

Meeting	LOCAL PLAN COMMITTEE
Time/Day/Date	6.30 pm on Wednesday, 20 June 2018
Location	Council Chamber, Council Offices, Coalville
Officer to contact	Democratic Services 01530 454512

All persons present are reminded that the meeting may be recorded and by attending this meeting you are giving your consent to being filmed and your image being used. You are kindly requested to make it known to the Chairman if you intend to film or record this meeting.

The Monitoring Officer would like to remind members that when they are considering whether the following items are exempt information under the relevant paragraph under part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 they must have regard to the public interest test. This means that members must consider, for each item, whether the public interest in maintaining the exemption from disclosure outweighs the public interest in making the item available to the public.

AGENDA

Item	Pages
1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE	
2 DECLARATION OF INTERESTS	
Under the Code of Conduct members are reminded that in declaring disclosable interests you should make clear the nature of that interest and whether it is pecuniary or non-pecuniary.	
3 MINUTES OF THE LOCAL PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE	
To approve the minutes of the Local Plan Advisory Committee held on 14 March 2018.	3 - 8
4 DRAFT LIST OF LOCAL HERITAGE ASSETS	
Report of the Strategic Director of Place.	9 - 100
5 OUTCOMES OF THE LOCAL PLAN ISSUES CONSULTATION	
Report of the Strategic Director of Place.	101 - 136
6 STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT	
Report of the Strategic Director of Place.	137 - 188

7 LOCAL GREEN SPACES

Report of the Strategic Director of Place.

189 - 192

8 GYPSY AND TRAVELLER SITE ALLOCATION DPD:UPDATE

Report of the Strategic Director of Place.

193 - 198

Circulation:

R Adams
R Ashman
J Bridges (Chairman)
J G Coxon
D Harrison
R Johnson
J Legrys
V Richichi
A C Saffell
N Smith
M Specht (Deputy Chairman)

MINUTES of a meeting of the LOCAL PLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE held in the Council Chamber, Council Offices, Coalville on WEDNESDAY, 14 MARCH 2018

Present: Councillor J Bridges (Chairman)

Councillors R D Bayliss, J Cotterill, R Johnson, J Legrys and M Specht

In Attendance: Councillors J G Coxon, D Everitt, D Harrison, T J Pendleton and A C Saffell

Officers: I Jordan, Mrs M Meredith, Mr I Nelson and Mr J Newton

20. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor V Richichi.

21. DECLARATION OF INTERESTS

There were no interests declared.

22. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

Consideration was given to the minutes of the meeting held on 31 January 2018.

It was moved by Councillor J Legrys, seconded by Councillor R Johnson and

RESOLVED THAT:

The minutes of the meeting held on 31 January 2018 be approved and signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

23. COMMITTEE TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Chairman reminded members that the purpose of the Advisory Committee was to enable cross-party discussion, guidance and support for the development of the Local Plan.

The terms of reference were noted.

24. GYPSY AND TRAVELLER SITE ALLOCATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENT

The Planning Policy Team Manager presented the report to members and gave a presentation outlining the process which had been undertaken so far to identify sites and the reasons for preparing the allocations document. He highlighted the risks of failing to identify sufficient sites in terms of unauthorised sites and the impact upon the local plan review. He emphasised the importance of the revised definition of gypsies and travellers, which meant that travellers who were not travelling on a regular basis were no longer included in that definition. He explained that a new needs assessment had been undertaken last year across Leicestershire, and the changes to the definition of traveller had resulted in a dramatic reduction in the assessed level of need. In terms of transit provision it was suggested that around 36 spaces were needed over 2 – 3 sites across Leicestershire, and it was also suggested that this need was greatest in the city and in the north west of the county.

The Planning Policy Team Manager explained that the initial call for sites undertaken in 2016 had involved consulting with landowners, agencies, parish and town councils and other stakeholders. Unfortunately no sites had been put forward as a result of this exercise. Officers had therefore undertaken a very detailed search for sites and he

outlined the process which had been undertaken to filter out sites that were too small, where there was an existing planning permission for residential development or had an uncertain likelihood of being delivered. He added that sites identified in the SHLAA and on the East Midlands Gateway route had also been excluded. He explained how the list of potential sites had been sifted further by undertaking a detailed sustainability assessment which tested the economic, social and environmental sustainability of each site. He explained the reasons why sites had been omitted at this stage, leaving 3 sites in total as proposed in the document at Appendix A.

The Planning Policy Team Manager summarised the proposals set out in the DPD and advised that the proposed site at Sinope had obtained planning permission after the study was completed, and therefore this site effectively met the identified need for permanent traveller accommodation. The landowner of the former Measham Mine had confirmed that they were willing to make the site available and the site was capable of accommodating the 20 plots identified in the needs assessment to accommodate travelling showpeople. On the issue of transit provision, the Planning Policy Team Manager advised that there was an identified need for 36 pitches across Leicester and Leicestershire. He advised that study also highlighted that there was some uncertainty in these figures as the changes to the definition of what constitutes a traveller had happened to recently to enable an understanding of the impact this might have on future need. He explained that a managed approach seeking to manage unauthorised encampments was preferred, and in view of the fact that the study showed that there was a need for a transit site, officers considered that it would be prudent to make provision for such a site as part of this plan, but only if there was a persistent unmet need for transit accommodation in North West Leicestershire. The number of unauthorised encampments over the next 3 years would determine whether or not this provision needed to be made available. He added that there was a high risk that the inspector would find the plan unsound if provision was not made for a transit site.

The Planning Policy Team Manager advised that the Development Plan Document would be considered by full Council on 20 March, and subject to approval at full Council, a 6 week consultation period would be undertaken commencing on 9 April. Subject to the outcome of this, the plan could be ready for submission in July.

The Chairman stated that he was aware some councillors may know of sites that could be brought forward for inclusion in the development plan document. He asked members not to name specific sites in the meeting but to discuss these with officers who would give them due consideration.

Councillor G Jones addressed the committee. He stated that he wished to show solidarity with the residents of Nottingham Road, Ashby and to represent the potential businesses that might be considering coming to the area. He added that since the document had been published he had received numerous call from residents who were unanimously opposed to proposed site. He expressed his support for the objections raised by residents. He felt that the proposals were damaging and would compromise the hard work of Ashby Town Council which had worked hard to attract new businesses and jobs to the area. He added that he could see no positive aspects to the proposal and felt that this was a recipe for damaging community cohesion. He urged officer to dig deeper, try harder and look further.

Councillor R D Bayliss hoped that the comments made were taken into consideration when the recommendations were made to full Council. He stated that the site was on the outskirts of Ashby de la Zouch and would restrict the future growth of the town if this site went ahead.

Councillor M Specht asked what would prevent a site being delivered. He questioned whether local needs housing was a priority and felt that the needs of a minority group

should take priority. He asked whether the land at Ashby was to be sold or donated to the Council. He also asked whether the Council could utilise the right of compulsory purchase if landowners were unwilling to sell their land. He made reference to an ongoing appeal and asked how that would impact upon the demand for traveller pitches in North West Leicestershire if it was successful. He also referred to the pitch in Sinope which had been vacant for the last 8 years and questioned whether there was such an urgent need if this site was vacant. In respect of the Showman's Guild site proposal, he felt that there must be a more suitable site than the one proposed as it was remote in its setting, all movements from the site would need to be by motor vehicle and the site was not socially cohesive.

The Planning Policy Team Manager advised that the transit site would be sold to the Council. He explained that the Council could utilise its powers of compulsory purchase, however there was no guarantee that this would be supported by the inspector. He added that the process was very time consuming and expensive, and would be high risk in terms of demonstrating sustainability. In respect of the ongoing appeal referred to by Councillor M Specht, the Planning Policy Team Manager advised that if this site was to be granted planning permission, this would result in a surplus of provision for gypsies and travellers. In terms of the Sinope site being vacant, he advised that discussions had taken place with the owner and he understood the planning permission had been implemented. He also reminded members that the plan was looking ahead to 2036 and the exact same principles applied as for housing. He advised members that the Measham site appeared to be the most reasonable site of all those considered by officers. He added that there was a footway but he believed this was very overgrown.

Councillor M Specht commented that some sites identified for local needs housing could be utilised to make provision for a traveller site.

The Planning Policy Team Manager advised that the need for affordable housing was recognised by the Council. He added that there were policies in the local plan, however more often than not, a reduced level of affordable housing was offered. He explained that the approach taken by officers was aligned with the Council's priorities.

Councillor M Specht fully agreed that there was a need for social housing, however he felt that this was already being catered for and therefore the unmet needs of the gypsy and traveller community should be prioritised. He commented that there must be more than 1 site out of the 518 identified that could be utilised to meet this need.

Councillor J Bridges pointed out the reference in the report to ensuring the natural expansion of the Nottingham Road site by means of compulsory purchase if necessary. He commented that perhaps this option should be considered for other sites.

Councillor M Specht felt that a very strong case could be made to the inspector as this was a minority group and could not be seen to be discriminated against. He stated that he was confident the inspector would rule in the Council's favour.

The Head of Planning and Infrastructure stated that there was an element of conjecture on the probability of a compulsory purchase being supported. He was inclined to agree that there was a reasonable chance of succeeding with a compulsory purchase order, considering the identified need and the fact that it was so difficult to find suitable sites that could be supported, providing that all other options had been exhausted. He added that if there were willing landowners, it would be very difficult to make a case for a compulsory purchase of a different site and he would advise that this process be avoided if possible due to the significant costs involved. He added that there was an opportunity for members and the public to put forward any sites through the public consultation.

Councillor J Bridges felt that the proposed site would stifle the natural growth for the businesses of Ashby de la Zouch.

In response to a question from Councillor R Johnson, the Planning Policy Team Manager advised that the site at Sinope had permission for 6 residential caravans.

Councillor R Johnson commented that the site at Sinope was oversubscribed. He felt that the Nottingham Road site was inappropriate given the expansion in Ashby de la Zouch and would be an eyesore. He felt that alternative sites should be considered.

Councillor J Legrys said that he was very pleased that members of the public had attended the meeting and that their efforts had been worthwhile. He stated that as a member who had to deal with unlawful encampments on a fairly regular basis in his ward, the people living nearby got very tires of seeing one community abuse another. He added that the voters in his ward wanted to see the situation resolved and he felt that a transit site should be provided. He commented that people were fearful of having traveller sites in their area, however there were at least four sites in Coalville and they had never affected growth or social cohesion. He acknowledged however that wherever the transit site was located, it would be contentious. He felt that the fact that people were afraid of these sites needed to be acknowledged and addressed. He supported the concerns raised by Councillor M Specht regarding the site at Sinope where planning permission was granted on appeal and never used. He also expressed anger that the issues at Burton Road, Measham had never been challenged. He concluded that members of the Planning Committee always had to address this problem and whether or not the site at Nottingham Road was suitable, the transit site had to be located somewhere to ensure the people of his ward were protected against unauthorised encampments.

Councillor D Harrison addressed the meeting. He congratulated officers on the work undertaken. He expressed concerns however regarding the impact on the potential of the Nottingham Road area as this was the gateway to Ashby de la Zouch and millions of pounds was being spent developing that area. He added that the site would be cheek by jowl with the only hotel in Ashby de la Zouch which he felt was a serious concern. He acknowledged the need for a site but felt that the damage that would be caused through this inappropriate site could be devastating. He made reference to the ongoing development and the roadwork improvements taking place in the area and he urged members to consider carefully the appropriateness of the site as the growth of Ashby de la Zouch could be affected.

The Chairman urged members to bring forward any sites they were aware of.

Councillor M Specht requested that in view of what had been said, officer take on board the general dissatisfaction that only one site had been allocated and he looked forward to seeing more sites coming forward.

It was moved by Councillor M Specht, seconded by Councillor J Legrys and

RESOLVED THAT:

The comments of the Advisory Committee be forwarded on to Council for its consideration when it considers the proposed Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document.

25. PUBLICATION OF STRATEGIC HOUSING AND ECONOMIC LAND AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENT (SHELAA)

The Planning Policy Team Leader presented the report to members, explaining that the purpose of the SHELAA was to identify a list of possible housing and employment sites

and assess their overall potential. He emphasised that the SHELAA was a technical document only, and inclusion of a site did not necessarily mean it was suitable for development or that planning permission would be granted. He added that although local plan policies had to be taken into account, a site could not be excluded from the SHELAA because it did not accord with local plan policies and where constraints were identified, the SHELAA needed to consider that circumstances were needed to overcome them. He summarised the methodology and the constraints that would prevent a site from being included in the SHELAA. He gave a presentation outlining the new sites put forward as potential sites.

Councillor J Legrys made reference to a number of local groups who were putting together a development plan. He asked where the SHELAA fit in with the Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland growth strategy and the need to build 10,000 homes in the area.

The Head of Planning and Infrastructure advised that a joint methodology had been agreed to enable a single evidence base to be utilised for the total capacity across the region. He explained that this helped to demonstrate that the required development could be accommodated and provided as much flexibility as possible to identify sites. It also gave confidence that the growth plan was possible.

Councillor J Legrys referred to a site at Appleby which had not been included. He asked if this had been deliberately omitted.

The Head of Planning and Infrastructure confirmed that it had been omitted deliberately and explained that it was optional for landowners to put sites forward for inclusion in the SHELAA. He added that the SHELAA was a snapshot in time so if a site became known to officers after its production it would not be included. He advised that the site in question was the subject of a scoping request rather than the subject of a planning application. He emphasised that the SHELAA gave people the opportunity to inform the Council that land was available for development within the timescales indicated, and inclusion of a site did not mean that planning permission would be granted.

Councillor A C Saffell addressed the meeting, expressing concerns that people were being encouraged to travel to work as the houses being built were not affordable for the employees in the area. He added that only 22% of employees at East Midlands Airport lived in Leicestershire.

RESOLVED THAT:

The content of the SHELAA be noted.

The meeting commenced at 6.30 pm

The Chairman closed the meeting at 8.14 pm

This page is intentionally left blank

NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

LOCAL PLAN COMMITTEE – WEDNESDAY, 20 JUNE 2018

Title of report	DRAFT LIST OF LOCAL HERITAGE ASSETS
Contacts	<p>Councillor Trevor Pendleton 01509 569746 trevor.pendleton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Strategic Director of Place 01530 454555 james.arnold@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>
Purpose of report	For the Committee to note and support officers' public consultation regarding a draft list of local heritage assets
Council priorities	<p>Business and Jobs Adoption of the list of local heritage assets would contribute toward achieving the Council's aim of supporting sustainable development and growth.</p> <p>Homes and Communities Adoption of the list of local heritage assets would contribute toward achieving the Council's aim of people feeling proud of their homes and communities.</p>
Implications:	
Financial/Staff	Not applicable
Link to relevant CAT	Not applicable
Risk Management	Not applicable
Equalities Impact Screening	Not applicable
Human Rights	Not applicable
Transformational Government	Not applicable
Comments of Head of Paid Service	The report is satisfactory
Comments of Section 151 Officer	The report is satisfactory
Comments of Deputy Monitoring Officer	The report is satisfactory

Consultees	<p>It is intended to consult the following bodies, as well as the owners of properties affected by the draft list:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic England • National Amenity Societies • Leicestershire County Council • Parish Councils • NWLDC Ward Members • Local History Societies <p>In relation to places of worship the following bodies would be consulted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diocese of Leicester • RC Diocese of Nottingham • Baptist Union of Great Britain • Methodist Church in Britain
Background papers	<p>Criteria for identifying local heritage assets (2016) https://www.nwleics.gov.uk/pages/local_heritage_assets</p>
Recommendations	<p>THAT THE COMMITTEE NOTES AND SUPPORTS OFFICERS' PUBLIC CONSULTATION REGARDING THE DRAFT LIST OF LOCAL HERITAGE ASSETS</p>

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (2010) encourages local planning authorities to adopt lists of local heritage assets. In the long term, officers expect to draft ten thematic lists of local heritage assets; see appendix 1.
- 1.2 Officers have drafted four thematic lists of local heritage assets for the purposes of public consultation, as follows; see appendices 2 to 5.
- Commemorative structures;
 - Education buildings;
 - Places of worship;
 - Suburban and small country houses.
- 1.3 Properties on the draft list have been identified through officers' own research or through the recommendations of parish councils and local history societies. Officers consider that the properties fulfil our 'Criteria for identifying local heritage assets', which were adopted in June 2016.

2 IMPLICATIONS

- 2.1 The inclusion of a property on the list of local heritage assets would be taken into account in the event that Planning Permission is sought to develop, alter or extend it. The local planning authority would consider whether any proposal would be sympathetic to the character of the property, paying particular attention to the proposal's scale, massing and materials.
- 2.2 Some works may be carried out to a property without the need for Planning Permission. The inclusion of a property on the list of local heritage assets would not affect this.

List of local heritage assets

Local heritage assets may be designated on a thematic basis as follows:

1. **Agricultural**
Crop-related buildings; livestock accommodation; stables and cartsheds
2. **Civil**
Town halls; government buildings; law courts; police stations; prisons; law, order and public security; fire stations; forest and local courts
3. **Commemorative**
Cemetery and funerary monuments; civic and public monuments; commemorative memorials; war memorials
4. **Commercial**
Shops and shopping; banks and offices; eating, drinking and accommodation
5. **Culture and entertainment**
Buildings for books and the visual arts; entertainment auditoria; outdoor and seaside entertainment
6. **Domestic**
The vernacular house; the town house; the country house; the villa; houses for the clergy; suburban houses
7. **Education**
Schools; higher education establishments
8. **Industrial**
Extractive; processing and manufacturing; storage and distribution
9. **Gardens, parks and urban spaces; infrastructure**
Street furniture: Structures relating to the highway; public utilities; communications
Transport: Bridges; canal, railway and road structures; motor car buildings; buildings for flight
Utilities: Water supply; sewage disposal; gas supply; electricity supply
10. **Places of worship**
Medieval and Anglican; Roman Catholic; Nonconformity; the twentieth century; the buildings of Judaism; other faiths

This page is intentionally left blank

Commemorative structures

Discussion document

Historic England has published a listing selection guide for *Commemorative structures* and a registering selection guide for *Landscapes of remembrance* (2017). The Council has adopted *criteria for the identification of local heritage assets* (2016). This discussion document examines the selection guides in a local context and offers initial recommendations for local listing.

War memorials

Historic England advise that “there is a presumption in favour of listing all war memorials”. Memorials may not be added to the statutory list if they are “compromised by alteration or of little design interest”.

There are sixteen freestanding war memorials in NW Leicestershire. Seven have been added to the statutory list, as follows:

Ref	Settlement	Date	Type	Architect	Craftsman
1386	Ashby de la Zouch	1919	Cross		
1408	Ashby de la Zouch	1922	Pylon and enclosure	Fosbrooke & Bedingfield	W Thrall & Sons
1343	Bardon Hill	1920	Cross	George Nott	
1301	Breedon on the Hill	1926	Rotunda		
957	Coalville	1925	Tower	McCarthy Collings & Co	Walter Moss & Son
1551	Castle Donington	1921	Cross	Cecil Hare	
1340	Ibstock	1921	Monument	Goddard & Wain	Wells & Co
1714	Long Whatton ¹	1921	Cross		G Maile & Son

Of the remaining war memorials, we have identified six memorials that appear to have ‘design interest’. These may be suitable for addition to the statutory list. Note that the memorial at Coleorton is *ex situ*.

Ref	Settlement	Date	Type	Architect	Craftsman
1715	Coleorton	1922	Cross		Robert Bridgeman & Sons
1338	Measham	1921	Cross and enclosure	Harry Swanwick	Wells & Co
1713	Moira		Obelisk		
1341	Ravenstone	1921	Cross	Fosbrooke & Bedingfield	Joseph Morcom
1619	Snarestone	1922	Cross and enclosure		Wells & Co
1342	Whitwick	1921	Cross		Wells & Co

¹ The memorial at Long Whatton was added to the list in February 2018. The council’s conservation officer advised against adding the memorial to the list as it appeared to have “little design interest”.

North West Leicestershire District Council List of Local Heritage Assets

We have identified two memorials that appear to have little design interest. These may be suitable for addition to the local list, but they may not be suitable for addition to the statutory list.

Ref	Settlement	Date	Type	Architect	Craftsman
1712	Appleby Magna	1920	Cross		
1819	Hemington	1921	Cross		

Other parishes did not erect freestanding war memorials. The memorials at Belton, Diseworth and Kegworth are each incorporated into the churchyard wall. At Donisthorpe the recreation ground has war memorial gates. A memorial hall was erected at Packington; it has been demolished. The memorial at Charley is in the Borough of Charnwood.

Cemeteries since c.1853

The 1853 Burial Act “empowered vestries to establish new cemeteries”. These cemeteries “aimed at an opulent effect through imposing gateways, chapels and planting”. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, cemetery extensions were “frequent”. Extensions may “possess a different character in terms of layout and planting” (Historic England, 2017).

Historic England advises that cemeteries laid out after the 1853 Burial Act should be subject to more stringent criteria when compared to earlier cemeteries. They advise that it may be appropriate “to designate only the early sections of a cemetery if the later areas have less design interest”. Specific criteria include:

- Earliness of date;
- Quality of original design;
- Intactness and degree of alteration.

Cemeteries c.1853 to c.1879

Cemeteries laid out between c.1853 and c.1879 may be considered to be of an early date. Six cemeteries were laid out during this period. The cemeteries at Ashby (1857), Coleorton (1867) and Whitwick (1878) are proposed for inclusion on the local list. Each cemetery exhibits a high quality original design that survives largely intact. The cemeteries at Coalville (1859) and Appleby (1877) have an original design of limited quality. The cemetery at Donisthorpe (1875) has been extended substantially and the original design does not survive intact.

Cemeteries c.1880 to c.1918

Four cemeteries were laid out after c.1880. We have insufficient evidence to assess the interest of the cemetery at Castle Donington (1881); the surveyor and builder are unknown. The cemeteries at Measham (1882), Ibstock (1883) and Hugglescote (1908) each have an original design of limited quality.

Cemeteries since c.1918

After the First World War “new and distinct landscapes of commemoration” emerged in reaction to Victorian excess. The “lawn cemetery” is characterised by a flat lawn, modest monuments and “the removal of kerbs delineating the grave”. For cemeteries of this type “selection will be especially stringent” (Historic England, 2017).

The cemetery at Broom Leys (Coalville) was laid out in 1924. It does not appear to have special interest.

North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Table 1

This table contains a comprehensive list of cemeteries laid out since c.1853. The entries highlighted in orange are proposed for inclusion on the list of local heritage assets.

Our ref	Settlement	Date	Extensions	Surveyor	Surviving	Destroyed
1447	Ashby de la Zouch	1857	c.1858-77, 1899	John Salisbury Jr	Lodge	
1347	Coalville	1859	1870	George Chubb		Boundary
999	Coleorton	1867	Various		Chapel	
1272	Donisthorpe	1875	c.1901-23, c.1923-61	John Salisbury Jr		Lodge, boundary
1843	Appleby	1877				
1271	Whitwick	1878	1952	John Salisbury Jr	Lodge	
1268	Castle Donington	1881	c.1921-63		Lodge	Chapel
1269	Measham	1882		John Salisbury Jr	Lodge	Boundary
1270	Ibstock	1883	c.1903-29	Harding & Topott	Chapel	
1344	Hugglescote	1908	1945	Leonard Baldwin		
1887	Broom Leys	1924				

Churchyards and burial grounds

Historic England advises that “churchyards constitute some of our most sensitive historical open spaces”. They note that these spaces were “generally without permanent grave markers until the seventeenth century or later”.

As a general rule, churchyards and burial grounds are associated with places of worship. These places are considered in our *places of worship discussion document*. Hence as a general rule this discussion document will not consider churchyards or burial grounds. There are three exceptions to this rule:

- At Hugglescote, the detached Baptist Burial Ground on Grange Road;
- At Hugglescote, the churchyard associated with the demolished Church of St James;
- At Whitwick, the churchyard associated with the demolished RC Church of the Holy Cross.

The churchyards at Hugglescote and Whitwick predate the reign of Queen Victoria and are therefore considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the local list. The detached burial ground at Hugglescote appears to date to the late nineteenth century.

North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	War Memorial
----------	---------------------

Number	
Street	Bath Lane
Township	Moira
Parish	Ashby Woulds

Easting	430940
Northing	315548
Our reference	LL/1713
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Commemorative
Narrow	War memorial

Date	
Date range begins	
Date range ends	

Description
<p>An obelisk erected in memory of the men of the Moira and Donisthorpe Colliery Companies and the Donington Sanitary Pipe & Fire Brick Company who fell in the First World War. The memorial was erected in the early 1920s. It is made of stone. It takes the form of an obelisk on a square plinth set upon two square steps.</p> <p>There is a presumption in favour of listing a war memorial subject to the quality of the original design and the degree of intactness. The memorial at Moira appears to meet these criteria.</p>

Photograph


North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	War Memorial
----------	---------------------

Number	
Street	Ashby Road
Township	
Parish	Coleorton

Easting	439485
Northing	316914
Our reference	LL/1715
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Commemorative
Narrow	War memorial

Date	
Date range begins	1922
Date range ends	1922

Description

A memorial cross to the First World War, unveiled in September 1922. The memorial was built by Robert Bridgeman & Sons of Lichfield. It is made of stone. It takes the form of a cross on a square plinth, set upon a single step.

There is a presumption in favour of listing a war memorial subject to the quality of the original design and the degree of intactness. The memorial at Coleorton appears to meet these criteria.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	War Memorial
----------	---------------------

Number	
Street	Bosworth Road
Township	
Parish	Measham

Easting	433728
Northing	312041
Our reference	LL/1338
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Commemorative
Narrow	War memorial

Date	
Date range begins	1921
Date range ends	1921

Description

A memorial to the First World War, unveiled in May 1921. The memorial comprises a rectangular enclosure bounded on three sides by hedges. The enclosure contains 44 trees (one for each fallen soldier). At the centre of the enclosure there is a memorial cross, designed by Harry Swanwick and built by Wells & Co. The cross is made of Portland stone. It takes the form of a cross on an octagonal pedestal, set upon three octagonal steps.

There is a presumption in favour of listing a war memorial subject to the quality of the original design and the degree of intactness. The memorial at Measham appears to meet these criteria.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	War Memorial
----------	---------------------

Number	
Street	
Township	
Parish	Ravenstone

Easting	440195
Northing	313897
Our reference	LL/1341
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Commemorative
Narrow	War memorial

Date	
Date range begins	1920
Date range ends	1920

Description
<p>A memorial cross to the First World War, unveiled in October 1920. The memorial was designed by Fosbrooke & Bedingfield of Leicester and built by Joseph Morcom of Leicester. It is made of Weldon stone. It takes the form of a cross on a square plinth, set upon two square steps.</p> <p>There is a presumption in favour of listing a war memorial subject to the quality of the original design and the degree of intactness. The memorial at Ravenstone appears to meet these criteria.</p>

Photograph


North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	War Memorial
----------	---------------------

Number	
Street	Main Street
Township	
Parish	Snarestone

Easting	434585
Northing	309336
Our reference	LL/1619
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Commemorative
Narrow	War memorial

Date	
Date range begins	1922
Date range ends	1922

Description

A memorial to the First World War, erected in 1922. The memorial comprises a sub-rectangular enclosure bounded on three sides by hedges. The enclosure contains a memorial cross, built by Wells & Co. It is made of stone. It takes the form of a Celtic cross on a square plinth, set upon three square steps. The cross is flanked by two conifer trees.

There is a presumption in favour of listing a war memorial subject to the quality of the original design and the degree of intactness. The memorial at Snarestone appears to meet these criteria.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	War Memorial
----------	---------------------

Number	
Street	North Street
Township	
Parish	Whitwick

Easting	443508
Northing	316163
Our reference	LL/1342
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Commemorative
Narrow	War memorial

Date	
Date range begins	1921
Date range ends	1921

Description

A memorial cross to the First World War, unveiled in November 1921. The memorial was built by Wells & Co of Hugglescote. It is made of Cornish granite. It takes the form of a Celtic cross on an octagonal plinth, set upon five octagonal steps made of granolithic concrete.

There is a presumption in favour of listing a war memorial subject to the quality of the original design and the degree of intactness. The memorial at Whitwick appears to meet these criteria.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	War Memorial
----------	---------------------

Number	
Street	Church Street
Township	
Parish	Appleby Magna

Easting	431478
Northing	309875
Our reference	LL/1712
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Commemorative
Narrow	War Memorial

Date	
Date range begins	1920
Date range ends	1920

Description

A memorial cross to the First World War, erected in 1920. The memorial is made of stone. It takes the form of a Celtic cross on a square plinth, set upon a single step.

There is a presumption in favour of listing a war memorial subject to the quality of the original design and the degree of intactness. The memorial at Appleby Magna is of interest in a local context only.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	War Memorial
----------	---------------------

Number	
Street	Church Lane
Township	Hemington
Parish	Lockington-Hemington

Easting	445612
Northing	327785
Our reference	LL/1819
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Commemorative
Narrow	War Memorial

Date	
Date range begins	1921
Date range ends	1921

Description

A memorial cross to the First World War, dedicated in April 1921. The memorial is made of stone. It takes the form of a plain cross on a stepped plinth, set upon a rubble stone base. The memorial is bounded by a metal palisade railing.

There is a presumption in favour of listing a war memorial subject to the quality of the original design and the degree of intactness. The memorial at Hemington is of interest in a local context only.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Ashby Cemetery
----------	-----------------------

Number	
Street	Moira Road
Township	
Parish	Ashby de la Zouch

Easting	
Northing	
Our reference	LL/1447
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Cemetery

Date	
Date range begins	1857
Date range ends	1858

Description

A cemetery, laid out in 1857-58. Designed by John Salisbury Jr for the local Burial Board. Extended to the south before 1877 and to the west subsequently. Entrance screen (grade II listed) comprising gates and railings framed by buff brick piers. Single storey lodge faced in red brick with ashlar dressings beneath a gabled plain tile roof. Elements of the original path layout survive.

The cemetery and its southern extension are considered to possess special interest. This is an early example of a cemetery laid out following the 1853 Burial Act. The quality of the original design is reflected in the inclusion of the entrance screen on the statutory list. Alterations to the original design have been limited. The western extension is not considered to possess special interest.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Coleorton Cemetery
----------	---------------------------

Number	
Street	Ashby Road
Township	
Parish	Coleorton

Easting	
Northing	
Our reference	LL/1000
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Cemetery

Date	
Date range begins	1865
Date range ends	1865

Description

A cemetery, laid out in about 1867. Small extensions were laid out in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A large extension to the south was laid out in the mid twentieth century. The cemetery is bounded on three sides by a stone wall (grade II listed). It contains a mortuary chapel (grade II listed) faced in granite rubble beneath a gabled plain tile roof. Twelve pairs of clipped yews frame the approach to the chapel.

The cemetery and its small extensions are considered to possess special interest. This is an early example of a cemetery laid out following the 1853 Burial Act. The quality of the original design is reflected in the inclusion of the wall and mortuary chapel on the statutory list. Alterations to the original design have been limited. The large extension is not considered to possess special interest.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Whitwick Cemetery
----------	--------------------------

Number	
Street	Church Lane
Township	
Parish	Whitwick

Easting	443256
Northing	315979
Our reference	LL/1271
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Cemetery

Date	
Date range begins	1877
Date range ends	1878

Description

A cemetery, laid out in 1877-78. Designed by John Salisbury Jr and built by William Beckworth for the local Burial Board. Extended to the south-west in about 1952. Entrance screen comprising a dwarf wall and railings framed by stone piers. Central lychgate with a hipped plain tile roof. Single storey lodge faced in granite rubble beneath a pyramidal plain tile roof. The original path layout survives.

The cemetery is considered to possess special interest. The involvement of Salisbury and Beckworth indicates an original design of high quality. Beckworth built four listed buildings locally including the National School at Whitwick (1858). The cemetery's original design survives intact. The extension to the south-west is not considered to possess special interest.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	St James Churchyard
----------	----------------------------

Number	
Street	Dennis Street
Township	
Parish	Hugglescote

Easting	442728
Northing	312591
Our reference	LL/1909
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Churchyard

Date	
Date range begins	1367
Date range ends	1838

Description

The churchyard was associated with a chapel-of-ease erected in the late fourteenth century and rebuilt in 1776. At some time between 1883 and 1903 the churchyard was extended to the east and the footpath along the west side of the churchyard was made separate. The chapel was demolished in 1887. The original extent of the churchyard is bounded by a low granite rubble wall. The churchyard is separated from the footpath by a steel hoop-top railing.

Heritage assets that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Holy Cross Churchyard
----------	------------------------------

Number	
Street	Parsonwood Hill
Township	
Parish	Whitwick

Easting	
Northing	
Our reference	LL/1912
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Churchyard

Date	
Date range begins	1837
Date range ends	1884

Description

The churchyard was associated with a Roman Catholic chapel erected in 1837. The chapel was demolished in 1908. The churchyard comprises a sub-rectangular enclosure bounded to the north east by Parsonwood Hill and to the south west by the former Charnwood Forest Railway. The churchyard is bounded by a granite rubble wall in a ruinous condition.

Heritage assets that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.



Education buildings since c.1810

Discussion document

Historic England has published a listing selection guide for education buildings (2017). The Council has adopted *criteria for the identification of local heritage assets* (2016). This discussion document examines the selection guide in a local context and offers initial recommendations for local listing.

The statutory list appears to disregard the contribution made by early school buildings. This discussion document identifies thirteen school buildings erected between c.1810 and 1869 that appear suitable for inclusion on the local list.

Extent and limitations

This discussion document will consider school buildings erected in the district between c.1810 and the present day. The document will consider teachers' houses where they are adjacent or attached to the relevant school. The document will not consider nonconformist schoolrooms where they are adjacent or attached to the relevant chapel. These schoolrooms will be considered as part of a separate discussion document regarding places of worship.

Sources

Ordnance Survey maps and trade directories may be used to identify the location and date of historic school buildings. The Leicestershire Record Office holds drawings relating to education buildings (MA/E/BG), including drawings relating to schools at Hugglescote, Kegworth, Swannington, Thringstone and Whitwick.

Historical background

From c.1810 "the rate of school building increased dramatically", because of "competition between the dissenting and Anglican churches" (Historic England, 2017). In 1808 the nonconformist British and Foreign School Society was established. In 1811 the Church of England established the National Society for Promoting Religious Education. From that date 'British Schools' and 'National Schools' were erected with grant assistance from the voluntary societies.

Historic England describe 1870 as a "seminal date for assessing schools", because of "the introduction of school boards and substantial state funding following in the wake of the 1870 Education Act". After 1870 "the voluntary societies redoubled their efforts to provide schools to thwart the need for a [school] board". A nonconformist school opened in Castle Donington in 1874, following meetings in 1871 to consider "a non-denominational board school" (Fisher, 2016). In the district only one board school was erected, at Hemington (1878).

Leicestershire County Council assumed responsibility for school building after the 1902 Education Act. A 'Council School' was erected at Ibstock in 1906; others followed. Pevsner (1984) describes "the many schools begun by the County Architect after 1948 in what seemed then to be a refreshing style". Each school is "brightened up with at least one sculpture, or with faience murals, or with stained glass".

North West Leicestershire District Council List of Local Heritage Assets

Schools between c.1810 and 1839

Historic England recommend that “schools from before 1840 that survive in their original form will normally already be protected, sometimes at high grades”. Schools erected during this period may be included on the local list provided that they satisfy our field assessment criteria.

In NW Leicestershire eight school buildings survive from this period; none are included on the statutory list. The eight schools were all National Schools. They are at Ibstock (1818), Measham (1829), Packington (1833), Breedon on the Hill (1834), Hugglescote (1835), Ashby de la Zouch (1836), Osgathorpe (1838) and Kegworth (1839).

The schools at Measham, Packington, Ashby de la Zouch and Osgathorpe appear well preserved. The schools at Ibstock, Breedon on the Hill and Hugglescote have been altered. The school at Kegworth was partly demolished at some time between 1969 and 1983.

Schools between 1840 and 1869

Historic England recommend that schools built between 1840 and 1869 “have to be well preserved and of good architectural quality to be listed”. Schools erected during this period may be included on the local list provided that they satisfy our field assessment criteria. In NW Leicestershire fifteen school buildings survive from this period; two are included on the statutory list.

National Schools

Eleven National Schools survive from this period. They are at Belton (1843), Blackfordby (1843), Appleby Magna (1844), Thringstone (1844), Heather (1845), Normanton le Heath (1846), Long Whatton (1847), Whitwick (1858), Ravenstone (1859), Swannington (1862) and Hugglescote (1862). The school at Whitwick is grade II listed. It was designed by Millican & Smith¹ and appears to have special architectural interest.

Generally these schools appear well preserved. The school at Thringstone was extended in 1872, but the extension appears to have architectural interest; it was designed by Millican & Smith. The school at Ravenstone has been altered.

Other schools

Four other schools survive from this period. They are at Whitwick (1843), Charley (1851), Cavendish Bridge (1859) and Coleorton (1867). The school at Coleorton is grade II listed; it was built for George Howland Beaumont of Coleorton Hall. The remaining schools have been altered.

Schools between 1870 and 1901

Historic England note that “large numbers” of post-1870 schools survive and that this “demands care in their assessment”. “External architectural quality” is considered to be “a fundamental criterion for listing”; “preservation and degree of survival” is also a key criterion.

Schools erected during this period may be included on the local list provided that they have architectural or historic interest and provided that they satisfy our field assessment criteria. In NW Leicestershire ten schools survive from this period; three are included on the statutory list.

¹ Millican & Smith designed National Schools at Birstall (1860) and Enderby (1860). They are grade II listed.

North West Leicestershire District Council List of Local Heritage Assets

National Schools

Four National Schools survive from this period. They are at Newbold (1872), Blackfordby (1889), Packington (1893) and Coalville (1895). The school at Blackfordby is grade II listed; it “forms a landmark on the crest of the hill beside the church”. The other schools do not appear to have architectural or historic interest.

At Coalville a National School was erected in 1836 and extended in 1889. The school has been demolished but the extension survives; it does not appear to have architectural or historic interest.

Other schools

Five other schools survive from this period. They are at Castle Donington (1874), Breedon on the Hill (1874), Chilcote (1876), Hemington (1878) and Ashby de la Zouch (1880). The school at Breedon is grade II listed; the list entry says that it has “definite quality and character”. The school at Ashby is also grade II listed; it was designed by Nicholas Joyce of Stafford. The remaining schools do not appear to have architectural or historic interest.

Schools between 1902 and 1944

Leicestershire County Council assumed responsibility for school building after the 1902 Education Act. A ‘Council School’ was erected at Ibstock in 1906; others followed. Generally these schools do not appear to have architectural or historic interest.

Grammar schools were erected at Ashby de la Zouch (1902) and Coalville (1908). The schools were designed by Barrowcliff & Allcock² and they appear to have architectural interest.

Schools since 1945

Pevsner (1984) describes “the many schools begun by the County Architect after 1948”, each one “brightened up with at least one sculpture, or with faience murals, or with stained glass”. Generally these schools do not appear to have architectural or historic interest.

At Coalville a training college was erected in 1962 with a sculptural wall by Antony Hollaway³. A design centre was erected in 1969. A contemporary account judged that the training college showed “the rueful effect of putting too much faith in fair-face concrete” (Architect’s Journal, 1971). Since that date it has been altered and partly demolished.

The sculptural wall is well preserved and appears to have architectural interest. The design centre is well preserved and appears to have historic interest. A contemporary account judged that it represented “perhaps the most go-ahead venture in schooling in this country”.

² Barrowcliff & Allcock designed the Humphrey Perkins School at Barrow upon Soar (1901), among other buildings. The school is grade II listed.

³ Hollaway’s sculptural wall on London Road, Manchester (1968) is grade II listed.

North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Table 1

This table contains a comprehensive list of schools that survive from the period c.1811 to 1901. The entries highlighted in orange are proposed for inclusion on the list of local heritage assets.

Our ref	Settlement	Street	National School?	Date	Still a school?	Listed?
1192	Ibstock	High Street		1818		
1172	Measham	Queen's Street		1829		
1846	Packington	Measham Road		1833		
1741	Breedon on the Hill	Hollow Road		1834		
1518	Hugglescote	Dennis Street		1835		
1701	Ashby de la Zouch	North Street		1836		
1793	Osgathorpe	Main Street		1838		
1700	Kegworth	Dragwell		1839		
1732	Belton	School Lane		1843		
1847	Blackfordby	Main Street		1843		
1620	Appleby Magna	Church Street		1844		
1665	Thringstone	Main Street		1844		
1346	Heather	Main Street		1845	Yes	
1849	Normanton le Heath	School Lane		1846		
1777	Long Whatton	The Green		1847	Yes	
1114	Whitwick	Car Hill Road	No	1843		
1524	Charley	Oaks Road	No	1851		
977	Whitwick	Market Place		1858		Yes
1774	Castle Donington	Cavendish Bridge	No	1859		
1351	Ravenstone	Church Lane		1859		
1699	Swannington	Main Street		1862	Yes	
1339	Hugglescote	Station Road		1862		
1004	Coleorton	Ashby Road	No	1867	Yes	Yes
1812	Newbold	School Lane		1872	Yes	
1758	Castle Donington	Clapgun Street	No	1874		
932	Breedon on the Hill	Main Street	No	1874		Yes
1842	Chilcote	Church Lane	No	1876		
1747	Hemington	Main Street	No	1878	Yes	
1375	Ashby de la Zouch	Leicester Road	No	1880	Yes	Yes
917	Blackfordby	Main Street		1889	Yes	Yes
997	Coalville	London Road		1889		
1848	Packington	Mill Street		1893	Yes	
1498	Coalville	Ashby Road		1895	Yes	

North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	National School
----------	------------------------

Number	
Street	Queen's Street
Township	
Parish	Measham

Easting	433401
Northing	312257
Our reference	LL/1172
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Education
Narrow	National school

Date	
Date range begins	1829
Date range ends	1829

Description

A national school, dated 1829. Extended c.1833-37 and subsequently. The school is built of red brick beneath gabled roofs covered in plain tile (front) and slate (rear). The front elevation has three tall window openings with stone sills. The outer openings have chamfered jambs and chamfered pointed heads; the central opening is taller and appears to have been altered. Above, an inscribed tablet; above again, a circular vent with a cast iron grille.

Buildings that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	School House
----------	---------------------

Number	4
Street	Measham Road
Township	
Parish	Packington

Easting	435908
Northing	314449
Our reference	LL/1846
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Education
Narrow	National school

Date	
Date range begins	1833
Date range ends	1833

Description

A national school. Erected in 1833 for Sir Charles Abney Hastings. Superseded in 1893; now a house. The building is faced in smooth render with cogged eaves beneath plain tile roofs. The central range is one and a half storeys tall and has a half hipped roof. It contains three square window openings with segmental heads. To either side there are single storey wings with gabled roofs.

Buildings that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	National School
----------	------------------------

Number	
Street	North Street
Township	
Parish	Ashby de la Zouch

Easting	435823
Northing	316920
Our reference	LL/1701
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Education
Narrow	National school

Date	
Date range begins	1836
Date range ends	1836

Description

A national school. Designed by Robert Chaplin of Ashby and erected in 1836. Extended in 1912. The school is a large single storey building. It is faced in red brick with cogged eaves beneath a gabled slate roof. There are tall window openings with altered heads. There is a lower projecting wing to the front. The rear range has a row of five gabled roofs.

Buildings that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List. Furthermore, Chaplin is considered to be a locally important architect. His works are generally considered to have special architectural interest.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	National School
----------	------------------------

Number	
Street	Main Street
Township	
Parish	Osgathorpe

Easting	
Northing	
Our reference	LL/1793
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Education
Narrow	National school

Date	
Date range begins	1836
Date range ends	1838

Description

A national school, built c.1836-38. Extended in facsimile in the mid twentieth century. The school is a single storey building faced in smooth render. There is a gabled plain tile roof with oversailing eaves. There is a central gabled porch flanked by three-light windows. To the right there is a small extension; to the rear there is a larger extension. There is a rendered boundary wall with a castellated coping.

Buildings that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Youth Club
----------	-------------------

Number	
Street	Main Street
Township	
Parish	Blackfordby

Easting	432988
Northing	318018
Our reference	LL/1847
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Education
Narrow	National school

Date	
Date range begins	1843
Date range ends	1843

Description

A national school, erected in 1843. Superseded in 1889; now a youth club. A small building faced in red brick with buff brick dressings beneath a gabled concrete tile roof. There is a central entrance door with a pointed head. To either side there is a three-light window with a stone lintel and sill. Each side elevation contains a similar window with a slit breather above.

Schools built in the period c.1840-1870 are generally considered suitable for listing, provided that they are well preserved and of good architectural quality.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Old School
----------	-------------------

Number	22
Street	School Lane
Township	
Parish	Belton

Easting	444805
Northing	320704
Our reference	LL/1732
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Education
Narrow	National school

Date	
Date range begins	1843
Date range ends	1843

Description

A national school, dated 1843. Converted to a dwelling c.1976. The school is a single storey building. It is faced in red brick, laid in Flemish bond. There is a slate roof with gable parapets. The school is five bays wide. The central bay projects forward and features a pediment and datestone. There are modern windows in painted stone surrounds. The boundary wall is faced in granite rubble.

Schools built in the period c.1840-1870 are generally considered suitable for listing, provided that they are well preserved and of good architectural quality.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Old School House
----------	-------------------------

Number	31
Street	Main Street
Township	Thringstone
Parish	Coalville

Easting	442605
Northing	317340
Our reference	LL/1665
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Education
Narrow	National School

Date	
Date range begins	1844
Date range ends	1844

Description

A national school, dated 1844. Extension of c.1872 designed by Millican & Smith of Leicester. Extended forward in the late nineteenth century. The school is faced in smooth render beneath gabled concrete tile roofs. The original porch is faced in granite rubble. It contains a door opening with a four-centred head beneath a brick hood mould.

Schools built in the period c.1840-1870 are generally considered suitable for listing, provided that they are well preserved and of good architectural quality. Millican & Smith were responsible for several listed buildings including national schools at Birstall, Enderby and Whitwick.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Church Hall
----------	--------------------

Number	
Street	Church Street
Township	
Parish	Appleby Magna

Easting	431455
Northing	309852
Our reference	LL/1620
LCC reference	

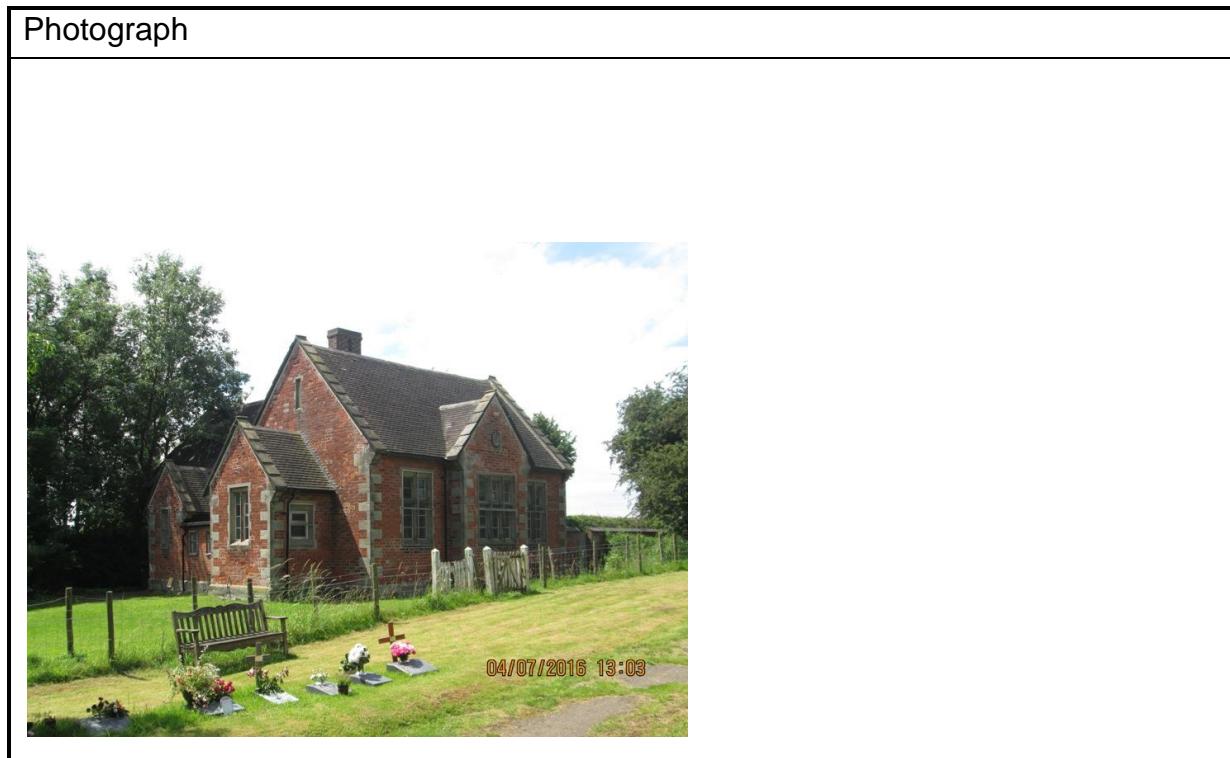
Thesaurus type	
Broad	Education
Narrow	National school

Date	
Date range begins	1844
Date range ends	1844

Description

A national school, erected in 1844. The school is 'T' shaped on plan. It is faced in red brick with ashlar quoins. There are plain tile roofs with gable parapets. The elevation to the cemetery has a projecting central bay containing a three-light mullioned window and an illegible datestone. To either side there are two-light mullioned windows. The school yard is bounded by a stone wall.

Schools built in the period c.1840-1870 are generally considered suitable for listing, provided that they are well preserved and of good architectural quality.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Heather Primary School
----------	-------------------------------

Number	
Street	Main Street
Township	
Parish	Heather

Easting	439058
Northing	310881
Our reference	LL/1346
LCC reference	

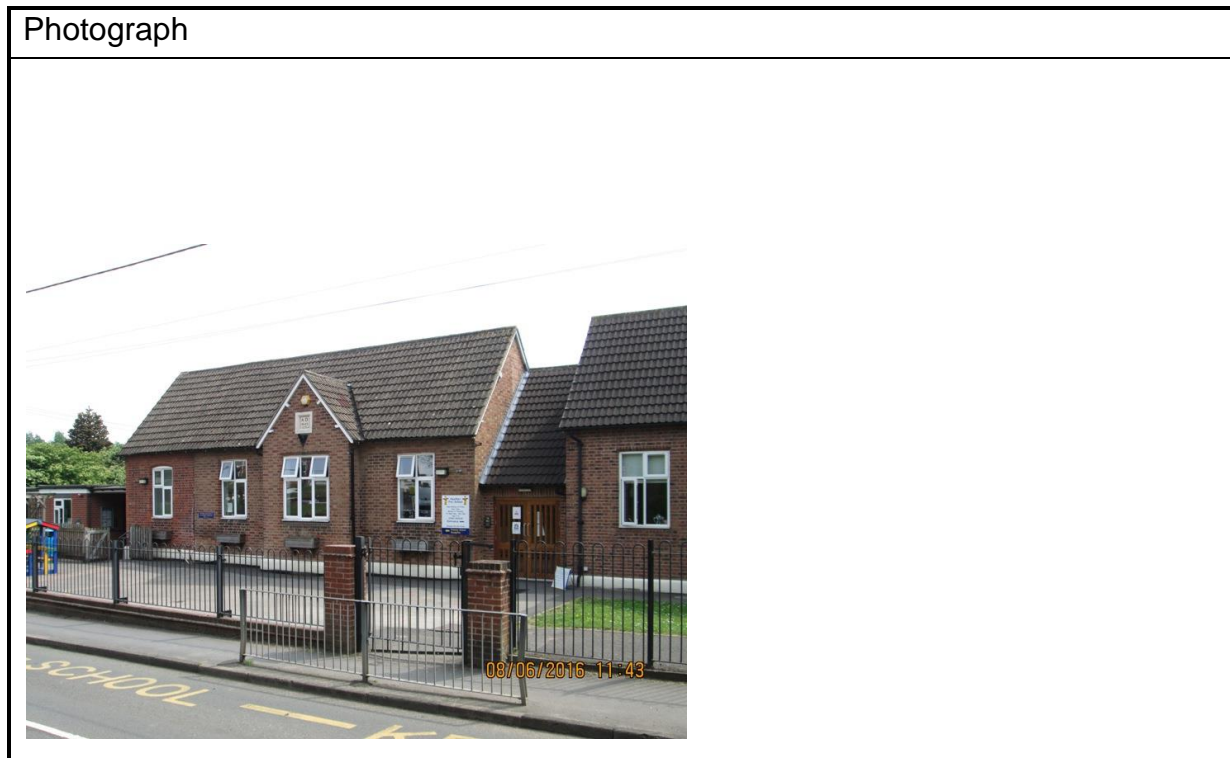
Thesaurus type	
Broad	Education
Narrow	National school

Date	
Date range begins	1845
Date range ends	1845

Description

A national school. Datestone 1845. Extended c.1884-90 in facsimile. Extended c.1966-73 and again in facsimile in 2008-09. The single storey building is faced in red brick, in Flemish bond, beneath a gabled concrete pantile roof. The original building is three bays wide; the centre bay projects and has a gable feature above. The building has tall windows in canted brick surrounds. To the left, there is a facsimile bay of c.1884-90.

Schools built in the period c.1840-1870 are generally considered suitable for listing, provided that they are well preserved and of good architectural quality.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	School House
----------	---------------------

Number	
Street	School Lane
Township	
Parish	Normanton le Heath

Easting	437862
Northing	312944
Our reference	LL/1849
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Education
Narrow	National school

Date	
Date range begins	1845
Date range ends	1846

Description

A national school, dated 1846. Erected for Lord Belper. The school is one and a half storeys tall. It is faced in red brick beneath gabled slate roofs. The lower range to the right features a projecting gabled porch with a datestone. The higher range to the left contains a tall window opening with a stone lintel and, above, a gabled dormer.

Schools built in the period c.1840-1870 are generally considered suitable for listing, provided that they are well preserved and of good architectural quality.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Long Whatton Primary School
----------	------------------------------------

Number	
Street	The Green
Township	
Parish	Long Whatton

Easting	448196
Northing	323286
Our reference	LL/1777
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Education
Narrow	National school

Date	
Date range begins	1847
Date range ends	1847

Description

A national school and teacher's house, built in 1847 for Edward Dawson. The school is one-and-a-half storeys tall. It is faced in red brick laid in Flemish bond, beneath a plain tile roof with gable parapets. There are five two-light windows in stone surrounds. To the left, a facsimile extension, probably built in the mid twentieth century, with smaller windows. The teacher's house is to the rear of the school.

Schools built in the period c.1840-1870 are generally considered suitable for listing, provided that they are well preserved and of good architectural quality.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Hugglescote Community Centre
----------	-------------------------------------

Number	96
Street	Station Road
Township	
Parish	Hugglescote

Easting	442584
Northing	312805
Our reference	LL/1339
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Education
Narrow	National school

Date	
Date range begins	1862
Date range ends	1862

Description

A national school and teacher's house. Designed by Dain & Smith of Leicester. Built in 1862. Extended eastward in 1883 to provide an infant school. The school is faced in red brick in English bond, beneath gabled roofs covered in fibre cement slate. Window openings generally have stone surrounds with mullions and transoms. The teacher's house has simple window openings with segmental heads. Windows have been replaced in uPVC.

Schools built in the period c.1840-1870 are generally considered suitable for listing, provided that they are well preserved and of good architectural quality. Generally this building meets those criteria.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	National School
----------	------------------------

Number	
Street	Main Street
Township	
Parish	Swannington

Easting	441474
Northing	316174
Our reference	LL/1699
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Education
Narrow	National school

Date	
Date range begins	1856
Date range ends	1862

Description

A national school. Designed in 1856 by Mr Miller of Leicester, in the Elizabethan style. Built in 1862. The school is faced in red brick beneath a gabled slate roof. The school is 'T' shaped on plan and comprises a single storey schoolroom range and a two-storey teacher's house. To the left, a 'school-chapel' was built in 1894. It is faced in red brick beneath a gabled slate roof and features window openings with pointed heads.

Schools built in the period c.1840-1870 are generally considered suitable for listing, provided that they are well preserved and of good architectural quality.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Girls Grammar School
----------	-----------------------------

Number	
Street	Nottingham Road
Township	
Parish	Ashby de la Zouch

Easting	436427
Northing	316956
Our reference	LL/1702
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Education
Narrow	Grammar school

Date	
Date range begins	1901
Date range ends	1902

Description

A grammar school, designed by Barrowcliff & Allcock of Loughborough. Foundation stone laid in June 1901; opened in September 1902. The school was designed in the Renaissance Revival style; it is three storeys tall. It is faced in red brick with ashlar dressings. There are gabled plain tile roofs with modillion cornices. To the right of centre, an entrance bay with ornate pediment. To the left of centre, a six bay range beneath a mansard roof. There are gabled ranges to either side.

The school is considered to possess special architectural interest. Barrowcliff & Allcock were responsible for several listed buildings including the grammar school at Barrow upon Soar (1901) and the Carnegie Library at Loughborough (1905).



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Newbridge High School
----------	------------------------------

Number	
Street	Forest Road
Township	
Parish	Coalville

Easting	442914
Northing	313472
Our reference	LL/1500
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Education
Narrow	Grammar school

Date	
Date range begins	1908
Date range ends	1909

Description

A grammar school, opened in October 1909. Designed by Barrowcliff & Allcock and built by William Corah & Son. Restored following a fire in 1984. The school is in the English Renaissance style; it is two storeys tall and 'H' shaped on plan. It is faced in red brick with Derbyshire grit stone dressings beneath gabled roofs. There are large mullion and transom windows.

The school is considered to possess special architectural interest. Barrowcliff & Allcock were responsible for several listed buildings including the grammar school at Barrow upon Soar (1901) and the Carnegie Library at Loughborough (1905).



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Sculptural wall
----------	------------------------

Number	
Street	Warren Hills Road
Township	
Parish	Coalville

Easting	445549
Northing	314984
Our reference	LL/1669
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Gardens & Parks
Narrow	Garden Wall

Date	
Date range begins	1961
Date range ends	1962

Description

A sculptural wall at King Edward VII College, on the raised walkway connecting the main hall to the science block. Built c.1961-62 to provide “protection from the wind channelled between the two buildings”. Designed by Antony Hollaway for Leicestershire county council, it is 30' long and 7'4" high. It is built of reinforced concrete and faced with ceramic tiles and glass.

The sculptural wall appears in Pevsner's Buildings of England. It is considered to possess special architectural interest due to its inclusion in a key architectural gazetteer. Holloway's sculptural wall on London Road, Manchester (1968) is grade II listed.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Design Centre
----------	----------------------

Number	
Street	Warren Hills Road
Township	
Parish	Coalville

Easting	445464
Northing	315015
Our reference	LL/1537
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Education
Narrow	Training college

Date	
Date range begins	1967
Date range ends	1969

Description

A design centre at King Edward VII College. It was designed 1967-68 by Thomas Locke (County Architect) for Leicestershire county council. It was built in 1969 by Spooners (Hull) Ltd.

The design centre is a single storey building laid out on three levels. It is a SCOLA prefabricated structure, clad in Charnwood granite rubble. It has a flat roof; note the concrete fascias with exposed granite aggregate. The building has steel windows.

The design centre appears in Pevsner's Buildings of England. It is considered to possess special architectural interest due to its inclusion in a key architectural gazetteer.



This page is intentionally left blank

Places of worship since c.1750

Discussion document

Historic England has published a listing selection guide for places of worship (2017). The Council has adopted *criteria for the identification of local heritage assets* (2016). This discussion document examines the selection guide in a local context and offers initial recommendations for local listing.

As a general principle, most buildings erected between 1700 and 1840 are suitable for inclusion on the statutory list. After that date, “progressively greater selection is necessary ... because of the greatly increased number of buildings erected and the much larger numbers that have survived” (DCMS, 2010).

The statutory list appears to disregard the contribution made by early nonconformist chapels. This discussion document identifies twenty nonconformist chapels erected between c.1750 and c.1870 that appear suitable for inclusion on the local list.

Nonconformist chapels c.1750 to 1839

The term ‘nonconformity’ embraces the Baptist, Congregational and Methodist denominations and the Society of Friends. Nonconformity experienced its “period of greatest expansion ... from the mid eighteenth century” (Historic England, 2017). Generally nonconformist chapels from this period will be suitable for inclusion on the local list provided that they satisfy our field assessment criteria.

Eighteen nonconformist chapels survive from the period c.1750 to c.1839. Six of these chapels have been added to the statutory list. They are at Diseworth (c.1752), Castle Donington (1774), Newton Burgoland (1807), Ashby de la Zouch (1817; Baptist), Worthington (1820) and Ashby de la Zouch (1825; Congregational).

Twelve nonconformist chapels from this period have not been added to the statutory list. They are at Griffydam (1778), Long Whatton (1793), Hemington (1797), Belton (1813), Moira (1822), Whitwick (1822; Methodist), Whitwick (1823; Baptist), Appleby Magna (1825), Castle Donington (1829), Coalville (1835), Ravenstone (1838) and Coleorton (1839).

Generally these chapels appear well preserved and therefore suitable for inclusion on the local list. The chapels at Hemington, Whitwick (Methodist), and Coleorton have been altered to the extent that they do not satisfy our field assessment criteria.

North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Nonconformist chapels 1840 to c.1870

Nonconformity continued to enjoy its “period of greatest expansion” until about 1870. In a national context, the classical style was “popular up to 1860 or even beyond”; after that date “gothic was favoured by most denominations”. The Methodist chapel at Thringstone (1872) is the earliest use of the gothic style locally. Generally nonconformist chapels from this period will be suitable for inclusion on the local list provided that they satisfy our field assessment criteria.

Sixteen nonconformist chapels survive from the period 1840 to c.1870. Two of these chapels have been added to the statutory list. They are at Measham (1841) and Ashby de la Zouch (1862).

Fourteen nonconformist chapels from this period have not been added to the statutory list. They are at Castle Donington (1840), Appleby Magna (1841), Hugglescote (1851), Heather (1852), Measham (1854), Newton Burgoland (1855), Ibstock (1855; Methodist), Ibstock (1856; Baptist), Griffydam (1858), Swannington (1858), Normanton le Heath (1860), Whitwick (1861), Thringstone (1862) and Kegworth (1865).

Generally these chapels appear well preserved and therefore suitable for inclusion on the local list. The chapels at Appleby Magna, Hugglescote and Newton Burgoland have been altered to the extent that they do not satisfy our field assessment criteria.

Nonconformist chapels since c.1870

As a general rule nonconformist chapels built after c.1870 are not suitable for inclusion on the local list. Nonconformist chapels built after this date may be included on the local list if they have architectural and they satisfy our field assessment criteria.

The Methodist chapel at Castle Donington (1905) is a grade II listed building. It was designed by Albert Lambert¹ and has special architectural interest. The Methodist chapel at Swannington (1909) is also a grade II listed building. It was designed by Withers & Meredith and has special architectural interest.

The Methodist chapel at Long Whatton (1912) was also designed by Albert Lambert. It appears to have architectural interest and is suitable for inclusion on the local list.

¹ Lambert designed the Albert Hall at Nottingham (1909) among other buildings. The hall is grade II listed.

North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Churches since c.1840

Historic England describe the revival of gothic architecture in the established church from c.1840. They note that “Catholic churches began to match the scale and architectural pretension of those of the established church” from the 1840s.

Historic England advises that “churches by the best known architects” are suitable for inclusion on the statutory list, but they acknowledge that buildings by “lesser-known provincial architects [may] match those of the London based practices in scale and quality” (Historic England, 2017). Churches erected after c.1840 may be suitable for inclusion on the local list if they have architectural interest and they satisfy our field assessment criteria.

Twelve churches survive from the period between c.1840 and the end of the First World War. Nine of these churches have been added to the statutory list. Four were designed by Henry Isaac Stevens: Coalville (1838), Donisthorpe (1838), Ashby de la Zouch (1840) and Blackfordby (1858). The others are as follows:

- RC Church of St Bernard, Charley (AWN Pugin, 1844);
- Church of St Andrew, Thringstone (James Piers St Aubyn, 1862);
- Church of St John the Baptist, Hugglescote (John Breedon Everard, 1879)²;
- Church of St Peter, Bardon Hill, Coalville (Everard & Pick, 1899);
- RC Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Ashby de la Zouch (Frederick Walters, 1915).

Three churches from this period have not been added to the statutory list. They appear to have architectural interest and are suitable for inclusion on the local list. They are as follows:

- Church of St Christopher, Ellistown (Goddard Paget & Goddard, 1896);
- RC Church of the Holy Cross, Whitwick (McCarthy & Co, 1905);
- Church of St James, Coalville (Stockdale Harrison & Sons, 1915).

The Church of St James was converted to an assembly and leisure use in 2012.

² Considered “easily the best C19 church [in Leicestershire] outside Leicester” (Pevsner, 1984).

North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Table one

This table contains a comprehensive list of nonconformist chapels that survive from the period c.1750 to c.1870. The entries highlighted in orange are proposed for inclusion on the list of local heritage assets.

Our ref	Settlement	Street	Denomination	Date	Listed?
1014	Diseworth	Lady Gate	Baptist	c.1752	Yes
1305	Castle Donington	Bond Gate	Baptist	1774	Yes
1813	Griffydam	Elder Lane	Methodist	1778	
1176	Long Whatton	Main Street	Baptist	1793	
1750	Hemington	Main Street	Methodist	1797	
1259	Newton Burgoland	The Green	Congregational	1807	Yes
1173	Belton	Long Street	Baptist	1813	
1444	Ashby de la Zouch	Mill Lane	Baptist	1817	Yes
1289	Worthington	Main Street	Methodist	1820	Yes
1711	Moira	Measham Road	Methodist	1822	
1169	Whitwick	North Street	Methodist	1822	
1168	Whitwick	North Street	Baptist	1823	
1167	Appleby Magna	Top Street	Baptist	1825	
1362	Ashby de la Zouch	Kilwardby Street	Congregational	1825	Yes
1762	Castle Donington	Barroon	Friends	1829	
1502	Coalville	Ashby Road	Methodist	1835	
1703	Ravenstone	Main Street	Methodist	1838	
1175	Coleorton	Lower Moor Road	Methodist	1839	
1764	Castle Donington	Clapgun Street	Congregational	1840	
1706	Appleby Magna	Rectory Lane	Methodist	1841	
1148	Measham	Chapel Street	Baptist	1841	Yes
1350	Hugglescote	Station Road	Methodist	1851	
1345	Heather	Pisca Lane	Methodist	1852	
1159	Measham	Bosworth Road	Methodist	1854	
1705	Newton Burgoland	Dames Lane	Methodist	1855	
1193	Ibstock	Reform Road	Methodist	1855	
1170	Ibstock	Chapel Street	Baptist	1856	
1816	Griffydam	Rempstone Road	Methodist	1858	
1800	Swannington	Main Street	Methodist	1858	
1704	Normanton le Heath	School Lane	Methodist	1860	
1168	Whitwick	North Street	Baptist	1861	
1354	Ashby de la Zouch	Brook Street	Baptist	1862	Yes
1664	Thringstone	Loughborough Road	Methodist	1862	
1174	Kegworth	High Street	Baptist	1865	

North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Wesleyan Chapel
----------	------------------------

Number	
Street	Elder Lane
Township	Griffydham
Parish	Worthington

Easting	441252
Northing	318544
Our reference	LL/1813
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Methodist chapel

Date	
Date range begins	1778
Date range ends	1778

Description

A methodist chapel, dated 1778. Extended in 1791 and 1862. Converted to a dwelling c.2014. The former chapel is faced in smooth render beneath a hipped ... roof. It is two storeys tall. There is a central window opening with a semicircular head, flanked by door openings with splayed lintel heads. Above, there are three similar window openings. To the left, a twentieth century extension, faced in red brick.

The classical style remained popular for nonconformist chapels until c.1870. Chapels built before this date are generally considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	General Baptist Chapel
----------	-------------------------------

Number	
Street	Main Street
Township	
Parish	Long Whatton

Easting	447593
Northing	323579
Our reference	LL/1176
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Baptist chapel

Date	
Date range begins	1793
Date range ends	1793

Description

A baptist chapel, built in 1793. Extended forward in 1838. The chapel is a two-storey building. It is faced in smooth render with coggd brick eaves beneath a gabled concrete tile roof. To the rear, a full-height range lit by tall window openings with segmental heads. The front elevation contains two tall window openings with round heads. To the right, an entrance door with a fanlight and timber surround.

Buildings that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	General Baptist Chapel
----------	-------------------------------

Number	
Street	
Township	
Parish	Belton

Easting	444560
Northing	320415
Our reference	LL/1173
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Baptist chapel

Date	
Date range begins	1813
Date range ends	1813

Description

A baptist chapel, dated 1813. Converted to a dwelling c.2008. The chapel is a two storey building, faced in smooth render beneath a gabled slate roof. To the right, a full-height range lit by large square window openings. To the left, an ancillary range lit by small square window openings. The gable elevation has two tall window openings with pointed heads, beneath a datestone.

Buildings that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Methodist Church Hall
----------	------------------------------

Number	
Street	Measham Road
Township	Moira
Parish	Ashby Woulds

Easting	431762
Northing	315053
Our reference	LL/1711
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Methodist chapel


Date	
Date range begins	1822
Date range ends	1822

Description

A methodist chapel, erected in 1822 and extended to the rear in the late nineteenth century. In the mid twentieth century a new chapel was erected to the front of the site; the original chapel is now a church hall.
The building is one and a half storeys tall. It is faced in red brick laid in Flemish garden wall bond. There is a pyramidal roof with cogged eaves. The north elevation contains two tall window openings with splayed lintel heads and an attic window with a similar head. The rear extension has tall window openings with semicircular heads.

Heritage assets that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Whitwick Baptist Chapel
----------	--------------------------------

Number	
Street	North Street
Township	
Parish	Whitwick

Easting	443417
Northing	316196
Our reference	LL/1168
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Baptist chapel

Date	
Date range begins	1823
Date range ends	1823

Description

A baptist chapel. The datestone reads 'erected AD 1823'. The chapel is built of red brick in Flemish bond beneath a hipped slate roof. It is two storeys tall. There is a central entrance door with a fanlight beneath a semicircular head. The door is flanked by tall window openings with similar heads. A larger chapel, dated 1861, stands alongside.

The chapel appears in Stell's Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting Houses.

Buildings that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Particular Baptist Chapel
----------	----------------------------------

Number	71
Street	Top Street
Township	
Parish	Appleby Magna

Easting	431613
Northing	309332
Our reference	LL/1167
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Baptist chapel

Date	
Date range begins	1825
Date range ends	1825

Description

A baptist chapel, erected in 1825 for Mr Hear. The chapel was disused in 1974 and is now a house.

The chapel is two storeys tall. It is faced in red brick laid in Flemish bond beneath a gabled slate roof. The eaves elevation contains three tall windows with semicircular heads. To the left, a projecting gabled porch containing a door with a similar head. There is a cottage attached to the left; it is later than the chapel but appears on the 1884 OS map.

Heritage assets that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Friends Meeting House
----------	------------------------------

Number	
Street	Barroon
Township	
Parish	Castle Donington

Easting	445025
Northing	327531
Our reference	LL/1762
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Meeting house

Date	
Date range begins	1829
Date range ends	1829

Description

A friends' meeting house, built in 1829; now a house. The meeting house is two storeys tall. It is faced in red brick, laid in Flemish bond, beneath a hipped slate roof. There is a central enclosed porch, containing paired entrance doors beneath a fanlight. To either side, tall window openings with splayed lintel heads. Above, squat window openings with similar heads.

The meeting house appears in Pevsner's Buildings of England.

Buildings that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Ebenezer Baptist Chapel
----------	--------------------------------

Number	
Street	Ashby Road
Township	
Parish	Coalville

Easting	442209
Northing	314392
Our reference	LL/1502
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Methodist Chapel

Date	
Date range begins	1834
Date range ends	1835

Description

A methodist chapel, built c.1834-35. Extended forward c.1881-82 to form a baptist chapel. In 1908 another forward extension was designed by Thomas McCarthy and built by Newman & Hammond.

The chapel is two storeys tall and has a concrete tile roof. The original elevations are faced in smooth render with six lancet windows. The forward extensions are faced in red brick laid in Flemish bond with stone dressings; they have traceried windows.

Buildings that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Outbuilding at 10 Main Street
----------	--------------------------------------

Number	10
Street	Main Street
Township	
Parish	Ravenstone

Easting	440244
Northing	313771
Our reference	LL/1703
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Methodist Chapel

Date	
Date range begins	1838
Date range ends	1838

Description
<p>A small methodist chapel, built in 1838. Replaced by a larger chapel in 1911; now a domestic outbuilding. The chapel is two storeys tall. It is faced in red brick with sawtooth eaves beneath a hipped concrete tile roof. The front elevation contains two tall window openings with splayed lintel heads; the windows are fixed lights with glazing bars. The side elevation contains two blocked openings with similar heads, above a garage opening.</p> <p>Buildings that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.</p>

Photograph

North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Independent Chapel
----------	---------------------------

Number	
Street	Clapgun Street
Township	
Parish	Castle Donington

Easting	444831
Northing	327416
Our reference	LL/1764
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Congregational chapel

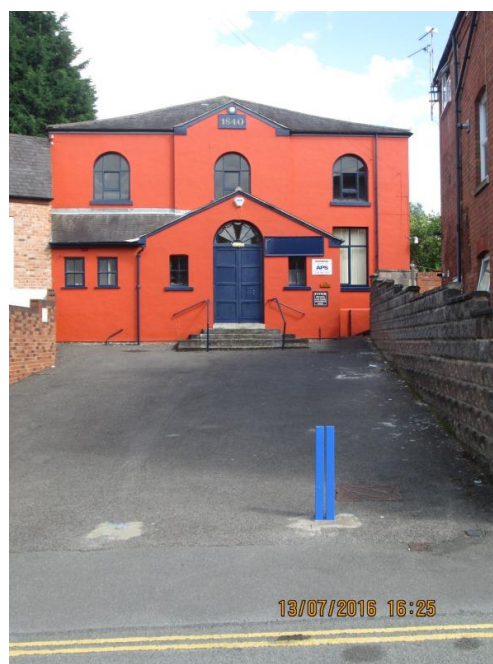
Date	
Date range begins	1840
Date range ends	1840

Description

A congregational chapel, dated 1840. Latterly a meeting hall; now a club. The former chapel is two storeys tall. It is faced in smooth render beneath a hipped slate roof. There is a central enclosed porch, containing paired entrance doors beneath a semicircular fanlight. To the right, there is a cross casement window. On the first floor, there are three window openings with semicircular heads. Above, there is a pediment containing a datestone.

Buildings that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Church Hall
----------	--------------------

Number	2
Street	Pisca Lane
Township	
Parish	Heather

Easting	439093
Northing	310968
Our reference	LL/1345
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Methodist chapel

Date	
Date range begins	1852
Date range ends	1852

Description

A methodist chapel, erected in 1852. Extended forward in 1903 (foundation stone laid 12 September). Later used as a church hall; converted to a dwelling c.2005. The chapel is a two-storey building, faced in red brick with cogged eaves beneath a gabled slate roof. The original east elevation is faced in Flemish garden wall bond and contains two round-headed windows. The forward extension is faced in English bond and contains lancet windows.

The classical style remained popular for non-conformist chapels until c.1870. Chapels built before this date are generally considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Wesleyan Chapel
----------	------------------------

Number	
Street	Bosworth Road
Township	
Parish	Measham

Easting	433474
Northing	312172
Our reference	LL/1159
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Methodist chapel

Date	
Date range begins	1854
Date range ends	1854

Description

A methodist chapel, built in 1854. The chapel is rendered beneath a gabled concrete tile roof. The first floor has four tall window openings with semicircular heads. The ground floor has two square window openings. To the right, there is a projecting flat-roofed porch containing an entrance door with fanlight and semicircular head.

The chapel appears in Stell's Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting Houses.

The classical style remained popular for nonconformist chapels until c.1870. Chapels built before this date are generally considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Old Chapel Factory
----------	---------------------------

Number	
Street	Reform Road
Township	
Parish	Ibstock

Easting	440551
Northing	309943
Our reference	LL/1193
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Methodist chapel

Date	
Date range begins	1855
Date range ends	1855

Description

A methodist chapel, built in 1855. Extended to the SE in the mid nineteenth century. Used as a club from c.1911. Now a factory. The chapel is two storeys tall. It is faced in red brick with cogged eaves beneath a gabled roof. The NW elevation has two tall window openings with semicircular heads. The extension to the SE has reconstituted stone dressings.

The classical style remained popular for nonconformist chapels until c.1870. Chapels built before this date are generally considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Ibstock Baptist Chapel
----------	-------------------------------

Number	
Street	Chapel Street
Township	
Parish	Ibstock

Easting	440831
Northing	310404
Our reference	LL/1170
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Baptist chapel

Date	
Date range begins	1856
Date range ends	1856

Description

A baptist chapel. The foundation stone was laid in September 1856. The chapel is built of red brick beneath a gabled slate roof. It is two storeys tall. There is a central entrance door with a fanlight beneath a semicircular head. There is a tripartite window above. To the right, a Sunday school was added in 1880. The chapel appears in Stell's Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting Houses.

The classical style remained popular for nonconformist chapels until c.1870. Chapels built before this date are generally considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Primitive Methodist Chapel
----------	-----------------------------------

Number	
Street	Main Street
Township	
Parish	Swannington

Easting	
Northing	
Our reference	LL/1800
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Methodist chapel

Date	
Date range begins	1858
Date range ends	1858

Description

A methodist chapel, dated 1858. Converted to two flats c.2009. The former chapel is faced in smooth render beneath a gabled ... roof. There is a central door opening with a semicircular head, flanked by tall window openings with similar heads. There is a circular window in the gable. On the side elevation, there are two tall window openings with semicircular heads.

The classical style remained popular for nonconformist chapels until c.1870. Chapels built before this date are generally considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Wesleyan Reform Chapel
----------	-------------------------------

Number	
Street	Rempstone Road
Township	Griffydam
Parish	Worthington

Easting	441227
Northing	319090
Our reference	LL/1816
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Methodist chapel

Date	
Date range begins	1858
Date range ends	1858

Description

A methodist chapel, dated 1858. Extended in 1890. The chapel is faced in smooth render with cogged eaves, beneath a gabled slate roof. To the rear, the original part is one storey tall; it features two window openings with semicircular heads. To the front, the extension is two storeys tall; it features a shallow gabled porch. Above, there are two small window openings with segmental heads.

The classical style remained popular for nonconformist chapels until c.1870. Chapels built before this date are generally considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Old Chapel
----------	-------------------

Number	
Street	School Lane
Township	
Parish	Normanton le Heath

Easting	437921
Northing	312965
Our reference	LL/1704
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Methodist chapel

Date	
Date range begins	1860
Date range ends	1860

Description

A methodist chapel, erected in 1860. The chapel is one and a half storeys tall. It is faced in red brick laid in Flemish bond; there is a gabled slate roof. The gable elevation features a projecting gabled porch. The eaves elevation features two tall window openings separated by a buttress. The chapel is bounded by a red brick wall with a saddleback coping.

The classical style remained popular for nonconformist chapels until c.1870. Chapels built before this date are generally considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Primitive Methodist Chapel
----------	-----------------------------------

Number	20
Street	Loughborough Road
Township	Thringstone
Parish	Coalville

Easting	442745
Northing	317278
Our reference	LL/1664
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Methodist chapel

Date	
Date range begins	1863
Date range ends	1863

Description

A methodist chapel, opened in February 1863. The chapel is a small single storey building, faced in smooth render beneath a gabled concrete tile roof. There is a central entrance door with a semicircular head, flanked by tall window openings with similar heads. Above, there is a pediment containing a datestone. To the rear, there is a pseudo-detached church hall erected in the 1970s.

The classical style remained popular for nonconformist chapels until c.1870. Chapels built before this date are generally considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	General Baptist Chapel
----------	-------------------------------

Number	
Street	High Street
Township	
Parish	Kegworth

Easting	448609
Northing	326770
Our reference	LL/1174
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Baptist chapel

Date	
Date range begins	1865
Date range ends	1865

Description

A baptist chapel, erected in 1865, incorporating the remains of a chapel erected in 1815. The chapel is two storeys tall. It is faced in red brick with polychrome dressings beneath a gabled slate roof. There is a central window opening with a semicircular head, flanked by door openings with similar heads. To the left, a schoolroom erected in 1880. To the right, an extension erected in the early twentieth century. The chapel yard is bounded by a stone wall flanked by square piers.

The classical style remained popular for nonconformist chapels until c.1870. Chapels built before this date are generally considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the Local List.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Wesleyan Chapel
----------	------------------------

Number	
Street	Main Street
Township	
Parish	Long Whatton

Easting	448010
Northing	323407
Our reference	LL/1778
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Methodist chapel

Date	
Date range begins	1912
Date range ends	1912

Description

A methodist chapel. Designed in the Gothic style by Albert Lambert of Nottingham. Built by Scurr Jowett & Co of Barrow upon Soar and opened in September 1912. The chapel is faced in red brick laid in Flemish bond, beneath a gabled slate roof. The front elevation features a gabled porch flanked by two-light windows with lintel heads. Above, there is a large traceried window with a round head. The side elevation features plainer windows with segmental heads.

Albert Lambert is considered to be a locally important architect. His works are generally considered to have special architectural interest.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Church of St Christopher
----------	---------------------------------

Number	
Street	St Christopher's Rd
Township	
Parish	Ellistown & Battleflat

Easting	443175
Northing	310820
Our reference	LL/1043
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Church

Date	
Date range begins	1895
Date range ends	1896

Description
<p>A church, comprising nave, chancel, vestries and a paired W porch and baptistery. Foundation stone laid August 1895; consecrated April 1896. Designed by Goddard Paget & Goddard of Leicester and built by Scurr Jowett & Co of Barrow-upon-Soar. Designed in the Perpendicular style; faced in red Ellistown brick with stone dressings beneath gabled slate roofs.</p> <p>The church appears in Pevsner's Buildings of England. It is considered to possess special architectural interest due to its inclusion in a key architectural gazetteer. Furthermore, Goddard Paget & Goddard are considered to be locally important architects. Their works are generally considered to have special architectural interest.</p>

Photograph


North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	RC Church of the Holy Cross
----------	------------------------------------

Number	
Street	Parsonwood Hill
Township	
Parish	Whitwick

Easting	443583
Northing	316340
Our reference	LL/991
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Roman Catholic church

Date	
Date range begins	1904
Date range ends	1907

Description
<p>A Roman Catholic church, comprising nave and aisles, low transepts, chancel, N chancel chapel, SE tower, clergy vestry, W and S porches and a baptistery. Designed by McCarthy & Co and built by Walter Moss, with stonework by Lindley Bros of Loughborough. Foundation stone laid in May 1905.</p> <p>The church was designed in the Gothic Revival style. It is faced in Whitwick sand stock brick with Ancaster stone dressings, beneath concrete tile roofs (originally slate).</p> <p>The church appears in Pevsner's Buildings of England. It is considered to possess special architectural interest due to its inclusion in a key architectural gazetteer.</p>

Photograph


North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	St James Business Centre
----------	---------------------------------

Number	
Street	Highfield Street
Township	Snibston
Parish	Coalville

Easting	442110
Northing	313354
Our reference	LL/994
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Religious
Narrow	Church

Date	
Date range begins	1915
Date range ends	1915

Description

The former Church of St James, comprising a nave and aisles under one roof, chancel, vestries and north porch. Designed by Stockdale Harrison & Sons and built by Walter Moss & Son. Consecrated in December 1915. Chancel added in 1966. Converted to assembly and leisure use (D2) c.2012.

The church is faced in red brick beneath a natural slate roof. The aisles are lit by four-light windows with flat heads. The nave is lit by flat-roofed dormer windows. The church appears in Pevsner's Buildings of England. It is considered to possess special architectural interest due to its inclusion in a key architectural gazetteer.



This page is intentionally left blank

Suburban and small country houses since c.1800

Discussion document

Historic England has published a listing selection guide for suburban and country houses (2017). The Council has adopted *criteria for the identification of local heritage assets* (2016). This discussion document examines the selection guide in a local context and offers initial recommendations for local listing.

Anglican clergy houses since c.1800

Most Anglican clergy houses were rebuilt after c.1800. Between c.1800 and c.1840 some clergy houses were “replaced by detached houses of polite character”. After c.1840 far more clergy houses were rebuilt. According to Historic England, “in some wealthy livings, the incumbent’s new house was a generous detached house set in pleasure grounds and serviced by a coach house and stables”.

Historic England advise that “Roman Catholic presbyteries tend to be different in character ... while nonconformist manses were generally architecturally modest”. Seven Anglican clergy houses have been included on the statutory list, compared to one Roman Catholic presbytery and one nonconformist manse.

Sources

Ordnance Survey maps and trade directories may be used to identify the location and date of Anglican clergy houses. The Leicestershire Record Office holds drawings relating to Anglican clergy houses at Belton (1D69/3) and Normanton le Heath (1D69/22)

Anglican clergy houses between c.1800 and c.1860

Fourteen clergy houses survive from the period c.1800 to c.1860. Nine of these clergy houses have been added to the statutory list. They are at Ibstock (c.1800), Appleby Magna (1807), Donisthorpe (1838), Osgathorpe (1838), Belton (1842), Whitwick (c.1837-48; Roman Catholic), Normanton le Heath (1853) and Ashby de la Zouch (1860).

Six Anglican clergy houses from this period have not been added to the statutory list. They are at Coleorton (1817), Castle Donington (c.1797-1821), Swannington (1831), Diseworth (1833), Coalville (1838) and Charley (c.1855). The clergy houses at Diseworth, Coalville and Charley appear well preserved and therefore suitable for inclusion on the local list. The clergy houses at Coleorton, Castle Donington and Swannington are not visible from the public highway and are suitable for inclusion on the local list on a provisional basis.

Anglican clergy houses since c.1860

Six Anglican clergy houses survive from the period since c.1860; none have been added to the statutory list. They are at Swebstone (c.1866-77), Ashby de la Zouch (c.1875-77), Blackfordby (1878), Hugglescote (c.1891), Breedon on the Hill (1908) and Ellistown (1911).

Generally these clergy houses are not suitable for inclusion on the local list. The clergy house at Swebstone was possibly designed by Sir Arthur Blomfield, who was engaged at the Church of St Peter c.1868-70. It appears to have special architectural interest and is suitable for inclusion on the local list.

North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Table 1

This table contains a comprehensive list of Anglican clergy houses erected since c.1800. Entries highlighted in orange are proposed for inclusion on the list of local heritage assets.

Our ref	Settlement	Street	Earlier phase?	Date of main phase	Listed?
1066	Ibstock	Overton Road		c.1800	Yes
889	Appleby Magna	Rectory Lane		1807	Yes
1854	Coleorton	Ashby Road		1817	
1757	Castle Donington	Market Place	Yes	c.1797-1821	
1539	Swannington	Loughborough Road		1831	
1786	Diseworth	Grimes Gate	Yes	1833	
990	Coalville	London Road		1838	
1038	Donisthorpe	Church Street		1838	Yes
1191	Osgathorpe	Church Lane	Yes	1838	Yes
909	Belton	Vicarage Lane	Yes	1842	Yes
1180	Normanton le Heath	Main Street	Yes	1853	Yes
1523	Charley	Oaks Road		c.1855	
1464	Ashby de la Zouch	Station Road		1860	Yes
1857	Sweepstone	Church Street		c.1866-77	
1855	Ashby de la Zouch	Upper Church Street	Yes	c.1875-77	
1845	Blackfordby	Main Street		1878	
1349	Hugglescote	Grange Road		c.1891	
1853	Breedon on the Hill	Tonge Lane		1908	
1056	Ellistown	St Christophers Road		1911	

Anglican clergy houses survive at Packington, Ravenstone and Stretton-en-le-Field. In each case there is insufficient documentary evidence to assess its significance.

North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Suburban and small country houses since c.1815

Historic England advises that suburban and small country houses “survive in such large numbers that they will need to be carefully assessed against the normal selection criteria”, which are:

- Degree of survival;
- Quality of design, materials and craftsmanship;
- Historical association.

Historic England advise that a “well documented historic association may increase the case for listing, but normally a building should be of some architectural merit in itself (quality of design) or it should be preserved in a form that directly illustrates and confirms its historic associations (degree of survival)”.

In terms of historic association, we have sought to identify people who have played a key role in the district’s legal and political institutions. In effect we have sought to identify – with a degree of selectivity – people who were magistrates and/or chair of one of the council’s predecessor authorities.

Sources

Trade directories may be used to identify magistrates in the Ashby and Loughborough petty sessional divisions. A list of the chairs of Coalville Urban District Council is available at the Council Offices; likewise a list of the chairs of Ashby Rural District Council. In 2018 Ashby Town Council’s website includes a list of the chairs of Ashby Urban District Council.

Isolated buildings may be identified on the Ordnance Survey’s 1:63360 scale ‘drawings’ of c.1814-21. The Leicestershire Record Office holds drawings submitted to Coalville Urban District Council since c.1892 (DE3806), including drawings of 48 London Road (1914 plan 2), Park House (1893 plan 30A) and 197 Forest Road (1924 plan 23).

Quality of design

We have identified only two houses that possess architectural interest:

- Broom Leys, designed c.1867 by Joseph Goddard FRIBA;
- 48 London Road, designed c.1914 by Keites Fosbrooke & Bedingfield.

In addition there is some evidence that Frederick Walters FRIBA may have designed alterations and extensions to the Belfry Hotel¹.

Historical association

We have identified ten houses that possess historic interest due to their historic associations; these houses are indicated in table 2 below. Highfield House and Alton Lodge are not visible from the public highway and are suitable for inclusion on the local list on a provisional basis.

¹ The British Architectural Library holds a collection of drawings by Walters including a design for alterations and extensions to ‘Charnwood Towers’ at Coalville. PA1141/9.

North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Table 2

This table contains a select list of suburban and small country houses erected since c.1815. Entries highlighted in orange are proposed for inclusion on the list of local heritage assets.

Our ref	Name	Profession	Chair?	Chair more than twice?	JP	Home
958	William Sheffield	Hotelier	CUDC	Y		Railway Hotel
975	John Burkitt	Surgeon	CUDC	Y	Y	Old Vicarage
1054	Robert Jamie	Surgeon				48 London Road
1371	John Adcock	Miller	AUDC		Y	Shrubberies
1410	John German	Estate agent	AUDC	Y	Y	Huntingdon House
1462	George German	Estate agent	AUDC	Y		Rawdon Terrace
1462	George Orchard	Auctioneer	AUDC		Y	Rawdon Terrace
1503	Joseph Hatchett	Surgeon			Y	Park House
1503	John Wootton	Engineer			Y	Park House
1504	William Whetstone	Tile manufacturer			Y	Broom Leys
1504	Horace Mansfield	Tile manufacturer			Y	Broom Leys
1522	Henry Ford	Unknown			Y	Highfield House
1526	Michael McCarthy	Various	CUDC	Y		Belfry Hotel
1726	Alderman Sidney Wells	Brewer			Y	Alton Lodge
1890	John Hassall	Unknown			Y	Cedars*
1890	Sir John Sutton	Unknown			Y	Holywell*
1913	John Farmer	Factory manager	CUDC		Y	197 Forest Road
1916	Wilmot Massey	Farmer	ARDC	Y	Y	Oak Tree House
1918	William Fellows	Teacher	CUDC	Y	Y	Gordon Houses

It has not been possible to locate the homes of the following people:

- The builder **Reuben Blower** JP, chair of Coalville UDC, occupied a house on White Hill Road in Ellistown;
- **George Brown** JP, chair of Ashby UDC, occupied a house known as 'Park View' on South Street, Ashby-de-la-Zouch;
- The soap manufacturer **Collison Parsons** JP, chair of Ashby UDC, occupied a house at Prior Park in Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Rectory
----------	----------------

Number	
Street	Ashby Road
Township	
Parish	Coleorton

Easting	
Northing	
Our reference	LL/1854
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	Clergy house

Date	
Date range begins	1817
Date range ends	1817

Description
<p>A clergy house. Probably the house erected c.1817 for the Rev Francis Merewether. Occupied in the late nineteenth century by the Rev William Beaumont JP. The house is not visible from the street. On Ashby Road the entrance is flanked by a curving brick wall with blue brick copings and square piers, restored c.2010.</p> <p>Heritage assets that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the list of local heritage assets. Furthermore this building possesses a degree of historic interest due to its close historic association with the Rev William Beaumont JP, a figure of local interest. No field assessment has been made of this building. It has been included on the list of local heritage assets on a provisional basis.</p>

Photograph
No photograph available.

North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Vicarage
----------	-----------------

Number	
Street	Market Place
Township	
Parish	Castle Donington

Easting	444563
Northing	327263
Our reference	LL/1757
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	Clergy house

Date	
Date range begins	1797
Date range ends	1821

Description

A clergy house. Erected c.1797-1821 for the Rev John Dalby, incorporating the remains of a building erected c.1700. The house is glimpsed from the street; it is faced in red brick beneath a complex hipped roof. Toward the Market Place, ornate timber gates with square stone piers. There are similar piers beyond. Toward Market Street, there is a tall stone retaining wall.

Heritage assets that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the list of local heritage assets. No field assessment has been made of this building. It has been included on the list of local heritage assets on a provisional basis.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Old Vicarage
----------	---------------------

Number	19
Street	Loughborough Road
Township	
Parish	Swannington

Easting	441911
Northing	317680
Our reference	LL/1539
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	Clergy house

Date	
Date range begins	1831
Date range ends	1831

Description
<p>A clergy house, probably erected in 1831. The house is not visible from the street. It has a cruciform plan and gabled roofs. There is a substantial boundary hedge and a modern entrance screen.</p> <p>Heritage assets that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the list of local heritage assets. No field assessment has been made of this building. It has been included on the list of local heritage assets on a provisional basis.</p>

Photograph
No photograph available.

North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Old Vicarage
----------	---------------------

Number	
Street	Grimes Gate
Township	Diseworth
Parish	Long Whatton

Easting	445335
Northing	324603
Our reference	LL/1786
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	Clergy house

Date	
Date range begins	1833
Date range ends	1833

Description

A clergy house. Designed by William Parsons of Leicester and built c.1833, incorporating the remains of an earlier building. The house is two storeys tall. It is faced in smooth render. There is a hipped slate roof with oversailing eaves. There is an off-centre entrance door with an elaborate gothick doorcase. The fenestration has been altered. To the left, there is a stone boundary wall, raised in brick, with a saddleback coping. To the right, there is a contemporary outbuilding.

Heritage assets that predate the reign of Queen Victoria are considered to have qualities of age that justify their inclusion on the list of local heritage assets. Furthermore, Parsons is considered to be a locally important architect. His works are generally considered to have special architectural interest.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Christ Church Vicarage
----------	-------------------------------

Number	28
Street	London Road
Township	
Parish	Coalville

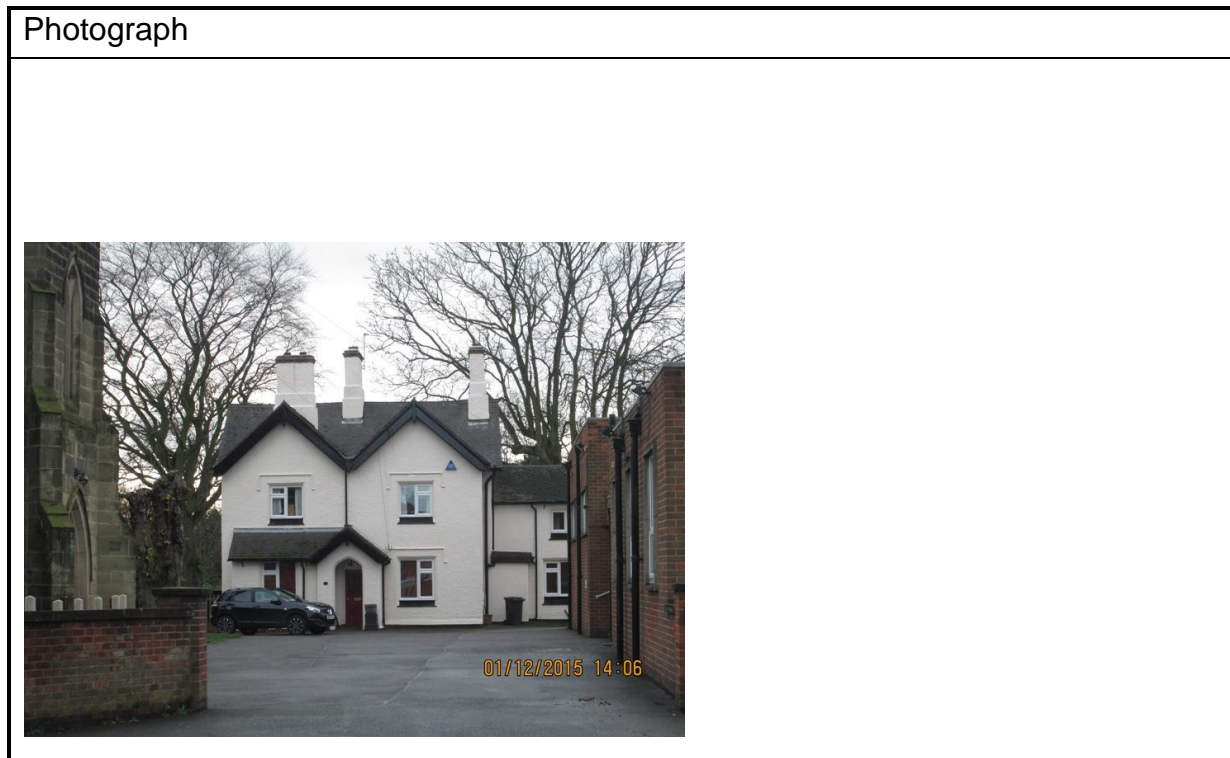
Easting	442804
Northing	314092
Our reference	LL/990
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	Clergy house

Date	
Date range begins	1838
Date range ends	1838

Description

A clergy house, designed by Henry Isaac Stevens and built in 1838. The house was designed in the Tudor Revival style. It is faced in render beneath a gabled plain tile roof. There is a central gabled porch flanked to the right by a square window with a hood mould. There are similar windows above. The house appears in Pevsner's Buildings of England. It is considered to possess special architectural interest due to its inclusion in a key architectural gazetteer. Furthermore, Stevens is considered to be a locally important architect. His works are generally considered to have special architectural interest.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Oaks Vicarage
----------	----------------------

Number	
Street	Oaks Road
Township	
Parish	Charley

Easting	447419
Northing	316265
Our reference	LL/1523
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	Clergy house

Date	
Date range begins	1855
Date range ends	1855

Description
<p>A clergy house, erected c.1855. The house is glimpsed from the street. It is two storeys tall and has a complex plan form. It is faced in granite rubble with ashlar dressings. There is a gabled plain tile roof with bargeboards. There is a substantial boundary hedge and a modern entrance screen.</p> <p>This building is considered to possess special interest. It is an early Victorian clergy house. There is evidence of a high quality original design; the original design appears to survive intact.</p>

Photograph
No photograph available.

North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Rectory
----------	----------------

Number	
Street	Church Street
Township	
Parish	Swepstone

Easting	
Northing	
Our reference	LL/1857
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	Clergy house

Date	
Date range begins	1866
Date range ends	1877

Description

A clergy house. Erected c.1866-77. Possibly designed by Sir Arthur Blomfield, who was engaged at the Church of St Peter c.1868-70. The house is two and a half storeys tall and has a complex plan form. It is faced in red brick with blue brick bands. There are gabled plain tile roofs with bargeboards. To the left of centre, a stair tower with a pavilion roof. To the right of centre, a projecting gabled range containing tall window openings with segmental heads. There are further ranges to either side.

Blomfield is considered to be a nationally important architect. His works are generally considered to have special architectural interest.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	48 London Road
----------	-----------------------

Number	48
Street	London Road
Township	
Parish	Coalville

Easting	442931
Northing	314061
Our reference	LL/1054
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	House

Date	
Date range begins	1914
Date range ends	1914

Description

A house, incorporating a surgery. Designed by Keites Fosbrooke & Bedingfield of Leicester and built c.1914 for Dr Robert Jamie Wyatt. The house is two and a half storeys tall. It is faced in red brick laid in English bond. There are plain tile roofs with oversailing eaves. The front elevation has a projecting gabled wing to the right and a corner porch. The original attic windows survive.

The house is considered to possess special architectural interest. Keites Fosbrooke & Bedingfield's factory for Stretton & Sons in Leicester (1913) is a grade II listed building.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	The Shrubberies
----------	------------------------

Number	44
Street	Kilwardby Street
Township	
Parish	Ashby de la Zouch

Easting	435341
Northing	316640
Our reference	LL/1371
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	House

Date	
Date range begins	1837
Date range ends	1884

Description

A house, erected between 1837 and 1884. The house is two storeys tall. It is built of red brick with coggled eaves beneath a hipped slate roof. The front elevation is faced in ashlar stone. There is a central entrance door with an ornate doorcase, flanked by canted bay windows. On the first floor there is a vertical sash window flanked by Wyatt windows. In 1908 this was the home of John Adcock JP, a miller. In 1901 and 1902 Adcock was the chairman of Ashby Urban District Council.

This building possesses a degree of historic interest due to its close historic association with John Adcock JP, a figure of local interest. The boundary walls are grade II listed because they "visually define the entrance to the town".



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Park House
----------	-------------------

Number	43
Street	London Road
Township	
Parish	Coalville

Easting	442933
Northing	314107
Our reference	LL/1503
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	House

Date	
Date range begins	1893
Date range ends	1893

Description

A house, incorporating a surgery. Designed by Keites & Fosbrooke and built c.1893 for Joseph Hatchett and Robert Jamie, surgeons. The house is two storeys tall, faced in red brick beneath a gabled slate roof. The ground floor has a three-light window and a canted bay window. The first floor has similar windows. The front gable is faced in mock timber framing. From c.1914 this was the home of John Wootton JP of Wootton Brothers, iron founders.

This building possesses a degree of historic interest due to its close historic association with John Wootton JP, a figure of local interest.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Broom Leys School
----------	--------------------------

Number	
Street	Broom Leys Road
Township	
Parish	Coalville

Easting	444181
Northing	314092
Our reference	LL/1504
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	House

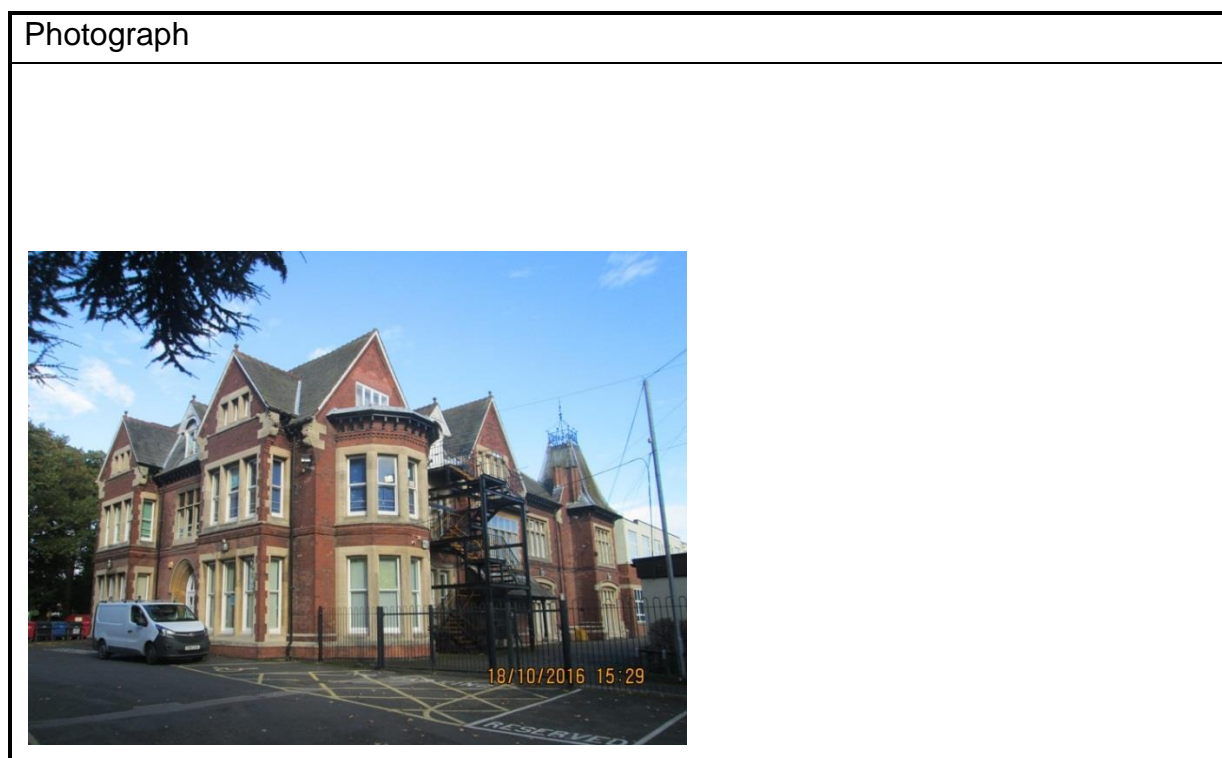
Date	
Date range begins	1867
Date range ends	1869

Description

A house, built c.1867-69 for William Whetstone JP, a tile manufacturer. Probably designed by Joseph Goddard. Later the home of Horace Mansfield JP, a brick and tile manufacturer. A convalescent hospital in the First World War; a school since the 1920s.

The house is two and a half storeys tall, faced in red brick with stone dressings. There are gabled, graduated slate roofs. The front elevation has two full-height bay windows with gabled roofs.

Joseph Goddard is considered to be a locally important architect. His works are generally considered to have special architectural interest. Furthermore, this building possesses a degree of historic interest due to its close historic association with William Whetstone and Horace Mansfield, figures of local interest.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Highfield House
----------	------------------------

Number	
Street	Station Road
Township	
Parish	Heather

Easting	439656
Northing	310367
Our reference	LL/1522
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	House

Date	
Date range begins	1814
Date range ends	1883

Description
<p>A house, built at some time between 1814 and 1883. The house is two storeys tall and 'H' shaped on plan. It is faced in red brick beneath gabled plain tile roofs. In 1904 it was the home of Henry John Ford JP (d.1942), the lord of the manor.</p> <p>This building possesses a degree of historic interest due to its close historic association with Henry John Ford JP, a figure of local interest. No field assessment had been made by the time of publication; the building has been included on the list on a provisional basis.</p>

Photograph
No photograph available.

North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Belfry Hotel
----------	---------------------

Number	
Street	Oaks Road
Township	
Parish	Charley

Easting	446350
Northing	316313
Our reference	LL/1526
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	House

Date	
Date range begins	1860
Date range ends	1869

Description

Also known as Charnwood Tower.
 This property was built in the 1860s. It was extended at some time between 1884 and 1903, probably by Frederick Walters FRIBA. It has been a hotel since c.1929. The hotel is faced in granite rubble beneath a hipped slate roof. There are dormer openings with three light windows. There is a small castellated tower. There is a lodge at the entrance to the property.

Between 1929 and 1937 this was the home of Michael McCarthy, three times chairman of Coalville Urban District Council. This building possesses a degree of historic interest due to its close historic association with McCarthy, a figure of local interest.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Alton Lodge
----------	--------------------

Number	54
Street	London Road
Township	
Parish	Kegworth

Easting	448700
Northing	326238
Our reference	LL/1726
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	

Date	
Date range begins	1815
Date range ends	1884

Description

A small country house, erected in the nineteenth century. The house is not visible from the road. The entrance screen comprises curving walls of rockfaced stone flanked by square piers. To the right there is a single storey gate lodge faced in painted brick with ashlar dressings. It has a gabled slate roof with ornate bargeboards. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century the house was occupied by Alderman Sidney Wells JP, a brewer.

This building possesses a degree of historic interest due to its close historic association with Alderman Sidney Wells JP, a figure of local interest.

Photograph



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	'Holywell' and 'The Cedars'
----------	------------------------------------

Number	58 and 60
Street	Burton Road
Township	
Parish	Ashby de la Zouch

Easting	435215
Northing	316880
Our reference	LL/1890
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	Semi-detached house

Date	
Date range begins	1821
Date range ends	1884

Description

A pair of semi-detached houses erected in the nineteenth century. The houses are faced in red brick; there are gabled roofs with bargeboards. The central part is three storeys tall and features a pair of gables. On the first floor there are two tall window openings with squared lintel heads. To either side there are two-and-a-half storey ranges with complex roofs. The houses are bounded by a dwarf brick wall and hedge.

In 1912 'The Cedars' was occupied by John Hassall JP and 'Holywell' was occupied by Sir John Holmes Sutton JP. The houses possess a degree of historic interest due to their close historic association with Hassall and Sutton, figures of local interest.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	197 Forest Road
----------	------------------------

Number	197
Street	Forest Road
Township	
Parish	Coalville

Easting	443183
Northing	313816
Our reference	LL/1913
LCC reference	

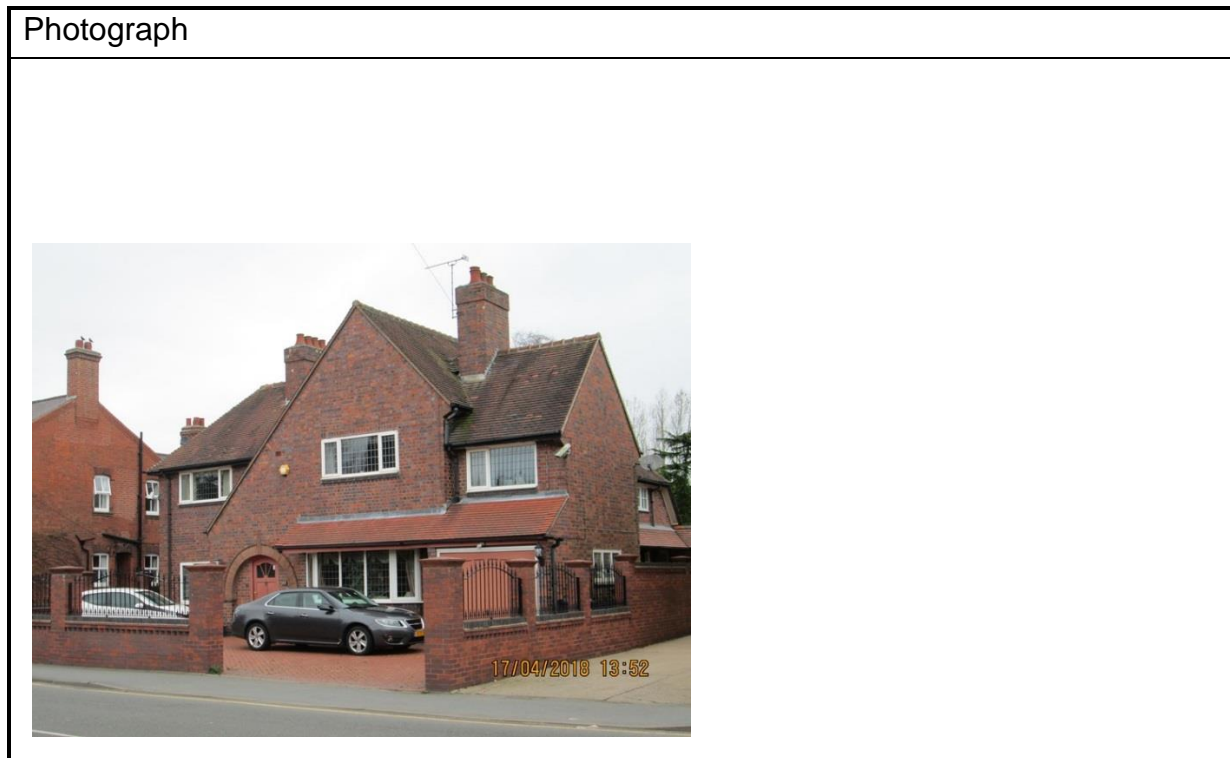
Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	House

Date	
Date range begins	1924
Date range ends	1924

Description

A house, designed by McCarthy Collings & Co for John Farmer. Erected in 1924, probably by Walter Moss & Son. The house is two storeys tall. It is faced in brindle brick beneath plain tile roofs. There is a projecting central bay with a saltbox roof. This contains an off-centre entrance door set within a semicircular arch and a canted bay window beneath a pentice roof. On the first floor there is a wide window opening with a flat head.

This building possesses a degree of historic interest due to its close historic association with John Farmer JP, a figure of local interest. In 1919 Farmer was the chairman of Coalville Urban District Council.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Oak Tree House
----------	-----------------------

Number	
Street	Atherstone Road
Township	
Parish	Measham

Easting	433671
Northing	310702
Our reference	LL/1916
LCC reference	

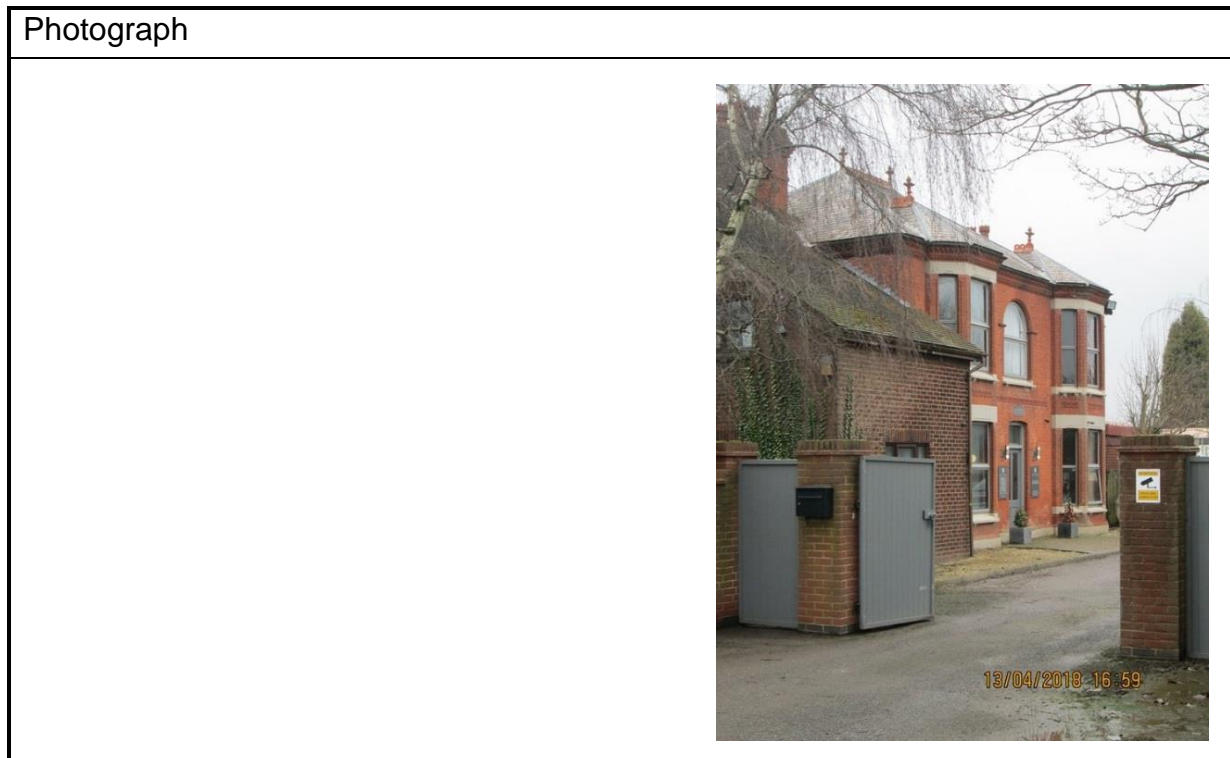
Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	House

Date	
Date range begins	1885
Date range ends	1903

Description

Formerly known as Redbank House.
 A house, erected at some time between 1885 and 1903. The house is two storeys tall. It is faced in red brick beneath a hipped slate roof. There is a central entrance door with a fanlight, below a tall window opening with a semicircular head. To either side there is a full height canted bay window.
 In 1908 this was the home of Wilmot Massey JP. Massey was the chairman of Ashby Rural District Council between 1908 and 1911.

This building possesses a degree of historic interest due to its close historic association with Wilmot Massey JP, a figure of local interest.



North West Leicestershire District Council
List of Local Heritage Assets

Property	Gordon Houses
----------	----------------------

Number	2 to 6
Street	Dennis Street
Township	
Parish	Hugglescote

Easting	442565
Northing	312632
Our reference	LL/1918
LCC reference	

Thesaurus type	
Broad	Domestic
Narrow	Terrace

Date	
Date range begins	1887
Date range ends	1887

Description

A staggered terrace of three houses, erected in 1887. The houses are two storeys tall, faced in red brick beneath gabled concrete tile roofs. 6 Dennis Street is set forward. There is a central entrance door flanked by squared bay windows, all beneath a pentice roof. On the first floor there are two paired sashes. 2 and 4 Dennis Street are set back. They feature similar paired sashes. 6 Dennis Street was the home of William Fellows JP (a teacher), who was four times chairman of Coalville Urban District Council.

6 Dennis Street possesses a degree of historic interest due to its close historic association with William Fellows JP, a figure of local interest. 2 and 4 Dennis Street are included on the local list for group value.



NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

LOCAL PLAN COMMITTEE – WEDNESDAY, 20 JUNE 2018

Title of report	OUTCOMES OF THE LOCAL PLAN ISSUES CONSULTATION
Contacts	<p>Councillor Trevor Pendleton 01509 569746 trevor.pendleton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Strategic Director of Place 01530 454555 james.arnold@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Planning Policy Team Manager 01530 454677 ian.nelson@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>
Purpose of report	To outline to members the comments received during the Local Plan Issues consultation (Issues Consultation) undertaken in early 2018 and the implications arising as a result of some of these comments.
Council priorities	Business and Jobs Homes and Communities
<p>Implications:</p> <p>Financial/Staff</p> <p>Link to relevant CAT</p> <p>Risk Management</p>	<p>The cost of running the consultation was met from within existing budgets.</p> <p>None</p> <p>The Issues Consultation falls within what is defined as Regulation 18 consultation under planning legislation. Regulation 18 consultation is a requirement of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. Not undertaking Regulation 18 consultation would mean that the reviewed Local Plan would likely be found unsound.</p>
<p>Equalities Impact Screening</p> <p>Human Rights</p> <p>Transformational Government</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None discernible</p> <p>Not applicable</p>

Comments of Head of Paid Service	The report is satisfactory
Comments of Section 151 Officer	The report is satisfactory
Comments of Deputy Monitoring Officer	The report is satisfactory
Consultees	Landowners, developers, local residents, neighbouring authorities, statutory consultees, Parish Councils, local interest groups and other stakeholders.
Background papers	Local Plan Issues Consultation booklet - https://www.nwleics.gov.uk/files/documents/local_plan_partial_review_issues_consultation1/Local%20Plan%20review%20-%20consultation%20leaflet%202018.pdf Adopted Local Plan - https://www.nwleics.gov.uk/files/documents/adopted_local_plan_2011_20312/Adopted%20Written%20Statement.pdf Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA) - https://www.nwleics.gov.uk/pages/housing_and_economic_development_need_assessment_hedna
Recommendations	THAT THE COMMITTEE NOTES: i) THE COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE RECENT LOCAL PLAN ISSUES CONSULTATION; AND ii) OFFICERS' RESPONSES TO THESE COMMENTS

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 Members will recall that as a result of a) not allocating enough employment land to meet our identified need and b) Leicester City Council declaring an (unspecified) unmet housing need, the Inspector examining our now adopted Local Plan last year stated that he found the Local Plan sound, but on the condition that the Council began a review within three months of adoption. The beginning of the review was considered to be 'the publication of an invitation to make representations in accordance with Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012,' commonly known as an Issues consultation, where stakeholders are invited to give their views on what they consider should be included in the reviewed Local Plan.

1.2 The Issues consultation ran for 6 weeks, between 21 February 2018 and 4 April 2018. We contacted over 500 landowners, developers, local residents, neighbouring authorities, statutory consultees, Parish Councils, local interest groups and other stakeholders. The consultation was also publicised on the Council website and via social media. Copies of the consultation documents were also made available in all libraries in the district for inspection.

2.0 WHAT DID WE CONSULT ON?

2.1 A [consultation leaflet](#) was produced which explained why we were beginning a review of the Local Plan so soon after adoption, and that we were proposing to undertake a partial review rather than reviewing every policy – as the Local Plan was adopted so recently that much of it was still relevant. It also explained how the review of the Local Plan fitted into the work being undertaken on a sub-regional level on the Strategic Growth Plan (SGP). In addition, it asked for views on the following questions:

1. Do you agree that the review should cover the period to 2036? If not why not?
2. Do you agree with our assessment of which policies need to be reviewed? If not, why not?
3. Which parts of the existing evidence base do you consider: (i) – remain relevant (ii) – need to be updated or replaced (and why)
4. Are there any other evidence base studies which are required, and if so, why?

3.0 WHAT RESPONSES DID WE RECEIVE?

3.1 In total, we received 72 responses from a range of individuals and organisations. A summary of all comments received can be found in Appendix A. However the main points raised are as follows:

- Most respondents were supportive of the need to review the Local Plan, although some respondents questioned whether a full review would be more appropriate than a partial review.
- Nearly everyone who responded to Question 1 supported the plan period being extended up to 2036 from 2031. Reasons given for this included because it would be in accordance with the 15 year plan lifespan requirement for Local Plans in the draft NPPF and because it coincides with the Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA) end date.
- A lot of respondents agreed with our suggestions on those policies which needed to be reviewed – with a large focus on housing, employment and infrastructure.
- There were mixed views on the proposal (as recommended by the Local Plan Inspector) to review the Area of Separation boundary between Coalville and Whitwick.
- Many respondents raised the Strategic Growth Plan (SGP) and the publication of the draft NPPF as issues that we need to take account of. There were also a number of suggestions to change settlement boundaries/limits to development (generally where respondents were promoting a site on the edge of a settlement), and suggestions of other specific sites that could be allocated for development.
- There were a mix of views on whether the HEDNA needed updating – some thought that as it was only completed in 2017 that it was sufficiently up-to-date and robust, whilst others thought it needed updating to take account of the SGP work, the

publication of new data, proposed national standard methodology for calculating housing need, etc.

- A number of respondents referenced the need to update the 2010 Employment Land Study - which we are already proposing to do – and economic evidence more generally.
- There weren't many suggestions of potential additional evidence base studies required – but those that were suggested included evidence for retaining the Area of Separation (which we are already proposing to do following the Local Plan Inspector's recommendation), highway capacity studies and open space/playing pitch studies.

4.0 NEXT STEPS

- 4.1 An initial officer response to each consultation comment can be found in Appendix A.
- 4.2 It should be noted that many of the issues raised are already being addressed – either through the production of new evidence (for example Employment Land Study, Area of Separation assessment, etc) or through ongoing work (for example the joint working with neighbouring authorities on the SGP, and understanding the implications of the new draft NPPF).
- 4.3 Where points have been raised that we agree with and which we consider necessitate a change to what is in the adopted Local Plan, we will look to incorporate these in to the next iteration of the reviewed Local Plan.
- 4.4 The next public consultation is expected to be an 'Emerging Options' stage (also falling under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning Regulations), where we can set out our initial ideas on how to approach some of the major issues. This is expected to be undertaken in Autumn 2018.

5.0 SCOPE OF REVIEW

- 5.1 The Issues consultation made it clear that in view of the fact that the Local Plan had only recently been adopted it was intended that the review should be a partial review; not all aspects of the Local Plan would be covered. Instead the intention was to focus on those issues where there were gaps (for example employment land, local green spaces) or where external factors had changed (for example the draft NPPF and progress on the SGP).
- 5.2 A number of the representations to the Issues Consultation have suggested that the review should be widened, not least because of the possible implications arising from the revisions to the NPPF. Whilst it is the case that the draft NPPF does propose changes in respect of plan making, it is considered that these are not, in themselves, necessarily significant enough to warrant a wider review.
- 5.3 The Local Plan represents the Council's planning framework up to 2031. It provides the basis for making decisions on planning applications. Since the Local Plan was adopted in November 2017 a number of decisions have been made by Planning Committee which were contrary to the provisions of the Local Plan. This suggests that there are some aspects of the adopted Local Plan which may be of concern to members.

- 5.4 In order to be able to gauge what these concerns are it is proposed that all councillors be given an opportunity to identify any concerns they have regarding the adopted Local Plan, and what possible changes they would like to see to address these concerns. This will be done via a questionnaire shortly. It should be noted that in the interests of transparency any responses will, in due course, need to be put in to the public domain.
- 5.5 Officers will then review the responses and give consideration as to how (or if) any concerns could be addressed, whilst having regard to the need to comply with relevant national policies and the evidence base. If as a result of any matters raised by members it is apparent that the Local Plan review would be wider than currently anticipated, then it will also be necessary to consider any possible implications in terms of resources and timetable for the review. In respect of the latter, Policy S1 of the adopted Local Plan makes it clear that if the Local Plan is not submitted within 2 years of commencement of the review (i.e. February 2020) the policies will be out of date. This would mean that the Local Plan would be given little weight in decision making. The current timetable envisages submission for examination in January 2020. There is, therefore, little room for slippage.

APPENDIX A – RESPONSES TO ISSUES CONSULTATION (BY QUESTION) AND OFFICER RESPONSES TO THEM

1. Do you agree that the review should cover the period to 2036? If not why not? - Do you agree that the review should cover the period to 2036?		
Respondent	Summary of Response	Reply
Mark Chadbourn	Yes.	Noted.
Tim Farley, Copesticks Ltd.	Yes	Noted
Ruth Mulvany 1	Yes	Noted.
Ruth Mulvany 2	it could be done in a shorter time frame	It is not clear from this wording whether the respondent is saying that a) she thinks the review should be undertaken more quickly or b) that it should cover a shorter timeframe. If a) then the adopted Local Plan requires a reviewed Local Plan to be submitted for examination within two years of commencing the review, which is a challenging timetable, and one which we consider could not be shortened any further. If b) then the revised draft National Planning Policy Framework requires that Strategic Policies (whether in a local plan or a strategic plan) should look ahead a minimum of 15 years. Assuming that this is confirmed when the Framework is finalised it would be necessary to roll the plan period forward to achieve this.
Lorna Measom	Whilst it might be economically sensible to extend the review period, being able to reconsider plans at an earlier stage would give an opportunity to take corrective action if this is found to be needed and would be cheaper than trying to rectify faults at a later date	The revised draft National Planning Policy Framework requires that Strategic Policies (whether in a local plan or a strategic plan) should look ahead a minimum of 15 years. Assuming that this is confirmed when the Framework is finalised it would be necessary to roll the plan period forward to achieve this. The draft NPPF also requires policies to be reviewed at least once every five years – so this provides an opportunity to take corrective action if needed.
David Bigby, Ashby Town Councillor	Yes	Noted
Michael Ball	Yes	Noted.
Ian Retson, Woodland Trust Volunteer	Yes	Noted.
Andrea Allgood	No - population and other projections are only estimates. The figures become even more unreliable the longer the period.	The Planning Practice Guidance makes it clear that the household projections published by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government should provide the starting

		point for estimating future housing needs. The Local Plan will also need to be reviewed prior to 2036, enabling any issues regarding unreliability to be dealt with through future reviews.
Chris Smith	No. There is a strong case to keep the review as limited as possible as there is likely to be other events, as yet unknown, that could trigger a review which would make redundant the more complex consideration to 2036.	The revised draft National Planning Policy Framework requires that Strategic Policies (whether in a local plan or a strategic plan) should look ahead a minimum of 15 years. Assuming that this is confirmed when the Framework is finalised it would be necessary to roll the plan period forward to achieve this. The draft NPPF also requires policies to be reviewed at least once every five years, enabling any as yet unknown issues to be dealt with through future reviews.
Andrew Large, Andrew Large Surveyors	Yes	Noted
Geoff Platts, Environment Agency	Yes	Noted
107 Geoffrey Brown, Charnwood Borough Council	Charnwood Borough Council agrees that it would be appropriate to roll forward the end date of the North West Leicestershire Local Plan to 2036. This would align with the important evidence based assessment work contained within the Leicester and Leicestershire Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment and would also fit with the emerging Strategic Growth Plan. Charnwood Borough Council has also embarked on work to prepare a new Local Plan which would also have an end date of 2036.	Noted
Chris Tandy	I agree Local plan should be to 2036	Noted
Louise Wells, Persimmon Homes North Midlands	No clear preference stated	Noted
Mitzi Steven	Yes I do	Noted
Dawn Humpage	Yes	Noted
Philippa Kreuser, CT Planning	Agree. The review should cover the period up to 2036.	Noted
Measham Parish Council	Yes	Noted.
Barbara Lees	I have not got enough information to agree or object to this date but it sounds OK	Noted
John Jordan	Yes	Noted
Ian Webb, Ashby Civic Society	Yes	Noted

Ellie Jones , MPC	Agree	Noted
Tom Clarke, Theatres Trust	Yes	Noted
Philip Metcalfe, The National Forest Company	Yes	Noted
Robert Duckworth, Duckworth Planning and Design Ltd	Yes	Noted
Rebecca Thompson, Wallace Land Investments	It is agreed that the Local Plan should have a timeframe of at least 15 years after its adoption (this aligns with the emerging draft NPPF para 22). The proposed end date of 2036 is appropriate and accords with the timescales set out in the supporting evidence such as the 2017 HEDNA and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Leicester and Leicestershire Housing Market Area (HMA) authorities. The proposed end-date should also be aligned with the plan periods of other HMA authorities.	Noted
Paul Watson, PRW Strategic Advice on behalf of IM Properties Ltd	The Review's focus on the period to 2036 is agreed. However the Leicester & Leicestershire Strategic Growth Plan will provide an important context for the Local Plan Review and so both its provisions to 2031 and its longer term perspective to 2050 should also be recognised in policy development.	Noted
Janet Hodson, JVH Town Planning Consultants Ltd	This review period coincides with the LEICESTER & LEICESTERSHIRE 2050: OUR VISION FOR GROWTH up to 2036. That document envisages that there will be a need for additional need for Housing and employment land over that period. The review should allocate land to meet the extra requirements in the period up to 2036. So on balance the review period is acceptable.	Noted
Chris Lindley for Mr & Mrs Mansfield	My clients consider that a review period to 2036 is appropriate. However it is important to ensure that the Local Plan is sufficiently aspirational to reflect the opportunities likely to emerge within North West Leicestershire and its HMA beyond 2036.	Noted
ID Planning for Litton Properties	We agree the review should cover the period to 2036 to ensure that longer term strategic needs are met within the District. The	Noted

	East Midlands Airport is an important growth location and consequently a time period to 2036 would be appropriate.	
Marine Management Organisation	No specific response has been given apart from general comments on the role of the organisation.	Noted
Natural England	We have no particular comments on the Regulation 18 consultation on a partial review of the adopted Local Plan	Noted
Packington Nook Residents Association	PNRA broadly accepts the proposal to extend the Local Plan period to 2036 to ensure continuity of the adopted policies, particularly in view of how long it has taken to get the current adopted Local Plan in place.	Noted
The Coal Authority	The Coal Authority has no specific comments to make at this early stage in the process	Noted
Define for Bloor Homes	This is supported but must reflect the evolving Strategic Growth Plan and is subject to further reviews as needed to stay up-to-date	Noted
Define for Rosconn Strategic Developments	This is supported but must reflect the evolving Strategic Growth Plan and is subject to further reviews as needed to stay up-to-date	Noted
Derbyshire County Council	This is supported due to the existing shortage of employment land, the possible need to accommodate unmet housing need in Leicester City and the emerging Strategic Growth Plan.	Noted
East Midlands Airport	Agreed as it is important to take a long term view for the district, however, further reviews will be needed to stay up to date and to allow other plans to be taken into account.	Noted
Erewash Borough Council	There are no issues which are felt to require a specific response at this stage of the Local Plan's production.	Noted
Fisher German for Richborough Estates (Ashby de la Zouch)	The Local Plan Review is supported and the proposed Review period up to 2036 is considered appropriate.	Noted
Fisher German for Richborough Estates (Appleby Magna)	The Local Plan Review is supported and the proposed Review period up to 2036 is considered appropriate.	Noted
Fisher German for Robert Botham	The Local Plan Review is supported and the proposed Review period up to 2036 is considered appropriate.	Noted
Gladman Developments Ltd	Gladman support this approach as it will bring the Local Plan in line with the end date of other Leicester and Leicestershire Local Plans.	Noted

GVA for Jelson Ltd and William Davis Ltd	2018 - 2036 is the minimum time frame that the Council should be looking to plan for. Indeed, if, for whatever reason, it encounters slippage or new evidence becomes available which looks beyond 2036, it may be necessary / appropriate to extend the Local Plan period beyond that date.	Noted
Home Builders Federation Ltd	The proposed date would be in accordance with the NPPF and would accord with supporting evidence such as the 2017 HEDNA and the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Leicester & Leicestershire Housing Market Area (HMA) authorities. The proposed end date should also be co-ordinated to align with the plan periods of other HMA authorities.	Noted
Highways England	We agree that the review period should cover the period to 2036, given that this will represent little more than a 15 year plan period once the Local Plan is adopted.	Noted
Iceni Projects For Money Hill Consortium	The MHC welcome an early review of the Local Plan. In accordance with the draft revised NPPF the process of reviewing the Local Plan should occur multiple times through the plan process and, as a minimum, every 5 years. Such reviews should plan for a 15-year period and, therefore, it is considered appropriate to have an end date of 2036.	Noted
110 DLP (Planning) Ltd for Langley Priory Estates	We agree that the review should cover the period to 2036 to meet the identified shortage of employment land as identified in the HEDNA and reflect the aspirations of the Strategic Growth Plan.	Noted
Oxalis Planning	the review period to 2036 is supported	Noted
Planning and Design Group for Quarry Plant and Industry Ltd (Former Heather Brickworks)	We agree with the extension of the Local Plan period to cover the period to 2036. This is in line with the NPPF and will ensure medium to long term provision is maintained.	Noted
Pegasus for Harworth Group (Lounge)	The extension of the plan period to 2036 is supported as it would be in line with the advice set out in the NPPF and Draft NPPF, HEDNA and Draft SGP	Noted
Pegasus for Harworth Group (Bardon)	The extension of the plan period to 2036 is supported as it would be in line with the advice set out in the NPPF and Draft NPPF, HEDNA and Draft SGP	Noted
Pegasus for Davidsons Developments Ltd	A review period to 2036 is supported as it would align with the HEDNA	Noted.

Pegasus for Hallam Land Management	The extension of the Local Plan period to 2036 is supported as it would be in line with the advice set out in the NPPF and Draft NPPF, HEDNA and Draft SGP	Noted
Pegasus for Western Range Ltd	A review period to 2036 is supported as it would align with the HEDNA	Noted
Planning Prospects for St Modwens Developments Ltd	No clear preference stated	Noted
Redrow Homes East Midlands Ltd	A review period to 2036 is supported as it would align with the HEDNA, emerging SGP, NPPF requirements and other plans in the HMA	Noted
Tetlow King for Rentplus UK Ltd	We agree with the proposed scope of the Review, including the lengthening of the Local Plan period to 2036. As the proposed changes to the NPPF include amendments to the calculation of housing need, a renewed emphasis on planning positively for the future, and the new requirement to review Local Plans every five years, this is an appropriate change.	Noted
Grace Machin via Vale Planning for Brackley Property Developments	We support the proposed plan period and support the proposal for the review to cover the period to 2036 provided that the employment requirements are fully met.	Noted

2. Do you agree with our assessment of which policies need to be reviewed? If not, why not?

Respondent	Summary of Response	Reply
Mark Chadbourn	Yes.	Noted.
Tim Farley, Copesticks Ltd.	Yes, infrastructure is important; could the review include a more permanent solution to the River Mease issue, e.g. through CIL?	Discussions are ongoing with partners regarding the River Mease. We do not currently have plans to adopt a CIL charging schedule.
Ruth Mulvany 1	Yes in particular the self-build custom build element. While there are only 32 individuals on the NWLDC self-build register information from build it UK plot finder shows more than 1000 people in the district and nearby area are actively searching for plots and registered with plot finder. On speaking with local residents that wish to self-build they are unaware the council register exists.	The Council fulfils its duty with respect to its responsibility for keeping a self-build and custom housebuilding register and the collection of the appropriate data. This is a national requirement and it is for the individual to advise the Council that they wish to be placed on the register.
Ruth Mulvany 2	Custom and self-build policy is important. The Council should explore linking these to affordable housing policies.	The Local Plan Review is intended to include the development of a policy to address the provision of self and custom building housing.

Lorna Measom	Yes, these policies need to be reviewed in line with Central Government	Noted. We acknowledge that the Local Plan review will need to fully comply with emerging Government planning policy, including the draft NPPF.
David Bigby, Ashby Town Councillor	Yes, but if the Ashby Neighbourhood Plan is approved at referendum and includes allocation of Local Green Space then there is no need for the revised Local Plan to cover Local Green Space for Ashby. Indeed, it should avoid rendering out of date any aspects of the Ashby Neighbourhood Plan if at all possible as development of the Ashby Neighbourhood Plan has been a long and expensive process. The changes to the NPPF need to be fully taken into account. It is also essential that the review of employment land is sufficiently specific in its allocations that current policies S3 (s) and Ec2 (2) can be deleted from the revised plan.	We will look at the allocation of Local Green Spaces as part of the Local Plan review, however it needs to be considered that neighbourhood plan policies would be superseded if they were made prior to the adoption of the reviewed Local Plan. The review will need to allocate enough employment land to meet our identified need. The need to revise or delete policies S3(s) and Ec2(2) will form part of the review process. We acknowledge that the Local Plan review will need to take account of the emerging Government planning policy, including the draft NPPF.
112 Michael Ball	<p>"The identification of Local Green Spaces" should be amended to "The identification and protection of Local Green Spaces. NWLDC must press HS2 to clear up the current confusion over the route through the district by means of a definitive statement of route. Policy H3 must then be amended to eliminate the "either/or" uncertainty.</p> <p>Getting the Ashby Canal reopened from Snarestone to Donisthorpe (not just Measham) should be a major priority for NWLDC and would boost tourism in the district. Policy IF6 should make reference to this intention.</p> <p>Policy IF4 should make plain the necessity of upgrading the A42 to motorway standard from J11 to East Midlands Airport to - the future prosperity of the district depends on it.</p>	<p>The purpose of Local Green Spaces as set out in the NPPF is to provide protection against development. This will be made clear in any policy wording if it is decided to include local green Spaces as part of the review. HS2 is a national government led infrastructure project and the Council is a consultee. The policy will however be amended to reflect the most up to date position with respect to HS2. The District Council supports the restoration of Ashby Canal. The adopted Local Plan protects the route of the Ashby Canal as far as Donisthorpe.</p> <p>Works to the A42 fall under the responsibility of Highways England and is not a matter for the Local Plan to implement.</p>
Ian Retson, Woodland Trust Volunteer	Yes but more emphasis is needed to protect local green spaces, woodlands including ancient trees.	Noted. The purpose of Local Green Spaces as set out in the NPPF is to provide protection against development. Policy En1 includes protection of ancient woodlands
Andrea Allgood	No. The Area of Separation between Coalville and Whitwick should be maintained to respect the identity of both communities.	The Local Plan Inspector highlighted that a review of the boundaries should form part of a wider review of the Local Plan, particularly in the light of any increased development needs.
Chris Smith	I see no reason to review the area of separation between Coalville and Whitwick.	The Local Plan Inspector highlighted that a review of the boundaries should form part of a wider review of the Local Plan,

	<p>Similarly, the local green spaces policy is to leave it to neighbourhood plans. This has worked well in Ashby and I see no reason to change the policy. The Council could do much more to encourage neighbourhood plans. Lichfield Council seem to have a much more proactive approach and most areas in the district are developing neighbourhood plans.</p>	<p>particularly in the light of any increased development needs.</p> <p>Noted. The issue of encouraging more Neighbourhood Plans is beyond the scope of the Local Plan review. However, following the recent Peer Review this issue is to be looked at.</p>
Andrew Large, Andrew Large Surveyors	<p>Policy H5 is too restrictive and needs to be reviewed to allow for local needs/self-build housing in rural areas.' A different approach is required similar to neighbouring authorities who allow for controlled development in small settlements, for example South Derbyshire.</p>	<p>Policy H5 is consistent with the existing NPPF and the draft revisions which make it clear that exceptions sites are concerned with meeting needs for affordable housing only. The issue of Custom and Self Build is one which will need to be considered as part of the Local Plan review. Policy S2 provides for development commensurate with the status of a settlement.</p>
Geoff Platts, Environment Agency	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Noted</p>
Geoffrey Brown, Charnwood Borough Council	<p>North West Leicestershire District Council will clearly need to have regard to the reshaping of Government planning policy and its effects on the scope of the new plan. Amongst other changes the Draft NPPF reinforces the importance of joint working between local planning authorities. In the case of Leicester and Leicestershire it will be important to have regard to the collaborative work underpinning the Strategic Growth Plan, particularly on the distribution of housing.</p>	<p>NWLDC is committed to working with the other authorities in Leicester and Leicestershire to bring forward both our individual Local Plans and the Strategic Growth Plan. We also acknowledge that the Local Plan review will need to fully comply with emerging Government planning policy, including the draft NPPF.</p>
Chris Tandy	<p>Policy on River Mease will need to be updated and capacity assessed to support any allocations in the River Mease catchment area.</p>	<p>Noted. Discussions are ongoing with partners regarding the River Mease.</p>
Louise Wells, Persimmon Homes North Midlands	<p>Agree with the majority of the policies that have been put forward - with the exception of space standards. Persimmon Homes do not agree that bedrooms should have minimum sizes as consumers use bedrooms as appropriate, i.e. starter homes may use the small bedroom as a nursery or office neither of which require the same amount of floor space and consumer may buy these homes with this in mind. This would also have an effect on issues relating to density of development.</p>	<p>Comments regarding space standards are noted; no decision has been made as to whether such policies should be included as part of the review. It is acknowledged that information relating to housing sites and likely delivery rates will need to be updated as the review progresses. A review of the Area of Separation has been identified as a further piece of work to be undertaken.</p>

	<p>Policies H2 & H3 need to be reviewed and updated and it should not automatically be assumed that all consented sites will be developed; it is important to consider lapse rates. There is particular concerns regarding land North and South of Grange Road, Hugglescote and how much of this be developed. If additional housing beyond 2031 is required then new allocations must be identified - including that of the site at Broom Leys Farm in Coalville. Policy En5: Areas of Separation should be reviewed as it is considered that is a restrictive and inflexible policy that should omit the land at Broom Leys Farm from the Area of Separation.</p> <p>The inspector's report identified the findings of the Settlement Fringe Report that some level of development could not be ruled out - this should be acknowledged.</p>	
Mitzi Steven	Yes I agree	Noted
Dawn Humpage	Yes I agree	Noted
Karen Edwards, Ashby de la Zouch Town Council	Ashby de la Zouch Town Council support the identification of Local Green Spaces in the Local plan for areas where a Neighbourhood Plan is not in place.	Noted
Philippa Kreuser, CT Planning	Agree with the list of main matters and partial matters put forward by the Local Authority which should form part of the Partial Review of the Local Plan. Housing distribution and allocated sites in the District needs to ensure that existing settlements are contributing to housing delivery as well as urban extensions and strategic growth areas. The Limits to Development boundaries around settlements should be revisited to maximise the use of sites that are well related to the built-up area of sustainable settlements.	If the evidence points to a need to consider additional allocations then we would need to consider all potential sites on their own merits. The need to review the Limits to Development will be partly dependent upon the development needs which need to be accommodated in the district.
Measham Parish Council	Yes	Noted
Barbara Lees	Sounds OK	Noted
John Jordan	No. We already have far more houses planned than any other area in NW Leicester.	Noted, however the need for additional development will have to take account of the Strategic Growth Plan and any revised Memorandum Of Understanding, as well as other evidence relating to housing need.
Ian Webb, Ashby Civic Society	Yes & in addition we would like to add 1 Housing, employment and shopping need and allocations,	Noted. 1. It will be important to ensure that the review of the Local Plan ties in with the sub-regional work on the Strategic Growth

	<p>In particular the distribution of regional OAN (Objectively Assessed Needs) to district placements. This also to include consumption of Brownfield Sites.</p> <p>2 We would like to add SHLAA & SHELAA. We recognise that an up to date HEDNA review is called for below. This to include the required Local Industry Employment land</p> <p>3 A review of the boundaries of the Area of Separation between Coalville and Whitwick.</p> <p>3.1 Area of Separation between Blackfordby, Moira, Woodville & Ashby de la Zouch</p> <p>3.2 In particular the protection of the Green Belt areas</p> <p>4 The identification of Local Green Spaces.</p> <p>5 Need to have evidence of River Mease impact of any allocations in catchment area 2025 to 2036</p> <p>6 Traffic impact on local highways network of any allocations of housing or employment</p> <p>7 Educational Impact of housing & employment</p> <p>8 Community Hall for Ashby de la Zouch</p>	<p>Plan and potential new Memorandum of Understanding on housing distribution. 2. We intend to update the SHELAA later in the year and also update our 2010 Employment Land Study. 3 The area of separation between Coalville and Whitwick is something that the previous Local Plan Inspector advised us to consider as part of the review. We are not proposing an area of separation between Blackfordby, Moira, Woodville & Ashby de la Zouch at this stage. There are no green belt areas in the district. 4 We will consider the identification of local green spaces as part of the review. 5 Discussions are ongoing with partners regarding the River Mease and this matter will be kept under review. 6 & 7 Any potential allocations will also need to be assessed in terms of impact on local infrastructure, including highways and education. 8 More information will be required on the potential for a new Community Hall in Ashby de la Zouch, including any evidence of funding and a potential site. This is something that would have perhaps been more appropriate to include in the Ashby de la Zouch Neighbourhood Plan.</p>
<p>Ellie Jones , MPC EN5</p>	<p>Agree that housing, employment and shopping need and allocations; and, infrastructure requirements as a result of new development should be reviewed. Land within the ownership of Hanson UK (about 14.9Ha), positioned on the northern side of Meadow Lane; on the north eastern side of the Coalville urban area/south Whitwick should be considered for development. The site is contiguous with the current development boundary and well related to services and facilities. The allocation of this site would assist in the delivery of much needed housing land without causing erosion to the area of separation between Coalville and Whitwick as currently protected by policy EN5.</p>	<p>Noted</p> <p>Noted. The issue of potential housing allocations will need to be addressed when the scale of development requirements are clarified.</p>
<p>Tom Clarke, Theatres Trust</p>	<p>We agree with the Council's assessment, but suggest this is also an opportunity to make minor revisions or clarifications to existing policies. For example, we would suggest that existing paragraph 9.10 in support of Policy IF2 includes a direct reference to theatres. This would ensure the plan more explicitly reflects the types of facilities conducive to improving social and cultural wellbeing as set out in the NPPF. eg "They</p>	<p>Noted</p>

	can include cultural facilities such as public libraries, <<THEATRES>> and museums.	
Philip Metcalfe, The National Forest Company	Agree	Noted
Robert Duckworth, Duckworth Planning and Design Ltd	All settlements should have a limit to development that allows for sufficient growth with a variety of house types to satisfy the market. Development sustainability needs to be reviewed to allow settlements that are well populated but missing a shop to be considered sustainable, particularly with the change to shopping habits such as 'store to door'. Policy H1 and H2, The identified sites need to be considered if there are delays in the delivery. Policy EC2, There is a demand for rural based sites which are not typical industrial units.	Noted. If the evidence points to a need to consider additional allocations then we would need to consider all potential sites on their own merits. The need to review the Limits to Development will be partly dependent upon the development needs which need to be accommodated in the district. When considering where new development should go, the issue of sustainability is key - and while acknowledging that shopping habits, etc have changed over recent years with more use now made of store to door services, it is important to also consider that not all of the population have access to the internet and that other services such as doctors, schools, still require travel.
Rebecca Thompson, Wallace Land Investments	Any review be undertaken in accordance with the Government's proposed changes to both the NPPF and the NPPG together with proposals set out in the Leicester and Leicestershire SGP and any new MOU.	The need to take account of the Strategic Growth Plan and revisions to both the NPPF and NPPG is recognised.
Paul Watson, PRW Strategic Advice on behalf of IM Properties Ltd	The Partial Review should commit to addressing explicitly the provision for strategic B8 development: and also the need & demand for, and the potential of, the M42 corridor to accommodate strategic development, with necessary joint working with all other local planning authorities along the corridor, including those to the south of Leicestershire in the West Midlands.	The need and demand for strategic B8 uses is set out in the Strategic Distribution study 2014 (and 2016 update). It is anticipated that a further review of this evidence will also be completed at a HMA-wide level later this year. The location of any additional development will need to have regard to a range of factors, including need and access to the strategic highway network, which includes the M/A42.
Janet Hodson, JVH Town Planning Consultants Ltd	Yes this is effectively all the main provisions of the Local Plan. New allocations may involve the alteration of development boundaries and may have a knock on effect upon existing allocations. We also consider that the Local Plan should expressly include polices to bring forward sustainable development sites that lie at the edge of existing urban area that lie outside the administrative area of NWLDC. The sustainability of proposed sites is not diminished by the presence of an administrative boundary.	Noted. The Local Plan can only identify suitable sites within the boundaries of the district. Issues relating to development which straddles a boundary would need to take place in the context of the Duty to Cooperate.
Andrew Granger for Cadwallader Family	We fully agree with the Council's recognition of the need to review the District's housing policies in light of the emerging	Noted

	Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Growth Plan. Therefore, the proposed update of housing policies contained within the Local Plan is considered to be necessary in order for the plan to be found sound.	
117 Chris Lindley for Mr & Mrs Mansfield	It is noted the Council does not consider that “As the Local Plan was adopted in November 2017 most of it will not need to be reviewed – this will therefore be a ‘partial’ review”. The evolving policy context (including the strategic growth plan and the review of the NPPF) suggests a more radical complete review of the Local Plan is warranted if the Council is to fully respond to meeting development needs of the HMA and other neighbouring authorities. The area around Blackfordby, Woodville and Swadlincote have been proven to be acceptable in planning terms and attractive to the development industry. However, there is sometimes little acknowledgement of the role these locations play within the District and the role they are capable of playing in the future. A thorough review of the spatial approach of the Local Plan is required, backed up by a robust evidence base and sound monitoring data. The latter is particularly important in light of the proposed “Housing Delivery Test” within the draft revised NPPF.	The extent of the review will need to take account of the finalised NPPF and NPPG and consider how the adopted Local Plan conforms to these. The need for additional development will have to take account of the Strategic Growth Plan and any revised MOU, as well as other evidence relating to housing need.
ID Planning for Litton Properties	We agree the review should include housing, employment and shopping needs and allocations as set out in the consultation document. As indicated above, it is our view that further growth can be accommodated in the general East Midlands Airport location and that our client’s site provides an appropriate location to accommodate some of that future growth.	Noted. If the evidence points to a need to consider additional allocations then we would need to consider all potential sites on their own merits.
Historic England	The consultation presents an opportunity to review policy CC1 and the need for the ‘Areas potentially suitable for Medium / Large scale wind energy and small scale wind energy’ maps. The review would also be a good opportunity to review policy HE1, particularly in light of the forthcoming revised NPPF.	At this stage it is unclear as to whether there is a specific reason to review policy CC1, as it would appear to still satisfy paragraph 150(b) of the draft NPPF. However we would agree that generally it is important for the review to take into account the content of the draft NPPF and any implications arising.
Define for Bloor Homes	The housing policy to ensure a sufficient supply of housing in accordance with the NPPF, the unmet need of Leicester City and the evolving Strategic Growth Plan. The Spatial Strategy,	The need to take account of the Strategic Growth Plan is recognised.

	Settlement Boundaries and Countryside Policies need to be reviewed to ensure that the needs of rural settlements can be sustainably met. New policies relating to space standards and custom or self-build plots may lead to viability issues and increasing provision rather than a restrictive policy requirement could be the best solution.	It is not clear as to why it is considered that the needs of the rural settlements are not addressed by the current policies. The impact of all policies upon viability will need to be considered as required by the NPPF/NPPG.
Define for Rosconn Strategic Developments	The housing policy to ensure a sufficient supply of housing in accordance with the NPPF and the unmet need of Leicester City to provide a rolling 5 year supply. The Spatial Strategy, Settlement Boundaries and Countryside Policies need to be reviewed to ensure that the needs of rural settlements can be sustainably met. New policies relating to space standards and custom or self-build plots may lead to viability issues and increasing provision rather than a restrictive policy requirement could be the best solution.	The need to take account of the Strategic Growth Plan is recognised. It is not clear as to why it is considered that the needs of the rural settlements are not addressed by the current policies. The impact of all policies upon viability will need to be considered as required by the NPPF/NPPG.
Derbyshire County Council	Sound justification for an early review based on emerging issues of housing, employment and infrastructure. The impact of the EM Strategic Rail Freight Interchange on the housing and employment needs of the District is likely to change as the site develops over the next few years so should be a matter for monitoring and possible review through the Local Plan review process.	Noted - Although at present the development of the SRFI is at the very early stages, and so at this time it is not possible to update our existing evidence with any greater certainty than has already been done.
118 East Midlands Airport	Agree with main matters to be reviewed. Employment needs and allocations are specifically mentioned and it is assumed that this includes a review of the policies relating to the Airport (principally Policy Ec4, but also Ec5 and Ec6). Also agreed is the review of infrastructure, but it should be widened to also include requirements as a result of new development, this should be widened to include infrastructure requirements that supports and enables economic activity and growth from existing sites.	A review of the policies relating to EMA will have regard to any new evidence although we are not aware of any significant changes in circumstances or issues which would necessitate a significant shift in approach.
Fisher German for Richborough Estates (Ashby de la Zouch)	The main matters are considered to be housing (including unmet need), employment and shopping with their respective infrastructure requirements. Allocated housing sites should include small and medium sites to counter long lead in times for strategic sites such as the proposed Northern Gateway in the SGP.	Noted. The issue of potential housing allocations, including what type of sites, will need to be addressed when the scale of development requirements are clarified.

Fisher German for Richborough Estates (Appleby Magna)	The main matters are considered to be housing (including unmet need), employment and shopping with their respective infrastructure requirements. Consideration needs to be given to non-strategic employment and housing sites which can deliver more quickly than strategic ones such as the proposed Northern Gateway in the SGP.	The comments regarding the role of non-strategic housing and employment sites are noted, but will need to have regard to the scale of any future development needs.
Fisher German for Robert Botham	The main matters are considered to be housing (including unmet need), employment and shopping with their respective infrastructure requirements. Allocated housing sites should include small and medium sites to counter long lead in times for strategic sites such as the proposed Northern Gateway in the SGP.	Noted. The issue of potential housing allocations, including what type of sites, will need to be addressed when the scale of development requirements are clarified.
Gladman Developments Ltd	Whilst the policy areas identified for inclusion within the Local Plan Review are not disputed, it should be a full rather than partial review of the Local Plan. This is principally because of the newly revised Framework which will introduce significant changes to national policy. The Strategic Growth Plan, once adopted, is also likely to necessitate significant changes. This will ensure that once adopted, the Local Plan Review conforms with the most up to date national policy.	The extent of the review will need to take account of the finalised NPPF and NPPG and consider how the adopted Local Plan conforms to these. The need for additional development will have to take account of the Strategic Growth Plan and any revised MOPU, as well as other evidence relating to housing need.
1 GVA for Jelson Ltd and William Davis Ltd	Our clients agree with the broad scope of the review as set out by the Council and, in particular, the need for the review to look again at the Area of Separation, including the evidence underpinning its extent / boundaries. If the Memorandum of Understanding for the distribution of development is not consulted on then the Local Plan Review may be the only available forum for it to be tested. The proposals for strategic growth outlined in the SGP will need to feature in the LPR.	Noted
Home Builders Federation Ltd	Policies need to be reviewed because of the shortage of employment land, declared unmet housing needs in Leicester city and in the light of the changes to both the NPPF and NPPG together with the proposals set out in the Leicester & Leicestershire SGP including the proposed step change in growth locations.	The extent of the review will need to take account of the finalised NPPF and NPPG and consider how the adopted Local Plan conforms to these. The need for additional development will have to take account of the Strategic Growth Plan and any revised MOU, as well as other evidence relating to housing need. The need to address the shortfall in employment land is recognised.
Highways England	We agree with your assessment of the policies which need to be reviewed, particularly the need to consider infrastructure	Noted

	requirements of new development proposals. We also agree that the review should take account of the Leicestershire Strategic Growth Plan and the outcome of the current government consultation on the draft revision of the NPPF.	
Iceni Projects For Money Hill Consortium	Future policies that support the economy should retain flexibility. A long term solution to the River Mease issues should be prioritised so that development or delivery rates are not impeded.	Noted. The Council is continuing to work with partners including the Environment Agency and Severn Trent to implement a long-term solution to the River Mease issue.
DLP (Planning) Ltd for Langley Priory Estates	Given the identified shortage of employment land it is essential that the Council review allocations across the District and ensure sufficient land is allocated to meet the need for the plan period in accordance with the NPPF. The supply of employment land needs to be of a range of sites and sizes, so flexibility is created for the market to maximise job growth.	We would agree that the provision of additional employment land to meet identified needs is one of the major issues that the review will have to address. The type of sites that are allocated will, subject to being available, need to reflect the need and what the market is likely to bring forward.
Leicester City Council	We welcome the statement that the review of the Local Plan will 'need to take in to account the...Strategic Growth Plan and any subsequent agreements that are made with the other Leicestershire authorities in respect of the distribution of new housing and employment'.	Noted
12 Mr & Mrs K Goodwin	The Limits to Development for Packington cannot be justified, are not consistent with the Planning (LB&CA) Act 1990 or the NPPF and would contravene Policy S5 in the light of the adopted route of HS2. development to the east of the village would be sustainable and help to provide housing for unmet needs from Leicester City.	The Limits to Development and the Conservation Area Boundary are designated under different legislation and are for different purposes. At present Packington has one allocated site, which is currently being developed, to the South East of the village and any further development allocations will be considered on their own merits, on a site by site basis.
Crane & Walton for Mr D Smith & Mrs M Smith	The Local Plan Map does not identify the Travelling Showman's site at Oakthorpe and this needs to be amended.	As an existing site it is not necessary to specifically identify the site on the policies map.
Oxalis Planning	Support for a strategic approach to employment and housing provision, with associated strategic transport routes, in particular the Northern Gateway and the Coalville area. Believe there is an opportunity for additional employment in north of the district. The impact of HS2 on approved housing sites may mean that employment is more appropriate in these locations. Support creation of new settlements. Protection of environmental, historic and other assets (ie the Forests) is also supported.	Noted. The impact of HS2 on specific sites will be taken into consideration when assessing which sites should be allocated and for what use.

Planning and Design Group for Quarry Plant and Industry Ltd (Former Heather Brickworks)	We agree with the revised scope, but notwithstanding the shortfall of employment provision, the housing land delivery needs to be given equivalent weight given the emerging NPPF and SGP and a heavy reliance on a single strategic site at Ashby de la Zouch.	The issue of the provision and delivery of housing is a matter which will need to have regard to the outcome of the Strategic Growth Plan and any revised MOU, as well as other evidence relating to housing need.
Pegasus for Harworth Group (Lounge)	This approach is agreed. It is considered that a review of employment opportunities should not be restricted to local employment opportunities only, and should be expanded to consider the potential for meeting wider employment opportunities identified within the Strategic Growth Plan.	Noted. It will be important to ensure that the review of the Local Plan ties in with the sub-regional work on the Strategic Growth Plan.
Pegasus for Harworth Group (Bardon)	This approach is supported. It is considered that a review of employment opportunities should not be restricted to local employment opportunities only, and should be expanded to consider the potential for meeting wider employment opportunities identified within the Strategic Growth Plan.	Noted. It will be important to ensure that the review of the Local Plan ties in with the sub-regional work on the Strategic Growth Plan.
Pegasus for Davidsons Developments Ltd	It is considered that the suggested matters are fundamental and would potentially have implications for the Local Plan as a whole. A full review is therefore more appropriate especially as the unmet need from Leicester City is still a 'notional guide figure' and further allocations may be needed.	Notwithstanding that the policies proposed for review are significant it is not agreed that a full review of the Local Plan is automatically needed, the final scope of the review will need to have regard to the outcome of the NPPF review and the Strategic Growth Plan and any revised MOU, as well as other evidence relating to housing need.
Pegasus for Hallam Land Management	This approach is supported.	Noted
Pegasus for Western Range Ltd	It is considered that the suggested matters are fundamental and would potentially have implications for the Local Plan as a whole. A full review is therefore more appropriate especially as the unmet need from Leicester City is still a 'notional guide figure' and further allocations may be needed.	Notwithstanding that the policies proposed for review are significant it is not agreed that a full review of the Local Plan is automatically needed, the final scope of the review will need to have regard to the outcome of the NPPF review and the Strategic Growth Plan and any revised MOU, as well as other evidence relating to housing need.
Planning Prospects for St Modwens Developments Ltd	The schedule of policies which are to be reviewed appear to address the matters which are being considered via the Local Plan Review.	Noted
Redrow Homes East Midlands Ltd	The Local Plan will need to take into account the SGP and any other subsequent agreements such as the Memorandum of Understanding to assist in the meeting of unmet need notably that of Leicester City. The proposed / eventual changes to the NPPF / NPPG will also need to be taken into account.	Noted. The need for additional development will have to take account of the Strategic Growth Plan and any revised MOU, as well as other evidence relating to housing need.

Ruth Cox	The Housing policies should include the infill land at Leicester Road Ibstock.	Sites included in the SHELAA will be considered on their merits should there be a need for additional allocations once housing numbers are finalised.
Tetlow King for Rentplus UK Ltd	We agree with the proposed scope of the review. Policies H4, H5 and H6 should be reviewed to accord with the draft NPPF. This review is an appropriate time to set the target for affordable homes with review mechanisms. Consider scheme viability in determining the need for introducing the national optional technical standards for housing. The Glossary should also be reviewed to ensure continued compliance with the NPPF as the proposed changes include a number of updates and new definitions.	Noted
Grace Machin via Vale Planning for Brackley Property Developments	We agree that all policies relating to employment land provision and employment land allocations should be reviewed and re-assessed taking into account the Strategic Growth Plan. We believe that sufficient land, within the right locations and of the right type to meet the specific employment needs of the area must be allocated for the Local Plan to be found sound.	We would agree that it is important to take into account the work being undertaken at a sub-regional level on the Strategic Growth Plan when preparing the Local Plan review. It is also accepted that the employment elements of the Local Plan will need to be reviewed and new employment allocations potentially made to meet any outstanding need.
Woodland Trust	Policy EN1 and particularly where it refers to protection of ancient woodland, the draft NPPF shows a clear direction of travel from central Government to strengthen the protection of irreplaceable ancient woodland. We would therefore like you to reconsider your ancient woodland protection policy in the light of this likely strengthening of its protection in national policy.	The Local Plan Review will have regard to emerging changes to the National Planning Policy Framework. If changes are confirmed in the final publication of the NPPF later in 2018 these will need to be taken into account as part of the review.

3. (ai) Which parts of the existing evidence base do you consider remain relevant?

Respondent	Summary of Response	Reply
Mark Chadbourn	Retail strategies - the picture is changing very fast because of wider social and technological changes. Much evidence even from a couple of years ago is becoming outdated. The tourism strategy - may well be the main employment growth with the decline of particular manufacturing and	The economic benefits from both the retail and tourism sector are recognised and the District Council is committed to supporting the creation of a sustainable local economy. Retail studies undertaken in 2012, 2014 and 2016 were used to inform preparation of the Local Plan and the need to update them is being considered.

	industrial areas identified by the Bank of England. Should be strengthened and sharpened.	
Ruth Mulvany 1	All of them	Noted
Lorna Measom	All of the above	Noted
David Bigby, Ashby Town Councillor	Most	Noted
Ian Retson, Woodland Trust Volunteer	All especially Leicester-Burton rail study	Noted
Geoffrey Brown, Charnwood Borough Council	The Leicester and Leicestershire HEDNA remains an important part of the evidence base for informing local plans.	Noted
Mitzi Steven	Anything 2 years or less since updated.	We consider this to be too broad an approach as different subject matters will have different time sensitivities and lifespans.
Dawn Humpage	I think they all remain relevant and should be continually re-assessed.	Noted
Measham Parish Council	All	Noted
Philip Metcalfe, The National Forest Company	National Forest Strategy remains relevant.	Noted
Janet Hodson, JVH Town Planning Consultants Ltd	All the evidence base needs to be up to date otherwise how will it pass the requirements of the NPPF	Noted
Andrew Granger for Cadwallader Family	It will be necessary for the Local Plan review to establish an updated housing requirement for the District. Whilst it is broadly accepted by all the local planning authorities within the HMA that the OAN included within the HEDNA is the most up-to-date evidence available, the Local Plan review needs to take into account the yet to be agreed MOU regarding the distribution of unmet need from Leicester and Oadby & Wigston. It is essential for the Local Plan Partial Review to explore a 'dispersal' spatial strategy for any unmet housing needs that the District may be required to accommodate.	The recently published Planning Practice Guidance sets out a standard methodology which it is proposed should be used instead of studies such as the HEDNA. If this is confirmed in the final publication later in 2018 then the implication of this will need to be taken in to account as part of the review. As has been noted, no decision has been made with respect to the distribution of housing across the County as a result of Leicester City declaring an unmet need. This matter is the subject of ongoing discussion across the Housing Market Area.
ID Planning for Litton Properties	If the publication version of the Local Plan Review is not due until late 2019, an update to the HEDNA could be carried out late 2018/early 2019 to help inform progress from the initial thoughts consultation (autumn 2018) to preparation of the Publication version (Autumn 2019) before submission to the Secretary of State for Examination.	The recently published Planning Practice Guidance sets out a standard methodology which it is proposed should be used instead of studies such as the HEDNA. If this is confirmed in the final publication later in 2018 then the implication of this will need to be taken in to account as part of the review.

Gladman Developments Ltd	The HEDNA remains up to date and relevant for now	Noted
GVA for Jelson Ltd and William Davis Ltd	The HEDNA remains up to date and relevant for now	Noted
DLP (Planning) Ltd for Langley Priory Estates	Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (Jan 2017)	Noted
Planning Prospects for St Modwens Developments Ltd	We agree that the HEDNA assessment addresses the District's needs up until 2036, however, the HEDNA is being reviewed as part of the Strategic Growth Plan and could be subject to amendments. The Council will therefore need to review this evidence, to ensure that any updates to the existing evidence base is fully considered and reflected in the new Local Plan.	We would agree that it is important to take into account the work being undertaken at a sub-regional level on the Strategic Growth Plan when preparing the Local Plan review.
Grace Machin via Vale Planning for Brackley Property Developments	Whilst the HEDNA, published in January 2017, is currently considered up-to-date, it is considered imperative to keep this document under review, taking into account the ongoing employment land needs of the area and the provision of new developments or the loss of employment land, such that the current Local Plan partial review reflects the genuine needs of the District for the full plan period to 2036, with opportunities for choice and changes in the employment sector.	Noted. Evidence on employment land needs will be updated as and when we consider it to be required, but we would agree that at present the HEDNA represents an up-to-date position.

124

3. (a) Which parts of the existing evidence base do you consider need to be updated or replaced (and why)?

Respondent	Summary of Response	Reply
Mark Chadbourn	Most employment opportunities will require a technological foundation. It would be good to see evidence of the core systemic support - from super-fast broadband and 4G coverage on through - as this will underpin where employment areas should be identified.	Noted. High-speed broadband and other communications networks have a vital role in supporting sustainable economic growth, as well as the provision of local community facilities and services. Policy IF1 identifies the provision of superfast broadband as part of new developments.
Ruth Mulvany 1	Housing needs should recognise custom and self-build	The Local Plan Review is intended to include the development of a policy to address the provision of self and custom building housing.
Ruth Mulvany 2	Self-build register is not widely known about	The Council fulfils its duty with respect to its responsibility for keeping a self-build and custom housebuilding register and the collection of the appropriate data. This is a national requirement and it is for the individual to advise the Council that they wish to be placed on the register. Information is available on the Council's

		website and this issue will received further publicity as part of the Local Plan Review.
Lorna Measom	All as and when new evidence is found	Noted
David Bigby, Ashby Town Councillor	Sites designated as Local Green Space in the emerging Ashby Neighbourhood Plan should be removed from the SHELAA particularly in view of the pressure for small sites to be allocated. The Ashby Cycling Strategy is already out of date as recent developments are not taken into account and does not assess all potential routes.	The SHELAA is a technical document which helps to identify potential sites for housing and employment it does not mean sites will either be allocated or receive planning permission. The sites are assessed as part of the process of including them in the SHELAA, a Local Green Space designation would be identified as a constraint on the site and affect the suitability of the site for development. The cycling SPD comments have been received as part of that consultation and will be considered as part of a separate report.
Michael Ball	<p>A Cycling Strategy is needed for the total district, especially that part within the National Forest - safe, green cycle links from Ashby and other surrounding communities to the Hicks Lodge cycle centre are particularly important.</p> <p>If NWL is to take some housing load from Leicester City and other districts, justification is needed. There are large areas of brownfield land derelict in the city suitable for redevelopment. Building even more houses in NWL for people who work in the city is not a sustainable approach and should be encouraging shorter home-work distances.</p>	<p>Draft Cycling Strategies have been prepared for both Coalville and Ashby de la Zouch. Between February and April 2018 we consulted on whether these strategies should be adopted as Supplementary Planning Documents. These results of the consultation are being considered as part of a separate report.</p> <p>No decision has been made with respect to the distribution of housing across the County as a result of Leicester City declaring an unmet need. This matter is the subject of ongoing discussion across the Housing Market Area.</p>
Andrea Allgood	Housing & Economic Development Needs Assessment There is much uncertainty following the Brexit vote.	The recently published Planning Practice Guidance sets out a standard methodology which it is proposed should be used instead of studies such as the HEDNA. If this is confirmed in the final publication later in 2018 then the implication of this will need to be taken in to account as part of the review.
Geoff Platts, Environment Agency	The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) - Climate change Addendum 2016 is currently the best available data to inform on flood risk to the district. However, additional modelling work is being undertaken for the River Trent from Willington to the M1 and also looking at possible remodelling the Hemington and Lockington Brooks. The outcome from these may require an update to the SFRA and be considered when looking at possible allocations.	Noted. This matter will be kept under review.

Geoffrey Brown, Charnwood Borough Council	In the light of the publication of the Draft NPPF it may be necessary to review the impact of the proposed new standardised methodology which will be included in the Government's new Planning Practice Guidance. The Draft NPPF also contains some important new guidance on viability which will need to be considered.	Noted. We acknowledge that the Local Plan review will need to fully comply with emerging Government planning policy, including the draft NPPF.
Chris Tandy	River Mease strategy for allocations post 2025 are required.	Noted. Discussions are ongoing with partners regarding the River Mease.
Louise Wells, Persimmon Homes North Midlands	Consideration of the Leicester & Leicestershire Strategic Growth Plan needs to be taken into consideration. In addition, evidence relating to employment land (such as the Assessment of Employment Sites study) and landscape needs to be updated. A way of remedying this would be to provide a SHELAA to assess new sites - including residential - which could be allocated to not only meet the identified need of employment sites, but also the residential sites that may be required to meet the needs of 2031-36.	The need to take account of the Strategic Growth Plan is recognised as is the need to update evidence relating to employment land. A new SHELAA was published earlier this year, and will be reviewed again later in 2018.
Mitzi Steven	Anything over 2 years due to local changes	We consider this to be too broad an approach as different subject matters will have different time sensitivities and lifespans.
Dawn Humpage	I think infrastructure needs to be addressed. In order to maintain a strong retail economy, parking and traffic flow needs to be addressed.	Noted. The infrastructure, retail and transport evidence bases will be updated as appropriate.
Karen Edwards, Ashby de la Zouch Town Council	<p>The Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) needs to accurately reflect current landownership and areas where Neighbourhood Plans are proposing Local Green Space designation.</p> <p>The Leicester to Burton Railway Study, 2016 needs to be revisited to reflect the increase in support for the reopening of the line and the impact of planned housing and employment developments.</p>	<p>Information in the SHELAA is based on information supplied by landowners.</p> <p>In terms of Neighbourhood Plans, it is a fact that these are required to be consistent with any Strategic Policies and its provisions do not override these Strategic Policies.</p> <p>The Leicester-Burton railway was the subject of a study in May 2016. It is considered that there has not been sufficient a change in circumstances at this time to warrant a further report, but the matter will be kept under review.</p>
Philippa Kreuser, CT Planning	The Settlement Fringe Assessment needs to be revisited as it is now 8 years on from publication and should take into account changes in landscape, housing allocations and permitted housing development. In addition, the scope of the Assessment should be expanded to include smaller	The need to update evidence regarding landscape character is recognised and is being commissioned.

	settlements in the District such as Donisthorpe which are sustainable and have the ability to accommodate and benefit from housing growth.	
Measham Parish Council	Any that are affected by Brexit and would no longer apply, would they be requested to become British law	Noted.
Barbara Lees	Re the housing proposed by the airport flight path H3d, concern is expressed regarding the impact of the aircraft on the proposed buildings and occupiers of the site.	Noted - however this point relates to an existing allocation in the adopted Local Plan. The suitability of this site was fully assessed before it was included in the Local Plan, and the inclusion of the site was subsequently found sound by the Local Plan Inspector.
Ian Webb, Ashby Civic Society	1 Travel to Work areas as recommended by HEDNA. 2 DATA bases that are over 5 years old.	Noted. It is unclear which databases the respondent is referring to, but we will consider updating/replacing any evidence that is no longer considered up to date.
Ellie Jones , MPC	HEDNA and Joint Statement of Cooperation. Since the North West Leicester Local Plan was prepared, the draft Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Growth Plan has emerged. The Draft Strategic Growth Plan has indicated that Leicester City cannot deliver their required housing numbers to 2031. Beyond 2031 Oadby and Wigston are also unlikely to be able to deliver further housing growth. The Draft states that a 'Memorandum of Understanding' over how the housing need shortfall in Leicester City will be distributed between other areas will be prepared in early 2018 to be used as the basis for preparing or reviewing Local Plans. In light of this the distribution of housing identified in the HEDNA will need to be updated together with the Joint Statement of Cooperation. SHELAA - to provide the most up to date assessment of available economic and housing land.	The need to take account of the Strategic Growth Plan is recognised. A new SHELAA was published earlier this year, and will be reviewed again later in 2018.
Philip Metcalfe, The National Forest Company	Guide for Developers and Planners likely to be updated in 2018.	Noted, the document can replace the existing supporting evidence when completed and will be taken into account if published prior to the relevant stage of the review.
Robert Duckworth, Duckworth Planning and Design Ltd	A sustainability review needs to occur as to what constitutes sustainability during the plan period; this is likely to change with store-to-door services and the prevalence of internet shopping, resulting in the ability to get to places on foot or by public transport less essential than previously considered.	In terms of the need for a sustainability review and extensions to development boundaries - see response to Duckworth Planning and Design's comments on Q2. The mix of housing to be provided is guided by evidence from the HEDNA.

	There needs to be greater variety in the housing market including smaller, adaptable homes and self-build opportunities which can only be provided through additional sites and proportionately extended development boundaries	
Rebecca Thompson, Wallace Land Investments	It is agreed that the Council's supporting evidence should be renewed and updated. This updating of evidence should be undertaken in the context of the Government's proposed changes to both the NPPF and NPPG including (but not exclusively) the standardised methodology for the calculation of OAHN, Green Belt Review, housing delivery test and viability assessment.	The need to take account of the Strategic Growth Plan and revisions to both the NPPF and NPPG is recognised.
Paul Watson, PRW Strategic Advice on behalf of IM Properties Ltd, Coleshill, Warwickshire	HEDNA (2017) needs to be updated and, importantly, extended to make good its current omission of strategic B8 development needs, demands & opportunities. The Leicester & Leicestershire Strategic Distribution Study (2014) also needs to be updated to cover evolving needs, demands & opportunities in a vital part of the local, regional & national economies.	The need for additional strategic B8 uses is identified in the HMA-wide Strategic Distribution study undertaken in 2014. This study was itself referenced in the HEDNA. An update of the Strategic B8 study was also published in 2016, and a further update is planned for later in the year.
Andrew Granger for Cadwallader Family	The quantum of the unmet housing needs will be formally established through the Strategic Growth Plan and the Memorandum of Understanding.	It is recognised that these will inform the preparation of the Local Plan Review. However, the standard methodology proposed by the government will also need to be considered when setting an updated housing requirement for the district.
Chris Lindley for Mr & Mrs Mansfield	A need to update deficient evidence on housing and economic development needs. It is vital to ensure that a robust evidence base is provided with regard to The River Mease SAC – through a thorough review of the Developer Contributions Scheme (DCS); Employment Land (representing a thorough review to the 2010 assessment, not simply the SHELAA); and Housing delivery – reflecting regular and rigorous monitoring of housing e.g. starts, completions, losses and the delivery of windfall sites.	The Council undertakes monitoring in respect of housing and this will continue and form part of the evidence base. The need to update evidence relating to employment land is recognised, whilst the Council continues to work with partners in relation to the River Mease.
ID Planning for Litton Properties	The draft Strategic Growth Plan will influence the review of the North West Leicestershire Local Plan, particularly in relation to the proposed Northern Gateway.	We would agree that it is important to take into account the work being undertaken at a sub-regional level on the Strategic Growth Plan when preparing the Local Plan review.
Historic England	The review presents a good opportunity to provide a more detailed evidence base in relation to heritage assets. The evidence base is critical to the preparation of a Local Plan in	Again, it is not clear as to how the evidence base should be strengthened. However, this matter will be explored further. The evidence base relating to heritage assets was not something that

	accordance with paragraph 169 and 10 of the NPPF and it is considered that the current evidence base should be strengthened to ensure a sound plan.	was raised as an issue by the Inspector at the Local Plan Examination.
Define for Bloor Homes	The Housing Need Evidence Base including the wider opportunities such as the Northern Gateway, assess the future needs of rural settlements for their needs including services and facilities and review the SHLAA providing robust justifications and viability assessments as needed.	Based on the Government's proposals, housing requirements are to be determined using the Standard Methodology. A new SHELAA was published earlier this year.
Define for Rosconn Strategic Developments	The Housing Need Evidence Base including the District and the wider HMA need, assess the future needs of rural settlements for their needs including services and facilities and review the SHLAA providing robust justifications and viability assessments as needed.	Based on the Government's proposals, housing requirements are to be determined using the Standard Methodology. A new SHELAA was published earlier this year.
East Midlands Airport	Economic evidence should include the Midlands Engine Prospectus together with the updated LLEP Strategic Economic Plan and Strategic Growth plan. Transport could include the East Midlands Airport Sustainable Development Plan (2015), DfT's Aviation Policy Framework (2103 currently being updated), Midlands Connect Strategy (March 2017) and the HS2 East Midlands Growth Strategy.	Agreed that the review should take account of the content of the strategies mentioned (many of which are currently in development) as the majority are of a strategic regional/sub-regional nature and provide a context for the more detailed local policies that could be contained within the Local Plan review.
Fisher German for Richborough Estates (Ashby de la Zouch)	It is considered that housing and economic development needs should be reviewed to ensure the Council is planning for the right amount of growth. The SHLAA should be regularly updated for the Council to understand the available sites there are in the District. The Settlement Fringe Assessment should be updated to reflect recent developments.	Although we are not proposing to update the HEDNA at the present time, we will continue to monitor our housing and economic development needs, particularly in light of the proposed standard methodology and Strategic Growth Plan work, to ensure that the reviewed local plan fully meets our identified needs. It is expected that a further iteration of the SHELAA will be published later in 2018. We are not proposing to undertake a settlement fringe assessment, although we will commission a new landscape character assessment.
Fisher German for Richborough Estates (Appleby Magna)	It is agreed that the Council's supporting evidence should be renewed and updated. In particular, it is considered that all components of the housing and economic evidence should be reviewed and updated.	Noted
Fisher German for Robert Botham	It is considered that housing and economic development needs should be reviewed to ensure the Council is planning for the right amount of growth. The SHLAA should be regularly updated for the Council to understand the available	Although we are not proposing to update the HEDNA at the present time, we will continue to monitor our housing and economic development needs, particularly in light of the proposed standard methodology and Strategic Growth Plan work, to ensure

	<p>sites there are in the District. The Settlement Fringe Assessment should be updated to reflect recent developments.</p>	<p>that the reviewed local plan fully meets our identified needs. It is expected that a further iteration of the SHELAA will be published later in 2018. The need to update evidence regarding landscape character is recognised and is being commissioned.</p>
Gladman Developments Ltd	<p>The Local Housing Needs Assessment in light of new national policy and proposed standardised methodology which could fundamentally change the scope of the review. The need to agree a Statement of Common Ground may also have an impact. Gladman agree that the Council will need to undertake a Sustainability Assessment (SA), Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) and Viability Study.</p>	<p>It recognised that the housing provision in the Local Plan will need to take account of the Standard Methodology and also any issues arising from the Statement of Common Ground/Duty to Cooperate.</p>
GVA for Jelson Ltd and William Davis Ltd	<p>The evidence on housing needs and delivery including: the introduction of a standard methodology; the housing delivery test; and affordable housing requirements. Evidence regarding Leicester's unmet housing needs. The Council's Local Growth Plan, Strategic Distribution study, Assessment of Employment Sites (2010), SHLAA and the Coalville Regeneration Strategy. The LEP's Economic Growth Plan may also have to be updated. The Settlement Fringe Assessment needs to remain up to date.</p>	<p>Noted</p>
Home Builders Federation Ltd	<p>It is agreed that the Council's supporting evidence should be renewed and updated. This updating of evidence should be undertaken in the context of the Government's proposed changes to both the NPPF and NPPG including the preparation of Statements of Common Ground, the standardised methodology for the calculation of objectively assessed housing needs (OAHN), Green Belt Review, the housing delivery test and whole plan viability assessment.</p>	<p>It recognised that the housing provision in the Local Plan will need to take account of the Standard Methodology and also any issues arising from the review of the NPPF/NPPG and the Statement of Common Ground/Duty to Cooperate.</p>
Highways England	<p>We consider that local plan reviews should be underpinned by an evidence base that includes an appropriate assessment of the transport impacts of future development proposals. This will be important as the Local Plan period is likely to be extended to 2036, with additional housing and employment coming forward. An appropriate transport evidence base will be critical in informing the review of policy on infrastructure requirements of new development proposals.</p>	<p>Noted. The transport evidence base will be updated as appropriate.</p>

Iceni Projects For Money Hill Consortium	The NWLDC employment evidence base at the site level is dated 2010. Consequently, it is strongly recommended that the supporting documentation be updated.	Agreed. It is our intention that the Employment Land study last completed in 2010 will be replaced by a new updated study.
DLP (Planning) Ltd for Langley Priory Estates	North West Leicestershire Local Growth Plan 2014 -2018 (Feb 2015) should be updated to include a key priority to support development in rural areas and encourage rural diversification, Leicester and Leicestershire Economic Partnership Economic Growth Plan 2014-2020 (Mar 2014) this remains relevant but should be updated due to the end date of the plan; and Assessment of Employment Sites – August 2010 (Aug 2010) this is now significantly out of date.	Work to update the Local Growth Plan is expected to commence later in the year. It is also our intention that the Employment Land study last completed in 2010 will be replaced by a new study.
Leicester City Council	The City Council recommends that a local Employment Land Study is undertaken to support the evidence base for the review of the plan.	Agreed. It is our intention that the Employment Land study last completed in 2010 will be replaced by a new updated study.
Planning and Design Group for Quarry Plant and Industry Ltd (Former Heather Brickworks)	Strategic housing and employment matters will need to be subject to a comprehensive re-assessment against the aspirations of the Strategic Growth Plan and emerging criteria of the NPPF. In particular the Strategic Housing Land Availability/Brownfield Land Assessment will require an annual update. A robust Statement of Common Ground will also be required which evidences how delivery and/or land shortfalls have been considered across Leicestershire and Leicester City.	Noted. The SHLAA and Brownfield land Register will be updated. It recognised that the review of the Local Plan will need to take account of the Standard Methodology and also any issues arising from the review of the NPPF/NPPG and the Statement of Common Ground/Duty to Cooperate.
Pegasus for Harworth Group (Lounge)	The Economic evidence will need to be reviewed to take account of new opportunities that may arise. The Local Plan Review will need to consider whether the HEDNA is fit for purpose for NWLDC, particularly in respect of the Strategic Economic Plan's (SEP) economic growth objectives. The HEDNA identifies a shortfall of 16ha of employment land to 2031. Clearly this shortfall will be higher should the Local Plan period be extended to 2036 as proposed, and could potentially be even greater in relation to the SEP's objectives.	Noted. A number of elements of the Economic evidence base are expected to be reviewed - including the Local Growth Plan, Employment Land Study and Strategic B8 study.
Pegasus for Harworth Group (Bardon)	The Economic evidence will need to be reviewed to take account of new opportunities that may arise. The Local Plan Review will need to consider whether the HEDNA is fit for purpose for NWLDC, particularly in respect of the Strategic Economic Plan's (SEP) economic growth objectives. The	Noted. A number of elements of the Economic evidence base are expected to be reviewed - including the Local Growth Plan, Employment Land Study and Strategic B8 study.

	HEDNA identifies a shortfall of 16ha of employment land to 2031. Clearly this shortfall will be higher should the Local Plan period be extended to 2036 as proposed, and could potentially be even greater in relation to the SEP's objectives.	
Pegasus for Davidsons Developments Ltd	As part of the review of the plan the supporting evidence set out at Appendix A of the consultation document should be renewed and updated. In particular this should include an update of the Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) in order to inform the updated housing and employment evidence base.	Noted. The evidence base documents will be reviewed to identify if and how they should be updated to inform the Local Plan Review. The Council has recently published its update of the SHELAA 2018, and this will be reviewed again later in 2018.
Pegasus for Hallam Land Management	<p>The evidence base underpinning the Coalville/Whitwick Area of Separation (Policy En5) should be reviewed.</p> <p>The Draft Ashby Neighbourhood Plan Areas of Separation should not simply be accepted and taken forward by the Local Plan. The Local Plan Review should therefore comprehensively review Areas of Separation across the district.</p>	<p>A review of the Area of Separation has been identified as a further piece of work to be undertaken.</p> <p>It is not the role of the Local Plan to review those matters contained in Neighbourhood Plans.</p>
Pegasus for Western Range Ltd	As part of the review of the Local Plan the supporting evidence set out at Appendix A of the consultation document should be renewed and updated. In particular this should include an update of the Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) in order to inform the updated housing and employment evidence base.	Noted. The evidence base documents will be reviewed to identify if and how they should be updated to inform the Local Plan Review. The Council has recently published its update of the SHELAA 2018, and this will be reviewed again later in 2018.
Planning Prospects for St Modwens Developments Ltd	It is essential that the Local Plan Review takes into consideration the Strategic Growth Plan which is expected to be produced towards the end of 2018. The Strategic Growth Plan proposals will have an impact upon the delivery of North West Leicestershire's Local Plan, especially in relation to employment and housing growth. Until the final Strategic Growth Plan is published, it is difficult to understand which Local Plan evidence will require review.	We would agree that it is important to take into account the work being undertaken at a sub-regional level on the Strategic Growth Plan when preparing the Local Plan review.
Redrow Homes East Midlands Ltd	The review of the existing evidence base will need to be undertaken having due regard to the emerging changes to the National Planning Policy Framework and the Planning Practice Guidance. In particular, the District Council will need to consider and reflect the changes concerning the duty to	Noted. The recently published Planning Practice Guidance sets out a standard methodology which it is proposed should be used instead of studies such as the HEDNA. If this is confirmed in the final publication later in 2018 then the implication of this will need to be taken in to account as part of the review.

	cooperate, viability and the new standard method for the calculation of local housing need.	
Tetlow King for Rentplus UK Ltd	The HEDNA should be reviewed to reflect the fuller definition of affordable housing now proposed by the Government, assessing the needs of each of those tenures across the District.	The methodology used in the HEDNA to identify the need for affordable housing is consistent with the recently published revisions to the NPPG. The type and amount of affordable housing will, however, need to be considered as part of the review.

3. (b) Are there any other evidence base studies which are required, and if so, why?

Respondent	Summary of Response	Reply
Ruth Mulvany 2	Property search registries show many more local people wish to self-build.	The Local Authorities fulfils its duty with respect to its responsibility for keeping a self-build and custom housebuilding register and the collection of the appropriate data. However we would be happy to also consider other reliable sources of information where this would be of benefit.
Lorna Measom	Seem comprehensive	Noted
David Bigby, Ashby Town Councillor 133	OPEN SPACE, SPORT AND RECREATION FACILITIES ASSESSMENT - This seems to have been overlooked in the evidence base for the current local plan and has not been reviewed by the District Council since 2008. Ashby Conservation Area Appraisal - this has not been properly reviewed since 2001.	Noted – we will be working on updating the evidence base in this area. Conservation Areas are reviewed separately to the local plan process.
Geoffrey Brown, Charnwood Borough Council	As mentioned previously Charnwood Borough Council is also progressing a new Local Plan and we would expect to have an ongoing and meaningful dialogue which be mutually beneficial for both our plans.	Noted. NWLDC is committed to working with the other authorities in Leicester and Leicestershire to bring forward both our individual Local Plans and the Strategic Growth Plan.
Chris Tandy	Highway capacity studies and impact analysis of allocations	The need for these will be reviewed when the scale of development requirements and possible allocations are clarified.
Louise Wells, Persimmon Homes North Midlands	One area which needs to be addressed in relation to the inspector's view is the area of separation. It is considered that it is not supported by evidence, nor have strategic reasonable alternatives been considered for the introduction of this designation. The council needs to consider to what extent of the previously defined Green Wedge area fulfils the function of separation, and as to whether any reasonable alternative exist, and	A review of the Area of Separation has been identified as a further piece of work to be undertaken.

	<p>subject those to Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA). Previous evidence (The Settlement Fringe Assessment) acknowledges that the Green Wedge is not sacrosanct. It concluded that development south of the railway line which is the land promoted by Persimmon would be “easy to integrate without altering the character of the land or sense of separation”. This clearly identifies the areas as a potential option for development. Apart from the Green Wedge review, we deem that sufficient evidence is in place, but it is important that the evolving plan through the review reacts to new or updated evidence as it is provided.</p>	
Dawn Humpage	Preservation of historical architecture.	Policy He1 will be updated if appropriate.
Karen Edwards, Ashby de la Zouch Town Council	The Ashby de la Zouch Cycle Strategy needs to be included and updated to reflect the preferred route between Willesley Road and Hicks Lodge, rather than between Ridgway Road and Hicks Lodge.	The revised cycling strategy has been the subject of separate consultation and if approved will form part of the evidence base for the Local Plan.
Measham Parish Council	No	Noted
Barbara Lees	Pollution levels on the flight paths	It is considered that this is not required as part of the Local Plan review.
Philip Metcalfe, The National Forest Company	National Forest Company also working on 25 year vision for the Forest which may need to be reflected in emerging Local Plan.	Noted, the vision can be taken into consideration if published prior to the relevant stage of the review.
Paul Watson, PRW Strategic Advice on behalf of IM Properties Ltd, Coleshill, Warwickshire	The West Midlands Strategic Employment Sites Study (2015) should be acknowledged as an important part of the evidence base and its findings, conclusions & recommendations updated & reviewed with all relevant parties (see Q2 above).	At present, there are no specific employment needs arising from the West Midlands that have been brought to the Council’s attention, but the matter will be kept under review, and we will take into account any relevant new evidence.
Sport England	We would wish to raise our guidance on Active Design as part of the agenda to link health issues to planning. Sport England, in conjunction with Public Health England, has produced ‘Active Design’ (October 2015), the guidance sets out ten key principles for ensuring new developments incorporate opportunities for people to take part in sport and physical activity. The principles are aimed at promoting health communities through good urban design. The guidance could also aid the master planning process for new residential development.	As part of the review, consideration will be given to how the Local Plan should address health issues, and this guidance could inform this process.

Gladman Developments Ltd	Given the significant cross boundary issues across the Leicestershire HMA, it will be important that the evidence base prepared as part of the Strategic Growth Plan is also used to inform the preparation of the Local Plan Review.	Noted
GVA for Jelson Ltd and William Davis Ltd	Evidence which examines the role of the Area of Separation between Coalville and Whitwick and the boundaries of the designation. If the review process makes additional housing allocations, there needs to be robust evidence on its site selection methodology.	A review of the Area of Separation has been identified as a further piece of work to be undertaken.
Leicester City Council	There is no reference to a Playing Pitch Strategy or sports facility modelling within the evidence base. There are potential cross boundary implications for sporting provision, particularly in regard to cricket.	Work that has been undertaken on a Playing Pitch and Sports Facility Modelling since the publication of the Local Plan, will provide part of the evidence base for the Local Plan Review and will also inform this process.
Woodland Trust	Para 10.30 of your current local plan refers to the need to include woodland creation as part of new development. We would like you to consider our Access to Woodland Standard as a means of measuring the need for new woodland in a particular area. The standard aspires that everyone should have a wood of at least two hectares within 500 metres of their home and a larger wood of more than 20 hectares within 4 kilometres.	Local Plan Policy will continue to seek to improve woodland cover across the district as well as increasing tree cover within urban areas, all of which will complement the aspiration of the Woodland Trust.
135 Andy Yeomanson for LCC Highways	In respect of consultation Questions 2 (policies to be reviewed) and 3 (Evidence base) the County Highway Authority considers that it would be extremely beneficial if the new Local Plan could contain a specific text/policy in respect of lorry parking. Given the importance of road-based distribution and quarrying to the local economy; the volumes of (overnight) lorry parking that currently takes places at laybys in the district; and the lack of available off-highway lorry service facilities (a challenge understood to be faced by Highways England in seeking to upgrading the A42 to Express Way standard is the removal of laybys that are heavily used by parked HGVs (with no obvious place to displace them), it would seem appropriate for this matter to be afforded greater emphasis in the New Local Plan.	Any evidence to support this matter needs to be understood and considered along with issues relating to the deliverability of any possible allocation.

This page is intentionally left blank

NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

LOCAL PLAN COMMITTEE – WEDNESDAY, 20 JUNE 2018

Title of report	STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT
Contacts	<p>Councillor Trevor Pendleton 01509 569746 trevor.pendleton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Strategic Director of Place 01530 454555 james.arnold@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Planning Policy Team Manager 01530 454677 ian.nelson@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>
Purpose of report	<p>To advise members that it is considered appropriate to revise the Council's approved Statement of Community Involvement.</p> <p>To seek approval from members to undertake a consultation on the suggested revisions to the Statement of Community Involvement.</p>
Council Priorities	<p>These are taken from the Council Delivery Plan:</p> <p>Value for Money Business and Jobs Homes and Communities</p>
Implications:	
Financial/Staff	The production of a revised Statement of Community Involvement will be met from within existing staff and financial resources.
Link to relevant CAT	None
Risk Management	A failure to engage effectively and constructively in the preparation of the Local Plan, in determining planning applications and in the neighbourhood planning process could leave the Council vulnerable to challenge. Having an up-to-date Statement of Community Involvement will help to minimise this risk.
Equalities Impact Screening	The Statement of Community Involvement will be subject to an equality impact assessment prior to its formal adoption.
Human Rights	None

Transformational Government	Not applicable.
Comments of Head of Paid Service	Report is Satisfactory
Comments of Section 151 Officer	Report is Satisfactory
Comments of Monitoring Officer	Report is Satisfactory
Consultees	None
Background papers	<p>National Planning Policy Framework which can be found at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2</p> <p>The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning)(England) Regulations 2012 which can found at http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/767/contents/made</p> <p>The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2015 which can be found at https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/595/contents/made</p> <p>Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017 which can be found at http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2017/20/contents/enacted</p>
Recommendations	<p>THAT THE LOCAL PLAN COMMITTEE :</p> <p>(I) NOTES THE NEED TO REVISE THE EXISTING STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT (SCI) FOR THE REASONS SET OUT IN THE REPORT; AND</p> <p>(II) SUPPORTS THE SUGGESTED REVISIONS TO THE SCI AS SET OUT AT APPENDIX A FOR CONSULTATION PURPOSES</p>

1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The National Planning Policy Frameworks (paragraph 155) states that in the preparation of Local Plans *“Early and meaningful engagement and collaboration with neighbourhoods, local organisations and businesses is essential.”*
- 1.2 Under Section 18 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 North West Leicestershire District Council is required to produce a SCI.
- 1.3 The purpose of the SCI is to set out how the Council will involve the local community, businesses, key organisations and others in preparing its Local Plans, other important planning documents and in processing planning applications. The SCI must also set out how the Council will help neighbourhood plan-making bodies and provide support for neighbourhood planning.

2.0 WHY DO WE NEED A NEW SCI

- 2.1 The current SCI was adopted in January 2015 and a copy of this previous SCI is attached at Appendix A of this report. This was prepared taking into account the minimum standards and requirements of consultation and engagement as set out in legislation and satisfies these statutory requirements. However the Council has some discretion as to who, and how, it consults over and above these requirements, and the SCI sets out an approach to consultation which exceeds the minimum requirements where appropriate whilst having regard to available resources.
- 2.2 The 2015 SCI was prepared in order to address a number of changes in planning legislation, namely that which governs how plans are prepared, the introduction of the Duty to Co-operate pursuant to the Localism Act 2011 and the introduction of Neighbourhood Plans. It also provided an opportunity to take on board developments in technology in how communities can be engaged. A review also is now considered timely in advance of the Local Plan to be produced by the Council.
- 2.3 Since the publication of the current SCI, we have seen the introduction of The Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017 to legislation (Act). The Act is made up of three parts and covers a number of issues, with an intention to strengthen neighbourhood planning. A number of changes that this Act has introduced has implications for the SCI, namely:
 - Section 2 of the Neighbourhood Planning Act requires a local planning authority to notify the parish/town council or neighbourhood forum of relevant planning applications if there is an adopted neighbourhood plan for their area.
 - Section 6 of the Act, amends the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, which requires a local planning authority to prepare a SCI. Within its SCI the Council is now required to set out its policy for discharging its duty to give advice or assistance to qualifying bodies (i.e. parish/town councils or neighbourhood forums) to facilitate neighbourhood planning and neighbourhood development plans and their preparation.
- 2.4 In view of these changes it is necessary to review and amend the SCI to incorporate the information relating to Neighbourhood Planning that is now required by the Act. Furthermore the preparation of a new SCI, at this time, is considered timely to inform the

review of the Local Plan that is in its early stages, and to allow account to be taken of current legislative changes in respect of general data protection requirements pursuant to the General Data Protection Regulation 2016.

3.0 NEXT STEPS

- 3.1 Any changes to the SCI will need to be subject to consultation with any responses being considered by the Council before the revised SCI is adopted.
- 3.2 Attached as Appendix A is a draft SCI which it is suggested should provide the basis for consultation subject to the agreement of this Committee. The suggested revisions to the current SCI are shown as 'track changes'.
- 3.3 As detailed, the main proposed changes set out in Appendix A from the current SCI relate to Neighbourhood Planning in light of recent changes to legislation relating to this matter. It should also be noted that there are a number of other, more minor, changes suggested throughout the SCI. These can be summarised as factual updates and improvements to the readability of the document.
- 3.4 It is proposed that a consultation on the proposed revisions to the SCI be undertaken between 25 June and 19 August 2018. The consultation will be advertised on the Council's website and all individuals and organisations on the Planning Policy database will be contacted directly.
- 3.5 It is anticipated that a summary of the responses received will be reported to the Council's Cabinet before coming back to the Local Plan Committee for approval. It is anticipated that this will be the 7 November 2018 meeting.

CONSULTATION ON THE STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT (SCI) REVIEW (JUNE2018)

Consultation on the SCI Review

The current SCI was adopted in 2015 and in view of the legislative changes that have taken place since, it needs to be reviewed. This revised SCI seeks to update the District Council's existing SCI and provide a framework that is more up to date.

The Council is seeking your view on the contents of this draft SCI. Comments can be submitted by anyone with an interest in the document. The Council will carefully consider the nature of the comments and they will be used to inform the preparation of the final document.

Consultation is taking place between 25 June 2018 and 19 August 2018. Representations should be received within this period in order to be considered and all comments must be received before 5.00pm on the closing date. Please note that your comments cannot be treated as confidential and will be available for inspection on request.

The consultation information is available to view and/or download from our website at:

www.nwleics.gov.uk/localplanmysay

Any responses should be made either:

By email to: planning.policy@nwleicestershire.gov.uk

Through the online consultation portal at: XXXXX

In writing to SCI Consultation, Planning Policy, North West Leicestershire District Council, Council Offices, Whitwick Road, Coalville, LE67 3FJ

Hard copies of the document can also be obtained from Main reception at the District Council Offices, and at the public libraries in the District (during their normal opening hours).

SECTION A: INTRODUCTON AND BACKGROUND

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning shapes the places where people live and work, so it is right that people should be able to take an active part in the process.

1.2 The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) (March 2012) highlights the importance of engagement with our communities in plan-making and states that:

“Early and meaningful engagement and collaboration with neighbourhoods, local organisations and businesses is essential. A wide section of the community should be proactively engaged, so that Local Plans, as far as possible, reflect a collective vision and a set of agreed priorities for the sustainable development of the area, including those contained in any neighbourhood plans that have been made.” (Paragraph 155)

1.3 In addition, Local Planning Authorities are required to produce a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) under section 18 (Part 1) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

1.4 In making decisions as part of the plan making or planning application process the outcome of engagement will be taken in to account alongside all other material considerations.

What is the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)?

1.5 The main purpose of the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) is to:-

- set out how the community, business and other organisations with an interest in the development of the District can engage with the planning system.
- explain how North West Leicestershire District Council will engage and consult the community and other interested individuals and organisations in the production of new Development Plan Documents (DPDs) including the Local Plan and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), and when dealing with planning applications.
- set out the Council’s role in neighbourhood planning

1.6 The SCI provides a framework for future consultation and community engagement. It is not prescriptive. The approach to consultation will vary depending upon circumstances and therefore a flexible approach to all future consultations is required. Certain requirements for consultation and engagement on plan-making and planning applications are set out in legislation. The SCI satisfies these statutory requirements and also seeks to exceed these requirements where appropriate whilst also having regard to available resources.

- 1.7 Section D of the SCI addresses Neighbourhood Planning which is a key part of the Government's localism agenda. The approach to consultation and engagement will be a matter for the individual bodies in preparing their plans and therefore this matters is outside the scope of the neighbourhood plan. Therefore the SCI provides an overview of what neighbourhood planning is, its process and how the District Council will support and assist Neighbourhood Plan Groups in the preparation and making of Neighbourhood Plans.

Why is a new SCI required?

- 1.8 The current adopted SCI (20015) was prepared to take into account legislative changes relating to the preparation of Local Plans and the determination of planning applications. It also provided an opportunity to allow the Council to change its approach on consultation based on experience gained since the adoption of the 2006 SCI.
- 1.8 Since the adoption of this SCI (2015), legislative changes have been made under the Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017, with respect to plan-making and neighbourhood planning, and what should be addressed in a SCI, namely:-
- The Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017 requires a local planning authority to notify the parish/town council or neighbourhood forum of relevant planning applications if there is an adopted neighbourhood plan for their area.
 - Within its SCI the Council is now required to set out its policy for discharging its duty to give advice or assistance to qualifying bodies (i.e. Parish/Town Councils or Neighbourhood Forums) to facilitate neighbourhood planning and neighbourhood development plans and their preparation.

It is therefore an appropriate and relevant time to prepare an updated SCI to allow for these changes to be incorporated.

How is the statement set out?

- 1.9 Section A sets the background and context for the SCI, including legal requirements and explaining how communities, and other individual and organisations, can be involved in the planning process.
- 1.10 Section B deals with plan-making, providing details on who the Council will consult, as well as when and how we will consult and engage with communities and stakeholders.
- 1.11 Section C explains how planning applications are dealt with and outlines the District Council's consultation arrangements.

1.12 Section D provides an overview of the role and process of Neighbourhood Development Plans and how the Council will support neighbourhood planning.

1.13 A glossary of terminology that has been used is provided within Appendix I.

2 WHAT IS PLANNING?

2.1 The purpose of the planning system is to manage the use and development of land and buildings. It is how we as a society strike a balance between allowing development to support economic development and provide the things we need like homes, jobs, shops and transport whilst conserving our heritage and the environment.

The planning system has two main parts to it:

- Plan making (Planning Policy) and
- Managing Development (Planning Applications)

Plan-Making

2.2 The purpose of plan making is to set out how an area will develop over time and to provide a guide for future development. Development Plan Documents (DPDs) will set out the policies for development within the district, for example, the North West Leicestershire Local Plan (Adopted 2017). When making decisions on planning applications, they are made having regard to adopted DPDs unless other material considerations indicate otherwise.

2.3 A Neighbourhood Plan is also a DPD, and is prepared by either a Parish or Town Council, or a Neighbourhood Forum. It can be used to assist in the determination of planning applications in the local area to which it applies.

[National Planning Policy](#)

2.4 National Planning Policy is contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), together with the National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG) and the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS). These documents provide advice on how the national policies should be applied and also provide guidance for local authorities, both in preparing DPDs and making decisions on planning applications.

[Duty to Co-operate](#)

2.5 There is also a 'Duty to Co-operate' in the plan making process as defined in Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011. It is a requirement for the Council to engage with its partners, such as neighbouring authorities and other statutory bodies to consider joint approaches to plan making. North West Leicestershire District Council is committed to meeting this duty and is actively working with neighbouring authorities and other statutory bodies, and will continue to

do so, throughout the plan-making process. See Appendix A for a list of the Duty to Co-operate bodies.

Local Plan Policy

Development Plan Documents

- 2.6 Development Plan Documents (DPDs) set out the District's policies for development. The Development Plan comprises of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) which form the legal basis for all future planning decisions in the district. DPDS must be consistent with and have regard to national planning policy.
- 2.7 The key and main DPD for the District Council is the Local Plan. This will set out the planning strategy, policies and proposal for the district; it will set out how the area will develop and change in the long term and will:
- Provide a vision for the future of the area, based on evidence of what is needed and what makes the local area distinctive
 - Provide priorities and policies to guide future development
 - Allocate land for housing, employment, retail and other uses.

Planning applications must be determined in accordance with the development plan (i.e. the Local Plan) unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

- 2.8 The current [North West Leicestershire Local Plan](#) was adopted in 2017 and provides the planning policies for the district for the period 2011 to 2031. It comprises a vision, strategic objectives, site allocations and development management policies.

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 2.9 We can also produce Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) to add greater detail to policies in the Local Plan. These can be area or topic based. Although SPDs do not have the same status as the Local Plan they can be a material consideration when making planning application and making planning decisions. Current [SPDs](#) are available to view on the Councils website.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 2.10 All DPDs must be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal and most DPDs and some SPDs to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), the latter normally being incorporated into the former. The Sustainability Appraisal seeks to assess the environment, social and economic effects of the implementation of the policies contained in the documents or the effects of not having these policies. The SEA only considers the environmental implications of policies and proposals in a DPD.
- 2.11 The Sustainability Appraisal is an integral part of Local Plan preparation and its outputs will be consulted upon during the various consultation periods

Neighbourhood Plan Policy

Neighbourhood Plans

- 2.12 A Neighbourhood Plan is a community prepared plan which enables local people to guide the future of the area they live and work in. It is prepared by communities themselves with the support of the Council and will form part of the Statutory Development Plan alongside the Local Plan. Legislation enables either a parish or town council (where they exists), or a neighbourhood forum (for non-parished areas) to take neighbourhood planning forward and produce a Neighbourhood Plan. These are referred to as the 'qualifying body'. It is the role of the local planning authority to agree to the designation of a neighbourhood forum for the neighbourhood area.
- 2.13 A Neighbourhood Plan can be used to address the development and use of land and it can allocate land for the development, or include policies to guide development, for example, by seeking to protect important local green spaces. It should support the strategic policies set out in the Local Plan for its area and have regard to national policies and advice, set out in the NPPF and the NPPG. A proposed Neighbourhood Plan is subject to an Independent Examination and if recommended will proceed to a referendum. If a majority vote is received at referendum the Neighbourhood Plan will then be approved and form part of the development plan for that Neighbourhood Area. Applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan , which includes both a local plan and neighbourhood plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise

Managing Development

- 2.14 Most new development, building work and how land and buildings are used, are managed through the process of planning permission. We are responsible for the determination of planning applications for such works. We receive about 1,000 applications per year which range from householder extensions and minor applications to large-scale proposals that include new housing, employment, retail and other development. The Local Plan is the most important consideration in deciding planning applications and planning applications must be determined in accordance with the development (i.e. the Local Plan) unless material considerations indicate otherwise

3 WHAT OPPORTUNITIES ARE THERE TO BE INVOLVED IN PLANNING?

3.1 For the plans that we prepare and the planning applications that are submitted to us to decide, we must consult and engage with people and organisations in making our decisions.

Plan Making

3.2 The Local Plan has to be widely consulted upon and there is a formal process of consultation that all Local Plans need to go through with fixed deadlines. Minimum requirements for engagement are set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (The Regulations). There are different stages in the preparation of a Local Plan and there are different opportunities to have a say throughout.

3.3 The nature of community involvement will vary depending on the type of planning policy document being produced. For example;

- Development Plan Documents - these must go through specific stages of community involvement before being submitted to a Government Inspector for examination and decision;
- Supplementary Planning Documents - these will also be subject to public consultation (but no independent examination) but will be adopted by the Council itself.

3.4 The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 ('The Regulations') sets out the three stages of plan production where some consultation or engagement is required, these are:

- Preparation of a Local Plan (Regulation 18)
- Publication of a Local Plan (Regulations 19)
- Representations relating to a Local Plan (Regulation 20); and
- Submission of a Local Plan and information to the Secretary of State (Regulation 22)

3.5 In terms of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) The Regulations set out the two stages of plan production where some consultation or engagement is required, these are:

- Public participation (Regulation 12) and;
- Adoption of supplementary planning documents (Regulation 14)

Managing Development

- 3.6 Once any planning application has been received and recorded, we will take steps to publicise it, consult and invite comments. The nature, scale and type of planning application will determine how we will engage with the Community. Minimum requirements are set out in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2015 (DMPO).

What is the role of Councillors in the planning system?

- 3.7 Councillors have an extremely important role to play in the planning process, both as decision makers and as somebody who will represent the views of local people. Before the Local Plan can be submitted for independent examination it must be agreed by a meeting of all Councillors. Eleven Councillors also sit on the Local Plan Committee, which enables cross-party discussion, guidance and support for the development of the Local Plan.
- 3.8 With respect to planning applications, some of these will be determined by the Planning Committee. Although not all Councillors are members of the Planning Committee they can attend the meeting and make representations on behalf of local people.
- 3.9 Councillors will also help you to understand the planning process and assist you to respond to consultations on the Local Plan or planning applications. They will also communicate your views to officers and other councillors so as to ensure that all views are taken into account when determining how the council should proceed.
- 3.10 You can discuss any concerns or views you have with a councillor over the telephone or meet them in person. Councillors have regular surgeries which provide an opportunity for any resident to go and talk to their ward councillor face to face. If you cannot attend a surgery then councillors will try and meet with you separately. You can also write to councillors using either email or a letter.
- 3.11 Information about which councillors represent which area together with information about how you can contact them can be found on the district council's website at: www.neleics.gov.uk/councillors.

SECTION B: PLAN MAKING

4 Introduction

4.1 This section of the SCI set out who we will consult, when we will consult and how we will consult when preparing our planning policy documents, both DPDs and SPDs. Minimum requirements for consultation and engagement are set out within the regulations however at certain stages in the preparation of planning policy documents; we have the flexibility to undertake our own process of engagement. The scale and extent of this will vary depending on the subject of the planning document. For example, the Local Plan will require widespread consultation across the District as well as with national and regional bodies, whereas an action plan for a particular area or a supplementary planning document on a specific topic, will be much more specific and targeted in terms of its consultation.

5 PLAN MAKING: Who do we consult?

5.1 Depending on the type of planning policy document there are a number of 'specific' consultation bodies that we must consult and invite to make representations. We also have the discretion to identify general consultation bodies. However these two lists of bodies are not exhaustive and are also related to successor bodies where re-organisations occur. In addition, legislation and regulations are frequently updated and the list of consultees may change over time as a result.

5.2 The Regulations set out the specific consultation bodies that we must consult at defined key stages in the production of a Plan. This includes a range of statutory bodies with responsibilities for the environment, infrastructure and mining. A full list of these 'specific consultation bodies' is set out in Appendix B. In addition we must consult with neighbouring authorities, with this group being more tightly specified and also part of the Duty to Cooperate place on local authorities.

5.3 We must also consult 'general' consultation bodies at key stages. The types of bodies on this list who will be involved include:

- Those representing the wider community, including the local strategic partnership, parish/town council, neighbourhood forums, areas forums, and other community groups;
- Those representing the business community, including chambers of trade and Network Gold;
- Special interest groups, such as conservation societies and nature conservation bodies;
- Hard to Reach Groups
- Developers and those with property and/or development interests.
- Voluntary groups and groups representing different ethnic, national or faith groups, and groups representing the interests of local people with disabilities.

The current list is set out in Appendix C.

Those 'general consultation bodies' who are consulted will depend on the nature and subject of the planning policy document being consulted upon. The Council can decide which organisations within these general categories it thinks are appropriate to consult.

- 5.4 In addition to the 'specific' and 'general' consultation bodies, we are committed to involving a wide range of other individuals and organisations including members of the Community and 'hard to reach' groups.
- 5.5 Therefore we will maintain a comprehensive database of individuals, community groups and stakeholder groups, who wish to be informed of the production of development plan documents and plan making. This database will be kept up to date as and when is necessary and will be kept under review. These interested individual and groups are asked to provide details of any changes of address etc to enable the database to be kept up to date.
- 5.6 With respect to Hard to Reach Groups we will use a wide range of consultation techniques in seeking to engage with these groups. A full list of these groups and our approach to consultation is provided in Appendix D.

6.0 PLAN-MAKING: When do we consult?

6.1 The section below identifies the minimum legal requirements (as stated within the Regulations) for the stages in the preparation of DPDs and SPDs.

Strategic Growth Plan for Leicester and Leicestershire

6.2 The district council has been working with the other Leicestershire authorities on the preparation of a Strategic Growth Plan which will set out aspirations for delivering housing, economic and infrastructure. This document does not comprise a DPD but the Council will provide support for its preparation and assist in public consultation that is to be undertaken. The SCI will inform the methods of consultation and engagement as well as the consultees, including specific and general consultation bodies.

Development Plan Documents

6.3 There are three main stages of DPD production where some form of consultation or engagement is required by The Regulations. These are summarised below.

Preparation of a Local Plan (Regulation 18): At this stage in the process we must consult and invite representations from:

- 'specific' consultation bodies (identified in the Regulations);
- 'general' consultation bodies (identified by the Local Authority), and
- Residents or businesses within the area, who we consider appropriate

Representation will be sought on what a Local Plan ought to contain.

Apart from these requirements there is flexibility open to us as to how we carry out the initial stages of plan production. Plan preparation can be an informal and ongoing process and involvement will be possible up to the publication of the Local Plan. However there will be at least one 'formal consultation' period during the Local Plan Preparation stage, normally with a 6-12 week consultation period.

Publication of a Local Plan (Regulations 19 & 20): The publication stage plan is the plan which we consider ready for examination. Before the plan is submitted we will publish the plan together with associated documents for representations to be made, for a period of not less than 6 weeks. These documents will be made available at the Council Offices and other defined appropriate places. The Council will invite interested parties (in addition to the specific and general consultation bodies) to make formal representations at this stage. This is the final stage in the process when formal representations on the Local Plan can be made to the Council.

Submission of a Local Plan to the Secretary of State (Regulation 22): A copy of the Local Plan and associated documents is submitted to the Secretary of State for 'examination' and an Independent Inspector is appointed to examine the soundness of the plan. The

Inspector will also be provided with the formal representations made at the previous publication stage.

It is also at this stage that a Programme Officer will be appointed to assist the Inspector with procedural and administrative matters, organise the Hearing session of the examination and act as a channel of communication between the Inspector, the Council and representors. The Programme Officer is not an officer of the Council, but works under the direction of the Inspector.

The Programme Officer will notify each of the general and specific consultation bodies advising that the documents are available for inspection and where, as well as give notice of submission, to those who requested to be notified. Please note that this is not a stage where we carry out a formal consultation.

Independent Examination (Regulation 24): The Planning Inspectorate will notify the council of the date for the Examination in Public (EIP) in order to carry out an examination into the Plan's 'Soundness'. The Programme Officer will notify any person who has made a representation on the pre-submission consultation (Regulation 20) of the date, time, place and name of the Inspector at least six weeks before the opening of the hearing. The Plan is 'examined' by the Inspector to ensure that it is 'sound' and that the appropriate legal and procedural requirements have been met. Please note that this is not a stage where we carry out a formal consultation.

Adoption (regulation 26): As soon as reasonably practicable after we adopt a local plan we will make the plan and associated documents available for inspection at the Council Offices and other defined appropriate places. We will also send a copy of the adoption statement to any person who has asked to be notified on the adoption of the Local Plan as well as to the specific and general consultation bodies.

- 6.4 The Consultation Table 1 in Appendix E summarises the key stages of consultation for DPDs. It explains what these stages are, who will be consulted, when and how. This table will form the basis of how the Council will conduct its consultation on Development Plan Documents.

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 6.5 The Council will occasionally produce Supplementary Planning Documents to add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan, as well as other DPDS. A Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) can be area or topic based and is capable of being a material consideration in a planning decision.
- 6.6 The National Planning Policy Framework (2012) states that SPDs should be used where they can help applicants make successful applications or aid infrastructure delivery. They should not be used to add unnecessarily to the financial burdens on development.

Scoping and Evidence Gathering – this is not a formal stage that is required in the Regulations. However this stage allows document preparation to begin with evidence

gathering from a variety of sources, with a view to identifying possible issues and options. This stage is also likely to involve informal consultation with stakeholders and interested parties, considered appropriate to the subject matter of the SPD.

Publication Stage (Public Participation) (Regulation 12) – Copies of the SPD will be made available for not less than 4 weeks at the Council offices and other defined places and on the Council’s website. The Council will also invite representations from those individuals and bodies considered appropriate having regard to the subject of the SPD using the lists of specific and general consultation bodies. This stage is the formal consultation stage when comments are invited on the draft SPD.

Adoption (Regulation 14) –Representations received will be considered and when we are satisfied with the content and form of the document, it will be presented to Cabinet for adoption. Once adopted a SPD is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.

- 6.7 The Consultation Table 2 in Appendix E summarises the key stages of consultation for SPDs. It explains what these stages are, who will be consulted, when and how. This table will form the basis of how the Council will conduct its consultation on Development Plan Documents.

7 PLAN MAKING: How do we consult?

7.1 The Council recognises that there are different elements to engagement, including

- Providing information, in a variety of ways e.g. in writing, website and social media
- Undertaking consultation – the Council asking for views or comments on what you think about a policy or proposal,
- Participation – active involvement in something such as discussions or workshop etc and;
- Feedback – identifying or explaining how responses received have informed the production of a piece of work such as a DPD.

7.2 In the case of planning policy documents, there is a distinction between ‘formal stages’ of plan production (where the nature of consultation is governed by the Regulations) and ‘ongoing informal consultation and engagement’ with the Community as part of the development and assessment of emerging options and where there is more freedom about how we engage..

What are the Legal Requirements?

7.3 The minimum legal requirements concerning ‘how’ the Council must consult on Development Plan Documents are set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations (2012) (The Regulations). These specify the following:

Plan Preparation (Regulation 18)

7.4 Notify and invite comments from the specific and general consultation bodies as well as residents or other persons with an interest in the district. To meet these requirements the specific and general bodies along with residents and business will be informed, by letter or e-mail during this stage of plan preparation.

Publication of a Local Plan (Regulation 19 & 20)

7.5 We are required to publicise the version of the Local Plan that we intend to submit for examination. This is to provide opportunity for representations to be made that can be considered at examination.

7.6 The regulations also specify that the document must be made available for inspection. We will meet this requirement by making the Local Plan document and supporting documents available in defined locations, including:

- At the Council Offices, Whitwick Road, Coalville, LE67 3FJ
- [At the Libraries throughout the district](#)
- [On the Council’s website](#)

We will advise, by email or by letter, the specific and general consultation bodies, of this stage of plan production, including the availability of documents and inviting representations to be

made, as required by the Regulations. The Council will also advise by email or by letter, residents and business, who are listed on the Council's Local Plan database.

Submission of documents (Regulation 22)

7.7 A copy of the Local Plan, along with associated documentation including any proposed changes is submitted to the Secretary of State for 'examination'. An independent Inspector is subsequently appointed to examine the soundness of the plan. We will meet the minimum publicity requirements by making the documents available in defined locations, including:

- At the Council Offices, Whitwick Road, Coalville, LE67 3FJ
- [At the Libraries throughout the district](#)
- [On the Council's website](#)

The Programme Officer will notify, by email or by letter, each of the general and specific consultation bodies, as well as residents and businesses, advising of the availability of the document, their availability for inspection and when and where. Other groups and individuals who have requested to be notified of the submission will also be contacted by email or by letter.

7.8 Our database will be used to ensure the required and appropriate stakeholders, including organisations, individuals, community groups and stakeholder groups are informed of the production of development plan documents and plan making.

How we will communicate with people

7.9 There are a variety of consultation and engagement techniques available to the Council that go beyond the minimum requirements of the Regulations. We will seek to go beyond the minimum requirements. Furthermore the methods of involving people should be appropriate and relevant to the people involved, and the type of consultation being undertaken. For example, a consultation on the general principle of where development should go will need a much wider consultation than a proposal relating to a specific issue or specific part of the district. Where possible and appropriate, we will go beyond those minimum requirements to promote greater community participation.

7.10 We will give consideration to a variety of methods that could be used during the various stages of the plan making process outlined above. Potential techniques that could be used include:-

Inform by letter or email statutory and general bodies, relevant groups and to those on our consultation database who have requested to be consulted.

Publish on the Council's website – a dedicated page(s) on the Council's website to provide information on the preparation of planning policy documents. Notifications of upcoming consultations will also be available on the website, including dates of consultation, how to make representations and how to view or download the associated documents, including evidence bases. Press releases could also be posted on the Council's website.

The web pages will be kept up to date and will be interactive, allowing representations to be submitted electronically where appropriate.

Email alert system whereby stakeholders identified on the Council's database can be provided with the latest information.

Social Media – Facebook, Twitter and other forms of social media used to publicise emerging documents and consultations and seek views and representations.

Local media – Notices published in local newspapers circulating in the area and press releases made available to the local media, as appropriate throughout the plan preparation process, and at key preparation stages.

Availability of documents – Hard copies of the documents will be made available for public viewing during formal public consultation at the District Council's offices and local libraries within the District. Hard copies of documents could also be provided to the Parish Councils that have offices and the Council's leisure centres.

The Planning E-newsletter - Consideration will be given to the publication of a planning e-newsletter which could be published on our website and distributed to all Parish Councils and District Councillors and stakeholders. It could be used to provide updates on plan preparation and provide notification of consultation events.

Leaflets/postcards/posters – this could be a good way of informing local residents about the local plan. Leaflets and posters could be made available at the Council offices, libraries, leisure centres and health centres as well a range of venues frequented by peoples, such as notice boards at Parish Councils and supermarkets in the District.

Workshops– These can be employed through the process although the exact format will depend on the issues discussed. They could be particularly useful in gathering information to inform plan preparation. The objectives and expected outcomes of each workshop will be clearly set out beforehand. Workshops will usually involve groups using plans and other visual aids. Careful consideration will be given to venues, timing and participants to ensure that events are as effective as possible.

Town and Parish Councils –have an important part to play during the process. Their important role in the local community and their knowledge on local matters is recognised. We will endeavour to make officers available to explain proposals and to help facilitate a well informed debate on the issues under consideration. We will also look at ways to facilitate and enable the Parish Council to help raise awareness of local plan preparation and consultations in their local community. Supporting documents can also be sent to the Parish Councils, such as leaflets and posters, to support local community engagement. Parish Councils will also be advised of Local Planning Advisory Committee Meetings and provided, electronically, with a copy of the agenda. In addition, we will use the existing Parish Liaison meetings to provide information and updates.

Exhibitions – These can also be employed throughout the process. Public displays for local residents would allow for progress on plan preparation to be followed, provide advice and information or raise awareness of consultations, as well as provide opportunities to contribute representations to a consultation. Existing community events could be used as venue for such exhibitions. Other appropriate venues may include high street locations, frequented by people, within the district’s town and villages.

Surveys and questionnaire - these may be utilised to canvas views on key issues, options, proposal and documents. Existing community events could be used as a venue for the surveys and questionnaires to be carried out.

Programme of plan preparation – The Council’s Local Development Scheme will provide information on the timetable for producing development plan documents. Where possible local groups will be advised of forthcoming consultation exercised through e-mail alerts.

Focused meetings with recognised lobby groups – These will be considered when requested and where it is clear that there are significant benefits from holding such a meeting.

Utilise existing established groups – existing forums and stakeholders will be utilised where appropriate in order to publicise development plan preparation and process including for the purposes of consultation and evidence gathering.

Resources

- 7.11` Community Involvement of the plan making process will be led by the Council’s Planning Policy Team but will also involve a corporate support across the Council involving the Communications Team and the Community Focus Team, as well as other areas of expertise. It is also appreciated that there may need to be an input from consultants or external facilitators.

8. HOW DO WE DEAL WITH REPRESENTATIONS

8.1 Feedback is also an important element of the process as it is a means of showing those who have responded to the consultation how their views have been taken into account and informed the plan-making process. We will:

- acknowledge all representations received and summaries will be prepared of such representations.

8.2 It should be noted that all comments and representations received are public documents and cannot be kept confidential.

SECTION C: MANAGING DEVELOPMENT

9. INTRODUCTION

- 9.1 This section explains how planning applications are dealt with and outlines the District Council's consultation arrangements.
- 9.2 The majority of planning applications are determined under powers that have been delegated to officers. Some applications are considered and determined by the Planning Committee which meets monthly, in accordance with the Council's constitution. Decisions are taken having regard to the Councils adopted Local Plan, and any made Neighbourhood Plans, which are the legal basis for all decisions, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- 9.3 The government sets targets for the time taken to determine planning applications. These are currently 13 weeks for major applications and 8 weeks for all others. If an Environmental Impact Assessment is required by the scale of development then this period will extend to 16 weeks. Before a decision is made the case officer will prepare a report with a recommendation.
- 9.4 The recommendation will take into account the policies within the adopted Local Plan, the National Planning Policy Framework, Planning Practice Guidance as well as any consultation comments received. The District Council can only take into account comments relating to material planning considerations.

10. PRE-APPLICATION ADVICE

- 10.1 We encourage applicants and developers to seek pre-application advice from the Council prior to the submission of a formal planning application. These discussions are undertaken in confidence. Normally this would involve the submission of sketch drawings and other relevant detail. We aim to provide a response within 20 working days wherever possible, advising on the likelihood of gaining an approval on an informal and non-prejudicial basis as well as giving an indication of what the key policies and planning issues are likely to be. The schedule of charges for pre-application advice as well as the procedures for gaining pre-application advice is available at:
- http://www.nwleics.gov.uk/pages/planning_advice_and_guidance
- 10.2 Furthermore, in accordance with good practice guidelines, the District Council currently operates a 'development team' approach to major proposals, with a nominated officer co-ordinating the input of other specialist advice on an initial scheme.
- 10.3 The Council also operates a Duty Planning Officer system to deal with simple enquiries, as well as offering general planning and procedural advice. This is available between 1pm and 5pm at the reception at the Council Offices or on the phone on 01543 454580.

Pre-Application Consultation

10.4 We will also encourage applicants to undertaken pre-submission consultation with neighbours and local communities prior to making an application. Pre-application discussion should also include the key consultees on the type of development proposed such as the Local Highway Authority, the Highways Agency and Environment Agency.

11. MANAGING DEVELOPMENT: When do we consult?

11.1 Upon receipt of a planning application the local planning authority will undertake a period of formal consultation. This will normally last for a period of 21 days although there will be cases a longer period of time will be allowed for comment on applications where this is prescribed by legislation.

11.2 Depending on the type of planning application being considered, there are a number of consultation bodies that the Council must consult and invite to make representations. In addition, who will be consulted can depend on factors such as how many people would be affected by the proposal and the type of impact likely. The main type of consultation groups include:-

- Public – including consultation with neighbouring residents and community groups
- Parish Councils and Neighbourhood Forums – consulted on applications within their Parish or Neighbourhood Area.
- Statutory Consultees – this is where there is a requirement in law to consult a specific body who in turn are under a duty to respond, for example, Environment Agency, The Coal Authority
- Consultation required by a direction – this is where the local planning authority is directed to undertake additional consultation due to specific local circumstance
- Non Statutory Consultees – these are not required by law but there is a planning reason to engage with these consultees and who are likely to have an interest in the proposed development, for example, Health and Safety Executive.

Amended Plans

11.3 Following submission of a planning application, negotiations can often take place between planning officers and developers, and their agents in order to seek amendments to a submitted scheme. In most cases, upon receipt of amended plans, we will carry out a further consultation on these amendments. This consultation is likely to include re -notification of neighbours, Parish Councils and statutory consultees, depending on the nature of the changes and the likely implications. In view of the tight time scales to determine planning applications the re-notification time is set at 14 days. Minor alterations that have no material impacts not normally be the subject of re-notification.

Planning Appeals

- 11.4 If an application for planning permission is refused by the local planning authority, or it is granted with conditions, an appeal can be made to the Secretary of State against the refusal or the conditions attached. There is also a right of appeal if an application is not determined within a specific time. An appeal can only be made by or on behalf of the person who made the application for planning permission or approval. There is currently no 'third party' right of appeal for objectors or other parties who may have an interest in the proposal and who are unhappy about the decision to approve a planning application.
- 11.5 Appeals are examined by an independent Planning Inspector. We will advise neighbours who have previously been notified when appeals are submitted. Further advice on the appeal process is available at:-
<http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/planning/planninginspectorate>

12. MANAGING DEVELOPMENT: How do we consult?

- 12.1 The level of consultation carried out for planning applications, will be proportionate to the type and scale of planning application being determined. In all cases, publicity will meet legal requirements and in some cases, additional publicity will be carried out.
- 12.2 Planning legislation requires certain types of applications, such as works to a listed building, or planning applications that are accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment, to be advertised in the local press. For most types of applications, site notices (s) and/or letters will be appropriate. More detail is provided in the section below.

Publicity Requirements

- 12.3 The regulations set out in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015, The Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Regulations and The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, state how planning applications need to be publicised, either by site notice or individual neighbour notification.
- 12.4 Neighbour notification by letter is the principal method of consultation on most planning applications. For most planning applications, letters are sent to all owners/occupiers of properties that immediately adjoin the boundary of the application site. In addition the Council will notify more widely where an application is likely to have a wider impact. Comments are invited within 21 days.
- 12.5 In addition, a press notice and site notice is also required for the following types of applications:
- Erection of 10 or more dwellings, or a site area of 0.5 hectares or more
 - Erection of 1000 square metres of floorspace or site area of 1 hectare or more
 - An application accompanied by an Environment Impact Statement
 - A departure from the Local Plan

- A development that would affect the public right of way, under part III of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- Development affecting the character or appearance of a Conservation Area
- Development affecting the setting of a Listed Building.

12.6 Large scale or more complex development proposals may warrant the use of a Planning Performance Agreement (PPA). This is a project management tool that is agreed between the Local Planning Authority and an applicant. Under the PPA a project plan and programme is agreed. They provide opportunities for joint working, bringing together other parties such as statutory consultees as well as provide opportunity to identify how and what communities should be engaged.

13. MANAGING DEVELOPMENT: Who do we consult?

13.1 The Council is ‘required’ to consult various organisation and bodies and is advised to consult others depending on the type of application, as set out in the Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure Order) (England) (2015) (DMPO). A list of the statutory consultees is provided in Appendix E. A list of the non-statutory consultees, as defined in national policy and guidance, is provided in Appendix F.

13.2 Parish Councils are consulted electronically on planning applications within their parish, which means they are able to access the planning application by viewing the details on line. The same approach would be applied to any Neighbourhood Forums that are established within the district.

13.3 In addition to planning applications, there are other types of applications that can be submitted to the Councils for determination. These are listed in the table below along with details of who and how we will usually consult on these applications, depending on the particular circumstances

Application type	Consultation
Lawful Development Certificate (existing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbour Notification • Parish/Town Council • Neighbourhood Forum • Site Notice
Lawful Development Certificate (proposed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbour Notification • Parish/Town Council • Neighbourhood Forum • Site Notice
Advertisement Consent Applications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbour Notification • Parish/Town Councils • Neighbourhood Forum

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils Conservation Officer if the application site is on a Listed Building • Highway Authority if the sign is illuminated and is fronting public highway
Prior Notification Applications	Parish/Town Councils are consulted as would be any Neighbourhood Forums. As scheme is permitted development and does not need the benefit of planning permission, generally there is more consultation. However some consultation maybe undertaken depending in the nature of the proposal and whether local knowledge is appropriate to situation.
Non-Material Amendments	As these types of applications propose amendments that are non-material to the original permission then no consultation is carried out.
Hedgerow removal notices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parish/Town Council • Neighbourhood Forum • • Council's Tree Officer • Any relevant statutory consultees
Tree Preservation Orders(TPOs)/works to trees protected by TPOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighbour Notification • Parish/Town Council • Neighbourhood Forum
Work to trees in a Conservation Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parish/Town Council • Neighbourhood Forum
Discharge of Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant Statutory Consultees
Environment Assessment 'scoping opinion'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant Statutory Consultees
Environmental Assessment 'Screening opinion'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Table 1: publicity on other planning applications

What happens to comments made on an application?

- 13.4 People are able to respond online through the Councils website. Alternatively comments can be submitted by email or by letter. All comments must be made in writing and contain the name and address of the author. All comments received are public documents and cannot be kept confidential. All written representations received on all applications are summarised in the report on the application and are considered before a decision is made.

14. HOW ARE APPLICATIONS DETERMINED?

- 14.1 Some 90% of planning applications are determined under delegated powers by authorised officers of the Council. However, some major and/or controversial applications are reported to the Planning Committee for decision by Members of the Council. If an application is to be determined in this way we will inform the applicant/agent and anyone who has submitted comments on a particular application (including the Parish Council) of the date of the meeting and their right to speak at the meeting. Ordinarily there is a right for one objector or supporter, the applicant or agent and a Parish Council representative to speak at the Planning Committee. Each speaker has no more than three minutes. A guidance note is sent to all interested parties advising of the procedure and issues which are planning related and those which are not. These guidance notes are available also available on the Council's web site at:

http://www.nwleics.gov.uk/pages/speaking_at_planning_committee

- 14.2 Planning decisions are uploaded to the Council's website. In addition, anyone who submitted comments in respect of a particular planning application is notified of the decision.

15. WHERE CAN I FIND INFORMATION ON PLANNING APPLICATIONS

- 15.1 Information on planning applications can be found in a number of places.

Website

- 15.2 Current planning applications including plans, application forms, consultation replies and drawings, as well as some historical applications, can be viewed here https://www.nwleics.gov.uk/pages/view_planning_applications. This is available by individual property or by weekly/monthly list.

- 15.3 For those older applications that are not available on line, the documents can be made available for inspection by arrangement during office hours. For those who do not have access to a computer the Council provides access to the online system at the District Councils offices, Whitwick Road, Coalville. Access to the offices is between the hours of 8.45 am and 5.00pm Monday to Friday.

- 15.4 Decision notices for planning applications submitted and determined since 2008 can normally also be viewed on the Councils website.

The Weekly List

- 15.5 A list of valid planning applications registered and planning decisions made are updated in 'real time' on the District Council's website.

- 15.6 Applications for planning permission will be entered on a register. Maintaining a planning register is a statutory obligation and the information is available on the District Council's website for inspection by arrangement during office hours.

SECTION D: NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING

16. NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANS

- 16.1 Neighbourhood Plans (NPs) were introduced by the Localism Act 2011 and are regulated by The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations.
- 16.2 A NP is a community prepared plan which enables local people to guide the future of the area they live and work. NPs can add detail and local objectives to the Council's Local Plan. North West Leicestershire District Council will provide advice and assistance to a parish/town council, neighbourhood forum or community organisation that is producing a neighbourhood plan and take decisions at key stages in the neighbourhood planning process within the time limits that apply.
- 16.3 North West Leicestershire District Council will provide information on the status of neighbourhood plans in the district using the Councils' website. However it is not the role of the SCI to set out the approach to consultation on a Neighbourhood Plan and this will be a matter for the 'qualifying body'.
- 16.4 The following section summarises the key stages in the neighbourhood planning process, together with the roles and responsibilities of the District Council and qualifying body.

17. STAGES AND CONSULTEES IN THE PREPARATION OF A NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA DESIGNATION

- 17.1 In terms of general support throughout the plan preparation process, North West Leicestershire District will
- Maintain a Neighbourhood Planning webpage that provides information about the powers available under neighbourhood planning and the key development stages.
 - Provide details of the officer(s) to contact for Neighbourhood Plan Issues.
 - Coordinate input into the Neighbourhood Plan on Local Authority (i.e. district council) services, functions, plans and policies including local planning, housing and leisure and amenities.
 - Provide advice and information about the Neighbourhood Planning process and any funding, resources and skills available to support the process. This maybe in the form of providing details of contacts in other organisations, attending Neighbourhood Plan meetings or signposting the group to the availability of funding sources
 - Provide advice and assist with the interpretation of the relevant regulations and highlight any potential issues.

- Assist with and/or provide advice on community engagement or consultation, loan of display boards, and where resources permit attend consultation events/meetings if requested.
- Provide mapping services for use at consultation events and workshop.

17.1 Step 1: Designating neighbourhood area and if appropriate neighbourhood forum (Regulation 5, 6 and 7)

- Relevant body submits an application to North West Leicestershire District Council to designate a neighbourhood area.
- On receipt the Council will check that the application meets the necessary requirements and that the boundary is considered to be coherent, consistent and appropriate in planning terms. If it is considered not to be we will work with the qualifying body to come to a suitable resolution
- North West Leicestershire District Council will acknowledge receipt of the application and publicise and consult on the area application for minimum 6 weeks (4 weeks where the application is from a parish council and the area to which the application relates is the whole of the area of the parish council). The District Council will consult local planning authorities adjoining the neighbourhood area, adjoining parish councils, Leicestershire County Council and the relevant District Councillors. The costs of consultation will be met by the District Council.
- In an area without a town or parish council a prospective neighbourhood forum would need to submit an application to be the designated neighbourhood forum for a neighbourhood area. The Council will also publicise and consult on the forum application for minimum 6 weeks.
- North West Leicestershire District Council will designate the neighbourhood area within the statutory timescales, this being within 8 weeks if the application is from a parish council and relates to the whole of the parish, or 13 weeks in other cases. Where the application relates to an area that also falls within the area(s) of another local planning authority, the application will be determined within 20 weeks. The timescale commences from the date immediately following that on which the application is first publicised.
- North West Leicestershire District Council takes decision on whether to designate the neighbourhood forum.

17.2 Step 2: Preparing a draft neighbourhood plan

Qualifying body develops proposals and will:

- gather baseline information and evidence. North West Leicestershire District Council will share relevant evidence, including that gathered to support its own plan-making, with the qualifying body. In particular, where the Local Plan does not set out a housing requirement figure for a neighbourhood area, the District Council will provide an indicative figure if requested to do so by the qualifying body. The District Council will engage with the qualifying body, in order for groups to understand how figures are

reached. This will help avoid disagreements at neighbourhood plan examinations, and minimise the risk of neighbourhood plan figures being superseded when the District Council adopts a new Local Plan.

- engage and consult those living and working in the neighbourhood area and those with an interest in or affected by the proposals (e.g. service providers). Representatives of North West Leicestershire District Council will attend stakeholder events when invited by the qualifying body.
- talk to land owners and the development industry. North West Leicestershire District Council will share relevant evidence relating to land availability assessments subject to data protection principles.
- Identify issues that the Neighbourhood Plan may address. North West Leicestershire District Council will provide advice on which issues could be considered suitable for a Neighbourhood Plan as well as provide advice on any relevant European and National legislation and policies, and adopted and emerging Local Plan policies which the Neighbourhood Plan will need to be in conformity with
- determine whether a plan is likely to have significant environmental effect. If requested to do so by the qualifying body, North West Leicestershire District Council will prepare a Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Statement for a neighbourhood plan to be used to determine whether a neighbourhood plan requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Where requested the District Council will also prepare a Habitats Regulations Assessment Screening Statement to assess whether there are likely to be significant effects on European Sites as a result of a neighbourhood plan.
- start to prepare proposals documents e.g. basic conditions statement. Where a neighbourhood plan is brought forward before an up-to-date Local Plan is in place the District Council will discuss and aim to agree with the qualifying body the relationship between policies in the emerging neighbourhood and local plans with appropriate regard to national policy and guidance. The District Council will work with the qualifying body to produce complementary neighbourhood and Local Plans.

17.3 **Step 3: Pre-submission publicity and consultation (Regulation 14)**

The qualifying body:

- publicises the draft plan and invites representations
- consults the consultation bodies as appropriate. Appendix G provides a list of these consultees and North West Leicestershire District Council will provide the qualifying body with relevant contact details subject to data protection principles. The Council will also respond to the pre-submission consultation on the Neighbourhood Plan.
- sends a copy of the draft plan to the local planning authority. North West Leicestershire District Council will publicise the draft plan on its website for the duration of the consultation period which should be a minimum of 6 weeks
- where European Obligations apply, complies with relevant publicity and consultation requirements.
- considers consultation responses and amends plan if appropriate.
- prepares consultation statement and other proposal documents.

17.4 Step 4: Submission of a neighbourhood plan to the local planning authority (regulation 15 & 16)

Qualifying body submits the plan to North West Leicestershire District Council together with a map or statement which identifies the neighbourhood plan area, a Consultation Statement, and a Basic Conditions Statement

- North West Leicestershire District Council checks that submitted proposal complies with all relevant legislation
- If the North West Leicestershire District Council finds that the neighbourhood plan meets the legal requirements it will:
 - publicises the proposal for minimum 6 weeks and invite representations
 - publicise the submitted documents on the Council's website, as a minimum, in a way which is likely to bring the proposal to the attention of people who live, work or carry on business in the neighbourhood area.
 - notifies consultation bodies referred to in the consultation statement including those bodies specified under Paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 of the Neighbourhood planning (General) Regulations 2012. (Appendix G)
 - appoints an independent examiner (with the agreement of the qualifying body)

17.5 Step 5: Independent Examination (regulation 17 & 18)

- North West Leicestershire District Council sends plan and representation to the independent examiner
- independent examiner undertakes examination. The examination will usually take the form of written representations, unless the examiner considers it necessary to hold a public hearing. If a public hearing is held the examiner will invite participants to attend. Examiner fees are paid by North West Leicestershire District Council. If a public hearing is to be held, the District Council will provide an Examination venue, if no other suitable town/village venue can be provided.
- independent examiner issues a report to the North West Leicestershire District Council and qualifying body
- North West Leicestershire District Council publishes report
- North West Leicestershire District Council considers report and reaches own view within 5 weeks of receiving the report unless the District Council and the qualifying body agree another date.
- North West Leicestershire District Council takes the decision on whether to send the plan to referendum

17.6 Steps 6 and 7: Referendum (guided by the Neighbourhoods Planning (Referendums) Regulations 2012) and bringing the neighbourhood plan into force

- North West Leicestershire District Council will meet the cost of the referendum and will arrange a referendum, normally within 56 days of the decision to go to referendum. The Council will also give a minimum of 28 working days' notice before the date of the referendum.

- North West Leicestershire District Council publishes information statement
- North West Leicestershire District Council publishes notice of referendum/s
- polling takes place (in a business area an additional referendum is held)
- results declared
- should more than half of those voting vote in favour of the neighbourhood plan, the plan comes into force as part of the statutory development plan for the area
- upon a successful vote for the community to accept the NP as a planning document for the area the Council will bring the document into legal force as an extant and active planning document. The Council will publicise the decision on its website as a minimum and notify anyone who asked to be notified of the decision. Details of where and when the neighbourhood plan can be inspected will also be provided.
- there are narrow circumstances where North West Leicestershire District Council is not required to make the neighbourhood plan. These are where it considers that the making of the neighbourhood plan would breach, or otherwise be incompatible with, any EU or human rights obligations (see section 61E(8) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Act as amended). Otherwise, the neighbourhood plan will be 'made' within 8 weeks of the referendum.
- in respect of proposals for modifications of neighbourhood plans where the modifications do not change the nature of the plan and meet the basic conditions, a referendum is not required. The local planning authority is required to make the modified neighbourhood plan

Appendix A

PLAN MAKING – Duty to Co-operate Bodies

The prescribed bodies (in addition to local planning authorities and County Councils) which are subject to the Duty to Co-operate include;

- The Environment Agency
- English Heritage
- Natural England
- The Civil aviation Authority
- Homes England
- The Primary Care Trust
- The Office of Rail Regulation
- The Highway Authority (both the Highways Agency and Leicestershire County Council)

Appendix B

PLAN MAKING - Specific Consultation Bodies

- The Coal Authority
- The Environment Agency
- Historic England
- Natural England
- Network Rail
- Highways England
- A 'relevant' authority in or adjoining the Local Planning Authority (Including Local Planning Authorities, County Council, a Parish Council and a Local Policing Body)
- Electronic communication code systems operators
- Primary Care trust established under section 18 of the National Health Service Act 2006 or continued in existence by virtue of that section
- Electricity providers
- Gas providers
- Sewerage Undertakers
- Water Undertakers
- Homes England

Appendix C

PLAN MAKING – General Consultation Bodies

Please note that this list is not exhaustive. The Council has a live database which can be amended at any time.

Age UK Leicestershire and Rutland
Ancient Monuments Society
Ashby de la Zouch Civic Society
British Waterways
Campaign for Real Ale Ltd
Campaign for the Protection of Rural England (Leicestershire and Derbyshire) and other environmental groups
Charley Heritage Group

Civic societies and local resident associations
Clinical Commissioning Groups
Coal Authority
Coalville Heritage Society
Coleorton Heritage Group
Commission for Architecture and the Built environment
Community Appraisal Groups
Council for British Archaeology
Crown Estate
Diseworth Local Heritage Society
East Midlands Airport
East Midlands Chambers
Federation of Small Businesses
Freight on Rail
Friends of Thringstone
Garden History Society
Guide Association
Historic period societies (e.g. Georgian Society, Victorian Society, Twentieth Century Society)
Home Builders Federation
Hugglescote Heritage Society
Ibstock Historical Society
Leicestershire Police
Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Services
Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust
Long Whatton Local Historical Society
National Farmers Union

National Forest Company
National Trust
Network Rail
Newbold Heritage Group
Parish Councils
Parish Plan Groups
Relevant bus companies
Royal Society for the protection of Birds
Resident Associations
The Scout Association
The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings
Sport England (East midlands Region)
Sustrans
The Theatres Trust
Volunteering Partnerships
Whitwick Historical Group
Woodland Trust

Appendix D

PLAN MAKING – Hard to Reach Groups

A number of Hard to Reach Groups and are set out below:

Hard to Reach Groups	Approach for Engagement
Ethnic Minority Groups	The Black Minority and Ethnic (BME) Group are often under represented in the planning process. It is important that the SCI meets the requirements of these groups by being accordance with the Race Relations (amendments) Act 2000. All documents produced from the Council will be made available in alternative languages where these are requested. Information on the availability of alternative formats can be obtained from the District Council.
Young People	The District Council will seek to engage young people, where considered appropriate, through local schools. We will also work with the Customer Focus Team, to identify ways in which we can engage with those within this group. Organisations which represent younger people, including youth groups such as the Scouts Council and Guide Association could be contacted.
Elderly People	Elderly People are often perceived as hard to reach because of difficulties in gaining access to information. Elderly individual can feel isolated and excluded from the community around them. Organisations which represent older people such as Help the Aged and Age Concern will be informed by direct mail at all plan preparation stages. In addition hard copies of documents could be provided with communication by email for this 'group' as their access to the internet may be limited.
Transient Populations e.g. New residents, students, commuters, Gypsies/travellers	There are several Gypsy and Traveller sites within the District and it is important that those residents on the sites and those who seek transit accommodation in the District are involved in the Local Plan process. Gypsies and Travellers can be a very difficult to reach group. In order to involve this group as much as possible existing contacts (including Leicestershire County Councils Gypsy Liaison Officer) and representative organisations (e.g. the Gypsy Council) will be contacted, as well as direct contact where this is possible.

People with Disabilities	It is recognised that people with disabilities are under represented in the planning process. It is important that the SCI meets the requirements of these groups and is in accordance with the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) 1995, as amended. All consultation documents will be made available in Braille where these are requested. Documents will also be made available in electronic formats that can be read aloud by home computers where these are requested.
--------------------------	---

Appendix E

Table 1: Consultation on Development Planning Documents

Stage	Purpose	Who	How
Preparation of a Local Plan document (Regulation 18)	<p>Plan preparation which can be informal and ongoing process with involvement possible right up to its publication.</p> <p>There will be at least one formal consultation period during the Local Plan Preparation stage, normally with a 6-12 week consultation period.</p>	<p>Specific and general consultation bodies</p> <p>Those registered on the Councils database, including those residents or business within the area where appropriate.</p> <p>Duty to Co-operate bodies</p>	<p>Letter, email, website, press releases.</p> <p>Documents will be made available at the Council Offices and at other locations considered appropriate.</p> <p>Other potential techniques that may be used include: Town and Parish Councils, workshops, utilise existing established groups, social media, public exhibitions, community events.</p>
Publication of a Local Plan Document (Regulation 19 & 20)	<p>Consultation on the proposed submission document.</p> <p>Consultation will be undertaken for a minimum of 6 weeks.</p>	<p>Specific and general consultation bodies</p> <p>Those registered on the Councils database, including those residents or business within the area where appropriate.</p> <p>Duty to Co-operate bodies</p> <p>Those who responded to the plan preparation consultation</p>	<p>Letter, email, website, press releases, social media.</p> <p>Documents will be made available at the Council Offices, district libraries and at other locations considered appropriate.</p> <p>Statement of representations procedure and statement of fact will be sent to specific and</p>

Stage	Purpose	Who	How
			<p>general consultation bodies.</p> <p>Letters and emails will be sent out with the following information- -consultation period -how the Plan can be seen, along with the places and times that the Plan can be viewed.</p> <p>Other potential techniques that may be used include: Town and Parish Councils, workshops, utilise existing established groups, social media, public exhibitions, community events.</p>
<p>Submission of a Local Plan to the Secretary of State (Regulation 22)</p>	<p>Submission of a Local Plan and all associated documents in accordance with Regulation 22</p> <p>This is not a stage where formal consultation is carried out by the Local Planning Authority (LPA)</p>	<p>Specific and general consultation bodies</p> <p>Duty to Co-operate bodies</p> <p>Other interested parties considered appropriate.</p> <p>Those who requested to be notified.</p>	<p>Notification of the submission of the document will be carried out by the appointed Programme Officer, by letter and email.</p> <p>Notification will advise of the availability of the plan for inspection and where and when it can be inspected.</p> <p>A copy of the Submission document and associated documents will be placed on the Council's website, at the Council</p>

Stage	Purpose	Who	How
			Offices, and at the districts libraries.
Independent Examination(Regulation 24)	<p>Independent examination of the plan by an Independent Inspector.</p> <p>This is not a stage where formal consultation is carried out by the Local Planning Authority (LPA)</p>	All those who made representations.	<p>The Programme Officer will advise of the examination hearing sessions by letter or email, at least 6 week before its start.</p> <p>Publish on the Council's website and provide a hard copy on display at the Council, a notice setting out the date, time and place at which the hearing is to be held and the name of the Inspector appointed to carry out the independent examination.</p> <p>Other potential techniques used may include press releases and social media.</p>
Adoption (Regulation 26)	Adoption of the plan by the Local Planning Authority.	<p>All those who made representations.</p> <p>Specific and general consultation bodies.</p> <p>All those who asked to be notified.</p>	<p>Letter, email, website, Press Releases, Social Media.</p> <p>The Plan and associated documents will be made available at the Council Offices and at other appropriate locations.</p> <p>A copy of the Adoption Statement will be sent to the Secretary of State as well as those who asked to be specifically notified.</p>

Table 2: Consultation on Supplementary Planning Documents

Stage	Purpose	Who	How
Scoping and Evidence Gathering	Evidence Gathering and preparation of Draft SPD	Stakeholders and interested parties, considered appropriate to the subject matter of the SPD, will be engaged.	Letter, email, website. Documents will be made available at the Council Offices and at other locations considered appropriate. Other potential techniques that may be used include: Town and Parish Councils, workshops, utilise existing established groups, social media, public exhibitions, community events.
Public Participation (Regulation 12)	Consultation on the Draft SPD. Consultation period of a minimum of 6 weeks.	Specific and general consultation bodies Duty to Co-operate bodies Those registered on the Councils database, including those residents or business within the area where appropriate.	Letter, email, website, press releases, social media. Copies of the SPD and any supporting documents will be made available at the Council offices and the districts libraries, as a minimum, for public inspection. Other potential techniques that may be used include: Town and Parish Councils, workshops, utilise existing established groups

<p>Adoption (Regulation 14)</p>	<p>Adoption of the SPD by the Local Planning Authority</p> <p>This is not a stage where consultation is carried out by the Local Planning Authority (LPA)</p>	<p>The following will be notified of the adoption of the SPD:</p> <p>Specific and general consultation bodies</p> <p>Duty to Co-operate bodies</p> <p>Those registered on the Councils database, including those residents or business within the area where appropriate.</p> <p>Anyone who has specifically asked to be notified when the SPD is adopted.</p>	<p>The adoption statement and the SPD will be made available at the Council offices, the district libraries and other appropriate locations, and published on the Councils website.</p> <p>Notification of the adoption of the SPD sent to individuals, bodies and organisations will be in writing, either email or letter.</p> <p>Press releases and social media will also be used to inform of adoption.</p>
-------------------------------------	---	--	--

Appendix F

MANAGING DEVELOPMENT – Statutory Consultees

Statutory Consultees	Type of Development
The Canals and River Trust	Certain types of development likely to affect canals or nearby areas
The Coal Authority	Certain types of development in areas where the Coal Authority has notified to the local planning authority that it is an area of coal working, and for minerals exploration on land that has been identified as containing coal.
Crown Estates Commissioner	Certain minerals planning applications where the Crown Estates Commissioners have given notice to that land in their area contains silver or gold.
Department of Energy and Climate Change	Mineral developments where the Department for Energy and Climate Change have given notice to the local planning authority that the land in their area contains gas or oil.
Department of Transport (administered in practice by the Highways England)	New Development likely to result in a material increase in the volume or a material change in the character of traffic entering or leaving a trunk road.
Environment Agency	The Environment Agency are a statutory consultee to Local planning authorities for several types of planning application related to its statutory duties on flood risk, protection of land and water quality, mining operations, waste regulation and fisheries.
Historic England	Historic England are a statutory consultee to Local planning authorities for several types of planning application including development that would affect the setting of a Listed Building, development that would affect the character and appearance of a Conservation Area, development likely to affect the site of a scheduled monument and Applications for Listed Building Consent for works on a Grade I or Grade II* listed Building.
Forestry Commission	Statutory requirement under paragraph 4 of Schedule 5 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or mineral operators to consult the forestry commission if the proposed form of

Statutory Consultees	Type of Development
	post-extraction restoration is for forestry.
Garden History Society	For development likely to affect any park or garden on English Heritage's <i>Register of Historic Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England</i>
Health and Safety Executive	The Health and Safety Executive issues consultation zones to the local planning authority and should be consulted on certain developments in the vicinity to major accident hazards.
Highways England	Developments likely to affect the strategic road network, and certain other highway matters.
Local Planning Authority	The adjoining local planning authority will usually need to be consulted where an application is likely to have an impact on a neighbouring area. Where there is a County Council, the district council is required to consult the county council in certain cases and may not decide the application for 21 days or the county council has responded (if earlier).
Local Highway Authority	The Local Highway Authority will need to be consulted where the proposed development will either involve a new access to the highway network, or an increase or change in traffic movements.
County Planning Authority	Specific requirements exist for consultation with County Planning Authorities, reflecting their responsibilities as planning authorities for certain specific matters.
Natural England	Certain developments affecting Sites of Special Scientific Interest, involving the loss of best and most versatile agricultural land, or in an area of particular natural sensitivity or interest which appears to be affected by development that could have significant implications for major accident hazards. Natural England must also be consulted on development (including permitted development) likely to have a significant effect on a European (wildlife) Site in England or European Offshore Marine Site under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended).
National Parks Authorities	Specific requirements exist for consultation with National Parks authorities in relation to

Statutory Consultees	Type of Development
	development likely to affect land in a National Park
Parish Councils	<p>Whilst Parish Councils are not statutory consultees, they do have a role as a consultee in the planning application process.</p> <p>The Local Planning Authority must consult the Parish Council if they have requested that they do so. There is also a legal requirement to notify the Parish Council of the decision on planning applications if they have requested that they Local Planning Authority do so.</p> <p>The same approach applies to any Neighbourhood Forums.</p>
Rail Network Operators	Development likely to result in a material increase in the amount of traffic using a level crossing over a railway.
Sport England	Planning applications where the development is likely to affect the use of land as playing fields.
Theatres Trust	Development involving any land on which there is a theatre.

APPENDIX G

MANAGING DEVELOPMENT – Non-Statutory Consultees

Non – Statutory Consultees
Emergency Services and Multi-Agency Emergency Planning
Forestry Commission
Health and Safety Executive
Ministry of Defence
Office of Nuclear Regulation
Police and Crime Commissioners
Rail Network Operators
Sport England

Appendix H

Consultation Body as defined by the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012

Consultation Body
A local planning authority, county council or a parish council any part of whose areas is in or adjoins the area of the local planning authority
The Coal Authority
Homes England
Natural England
The Environment Agency
Historic England
Network Rail Infrastructure Limited
Highways England
The Marine Management Organisation
Any person to whom the electronic communication code applies.
Any person who owns or controls electronic communication apparatus
A Primary Care Trust in any part of the neighbourhood area
A person with a licence under the Electricity Act, in any part of the neighbourhood area
A person with a licence under the Gas Act, in any part of the neighbourhood area
A sewerage undertaker, in any part of the neighbourhood area
A water undertaker, in any part of the neighbourhood area
Voluntary bodies some or all of whose activities benefit all or any part of the neighbourhood area
Bodies which represent the interest of different racial, ethnic or national groups in the neighbourhood area
Bodies which represent the interest of different religious groups in the neighbourhood area
Bodies which represent the interest of person carrying on business in the neighbourhood area
Bodies which represent the interests of disabled persons in the neighbourhood area.

GLOSSARY

Development Management – The management or control of development proposals through the planning system.

Development Plan – comprises of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) which form the legal basis for all future planning decisions in the district.

Development Plan Documents (DPD) – Documents prepared by the local planning authority (including the Local Plan) setting out the main spatial strategy, policies and proposals for the area. These documents will be statutory documents and subject to an independent examination by an Inspector. They will undergo rigorous procedures of community involvement and consultation. DPDs must be consistent with and have regard to national planning policy.

Duty to Cooperate – Created by the Localism Act 2011. It places a legal duty on the Council to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis with certain specified bodies to maximise the effectiveness of Local Plan preparation relating to strategic cross boundary matters.

Examination – The purpose of the Examination is to consider if the development plan is sound. The majority of representations made at Examination will usually be written representations. However, in some instances a Planning Inspector may allow representations to be examined by way of oral hearings, for example round table discussions, informal hearing sessions and formal hearing sessions.

General Consultation Bodies – Organisations defined by The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 that are required to be consulted at key stages of plan production. They include bodies which represent the interests of different racial, ethnic, religious or national groups, disabled persons and business in the local planning authority's area.

Hard to Reach Groups – Groups of people or organisations within the community that have traditionally been more difficult to engage in the planning system. They include older people, religious, disabled and ethnic minority groups.

Local Development Document (LDD) – The collective term covering Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) – A three year project plan outlining the Councils programme for preparing the Local Plan.

Local Plan – Collective term for the Development Plan Documents that set out the spatial vision and strategy for the Borough including policies and proposals. The Local Plan is a key part of the development plan.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – It sets out the government's national planning requirements, policies and objectives. It replaces much of the national advice previously contained within planning policy statements, planning policy guidance and circulars. It is a material consideration in the preparation of Local Plan documents and when considering planning applications.

Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) – A plan for the neighbourhood area which is prepared by an authorised community group. The plan must be in general agreement with the overall plan for the local authority area and can include general planning policies and allocations for new development.

The Planning Inspectorate - The Planning Inspectorate is an executive agency of the Department for Communities and Local Government. It deals with planning appeals, national infrastructure planning applications, examination of local plans.

Planning Performance Agreements – Up front agreements between a developer and a local planning authority that set out all the information required and the timetable for delivering a decision on a large application. They are an opportunity to establish a collaborative relationship based on good communication and regular exchange of information. This should allow a process to be agreed which allows the local planning authority to project plan the work needed to determine the application.

Specific Consultation Bodies – Organisations defined by The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 that are required to be consulted at key stages of plan production. They include neighbouring and parish councils, key service providers, Government departments and non-government organisations.

Stakeholders – A person or organisation with an interest or concern in something.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) – Outlines the approach of the authority to involving the community in preparing the Local Plan and planning applications.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) – Documents that expand on policies and proposals in Development Plan Documents.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA) – An appraisal of the social, economic and environmental implications of a strategy, policies and proposals. The SA seeks to ensure that proposals contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.

Tests of Soundness – The tests outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework that DPDs are judged against.

NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

LOCAL PLAN COMMITTEE – WEDNESDAY 20 JUNE 2018

Title of report	LOCAL GREEN SPACES
Contacts	<p>Councillor Trevor Pendleton 01509 569746 trevor.pendleton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Strategic Director of Place 01530 454555 james.arnold@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Planning Policy Team Manager 01530 454677 ian.nelson@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>
Purpose of report	To provide Local Plan Committee with background on Local Green Spaces and to agree for a Call For Sites to be undertaken.
Council Priorities	Homes and Communities
Implications:	
Financial/Staff	The cost of undertaking the call for sites and associated assessment will be met from existing budgets.
Link to relevant CAT	None
Risk Management	If Local Green Spaces are to be identified as part of the Local Plan it is essential that there is appropriate evidence available to justify their designation. Having a call for sites and an agreed methodology against which to assess potential sites will provide this and so reduce the risk of challenge through the local plan process.
Equalities Impact Screening	None discernible
Human Rights	None discernible
Transformational Government	Not applicable
Comments of Head of Paid Service	The Report is Satisfactory
Comments of Section 151 Officer	The Report is Satisfactory

Comments of Deputy Monitoring Officer	The Report is Satisfactory
Consultees	Local Plan Project Board
Background papers	The National Planning Policy Framework 2012 The Draft National Planning Policy Framework 2018
Recommendations	<p>THAT THE LOCAL PLAN COMMITTEE SUPPORTS THE PROPOSALS THAT:</p> <p>(i) CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO INCLUDING LOCAL GREEN SPACE AS PART OF THE LOCAL PLAN REVIEW;</p> <p>(ii) A CALL FOR SITES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL LOCAL GREEN SPACES BE UNDERTAKEN AS OUTLINED AT PARAGRAPHS 3.2 AND 3.3 OF THIS REPORT; AND</p> <p>(iii) THE CALL FOR SITES BE OPEN FOR AN 8 WEEK PERIOD TO ALLOW EVIDENCE TO BE GATHERED.</p>

1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (paragraph 76 and 77) states:

“Local communities through local and neighbourhood plans should be able to identify for special protection green areas of particular importance to them. By designating land as Local Green Space local communities will be able to rule out new development other than in very special circumstances. Identifying land as Local Green Space should therefore be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or reviewed, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.

The Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for most green areas or open space. The designation should only be used:

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

Local policy for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with policy for Green Belts.”

- 1.2 The provision to identify Local Green Space is still included in the draft replacement NPPF although the wording has been tightened, the reason and criteria remain unchanged (para 100-102; 2018 draft).
- 1.3 It is clear from the NPPF that the designation is not suitable for every green space in a settlement as it provides a high level of protection. It also cannot be used to put in a blanket cover to achieve Green Belt type protection under a different name and prevent sustainable development.
- 1.4 Any open green space is eligible to be considered including privately owned land as long as the criteria are met, it should be noted that designation of private land does not confer any additional rights of access than already exist.
- 1.5 If a site already has a level of protection under another designation for example National Park, SSSI or Conservation Areas, then consideration needs to be given to whether a further level of protection would generate any additional local benefit.
- 1.6 The adopted Local Plan does not identify any Local Green Space. The issue was discussed at the examination in response to comments from local residents. The Local Plan Inspector suggested that the designation of Local Green Spaces could be explored as part of the Local Plan review

2.0 SHOULD THE LOCAL PLAN INCLUDE LOCAL GREEN SPACE?

- 2.1 Having regard to the NPPF it is clear that Local Green Space can be designated in Local Plans or Neighbourhood Plans. Currently Local Green Spaces have been proposed in the emerging Ashby de la Zouch and Ellistown & Battleflat Neighbourhood Plans although neither have published any justification for the designations.
- 2.2 At the Local Plan examination the point was made that Neighbourhood Plans are particularly suited to identifying Local green Space. However, the counter argument to this was that only a small part of the district is covered by Neighbourhood Plans. At the present time we have two drafted Neighbourhood Plans and two additional Neighbourhood Areas designated covering three parishes.
- 2.3 If the District Council chose to designate Local Green Spaces it would mean that there would be a consistent assessment of the identified green spaces across the district. It would also mean that the designation would cover those parts of the district that do not have Neighbourhood Plans. The counter argument is that if we identify less green spaces as suitable for designation than the existing Neighbourhood Plans it might be considered that we are undermining the communities' desires.
- 2.4 However, the NPPF wording allows for both Local and Neighbourhood Plans to designate Local Green Space and so this argument could be balanced by the ability of a Neighbourhood Plan to designate additional sites.
- 2.5 Therefore, it is considered appropriate as part of the Local Plan review for consideration to be given to the identification of Local Green spaces.

3.0 NEXT STEPS

- 3.1 It is proposed that the Council undertake a Call for Sites as a means to identify potential local green space sites for consideration.
- 3.2 The call for sites, would go to all Parish and Town Councils and all district councillors. They will be encouraged to seek nominations from local people as well being able to draw on their significant knowledge of their areas and the sites that might be appropriate. For those areas where there is not a parish council there may be a local group who could take on this role. The local councillors in these areas will be contacted in advance of the consultation to ascertain if there are such groups they would wish to be contacted.
- 3.3 In addition, the consultation will be published as a web page so that individuals could also submit sites if they wished, making the call for sites open to all residents in the North West Leicestershire area.
- 3.4 Once the consultation has ended an assessment of the nominated sites can be undertaken by officers with a report to be published which would outline the sites submitted and the consideration of each. This would then form part of the evidence base for the reviewed Local Plan and be available as evidence to Neighbourhood Forums.

NORTH WEST LEICESTERSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

LOCAL PLAN COMMITTEE – WEDNESDAY, 20 JUNE 2018

Title of report	GYPSY AND TRAVELLER SITE ALLOCATION DPD: UPDATE
Contacts	<p>Councillor Trevor Pendleton 01509 569746 trevor.pendleton@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Director of Services 01530 454555 james.arnold@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p> <p>Planning Policy Team Manager 01530 454677 ian.nelson@nwleicestershire.gov.uk</p>
Purpose of report	To provide an update on the preparation of the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document and to seek agreement to issue a further call for sites.
Council Priorities	Homes and Communities
Implications:	
Financial/Staff	The cost of preparing the Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document will be met from existing budgets
Link to relevant CAT	None
Risk Management	The North West Leicestershire Local Plan was found justified and effective by the Local Plan Examination Inspector in 2017 on the clear undertaking that a Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD would be published in the short term, coupled with a commitment to an early review of the Local Plan as whole. It follows that there is a significant risk that the review of the North West Leicestershire Local Plan may not be found sound unless the provision of travellers' accommodation has been addressed.
Equalities Impact Screening	A full equality impact assessment will be prepared as part of the draft plan.
Human Rights	European Convention on Human Rights art.8 imposes a positive obligation on the State to facilitate the Gypsy and Traveller way of life.
Transformational Government	Not applicable

Comments of Head of Paid Service	The Report is Satisfactory
Comments of Section 151 Officer	The Report is Satisfactory
Comments of Deputy Monitoring Officer	The Report is Satisfactory
Consultees	Local Plan Project Board
Background papers	<p>Minutes and reports of meetings of the Local Plan Advisory Committee dated 16 December 2015, 27 July 2016, 6 October 2016, 21 February 2017, 18 October 2017 and 14 March 2018. http://minutes-1.nwleics.gov.uk/ieListMeetings.aspx?CId=251&Year=0</p> <p>Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document: Consultation Draft http://www.nwleics.gov.uk/files/documents/gypsy_and_traveller_site_allocation_consultation_document/Gypsy%20and%20Traveller%20Site%20Allocation%20DPD%20Draft%20for%20Consultation%20-%20hard%20copy.pdf</p> <p>National Planning Policy for Traveller Sites https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/457420/Final_planning_and_travellers_policy.pdf</p> <p>2017 Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment http://www.harborough.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/3220/2017_06_01_leicestershire_gtaa_final_reportpdf.pdf</p> <p>North West Leicestershire Local Plan 2011-2031 https://www.nwleics.gov.uk/files/documents/adopted_local_plan_2011_2031/Adopted%20Written%20Statement.pdf</p>
Recommendations	<p>THAT LOCAL PLAN COMMITTEE:</p> <p>(I) NOTE THE UPDATE IN RESPECT OF THE GYPSY AND TRAVELLER SITE ALLOCATION DPD; AND</p> <p>(II) AGREES TO THE PROPOSAL TO ISSUE A FURTHER CALL FOR SITES</p>

1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The adopted North West Leicestershire Local Plan sets out the Council's strategic approach to meeting the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople at Policy H7. Policy H7 also sets out the intention to prepare a Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) as a means of identifying a range of sites to meet the identified need.

1.2 The proposed publication version Draft Traveller Site Allocations DPD was considered by the Local Plan Advisory Committee at its meeting of 14 March 2018 and was due to be reported to Full Council for approval at its meeting of 20 March 2018. However the report was withdrawn prior to being considered by Council in order to allow for the potential identification of additional sites.

2.0 SUMMARY OF THE 2017 GYPSY AND TRAVELLER ACCOMMODATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

2.1 The 2017 Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTAA) takes account of the latest definition of “traveller”. The 2017 GTAA is based on a combination of desk-based research, stakeholder interviews and engagement with members of the travelling community living on all known sites. In North West Leicestershire, 16 interviews were completed with Gypsies and Travellers and 25 interviews were completed with Travelling Showpeople.

2.2 The GTAA covers the period 2016 to 2036. However, this has been broken down by 5 year bands which allows the DPD to plan to 2031- the same period as the North West Leicestershire Local Plan. Taking account of the need that may arise from households where an interview was not completed, the additional needs for permanent pitches and plots are set out below:

	2016-2031	2016-2036
Gypsies and Travellers	6 pitches	7 pitches
Travelling Showpeople	20 plots	22 plots

2.3 A pitch/plot is an area of land on a site that is generally home to one household. A pitch/plot can vary in size and have varying caravan numbers. Pitches refer to Gypsy and Traveller sites and plots to Travelling Showpeople yards.

2.4 The needs of Gypsies and Travellers who either travel all year round or for large parts of the year can be met by transit sites which only provide temporary accommodation. The 2017 GTAA identifies a need for a minimum of 12 caravan spaces (or managed equivalent) in Leicester City, and a minimum of 36 caravan spaces (or managed equivalent) spread over 2-3 sites elsewhere in Leicestershire. The 2017 GTAA states ‘*The data suggests that the need is greatest in the North West of the county and the City and that transit provision should be prioritised in these locations.*’

2.5 The 2017 GTAA notes that it has been suggested that there will be a need to increase transit provision across the country as a result of the revised definition of Gypsies and Travellers introduced by the Government’s 2015 ‘Planning Policy for Traveller Sites’. This may be the case, but it will take some time for any robust evidence to be available to substantiate these claims.

3.0 SITE IDENTIFICATION

3.1 The Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD: Consultation Draft published in February 2016 provided an opportunity for individuals, organisations (including parish councils) and

stakeholders who may have an interest in provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople to suggest sites that may be suitable for allocation. However, this 'call for sites' exercise failed to identify any new sites.

- 3.2 As a consequence, to identify as wide a range as possible of site options, other types of sites and relevant sources of data were looked at. In July 2016, over 500 sites were identified and these were assessed against national policies and designations to identify those that had a reasonable potential for development. Potential sites were assessed using more detailed site surveys prior to consultation with the Highway Authority, Environment Agency and others. To assess the availability of sites, landowners were contacted to determine whether there was an intention to develop or sell the site for Gypsies and Travellers' pitches or Travelling Showpeople plots. The following proposals were subsequently identified in the proposed Gypsy and Traveller Site Allocations DPD considered by the Local Plan Advisory Committee at its meeting of 14 March 2018:

Permanent Traveller Accommodation

- 3.3 The need for a permanent site for Gypsies and Travellers is satisfied by an extant planning permission on land at Ashby Road, Sinope. No further provision was considered necessary.

Permanent Travelling Showpeople Accommodation

- 3.4 If needs could not be met by the intensification or extension of existing Travelling Showpeople sites, a site at the former Measham Mine, Swepstone Road, Measham was identified. The site is capable of meeting all of the needs for Travelling Showpeople plots as identified in the GTAA. The landowner is willing to make the site available. Third party land may be required in order to achieve the visibility splays necessary for a safe access to the site. If appropriate, the Council may have to use compulsory purchase powers to secure the land that is needed.

Transit site

- 3.5 The preferred approach is to use managed approaches to deal with unauthorised encampments ahead of the provision of a public transit site in North West Leicestershire. These approaches include the continued use of tolerated stopping or the introduction of Negotiated Stopping Agreements for short-term encampments.
- 3.6 If, despite this managed approach, a persistent unmet need remained, a transit site was identified on Nottingham Road, Ashby de la Zouch. This site is owned by Homes England (previously known as the Homes and Communities Agency) who have expressed a willingness to sell the land to the Council.

4.0 IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE ADDITIONAL SITES

- 4.1 Given the time that has elapsed since the initial site search was undertaken almost two years ago, an up-date is planned to identify additional sites. The update will broadly follow the earlier site selection process and will include a fresh 'call for sites' alongside a review of other sources of sites that may be relevant in the assessment process, including:

- Planning permissions for housing developments that have expired;

- Planning applications for Gypsy and Traveller sites that have been refused or withdrawn;
- Sites submitted as part of the Council's Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessments where the promoter indicates a willingness for them to be developed for traveller use;
- Land in the Council's ownership;
- Public sector land that is surplus, or likely to become surplus;
- Vacant and derelict land and buildings; and
- Land safeguarded, severed or otherwise affected by infrastructure projects.

4.2 As the need for a permanent site for Gypsies and Travellers is already satisfied, the update will focus on the identification of potential transit sites or permanent sites for Travelling Showpeople. This means:

- Sites need to be capable of accommodating at least 10 transit pitches or ten plots for Travelling Showpeople; and
- In terms of ownership, only publically managed transit sites are effective in enabling the Council to enforce against unauthorised development. Travelling Showpeople yards tend to be privately owned.

4.3 As before, potential sites will be assessed for their suitability, availability and achievability. They will also be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal to determine whether any of the newly identified sites are potentially preferable to the currently identified sites set out in section 2 above.

4.4 Members need to be aware that the update, like the original site search exercise, is a significant undertaking involving detailed site surveys, stakeholder consultation, planning history research, contact with landowners and Sustainability Appraisal. Despite this effort it is possible that the update will reveal few or even no new sites.

This page is intentionally left blank