

The Kibworths Review Neighbourhood Plan

Summary of representations submitted by Harborough District Council to the independent examiner pursuant to Regulation 17 of Part 5 of The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012

	Name	Policy /Page	Full Representation
1	Environment Agency Nick Wakefield Trentside Offices, Scarrington Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham NG2 5BR		<p>Thank you for giving the Environment Agency the opportunity to comment on the Kibworth Neighbourhood Plan – examination version.</p> <p>The Environment Agency has no adverse comments to make on the Plan has submitted.</p>
2	Historic England Clive Fletcher Principal Adviser, Historic Places		<p>Neighbourhood Plan for Kibworths Thank you for consulting Historic England about your Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>The area covered by your Neighbourhood Plan includes a number of important designated heritage assets. In line with national planning policy, it will be important that the strategy for this area safeguards those elements which contribute to the significance of these assets so that they can be enjoyed by future generations of the area.</p> <p>If you have not already done so, we would recommend that you speak to the planning and conservation team at your local planning authority together with the staff at the county council archaeological advisory service who look after the Historic Environment Record. They should be able to provide details of the designated heritage assets in the area together with locally-important buildings, archaeological remains and landscapes. Some Historic Environment Records may also be available on-line via the Heritage</p>

		<p>Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/>). It may also be useful to involve local voluntary groups such as the local Civic Society or local historic groups in the production of your Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>Historic England has produced advice which your community might find helpful in helping to identify what it is about your area which makes it distinctive and how you might go about ensuring that the character of the area is retained. These can be found at:- https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/plan-making/improve-yournighbourhood/ You may also find the advice in "Planning for the Environment at the Neighbourhood Level" useful. This has been produced by Historic England, Natural England, the Environment Agency and the Forestry Commission. As well as giving ideas on how you might improve your local environment, it also contains some useful further sources of information. This can be downloaded from: http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://cdn.environmentagency.gov.uk/LIT_6524_7da381.pdf If you envisage including new housing allocations in your plan, we refer you to our published advice available on our website, "Housing Allocations in Local Plans" as this relates equally to neighbourhood planning. This can be found at https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/historicenvironment-and-site-allocations-in-local-plans/heag074-he-and-site-allocation-localplans.pdf/</p>
3	Harborough District Council	<p>Harborough District Council made comments at Regulation 14 stage. The issues raised by the District Council were addressed by the QB at Reg 14 and we have no further comments to make</p>
4	Planning and Design Group Midlands Office: Pure Offices Lake View Drive Sherwood Park Nottingham NG15 0DT	<p>REPRESENTATIONS ON BEHALF OF TANGLEWOOD CARE SERVICED LIMITED: THE KIBWORTHS NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN REVIEW - EXAMINATION This representation has been prepared on behalf of Tanglewood Care Services Limited in objection to the Kibworth's Neighbourhood Plan ('KNP'), in its current form.</p> <p>We would start by saying that we consider that there is much to commend within the Review Submission Version KNP and the Advisory Committee and the local community should be congratulated on the positive approach to consultation and engagement.</p> <p>We have carefully assessed the Review Neighbourhood Plan, with a view to helping ensure it is positive, consistent and will help to deliver high quality sustainable development. In our examination of the Review Submission Version KNP, it is clear that the document does not currently meet the basic conditions prescribed under paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In particular the Review Neighbourhood Plan is not considered to be in general conformity with the adopted local planning policy</p>

		Policy SD1	<p>framework. It is also considered that full regard is not given to national planning policy guidance. Therefore, we raise in principle an objection to the review KNP in its current form.</p> <p>We do hope however to continue to engage further with the Kibworth's Neighbourhood Plan Advisory Committee in order to shape the document positively as the draft review KNP moves through the pre-submission stages.</p> <p>Since the adoption of the KNP in 2018, and the residential site assessments originally undertaken in 2016, the Harborough Local Plan has since been adopted in April 2019 which replaced the Core Strategy (2006-2028) and Saved Policies from the previous 2001 Local Plan. Whilst there is no explicit requirement that a Neighbourhood Plan should be in general conformity with the adopted Local Plan Policies we consider that this is highly advisable. The Harborough Local Plan has been prepared in the interests of delivering sustainable development and with full regard to national policies and guidance. The adopted document established a refined spatial planning approach and proposed distribution of development across Harborough that will sustainably deliver the strategic policies of the Plan. The adopted Local Plan not only recognises allocated sites but also provides flexibility for development adjoining the existing or committed built up area of rural centres, in order to ensure local housing needs are met, including specialist housing. Within the Local Plan, Kibworth is identified as a rural centre where needs may need to be accommodated outside of the defined settlement, subject to relevant criteria including meeting an identified districtwide need, the scale being reflective of the settlement and the proposal being physically and visually connected to, and respecting the form and character of, the existing settlement. Given all of these circumstances above, it is highly advisable for the review submission KNP to align directly with the adopted Local Plan. Where this is not the case the KNP document could be found quickly out of date, therefore subject to subsequent reviews, and further risks being found failing to lack strategic conformity with the adopted Local Plan.</p> <p>Policy SD1: Limits to Development It is recognised and welcomed that through the review of the Neighbourhood Plan the wording of Policy SD1 has been altered to make reference to the special circumstances of justifying development outside the limits of development, being as defined in the Harborough Local Plan and the NPPF. See extracts of the adopted and reviewed version for clarity.</p>
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POLICY SD1: LIMITS TO DEVELOPMENT

Development shall be located within the Limits to Development as defined on the Proposals Map unless there are special circumstances to justify its location in the countryside outside the Limits of Development.

Adopted Kibworth's Neighbourhood Plan

POLICY SD1: LIMITS TO DEVELOPMENT

Development shall be located within the Limits to Development as defined in Figure 2 unless there are special circumstances to justify its location in the countryside outside the Limits of Development, as defined by the Harborough Local Plan and the NPPF.

Emerging Reviewed Kibworth's Neighbourhood Plan

Evidently, the present adopted Neighbourhood Plan fails to align Neighbourhood Policy with Local Planning Policy. Although the revised wording is a positive inclusion to the Neighbourhood Policy, at present the wording is vague and unclear as to what policies are relevant as defend [sic] in the Harborough Local Plan and the NPPF. It could be argued to remain detached from the Adopted Local Plan. Further, we are concerned that the words 'special circumstances' are closely related to the words 'very special circumstances' which have a specific meaning in the context of Green Belt Policy, and that this only adds to the ambiguity and potential for confusion or misunderstanding.

We consider that in order to effectively conform to the Adopted Local Planning Policy in particular, and to avoid misunderstanding, the KNP should make reference to relevant Local Plan Policy GD2: Settlement Development and GD3: Development in the Countryside. We therefore suggest that the following revised wording should be referred to as Policy SD1.

'Development shall be located within the Limits to Development as defined in Figure 2, other than in the circumstances justifying a location outside the Limits to

			<p><i>Development as defined within Policies GD2 and GD3 of the Harborough Local Plan (2019).'</i></p> <p>It could also be argued that the defined development boundary fails to recognise the built form extending along Fleckney Road, Kibworth. Two large and substantial dwellings, known as The Nurseries and The Hollies have failed to be included in the built form, as well as the substantial Kibworth Garden Centre and Nursery which is a key employment and business provider for the Kibworth's. Although it is not a requirement, the majority of the defined settlement boundary is outlined by clear definitive boundaries other than the south western edge. We would therefore recommend that the boundary is extended up to the point where Warwick Road and Fleckney Road conjoin.</p> <p>Summary Unfortunately, the current iteration of the Kibworth's Neighbourhood Plan fails to meet the basic tests as required by the 1990 act, in particular key references and connections to up to-date housing need evidence. Notwithstanding our remaining concerns over the current iteration of the Neighbourhood Plan, Tanglewood Care Services Ltd are keen to establish a positive relationship with Kibworth's Parish Council and welcome the opportunity for collaborative working, looking at the option to deliver development on Fleckney Road, in order to best meet the needs of The Kibworth's and resolve issues arising from the Neighbourhood Plan consultation. Tanglewood Care Services Ltd would welcome the opportunity to support the sustainable community of The Kibworth's through high quality, accessible development, which actively responds and contributions to local need and community development, in partnership with the Parish Council.</p>
5	Leicestershire County Council	Policy H1	<p>Kibworths' Neighbourhood Plan Comments Requested – 20th May 2022 Leicestershire County Council is supportive of the Neighbourhood plan process and welcome being included in this consultation.</p> <p>Highways Specific Comments Policy H1: RESIDENTIAL SITE ALLOCATIONS</p> <p>Site 1 – Former Community Centre Site on the David Wilson Homes development for four 2- bed bungalows. Site 2 – Land off Elliott Close for a single dwelling – The Leicestershire Highways Authority (LHA) have not been consulted on Site 1 or Site 2 either formally or for pre-application advice. it should be noted the LHA would assess the sites on their own merits against local and national guidance, should a proposal be submitted for pre application advice or formally.</p> <p>Site 3 – Rear of 4 Station Street for 11 mixed-sized dwellings (net 10 allowing for demolition and replacement of existing building) - The LHA have provided pre-application advise for this site. However, it is noted the existing site access is substandard for the scale of development, and improvements are likely to be required.</p>

		<p>Policy H6</p> <p>Policy H7</p>	<p>Site 4 – St Wilfrid’s Close for 10 dwellings - 5 no. 2bed bungalows, 3 no 3 bed bungalows, 2 no 4 bed houses - The LHA have been formally consulted on this site under application 21/01493/FUL, which is currently pending decision. However, the LHA advised approval subject to conditions and contributions.</p> <p>Page 43-44 – RESIDENTIAL CAR PARKING (T&S) Part 3 of the interim Leicestershire Highway Design Guide (LHDG) not 6C’s parking guidance. Reference should be made to paragraph 3.151 & 3.152 Page 42 –</p> <p>POLICY H6: BUILDING DESIGN PRINCIPLES - All new development proposals of one or more houses, replacement dwellings and extensions should satisfy the following building design principles: 9. Developments of 10 or more houses should incorporate pedestrian and cycle routes laterally and into the centre to reinforce social cohesion. Whilst ped/cycle permeability is welcomed, specific requirements such as shared use footways/ cycleways/pedestrian footways through the development will depend on the scale of development, site specific circumstances, and if the road layout is to be adopted.</p> <p>POLICY H7: RESIDENTIAL CAR PARKING - New residential development should incorporate sufficient parking provision to meet the needs of future residents in accordance with the Leicestershire parking standards except that: New residential development shall include the following minimum number of car parking spaces: 4+bedroomed dwellings shall have a minimum of 4 off-street parking spaces within the curtilage of each dwelling. Extensions to existing dwellings should not result in the loss of parking spaces below the minimum level. The LHA would disagree with the above, parking provision should be in accordance with the Leicestershire Highway Design Guide (LHDG) which requires two spaces for a dwelling with up to three beds, or three spaces for a dwelling with four or more beds.</p> <p>Page 69-70 - ACCESS TO THE A6 • Concerns that the volume of traffic is increasing which is bringing air quality to dangerous levels • Concerns raised by residents that delays caused by the amount of queuing traffic trying to access the A6 may cause potential risks as people try to manoeuvre to avoid it. It should be noted that a new development should only mitigate its own residual impact (as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework); it cannot be expected for developers to mitigate existing concerns unless the existing concerns are significantly worsened. The LHA would normally expect development proposals to comply with the relevant national and local policies and guidance, both in terms of justification and of design. General Comments The County Council recognises that residents may have concerns about traffic conditions in their local area, which they feel may be exacerbated by increased traffic due to population, economic and development growth. Like very many local authorities, the County Council’s budgets are under severe pressure. It must therefore prioritise where it focuses its reducing resources and increasingly limited funds. In practice, this means that the County Highway Authority (CHA), in general, prioritises its resources on measures that deliver the greatest benefit to Leicestershire’s residents, businesses and road users in terms of road safety, network management and maintenance. Given this, it is likely that highway measures associated with any new development would need to be fully funded from third party funding, such as via Section 278 or 106 (S106) developer contributions. I should emphasise that the CHA is generally no longer in a position to accept any financial risk relating to/make good any possible shortfall in developer funding. To be eligible for S106 contributions proposals must fulfil various legal criteria. Measures must also directly mitigate the impact of the development e.g., they should ensure that the development does not make the existing highway conditions any worse if considered to have a severe residual impact. They cannot unfortunately be sought to address existing problems. Where potential S106 measures</p>
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		<p>would require future maintenance, which would be paid for from the County Council's funds, the measures would also need to be assessed against the County Council's other priorities and as such may not be maintained by the County Council or will require maintenance funding to be provided as a commuted sum. In regard to public transport, securing S106 contributions for public transport services will normally focus on larger developments, where there is a more realistic prospect of services being commercially viable once the contributions have stopped ie they would be able to operate without being supported from public funding. The current financial climate means that the CHA has extremely limited funding available to undertake minor highway improvements. Where there may be the prospect of third-party funding to deliver a scheme, the County Council will still normally expect the scheme to comply with prevailing relevant national and local policies and guidance, both in terms of its justification and its design; the Council will also expect future maintenance costs to be covered by the third-party funding. Where any measures are proposed that would affect speed limits, on-street parking restrictions or other Traffic Regulation Orders (be that to address existing problems or in connection with a development proposal), their implementation would be subject to available resources, the availability of full funding and the satisfactory completion of all necessary Statutory Procedures.</p> <p>Flood Risk Management</p> <p>The County Council are fully aware of flooding that has occurred within Leicestershire and its impact on residential properties resulting in concerns relating to new developments. LCC in our role as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) undertake investigations into flooding, review consent applications to undertake works on ordinary watercourses and carry out enforcement where lack of maintenance or unconsented works has resulted in a flood risk. In April 2015 the LLFA also became a statutory consultee on major planning applications in relation to surface water drainage and have a duty to review planning applications to ensure that the onsite drainage systems are designed in accordance with current legislation and guidance. The LLFA also ensures that flood risk to the site is accounted for when designing a drainage solution. The LLFA is not able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent development where development sites are at low risk of flooding or can demonstrate appropriate flood risk mitigation. • Use existing flood risk to adjacent land to prevent development. • Require development to resolve existing flood risk. <p>When considering flood risk within the development of a neighbourhood plan, the LLFA would recommend consideration of the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locating development outside of river (fluvial) flood risk (Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea)). • Locating development outside of surface water (pluvial) flood risk (Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map). • Locating development outside of any groundwater flood risk by considering any local knowledge of groundwater flooding. • How potential SuDS features may be incorporated into the development to enhance the local amenity, water quality and biodiversity of the site as well as manage surface water runoff. • Watercourses and land drainage should be protected within new developments to prevent an increase in flood risk. <p>All development will be required to restrict the discharge and retain surface water on site in line with current government policies. This should be undertaken through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). Appropriate space allocation</p>
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		<p>for SuDS features should be included within development sites when considering the housing density to ensure that the potential site will not limit the ability for good SuDS design to be carried out. Consideration should also be given to blue green corridors and how they could be used to improve the bio-diversity and amenity of new developments, including benefits to surrounding areas. Often ordinary watercourses and land drainage features (including streams, culverts, and ditches) form part of development sites. The LLFA recommend that existing watercourses and land drainage (including watercourses that form the site boundary) are retained as open features along their original flow path and are retained in public open space to ensure that access for maintenance can be achieved. This should also be considered when looking at housing densities within the plan to ensure that these features can be retained. LCC, in its role as LLFA will not support proposals contrary to LCC policies. For further information it is suggested reference is made to the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012), Sustainable drainage systems: Written statement - HCWS161 (December 2014) and the Planning Practice Guidance webpage. Flood risk mapping is readily available for public use at the links below. The LLFA also holds information relating to historic flooding within Leicestershire that can be used to inform development proposals. Risk of flooding from surface water map: https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk Flood map for planning (rivers and sea): https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/</p> <p>Planning Minerals & Waste Planning The County Council is the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority; this means the council prepares the planning policy for minerals and waste development and also makes decisions on mineral and waste development. Although neighbourhood plans cannot include policies that cover minerals and waste development, it may be the case that your neighbourhood contains an existing or planned minerals or waste site. The County Council can provide information on these operations, or any future development planned for your neighbourhood. You should also be aware of Minerals and Waste Safeguarding Areas, contained within the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Leicestershire.gov.uk). These safeguarding areas are there to ensure that non-waste and non-minerals development takes place in a way that does not negatively affect minerals resources or waste operations. The County Council can provide guidance on this if your neighbourhood plan is allocating development in these areas or if any proposed neighbourhood plan policies may impact on minerals and waste provision.</p> <p>Property Education Whereby housing allocations or preferred housing developments form part of a Neighbourhood Plan the Local Authority will look to the availability of school places within a two-mile (primary) and three-mile (secondary) distance from the development. If there are not sufficient places, then a claim for Section 106 funding will be requested to provide those places. It is recognised that it may not always be possible or appropriate to extend a local school to meet the needs of a development, or the size of a development would yield a new school. However, in the changing educational landscape, the Council retains a statutory duty to ensure that sufficient places are available in good schools within its area, for every child of school age whose parents wish them to have one.</p> <p>Strategic Property Services No comment at this time.</p> <p>Adult Social Care It is suggested that reference is made to recognising a significant growth in the older population and that development seeks</p>
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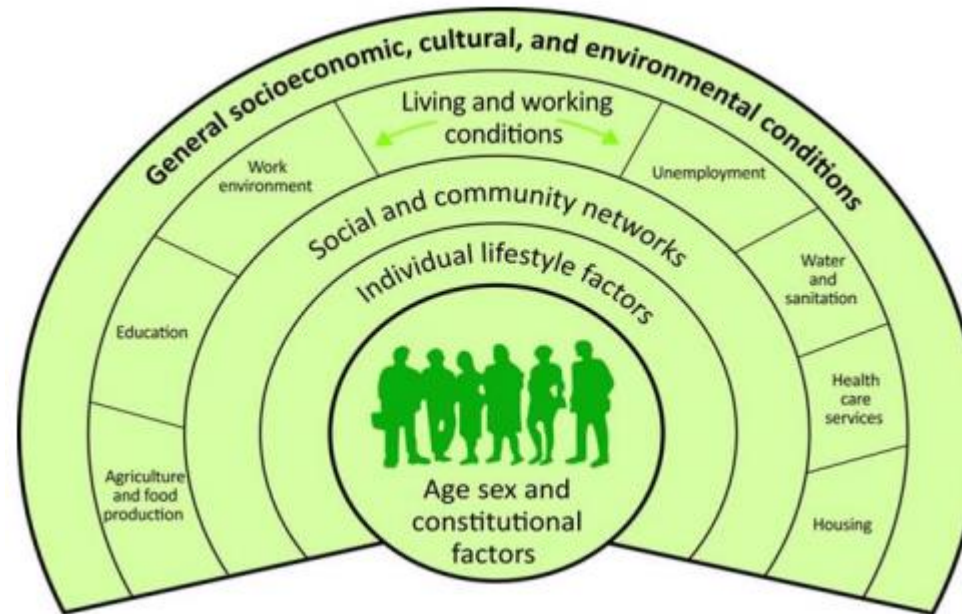
		<p>to include bungalows etc of differing tenures to accommodate the increase. This would be in line with the draft Adult Social Care Accommodation Strategy for older people which promotes that people should plan ahead for their later life, including considering downsizing, but recognising that people's choices are often limited by the lack of suitable local options.</p> <p>Environment</p> <p>General Comments</p> <p>With regard to the environment and in line with Government advice, Leicestershire County Council (LCC) would like to see Neighbourhood Plans cover all aspects of archaeology and the historic and natural environment including heritage assets, archaeological sites, listed and unlisted historic buildings, historic landscapes, climate change, the landscape, biodiversity, ecosystems, green infrastructure as well as soils, brownfield sites and agricultural land.</p> <p>Archaeology and the Historic Environment</p> <p>The planning process provides one of the most effective tools to manage the impact of land use change upon the historic environment. This is achieved both through the shaping of development plans (Local and Neighbourhood Plans) and the delivery of development management advice on individual planning applications. In that context, the inclusion of heritage in your Neighbourhood Plan, and the provision of relevant and effective policies, will significantly strengthen the management of these issues, and will be an effective way of the community identifying its own concerns and priorities.</p> <p>Ideally, Neighbourhood Plans should seek to work in partnership with other agencies to develop and deliver this strategic objective, based on robust local evidence and priorities. We recommend that each Neighbourhood Plan should consider the impact of potential development or management decisions on the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. The historic environment is defined as comprising all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving evidence of past human activity, whether upstanding, buried or submerged, as well as landscapes and their historic components.</p> <p>The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (LRHER) can provide a summary of archaeological and historic environment information for your Neighbourhood Plan area. This will include gazetteers and maps describing the locally identified non-designated heritage assets, typically archaeological sites (both earthworks and buried archaeological remains), unlisted historic buildings and historic landscapes (parks and gardens). We will also provide information on medieval ridge and furrow earthworks to help you evaluate the surviving earthworks in your area. Information on Designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields) is available from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/ Consideration of the historic environment, and its constituent designated and non-designated heritage assets, is a material consideration in the planning process. While the data held by the LRHER is constantly maintained and updated, it is unlikely that the record represents an exhaustive list of all assets with the plan area. We suggest that information provided by the LRHER should be taken into account when preparing the Neighbourhood Plan and contribute to any list of locally identified heritage assets. Based upon a structured assessment process, this will be the basis of any non-designated heritage assets identified within the plan and given force through the preparation of appropriate heritage policy.</p> <p>Contact: her@leics.gov.uk, or phone 0116 305 8323 For help with including heritage in your Neighbourhood Plan please see</p>
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		<p>the following guidance:</p> <p>CBA Toolkit No. 10, Neighbourhood Planning (2017) https://www.archaeologyuk.org/asset/6FE3A721-B328-4B75-9DEBBD0028A4AEED/ National Trust Guide to Heritage in Neighbourhood Plans (2019) https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/documents/neighbourhood-planning-and-heritageguidance.pdf</p> <p>Climate Change The County Council through its Environment Strategy is committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Leicestershire and increasing Leicestershire’s resilience to the existing and predicted changes in climate. Furthermore, LCC has declared a climate emergency along with most other UK councils. The County Council has committed to becoming carbon neutral as a council by 2030 and to working with others to keep global temperature rise to less than 1.5 degrees Celsius, which will mean in effect needing to achieve carbon neutrality for Leicestershire by 2050 or before. Planning is one of the key levers for enabling these commitments to be met and to meeting the legally binding target set by the government for the UK to be carbon neutral by 2050. Neighbourhood Plans should in as far as possible seek to contribute to and support a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and to increasing the county’s resilience to climate change.</p> <p>Landscape The County Council would like to see the inclusion of a local landscape assessment taking into account Natural England’s Landscape character areas; Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Landscape and Woodland Strategy; the Local District/Borough Council landscape character assessments and the Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Study for Leicester and Leicestershire (2017) which examines the sensitivity of the landscape, exploring the extent to which different areas can accommodate development without impacting on their key landscape qualities. We would recommend that Neighbourhood Plans should also consider the street scene and public realm within their communities, further advice can be found in the latest ‘Streets for All East Midlands’ Advisory Document (2006) published by English Heritage.</p> <p>LCC would encourage the development of local listings as per the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and LCC have some data on the social, cultural, archaeological and historic value of local features and buildings (https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/leisure-andcommunity/history-and-heritage/historic-environment-record)</p> <p>Biodiversity The Natural Environment and Communities Act 2006 places a duty on all public authorities in England and Wales to have regard, in the exercise of their duties, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. The National Planning Policy Framework clearly outlines the importance of sustainable development alongside the core principle that planning should contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment, providing net gain for biodiversity, and reducing pollution. Neighbourhood Plans should therefore seek to work in partnership with other agencies to develop and deliver a strategic approach to protecting and improving the natural environment based on local evidence and priorities. Each Neighbourhood Plan should consider the impact of potential development or management of open spaces on enhancing biodiversity and habitat connectivity, such as hedgerows and greenways. Also, habitat permeability for habitats and species which addresses encouragement of movement from one location to another such as the design of street lighting, roads, noise, obstructions in</p>
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		<p>water, exposure of species to predation and arrangement of land-uses.</p> <p>The Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre (LRERC) can provide a summary of wildlife information for your Neighbourhood Plan area. This will include a map showing nationally important sites (e.g. Sites of Special Scientific Interest); locally designated Wildlife Sites; locations of badger setts, great crested newt breeding ponds and bat roosts; and a list of records of protected and priority Biodiversity Action Plan species.</p> <p>These are all a material consideration in the planning process. If there has been a recent Habitat Survey of your plan area, this will also be included. LRERC is unable to carry out habitat surveys on request from a Parish Council, although it may be possible to add it into a future survey programme. Contact: planningecology@leics.gov.uk, or phone 0116 305 4108</p> <p>Green Infrastructure Green infrastructure (GI) A network of multi-functional green and blue spaces and other natural features, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental, economic, health and wellbeing benefits for nature, climate, local and wider communities, and prosperity (NPPF definition). As a network, GI includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, street trees, cemeteries/churchyards allotments and private gardens as well as streams, rivers, canals and other water bodies and features such as green roofs and living walls.</p> <p>The NPPF places the duty on local authorities to plan positively for a strategic network of GI which can deliver a range of planning policies including: building a strong, competitive economy; creating a sense of place and promote good design; promoting healthier communities by providing greater opportunities for recreation and mental and physical health benefits; meeting the challenges of climate change and flood risk; increasing biodiversity and conserving and enhancing the natural environment. Looking at the existing provision of GI networks within a community can influence the plan for creating & enhancing new networks and this assessment can then be used to inform CIL (Community Infrastructure Levy) schedules, enabling communities to potentially benefit from this source of funding.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Plan groups have the opportunity to plan GI networks at a local scale to maximise benefits for their community and in doing so they should ensure that their Neighbourhood Plan is reflective of the relevant Local Authority Green Infrastructure strategy. Through the Neighbourhood Plan and discussions with the Local Authority Planning teams and potential Developers communities are well placed to influence the delivery of local scale GI networks.</p> <p>Brownfield, Soils and Agricultural Land The NPPF encourages the effective use of brownfield land for development, provided that it is not of high environmental/ecological value. Neighbourhood planning groups should check with Defra if their neighbourhood planning area includes brownfield sites. Where information is lacking as to the ecological value of these sites then the Neighbourhood Plan could include policies that ensure such survey work should be carried out to assess the ecological value of a brownfield site before development decisions are taken.</p> <p>Soils are an essential finite resource on which important ecosystem services such as food production, are dependent on.</p>
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unequal distribution of social, environmental and economic conditions within societies” (NHS England) The diagram below illustrates types of wider factors that influence an individual's mental and physical health.



The diagram shows:

- personal characteristics at the core of the model and this includes sex, age, ethnic group, and hereditary factors
- The layer around the core contains individual 'lifestyle' factor behaviours such as smoking, alcohol use, and physical activity¹³
- The next layer contains social and community networks including family and wider social circles
- The next layer covers living and working conditions include access and opportunities in relation to jobs, housing, education, and welfare services
- The final outer layer is general socioeconomic, cultural, and environmental conditions and includes factors such as disposable income, taxation, and availability of work

Research by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, investigated the major contributors to health and wellbeing and found that:

Health Behaviours contribute to 30% of health outcomes made up of: • Smoking 10% • Diet/Exercise 10% • Alcohol use 5% • Poor sexual health 5%

Socioeconomic Factors contribute to 40% of health outcomes: • Education 10% • Employment 10% • Income 10% • Family/Social Support 5% • Community Safety 5%

		<p>Clinical Care contributes to 20% of health outcomes: • Access to care 10% • Quality of care 10% Built Environment contributes to 10% of health outcomes: • Environmental Quality 5% • Built Environment 5%</p> <p>Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, Used in US to rank Counties by health Status</p> <p>Therefore, due to the complex way in which the built environment and communities we live in impact on our health any opportunity to mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive outcomes should be taken. Completing a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a good practice to ensure neighbourhood concerns and recommendations are considered.</p> <p>Undertaking a HIA as part of your neighbourhood plans has the potential to influence all these areas, alongside influencing decisions made about access to care through transport and infrastructure. To aid you in undertaking a HIA please visit: https://www.healthyclacemaking.co.uk/health-impact-assessment/</p> <p>At the bottom of this page there are also links to a number of local data sheets at a district level. You can also familiarise yourself with the health profile for your area by visiting: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles Dahlgren G, Whitehead M. (1991). Policies and Strategies to Promote Social Equity in Health. Stockholm, Sweden: Institute for Futures Studies. NHS England, "Reducing health inequalities resources," [Online]. Available: https://www.england.nhs.uk/about/equality/equality-hub/resources/ [Accessed February 2021].14</p> <p>Communities</p> <p>Consideration of community facilities is a positive facet of Neighbourhood Plans that reflects the importance of these facilities within communities and can proactively protect and develop facilities to meet the needs of people in local communities. Neighbourhood Plans provide an opportunity to;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out and report on a review of community facilities, groups and allotments and their importance with your community. 2. Set out policies that seek to; • protect and retain these existing facilities, • support the independent development of new facilities, and, • identify and protect Assets of Community Value and provide support for any existing or future designations. 3. Identify and support potential community projects that could be progressed. <p>You are encouraged to consider and respond to all aspects of community resources as part of the Neighbourhood Planning process. Further information, guidance and examples of policies and supporting information is available at www.leicestershirecommunities.org.uk/np/useful-information.</p> <p>Economic Development</p> <p>We would recommend including economic development aspirations with your Plan, outlining what the community currently values and whether they are open to new development of small businesses etc.</p> <p>Fibre Broadband</p> <p>High speed broadband is critical for businesses and for access to services, many of which are now online by default. Having a fast broadband connection is no longer merely desirable but is an essential requirement in ordinary daily life.</p>
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		<p>All new developments (including community facilities) should have access to ultrafast broadband (of at least 100Mbps) and allow mechanisms for securing a full fibre broadband provision for each premise and business from at least one network operator, provided on an open access basis. Such provider must deploy a Fibre to the Premise (FTTP) access network structure in which optical fibre runs from a local exchange to each premise.</p> <p>Developers should take active steps to incorporate adequate broadband provision at the preplanning phase and should engage with telecoms providers to ensure fibre broadband is available as soon as build on the development is complete. Where practical, developers should consider engaging several telecoms providers to encourage competition and consumer choice. The Council supports a 'dig once' approach for the deployment of communications infrastructure and a build which is sympathetic to the character and appearance of the surrounding area.</p> <p>The Council encourages telecommunications build which does not significantly impact on the appearance of any building or space on which equipment is located and which minimises street clutter.</p> <p>Equalities While we cannot comment in detail on plans, you may wish to ask stakeholders to bear the Council's Equality Strategy 2020-2024 in mind when taking your Neighbourhood Plan forward through the relevant procedures, particularly for engagement and consultation work. A copy of the strategy can be viewed at: https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/field/pdf/2020/7/10/Equality-strategy2020-2024.pdf¹⁵ The Neighbourhood plan should comply with the main requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty. This requires public bodies to have due regard of the need to: Eliminate discrimination Advance equality of opportunity Foster good relations between different people</p> <p>Accessible Documents In today's working environment more and more information is being produced digitally. When producing information which is aimed at or to be viewed by the public, it is important to make that information as accessible as possible. At least 1 in 5 people in the UK have a long-term illness, impairment, or disability. Many more have a temporary disability.</p> <p>Accessibility means more than putting things online. It means making your content and design clear and simple enough so that most people can use it without needing to adapt it, while supporting those who do need to adapt things.</p> <p>For example, someone with impaired vision might use a screen reader (software that lets a user navigate a website and 'read out' the content), braille display or screen magnifier. Or someone with motor difficulties might use a special mouse, speech recognition software or on-screen keyboard emulator.</p> <p>Public sector organisations have a legal requirement to make sure that all information which appears on their websites is accessible. As Neighbourhood Plans have to be published on Local Planning Authority websites, they too have to comply with government regulations for accessibility. Guidance for creating accessible Word and PDF documents can be found on the Leicestershire Communities website under the heading 'Creating Accessible Documents':-</p>
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			https://www.leicestershirecommunities.org.uk/sr/
6	Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Clinical Commissioning Groups County Hall Glenfield LE3 8TB	<p>General Comment on plan</p> <p>Page 27: Policy CSA3: Multi-Functional Community Centre</p> <p>Page 28: Policy CSA4: Sporting Facilities</p> <p>Page 30: Policy CSA6:Parks & Green Spaces</p> <p>Page 52: Policy ENV1:Protection of Green spaces</p> <p>Page 24; Policy CSA1: Preschool Provision</p> <p>Page 30: Policy CSA6:Parks & Green Spaces</p> <p>Page 25: Policy CSA2: Schools</p> <p>Page 27: Policy CSA3: Multi-</p>	<p>Many of the themes identified in the plan will impact upon the wider determinants of health and as a result population health outcomes. We would therefore welcome working together to maximise the opportunity for health and wellbeing within the vision outlined in your plan.</p> <p>We support actions to support the development of community identity; maximising opportunities for residents to come together to create community cohesion and support each other.</p> <p>We support actions which maximise the opportunities and provision of green space and local recreational facilities that actively promote and enable residents to access and undertake physical activity with ease.</p> <p>We support a plan which is designed in such a way to encourage and enhance physical and mental health and wellbeing for all ages.</p> <p>We support actions which ensure that there are a range of options for travel (including active travel) within the plan that enables residents to get to and from work and leisure easily.</p>

		<p>Functional Community Centre Page 69: Policy T1: Transport assessment for housing development</p> <p>Page 42: Policy H6:Building Design Principles/principles/po int 9 Page 69: Policy T1: Transport assessment for housing development Page 73: Policy T4: Improvements to Road Safety</p> <p>Page 42: Policy H6:Building Design Principles/principles/po int 8 Page 63: Policy ENV7: Renewable & Low Carbon Energy Development Page 74: Policy T6:</p>	<p>We support actions which ensure infrastructure for Active Travel is actively encouraged with provision for high quality cycling and walking routes within the development, good connectivity to surrounding settlements and ease of access to public transport.</p> <p>We support designs that contribute to the reduction in carbon emissions, as this has a direct impact on some resident's health</p>
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7	Roger Lott Resident		<p>Please could someone revisit the PDF version of the Kibworth Neighbourhood plan on your web portal as the type setting is poor in many places, multiple occasions words exist without spacing ie justastringofletters, some text is missing and some text obscured by pictures.</p> <p>If this is to be a ratified document then the type setting of it should be fully corrected</p>
8	National Grid Avison Young nationalgrid.uk @avisonyoung.com		<p>Kibworth Review Neighbourhood Plan Consultation May – June 2022 Representations on behalf of National Grid National Grid has appointed Avison Young to review and respond to Neighbourhood Plan consultations on its behalf. We are instructed by our client to submit the following representation with regard to the current consultation on the above document. About National Grid National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (NGET) owns and maintains the electricity transmission system in England and Wales. The energy is then distributed to the electricity distribution network operators across England, Wales and Scotland.</p>

		<p>National Grid Gas plc (NGG) owns and operates the high-pressure gas transmission system across the UK. In the UK, gas leaves the transmission system and enters the UK's four gas distribution networks where pressure is reduced for public use.</p> <p>National Grid Ventures (NGV) is separate from National Grid's core regulated businesses. NGV develop, operate and invest in energy projects, technologies, and partnerships to help accelerate the development of a clean energy future for consumers across the UK, Europe and the United States.</p> <p>Proposed development sites crossed or in close proximity to National Grid assets: An assessment has been carried out with respect to National Grid's electricity and gas transmission assets which include high voltage electricity assets and high-pressure gas pipelines. National Grid has identified that no assets are currently affected by proposed allocations within the Neighbourhood Plan area.</p> <p>National Grid provides information in relation to its assets at the website below. • www2.nationalgrid.com/uk/services/land-and-development/planningauthority/shape-files/ Please also see attached information outlining guidance on development close to National Grid infrastructure.</p> <p>Distribution Networks Information regarding the electricity distribution network is available at the website below: www.energynetworks.org.uk Information regarding the gas distribution network is available by contacting: plantprotection@cadentgas.com</p>
9	<p>Natural England Hornbeam House Crewe Business Park Electra Way Crewe Cheshire CW1 6GJ</p>	<p>Kibworths Neighbourhood Plan – Regulation 16 (Submission) Consultation Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 20 May 2022</p> <p>Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.</p> <p>Natural England is a statutory consultee in neighbourhood planning and must be consulted on draft neighbourhood development plans by the Parish/Town Councils or Neighbourhood Forums where they consider our interests would be affected by the proposals made.</p> <p>Natural England does not have any specific comments on this draft neighbourhood plan.</p>
10	<p>Network Rail Vita Zaporozcenko (she/her) Public Affairs</p>	<p>Thank you very much for your email, which I have passed onto our town planning team.</p>

	<p>Manager - East Midlands</p> <p>East Midlands Control Centre, Bateman Street, Derby DE23 8JQ</p>		
11	<p>Sport England</p> <p>Planning Administration Team</p> <p>Planning.central@sportengland.org</p>	<p>Thank you for consulting Sport England on the above neighbourhood plan.</p> <p>Government planning policy, within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), identifies how the planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Encouraging communities to become more physically active through walking, cycling, informal recreation and formal sport plays an important part in this process. Providing enough sports facilities of the right quality and type in the right places is vital to achieving this aim. This means that positive planning for sport, protection from the unnecessary loss of sports facilities, along with an integrated approach to providing new housing and employment land with community facilities is important.</p> <p>It is essential therefore that the neighbourhood plan reflects and complies with national planning policy for sport as set out in the NPPF with particular reference to Pars 98 and 99. It is also important to be aware of Sport England's statutory consultee role in protecting playing fields and the presumption against the loss of playing field land. Sport England's playing fields policy is set out in our Playing Fields Policy and Guidance document.</p> <p>https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/planning-for-sport#playing_fields_policy</p> <p>Sport England provides guidance on developing planning policy for sport and further information can be found via the link below. Vital to the development and implementation of planning policy is the evidence base on which it is founded.</p> <p>https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/planning-for-sport#planning_applications</p> <p>Sport England works with local authorities to ensure their Local Plan is underpinned by robust and up to date evidence. In line with Par 99 of the NPPF, this takes the form of assessments of need and strategies for indoor and outdoor sports facilities. A neighbourhood planning body should look to see if the relevant local authority has prepared a playing pitch strategy or other indoor/outdoor sports facility strategy. If it has then this could provide useful evidence for the neighbourhood plan and save the neighbourhood planning body time and resources gathering their own evidence. It is important that a neighbourhood plan reflects the recommendations and actions set out in any such strategies, including those which may specifically relate to the neighbourhood area, and that any local investment opportunities, such as the Community Infrastructure Levy, are utilised to support their delivery.</p>	

		<p>Where such evidence does not already exist then relevant planning policies in a neighbourhood plan should be based on a proportionate assessment of the need for sporting provision in its area. Developed in consultation with the local sporting and wider community any assessment should be used to provide key recommendations and deliverable actions. These should set out what provision is required to ensure the current and future needs of the community for sport can be met and, in turn, be able to support the development and implementation of planning policies. Sport England’s guidance on assessing needs may help with such work. http://www.sportengland.org/planningtoolsandguidance</p> <p>If new or improved sports facilities are proposed Sport England recommend you ensure they are fit for purpose and designed in accordance with our design guidance notes. http://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/tools-guidance/design-and-cost-guidance/</p> <p>Any new housing developments will generate additional demand for sport. If existing sports facilities do not have the capacity to absorb the additional demand, then planning policies should look to ensure that new sports facilities, or improvements to existing sports facilities, are secured and delivered. Proposed actions to meet the demand should accord with any approved local plan or neighbourhood plan policy for social infrastructure, along with priorities resulting from any assessment of need, or set out in any playing pitch or other indoor and/or outdoor sports facility strategy that the local authority has in place.</p> <p>In line with the Government’s NPPF (including Section 8) and its Planning Practice Guidance (Health and wellbeing section), links below, consideration should also be given to how any new development, especially for new housing, will provide opportunities for people to lead healthy lifestyles and create healthy communities. Sport England’s Active Design guidance can be used to help with this when developing planning policies and developing or assessing individual proposals.</p> <p>Active Design, which includes a model planning policy, provides ten principles to help ensure the design and layout of development encourages and promotes participation in sport and physical activity. The guidance, and its accompanying checklist, could also be used at the evidence gathering stage of developing a neighbourhood plan to help undertake an assessment of how the design and layout of the area currently enables people to lead active lifestyles and what could be improved.</p> <p>NPPF Section 8: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework/8-promoting-healthy-communities</p> <p>PPG Health and wellbeing section: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/health-and-wellbeing</p> <p>Sport England’s Active Design Guidance: https://www.sportengland.org/activedesign</p>
12	Severn Trent Water Drainage &	<p>Thank you for consulting Severn Trent regarding the Kibworth Neighbourhood Plan,</p> <p>Due to the location of Kibworth in relation to our operational areas (outside our Sewerage service area, but inside our water</p>

	Wastewater Management Planning (DWMP) - Strategic Catchment Planner	<p>supply service area) we do not have many comments to make regarding the details within the Neighbourhood Plan, We would recommend that further consultation is undertaken with Anglian Water who provide sewerage services to the area.</p> <p>I would however highlight part of our standard response regarding water efficiency and the recommendation to require Developers to meet the Optional Water Efficiency Target of 110 l/hd/day as defined by Building Regulations Part G, as this approach supports the longer term delivery of water to our existing an new customers.</p> <p>I have attached our response to your previous consultation again as it contains the standard response referenced above.</p>
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