing allocations in your plan, we refer you to our published advice available on our website, "Housing Allocations in Local Plans" as this relates equally to neighbourhood planning. This can be found at < https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historic-environment-and-site-allocations-in-local-plans/heag074-he-and-site-allocation-local-plans.pdf/ >		
Leicestershire County Council	40			<p>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 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</p>	A chapter of the Draft Plan is devoted to heritage and design, Heritage information is partly based on data contained in the Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record.	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>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>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				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		
Leicestershire County Council	48			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.	All of these matters are addressed by the Draft Neighbourhood Plan.	No change
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	50		SG15	Comments from the Conservation Officer: I raise no concerns with the proposed revisions to the document that affect heritage assets, namely: - Inclusion of areas of ridge and furrow as locally valued (nondesignated) heritage assets in Section 6 and Policy SG15.	Noted	No change
Susan Tidmarsh	52		SG16	Many of the points raised in this policy require qualifying else they are left open to interpretation by the local planning authority. For instance, what constitutes 'surroundings' on point 1? What exactly is safe and suitable access? Perhaps defining terms such as minimum access width etc. would provide such clarity.	Compliance with criterion I will be determined through the development management process at the time of a planning application. This will include consultation with the	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
					local highway authority, Leicestershire County Council, which has a duty of care to maintain the safety and usability of roads that are kept at public expense. These responsibilities are set out in the Highways Act 1980.	
Canal and River Trust	54		SG17	<p>We are the charity who look after and bring to life 2000 miles of canals & rivers. Our waterways contribute to the health and wellbeing of local communities and economies, creating attractive and connected places to live, work, volunteer and spend leisure time. These historic, natural and cultural assets form part of the strategic and local green-blue infrastructure network, linking urban and rural communities as well as habitats. By caring for our waterways and promoting their use we believe we can improve the wellbeing of our nation. The Trust is a statutory consultee in the Development Management process.</p> <p>The Canal & River Trust owns and maintains the Ashby Canal and approximately 2.5km of the canal falls within the Plan area; the canal is an important heritage asset and is designated as a conservation area as well as being a County Wildlife Site for its ecological value.</p> <p>Inland waterways are acknowledged as significant green infrastructure, but they also function as blue</p>	Noted	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>infrastructure, serving as a catalyst for regeneration; a sustainable travel resource for commuting and leisure; a natural health service acting as blue gyms and supporting physical and healthy outdoor activity; an ecological and biodiversity resource; a tourism, cultural, sport, leisure and recreation resource; a heritage landscape; a contributor to water supply and transfer, drainage and flood management.</p> <p>The waterway network forms part of the historic environment and character of the locality and we are pleased to note the positive approach that the current adopted Neighbourhood Plan takes to protecting and enhancing the Ashby Canal as a valuable community asset has been carried forward in the revised draft.</p> <p>The main revision of relevance to the Trust is the proposed designation of land off Stoke Road (Site C) as a Local Green Space. This site is located to the south-east of the canal and separated from it by Stoke Lane. The site rises gently to the south-east and is thus quite visible from the canal, both approaching from the north and from the west. As such the site makes a valuable contribution to the rural character of the Ashby Canal conservation area, helping to maintain a significant open green area separating the canal from the built-up areas of Stoke Golding and of Dadlington to the east.</p> <p>The Ashby Canal provides a leisure and recreational resource that can be enjoyed by both visitors and the local community as well as being an important wildlife corridor. The canal is an important reminder of the industrial heritage of the area, and a number</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>of associated buildings and structures such as canal bridges, are listed for their historic interest, in addition to the canal in the area being designated as a conservation area. The canal network is also a prime example of a historic asset that is widely used, and a major aspect of its value is that it is both useable and accessible, for boaters and towpath users, as a piece of working heritage. Measures to protect this historic character and setting and maintain its value as a tranquil location are important for encouraging people to use this freely accessible resource which enables them to enjoy the local countryside and landscape. Such measures can also help to reduce the risk of there being adverse impacts on the canal's role as a wildlife habitat that could arise from inappropriate new development in proximity to it.</p> <p>The additional protection provided for this site through the proposed designation will undoubtedly help protect the character and appearance of the canal and support its role as a wildlife corridor, and the Canal & River Trust does not therefore have an objection to the proposed designation of this site as a Local Green Space in the Neighbourhood Plan.</p>		
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	54	7.1 – 7.3	SG17	<p>Please could it be made clearer where the evidence supporting the choice/designation of Local Green Spaces is held on the Parish Council website please? In addition, the names of the sites don't seem to match between the plan itself, the 'Summary of the Key Revisions to the Plan' document here, the main NP evidence page here, and the 2023 revisions page here.</p>	<p>The hyperlink in paragraph 7.3 is incorrect. The toolkits need to be updated in relation to landowner status and the names of the Local Green Spaces need be consistent.</p>	<p>The hyperlink in paragraph 7.3 to be updated. The Local Green Space toolkit be updated for each site and inconsistencies in naming be addressed.</p>

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>There are LGS assessment toolkits are available for the sites, here, here and here, but it could be made clearer.</p> <p>In addition, are the available assessments up to date? For example, for the Hinckley Road LGS it states that the owner is being consulted, but the response is unknown as there has been no prior consultation.</p> <p>Sites B and C on map 12 are also covered by the areas of separation policy, meaning two restrictive policies are covering the same area. If an application was to come in for somewhere in this area, how does the NP intend for the case officer to apply both policies? Local Green Space policies are intended to be strict (similar to Green Belt); the policy states that development will only be supported in very special circumstances.</p> <p>Whereas the area of separation policy (SG8) only applies where development proposals adversely affect the open character of the area or the character and setting of Dadlington or Stoke Golding villages. Some clarity around this would be appreciated.</p>		
Jelson Homes	54		SG17	<p>These comments are made on behalf of Jelson Homes, who have an interest in the land off Hinckley Road, that is proposed to be allocated as Local Green Space (LGS).</p> <p>Jelson objects most strongly to the proposed allocation of this site as LGS.</p> <p>Having reviewed the checklist assessment completed for this site the proposed allocation does not in our opinion meet the tests set out in the NPPF / NPPG and additionally its allocation for such is unnecessary as the matters raised are already</p>	Agree	Delete Hinckley Road Local Green Space

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>adequately dealt with through existing Neighbourhood Plan policies.</p> <p>Paragraph 102 of the NPPF states that; “The Local Green Space designation should only be used where the green space is: (a) in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves; (b) demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and (c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.”</p> <p>The site is not an area of open space but is simply a field on the edge of the village used exclusively for grazing. It has no public access and features no public rights of way. In terms of the 3 tests we would submit the following; (a) in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves;</p> <p>It is accepted that the site is in close proximity to the existing village edge but it is not accepted that it serves any particular purpose for residents of the village. It provides a nice view for residents living immediately adjacent to it but nothing beyond this. (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;</p> <p>It is noted that the Parish Council’s assessment concludes that the site is not valued for its beauty, recreational value, tranquillity or the richness of its</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>wildlife. As an unremarkable field using for grazing, Jelson agrees with this analysis.</p> <p>In fact - the assessment notes only 2 factors that it is claimed make the site demonstrably special. Firstly, the contribution the site makes to maintaining a gap (area of separation) between Stoke Golding and Dadlington and secondly the presence of ridge and furrow.</p> <p>In terms of the area of separation point it is evident that this concern is already fully taken into account by the sites existing Neighbourhood Plan designation as an Area of Separation under Policy SG8 of the plan. The revised plan confirms that this designation is to be retained. The text to Policy SG8 confirms the policy as meeting the following objectives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important views and valued landscapes are protected. • The character and beauty of the countryside and its natural environment are safeguarded. • The unique character and heritage of Stoke Golding is conserved. <p>Given that this existing policy already addresses the concern identified in the LGS toolkit the same point cannot reasonably be used to justify the sites additional allocation as LGS. In addition, and critically, the Area of Separation policy allows full and proper assessment of the impact of any development on the AoS (applying the flexibility demanded by the NPPF) but the LGS policy amounts to an unjustified and unevidenced blanket ban which would be inconsistent with the NPPF.</p> <p>The NPPG guidance on the matter is clear; "What if land is already protected by designations such as National Park, Area of Outstanding Natural</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>Beauty, Site of Special Scientific Interest, Scheduled Monument or conservation area?</p> <p>Different types of designations are intended to achieve different purposes. If land is already protected by designation, then consideration should be given to whether any additional local benefit would be gained by designation as Local Green Space.</p> <p>Paragraph: 011 Reference ID: 37-011-20140306” (emphasis added).</p> <p>Turning to ridge and furrow - we strongly dispute that the presence of this on site makes it ‘demonstrably special’. It is noted that the NP evidence base identifies a total of 11 sites around the village that feature ridge and furrow (see map 11). The site on Hinckley Road is, however, the only one of these 11 sites for which the Ridge and furrow is used to justify an LGS designation. Accordingly, either none of these sites should be considered for LGS allocation or they all should.</p> <p>There is no analysis to suggest that the particular ridge and furrow on this site is any more special or important than the numerous other ridge and furrow sites across the village. In any event, ridge and furrow is not particularly rare in this area, region or nationally and were this sufficient to justify an LGS designation then it would result in large tracts of the UK falling under the designation – the kind of arbitrary approach that the NPPF / NPPG seeks to avoid. Notably the government has not sought to identify ridge and furrow as a feature requiring specific protection and to seek to apply such using an LGS designation is in our view an inappropriate use of planning tools.</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>(c) local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.”</p> <p>It is clear from the inclusion of this test that the government is seeking to avoid LGS simply being used as a way to protect fields of the edge of settlements from development. As the NPPG confirms;</p> <p>“blanket designation of open countryside adjacent to settlements will not be appropriate. In particular, designation should not be proposed as a ‘back door’ way to try to achieve what would amount to a new area of Green Belt by another name.”</p> <p>Paragraph: 015 Reference ID: 37-015-20140306</p> <p>Given the analysis above it is clear that there are no genuine reasons to propose this site as LGS. It would appear that whilst the land concerned might not be considered an ‘extensive tract’ of land, the principal of backdoor designation still appears to be a very real concern in this case.</p> <p>In conclusion the site concerned is an unremarkable field used solely for grazing and to which the public has no rights of access. The Parish Council accepts that the site has no value in terms of its beauty, recreational value, tranquillity or the richness of its wildlife.</p> <p>It is suggested that the sites contribution to the gap between Stoke Golding and Dadlington makes it important, but this purpose is already adequately protected by the existing allocation of the site as an Area of Separation. The presence of ridge and furrow on the site is not unique for Stoke Golding let alone the wider region.</p> <p>The proposed allocation of the site as LGS does not in our view come near to meeting the tests set out in the NPPF / NPPG and should be deleted.</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
Severn Trent	54		SG17	<p>Severn Trent understand the need for Local Green Space and the need for it to be protected, however local green spaces can provide suitable locations for schemes such as flood alleviation to be delivered without adversely impacting on the primary function of the open space. If the correct scheme is chosen, the flood alleviation schemes can result in additional benefits to the local green space in the form of biodiversity or amenity improvements. We would therefore recommend that the following point is added to Policy SG17 to support the delivery of flood alleviation projects where required within green spaces.</p> <p><i>Development of flood resilience schemes within local green spaces will be supported provided the schemes do not adversely impact the primary function of the green space.</i></p> <p>For your information we have set out some general guidelines and relevant policy wording that may be useful to you.</p>	Part 17 of the Second Schedule of the General Permitted Development Order allows water companies (among others) to carry out certain works without having to make a planning application. These permitted development rights are not affected by the Local Green Space designation.	No change
Severn Trent	54		SG17	<p>Green Open Spaces Policy</p> <p><i>Development of flood resilience schemes within local green spaces will be supported provided the schemes do not adversely impact the primary function of the green space.</i></p> <p>Supporting Text:</p> <p>We understand the need for protecting Green Spaces, however open spaces can provide suitable locations for schemes such as flood alleviation schemes to be delivered without adversely impacting on the primary function of the open space. If the correct scheme is chosen, the flood alleviation schemes can result in additional benefits to the local green space through biodiversity and amenity benefits.</p>	Part 17 of the Second Schedule of the General Permitted Development Order allows water companies (among others) to carry out certain works without having to make a planning application. These permitted development rights are not affected by the Local Green Space designation.	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
Susan Tidmarsh	54		SG17	I support the local green spaces proposed in this revision in particular site C on stoke Road. From my many visits to the village this area of land acts as a vital rural buffer between settlements of Stoke Golding and Dadlington. To me it represents one of the closest places I can park the car and escape the hustle and bustle of urban life and be surrounded by open countryside whilst feeding the ducks on the Ashby canal. A very pleasant place to reflect.	Noted	No change
Leicestershire County Council	56			<p>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. 3. Identify and support potential community projects that could be progressed. <p>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>Stoke Golding has an adequate range of services- two schools (fully subscribed), one shop, churches, two pubs, GP surgery and sports & recreation facilities.</p> <p>Policy SG18: Community Services and Facilities protects against the loss of key services and facilities that residents currently enjoy.</p>	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
Leicestershire County Council	56			<p>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. 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. 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>To enable new housing development to take place, there will need to be improvements to village services and facilities. The Education Authority and West Leicestershire Clinical Commissioning Group have already indicated that developer contributions may be required. However, the Neighbourhood Plan must be deliverable. Therefore, the developments identified in the Plan should not be subject to such a scale of obligations and burdens that their viable implementation is threatened. Policy SG20: Infrastructure supports the need for developer contributions to the improvement,</p>	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
					remodelling or enhancement of St Margaret's CE Primary School.	
Leicestershire County Council	62			<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	Superfast broadband is already available throughout most of Stoke Golding village.	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>currently providing support throughout the county with our Gigabit and Gigahub programmes.</p> <p>How does this role relate to neighbourhood plans?</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>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</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>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. 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>		
Leicestershire County Council	62			New development can bring significant benefits to the local community, including new homes and jobs.	Infrastructure can sometimes be	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>It can also have negative impacts, for example, where additional demand is placed on facilities and services which are already at or near capacity. Planning obligations (also known as Section 106 agreements) may be used to secure infrastructure or funding from a developer. For example, a planning obligation might be used to secure a financial contribution towards improving existing recreational facilities or affordable housing. The County Council currently requests developer contributions for;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to, or the provision of schools (including SEND and Early Years Education), where the nearest schools to the development do not have the capacity to accommodate all the children likely to be yielded from a development. • Household Waste and Recycling Centres (HWRC's), where the nearest HWRC to the development cannot absorb the demand likely to be generated from the development, or where improvements to the wider waste network are required. • Libraries, where the nearest library to the development does not have an adequate stock level, amount of furniture, or internal space to accommodate the likely new users to the nearest library to the development. • Highways improvements, as set out in the comments provided by the County Highways Authority earlier on in this document. <p>However, planning obligations can only be sought where they are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms; • Directly related to the development, and; • Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development. 	<p>provided by the developer directly or by financial contributions to another party to provide that infrastructure.</p> <p>Policy SG20: Infrastructure makes it clear that to ensure the viability of housing development, the costs of the Plan's requirements may be applied flexibly where it is demonstrated that they are likely to make the development undeliverable.</p> <p>Section 106 planning obligations should not be sought from small-scale and self-build development. The Neighbourhood Plan has been the subject of consultation with infrastructure providers. Community infrastructure improvements will</p>	

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>A new system of securing developer contributions is being proposed by Central Government. This is known as the Infrastructure Levy. Whilst the Levy is not expected to be implemented for a significant period of time (approximately 10 years), the Levy seeks to replace the current system of developer contributions with a single charge which is mandatory, more streamlined and determined by the local planning authority, and not the County Council. The Levy will be charged on the value of the property at completion of development and is charged per square metre and applied above a minimum threshold. The rates and minimum thresholds will be set and collected locally with local planning authorities being able to set different rates within their area based on certain factors. This includes the viability of development in the area and the desirability that rates can deliver affordable housing at a level equalling or exceeding what developers deliver now in that area.</p>	<p>depend upon the scale and nature of the development proposed.</p>	
Leicestershire County Council	64			<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Noted</p>	<p>Paragraph 9.13 be updated.</p>

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. Section 9.13 of the Plan references Hinckley to Nuneaton bus route 66 serving Stoke Golding. This service no longer exists however and has been replaced by Arriva 6/6A service which operates hourly during the daytime from Monday to Saturday. There is no Sunday service.</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
				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.		
Leicestershire County Council	66			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.	The Neighbourhood Plan seeks a prosperous local economy. Policies SG21 to SG22 support the local economy, sustaining existing businesses and providing opportunities for business diversification and new businesses to become established on suitable sites in the area.	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Response	Recommendation
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	67, 68 and 70			Comment from Principal Economic Development Officer: Small comment re the boundary for Willow Park Industrial Estate, page 70, the boundary cuts through some buildings towards the front of the site, and doesn't encompass all buildings. Does the plan need to explain the reasons for this in paras 10.12 – 10.13 in the event that there are applications that straddle the boundary or on the buildings outside of the boundary and the case officer requires clarification.	There are two properties at the southern end of Willow Park Industrial Estate that are in residential use- Station House and The Willows. these have been excluded from the boundary for Willow Park Industrial Estate. No further explanation is necessary.	No change
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	71	Appendix 1		Comments from the Conservation Officer: I raise no concerns with the proposed revisions to the document that affect heritage assets, namely: The description of the locally important views and photos provided in Appendix I to support Policy SG11 - Locally Important Views	Noted	No change