



**PLAN-IT X**  
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING SERVICES

# High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan

## Consultation Statement

June 2024

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**RTPI**

mediation of space · making of place

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# 1. Introduction

## Legal Requirements

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

## Consultation Process

- 1.2 Throughout the process of producing the High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan a more in-depth consultation process has been undertaken than the minimum standards set out in the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.
- 1.3 The aims of the consultation process was to:
- Ensure that the new High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan was fully informed by the views and priorities of local residents, businesses, and key local stakeholders;
  - Engage with as broad a cross-section of the community as possible.
- 1.4 Consultation and preparation of the plan has been led by the Neighbourhood Plan Committee, comprising representatives from the four parishes of Tilton on the Hill and Halstead, Cold Newton, Lowesby and Marefield. Professional support was provided by Planit-X Town and Country Planning Services.
- 1.5 Throughout the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan, the Tilton on the Hill and Halstead Parish Council website has been used to provide information and updates on the Plan's progress and is a source of material and evidence used in the Plan's preparation.
- 1.6 The programme of consultations undertaken throughout the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan, is summarised below.

Activity	Date
<b>Household questionnaire</b>	October – November 2018
<b>Public Consultation Event</b>	3 June 2023

Activity	Date
<b>Pre-Submission Consultation on the Draft Plan</b>	22 January – 4 March 2024

- 1.7 This Consultation Statement provides an overview of each of the above stages of consultation in accordance with Section 15 (2) of Part 5 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.

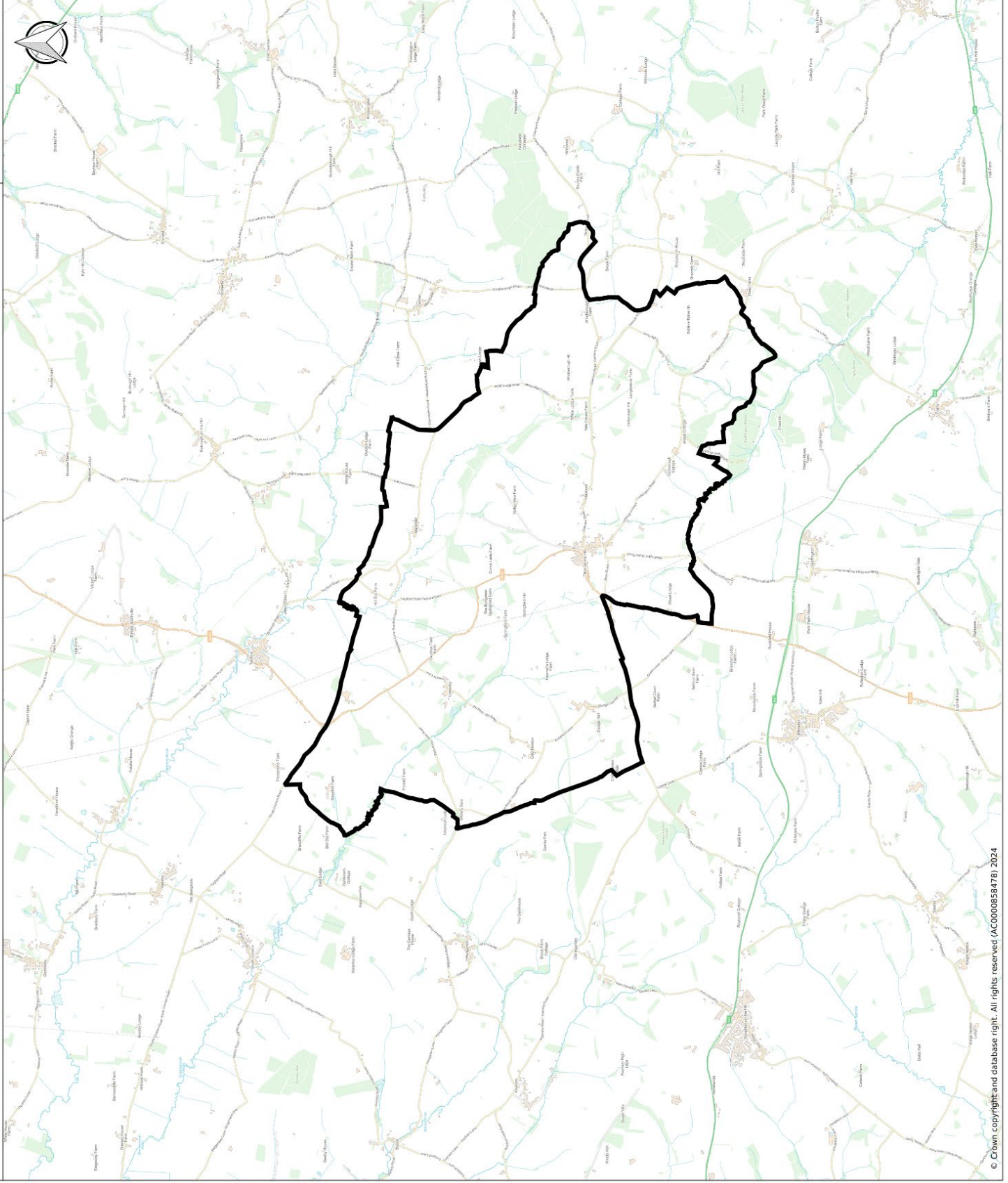
## 2. Neighbourhood Plan Area

### Designation

- 2.1 The Neighbourhood Plan Area comprises the four parishes of Tilton on the Hill and Halstead, Cold Newton, Lowesby and Marefield. The Neighbourhood Area was designated by Harborough District Council on 16 November 2016.
- 2.2 A map showing the area to be covered by the plan can be viewed below.



Neighbourhood Area



### 3. Household Questionnaire

<b>Dates</b>	October – November 2018
<b>Format</b>	Questionnaire Survey
<b>Publicity</b>	A questionnaire was distributed to all households in the Neighbourhood Area.
<b>Responses</b>	216 responses

#### Overview

- 3.1 In October 2018, a questionnaire survey of all households in the Neighbourhood Area was undertaken to explore the keys issues that the neighbourhood plan needed to look at. It also provided an opportunity for local people to have a further say about the future of the Parishes.
- 3.2 The questionnaire was designed to give an opportunity to provide comment and identify views on matters and issued faced by the Parish. It focused on;
- The future vision for the Neighbourhood Plan
  - The identification of the most important issues for the Neighbourhood Area
  - Housing requirements
  - The impact of development
  - The importance of the environment
  - The identification of potential Local Green Spaces
  - Traffic and transport matters
  - The local economy
- 3.3 There was also opportunity to raise any additional issues not mentioned in the survey.

#### Who was consulted

- 3.4 The aim was to engage and consult with as many members of the local community as possible. Therefore, a paper copy of the questionnaire was distributed to each of the Parishes' households. All members of the household were encouraged to include their views and additional copies of the questionnaire were available for those that wanted it.

#### How were people consulted

- 3.5 The questionnaire was prepared by the Neighbourhood Plan Committee. A paper copy of the questionnaire was delivered in October 2018 to every household in the Parishes. The questionnaire



was made available on the Tilton on the Hill and Halstead Parish Council website or further hard copies could be provided on request.

- 3.6 The closing date for the responses was Friday 16 November 2018 and completed questionnaires were collected from households. All of those who responded were entered into a prize draw.

### Issues, priorities and concerns raised

- 3.7 A total of 216 completed questionnaires were received. A summary of the key issues is detailed below.

- 3.8 Parishioners were asked to identify how they would like to see the High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Area described in 10 years' time. The top three most important answers were:

- A place where people feel safe
- A place with a community spirit
- A place where residents engage in decisions that affect them

- 3.9 When asked about local services and facilities, the village shop, broadband access and village hall were identified as the most important.

- 3.10 In terms of future housing development, only 11% of respondents wished to see greater than 35 houses built in Tilton village. The preferred option was for future housing growth to be accommodated on a mixture of infill sites and on land adjacent to the village. For the other parishes, very few responses wished to see more than 5 houses built.

- 3.11 Open countryside was recognised as an important open space, alongside woodland and grass verges, with improved footpaths and bridle ways. There was also a clear support for the provision of allotments.

- 3.12 Nearly all respondents travel by car as well as by foot. The speed of vehicles in the Neighbourhood Area was identified as a concern.

- 3.13 There was support for more small scale businesses but respondents generally did not wish to see large scale business operations.

- 3.14 The full results of the questionnaire survey have been published on Tilton on the Hill and Halstead Parish Council's [website](#).

### How the Issues, Priorities and Concerns have been considered

- 3.15 The feedback from the questionnaire survey helped inform the preparation of the (Pre-Submission) Draft version of the High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan. Within the Draft Plan there are



regular references to the questionnaire survey and how the results have informed the policies of the Plan.

## 4. Public Consultation Event

<b>Dates</b>	2pm to 4pm, 3 June 2023
<b>Venue</b>	Tilton Village Hall
<b>Format</b>	Open Meeting
<b>Publicity</b>	Event was advertised on social media. Posters displayed on noticeboard throughout the Neighbourhood Area. Invites sent out to landowners.
<b>Attendees</b>	30

### Overview

- 4.1 One of the key issues for the Neighbourhood Plan concerned housing development in Tilton on the Hill. Therefore, a public consultation event was held in Tilton Village Hall concerning the allocation of potential housing sites.

### Who was consulted

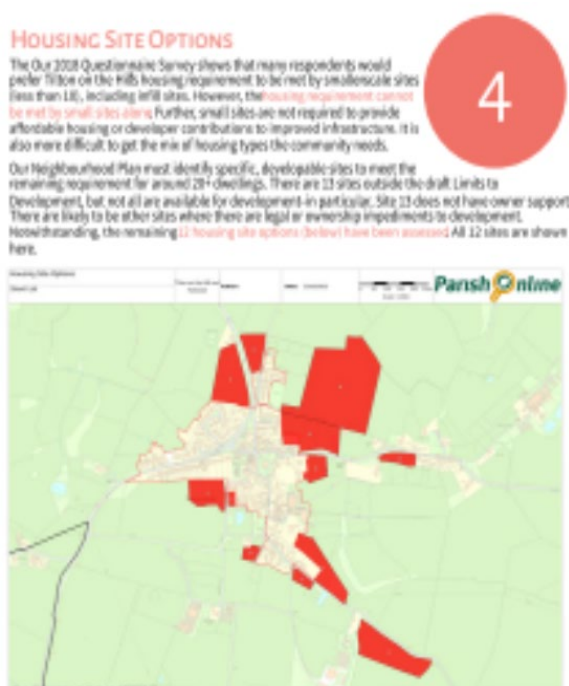
- 4.2 The consultation event was advertised on social media and on posters displayed on notice boards throughout the Neighbourhood Area. Invites were also sent out to landowners.

### How were people consulted

- 4.3 A total of seven exhibition boards were displayed at the event, alongside hard copies of relevant information. The material was also made available on the Parish Council's website.

- 4.4 The exhibition boards included the following information:

- An introduction to the Neighbourhood Plan
- Housing Requirements
- A list of suggested housing sites
- An assessment of the housing sites



- Next steps and how to make representations

- 4.5 Views were sought on the housing site assessments and the conclusions made. Comments were invited, either in writing or email, to be returned by Friday 16 June.



### Issues, Priorities and Concerns Raised

- 4.6 The representations received were reviewed and where appropriate further work was undertaken to inform the site selection process.
- 4.7 A report of the consultation event can be found at the Parish Council [website](#).

### How the Issues, Priorities and Concerns have been considered

- 4.8 The feedback from the consultation event helped inform the preparation of the (Pre-Submission) Draft version of the High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan

## 5. Pre-Submission Consultation on the Draft High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan

<b>Dates</b>	22 January to 4 March 2024
<b>Format</b>	Response form
<b>Publicity</b>	A summary of the Pre-Submission Draft of the Plan was delivered to all premises within the Neighborhood Area.  The consultation was advertised on the Tilton on the Hill and Halstead Parish Council's website, along with a copy of the plan and supporting documentation to download.
<b>Responses</b>	17 representations

### Overview

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

### Who was consulted

- 5.3 The Parish Council publicised the draft neighbourhood plan to all those that live, work, or do business within the Parishes and provided a variety of mechanisms to both view the plan and to make representations.

5.4 The Parish Council also formally consulted the bodies identified within Paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. Appendix 1 sets out the bodies and organisations that were invited to make representations.

5.5 Representations from 17 individuals or organisations were received within the consultation period. A list and summary of these representations is attached in Appendix 2 and 3.

### How were people consulted

5.6 A leaflet publicising the Pre-Submission Draft of the Plan was delivered to all premises in the Parish. It provided a background to the Neighbourhood Plan, a summary of the Neighbourhood Plan's policies and how to make representations.



5.7 Statutory consultation bodies and other key stakeholders were contacted individually and invited to make representations on the draft Neighbourhood Plan.

5.8 Representations on the draft Plan were invited using a standard representation form, available on the website. Responses could also be provided using emails or made in writing.

### Issues, Priorities and Concerns Raised

5.9 The representations received have been reviewed and the detailed summary of representations (Appendix 3) provides an explanation of why changes have or have not been made to the Neighbourhood Plan.

5.10 This consultation gave rise to changes to the Draft Neighbourhood Plan in relation to several issues. However these changes have been minor, relating to clarification, consistency and additional information, and have not required major amendments to Plan policies or proposals.

## How the Issues, Priorities and Concerns have been considered

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

## 6. Conclusion

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



## Appendix 1: Pre-submission High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan – Consultees

Action Deafness  
Action for Blind People  
Age UK Leicester Shire & Rutland  
Alicia Kearns MP  
All Saints Church, Lowesby  
Ancient Monuments Society  
Anglian Water  
Berrys  
Billesdon Parish Council  
Bloor Homes  
Charnwood Borough Council  
Churches Together (Harborough)  
Coal Authority  
Country Land and Business Association  
CPRE (Leicestershire)  
Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities  
East Leicestershire Clinical Commissioning Group  
Environment Agency  
Environment Agency  
Federation of Muslim Organisations Leicestershire (FMO)  
Federation of Small Businesses  
Frisby Parish Meeting  
GATE (Gypsy and Traveller Equality)  
Harborough District Council  
Harborough North Local Policing Unit  
Hazelton Homes  
Health and Safety Executive  
HERBS  
Highways England  
Historic England  
Historic England  
Homes England  
Hungarton Parish Council  
Joseph Murphy  
Leicester-Shire & Rutland Sport (LRS)  
Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust  
Leicestershire County Council

Leicestershire Diocesan Board of Finance  
Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service  
Loddington & Launde Parish Meeting  
Lowesby Village Hall  
Midlands Rural Housing  
Mobile Operators Association  
Nathan Rowell  
National Farmers Union (East Midlands Region)  
National Gas  
National Grid  
Natural England  
NHS Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Integrated  
Care Board  
Nottingham Community Housing Association  
Owston and Newbold Parish Meeting  
Police & Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire  
Queen Elizabeth II Playing Field  
Rodney Vickers  
Rose & Crown Tilton  
Rutland County Council  
Seven Locks Housing  
Severn Trent  
Simon Galton CC  
Sindy Modha DC  
Skeffington Parish Meeting  
South Croxton (Parish Council)  
South Leicestershire Medical Group  
Sport England  
St. Peter's Parish Church, Tilton on the Hill  
Tilton and Lowesby Cricket Club  
Tilton Electric Car Club  
Tilton on the Hill Village Hall  
Tilton Village Stores  
Twyford and Thorpe Parish Council  
Voluntary Action Leicestershire  
Voluntary Action South Leicestershire  
Waterloo Homes  
Withcote Parish Meeting

## Appendix 2: Pre-Submission High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan – Representors

Harborough District Council

Environment Agency

Leicestershire County Council

National Highways

James Gough

David Duckett (Dr)

Jay Dykes (Prof)

Leicestershire Police

National Gas

National Grid

Met No. 1 Ltd

Natural England

Nora and Antony Spilner

Harinder Sandhu

Stephen Kemp

The Folly

Rodney Vickers

## Appendix 3: Pre-submission High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan – Summary of Consultation Responses

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
<b>Harborough District Council</b>				The Council wish to compliment the Qualifying Body on the quality of the Plan provided at pre-submission stage. We are particularly pleased that the Qualifying Body has made use of the technical support offered as part of the Neighbourhood Planning support packages and the subsequent professionalism of the documents that have been published.	Noted	<b>No change</b>
<b>Environment Agency</b>				Thank you for giving the Environment Agency the opportunity to comment on the High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan. Having taken into account those environmental considerations which fall within the remit of the Environment Agency, e.g. fluvial flood risk, access to Main Rivers, we have no adverse comments to make on the plan as submitted.	Noted	<b>No change</b>
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>				While we cannot comment in detail on plans, you may wish to ask stakeholders to bear the Council's Equality Strategy 2020-2024 in mind when taking your Neighbourhood Plan forward through the relevant procedures, particularly for engagement and consultation work. A copy of the strategy can be view at: <a href="https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/field/pdf/2020/7/10/Equality-strategy-2020-2024.pdf">https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/field/pdf/2020/7/10/Equality-strategy-2020-2024.pdf</a> The Neighbourhood plan should comply with the main requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty. This	Noted	<b>An Equalities Impact Assessment of the Neighbourhood Plan be undertaken.</b>

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				<p>requires public bodies to have due regard of the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eliminate discrimination</li> <li>Advance equality of opportunity</li> <li>Foster good relations between different people</li> </ul>		
<b>National Highways</b>				<p>National Highways welcomes the opportunity to comment on the pre submission draft of the High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan which covers the period from 2022 to 2031. We note that the document provides a vision for the future of the area and sets out a number of key objectives and planning policies which will be used to help determine planning applications. National Highways has been appointed by the Secretary of State for Transport as strategic highway company under the provisions of the Infrastructure Act 2015 and is the highway authority, traffic authority and street authority for the Strategic Road Network (SRN). It is our role to maintain the safe and efficient operation of the SRN whilst acting as a delivery partner to national economic growth.</p> <p>In relation to the High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan, the nearest routes of the SRN are the M1 and A1 located approximately 20km to the west and 25km to the east respectively. The scope and scale of proposed development identified in the current Harborough Local Plan, accounted for within the High Leicestershire</p>	Noted	<b>No change</b>

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				Neighbourhood Plan, is modest and shall not have any significant impact on the operation of the SRN. We therefore have no further comments to provide and trust the above is useful in the progression of the High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan.		
<b>James Gough</b>				Thank you (and Chris) for delivering the Newsletter with information on the High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan. I think overall the plan is very well presented and it has been informative reading through the document. I had a few comments for consideration and potentially points for collaboration between the Village Hall and the Parish Council.	Noted	<b>No change</b>
<b>David Duckett (Dr)</b>				Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this plan. It appears to be very comprehensive and good intentioned. Whilst I'm certain I haven't absorbed every detail, I'm generally in support of the plan and especially maintaining the area of separation between Tilton and Halstead.	Noted	<b>No change</b>
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>				First up - well done and WOW! Thanks for doing this, it's comprehensive and impressive. There's lots that is good in here - particularly the focus on sustainability and the efforts to evidence some of the recommendations, Thanks too for the (statutory!) opportunity to comment.	Noted	<b>No change</b>
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>				The policies are useful, they should really help planning in the future, but in places they feel too specific, very much 'of the moment' and as though they could date	Plans should contain policies that are clearly written and	<b>No change</b>



Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy Representation	Comment	Recommendation
			<p>very quickly. I suggest some specific changes to wording in places where I think this could be usefully addressed.</p>	<p>unambiguous, so it is evident how a decision maker should react to development proposals. There is no requirement to review or update a neighbourhood plan. However, policies in a neighbourhood plan may become out of date, for example if they conflict with policies in a local plan covering the neighbourhood area that is adopted after the making of the neighbourhood plan, or due to changed circumstances. This may prompt a review of the High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan.</p>	

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
Leicestershire County Council				<p>In today's working environment more and more information is being produced digitally. When producing information which is aimed at or to be viewed by the public, it is important to make that information as accessible as possible. At least 1 in 5 people in the UK have a long-term illness, impairment or disability. Many more have a temporary disability. 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: Creating Accessible Word Documents</p>	Agree.	<b>Neighbourhood Plan documents to be checked to make sure they comply with the Website Accessibility Directive (2018).</b>

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy Representation	Comment	Recommendation
			<p>Creating Accessible PDFs</p> <p>To enable Development Officers to implement your policies, it is important to make sure that they are clear, concise and worded in such a way that they are not open to interpretation. This Policy Writing Guide has been designed to provide you with a few key points to look out for:</p> <p><a href="https://www.leicestershirecommunities.org.uk/uploads/policy-writing-guide-17.pdf?v=1667547963">https://www.leicestershirecommunities.org.uk/uploads/policy-writing-guide-17.pdf?v=1667547963</a></p>		
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>			<p>Information for Neighbourhood Planning groups regarding Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) can be found on the Neighbourhood Planning website and should be referred to:</p> <p><a href="https://neighbourhoodplanning.org/toolkits-and-guidance/understand-plan-requires-strategic-environmental-assessment-sea/">https://neighbourhoodplanning.org/toolkits-and-guidance/understand-plan-requires-strategic-environmental-assessment-sea/</a></p> <p>A Neighbourhood Plan must meet certain basic conditions in order to be ‘made’. It must not breach and be otherwise compatible with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations SI 2004/1633 (available online). These regulations deal with the assessment of environmental plans and programmes and implement Retained Reference Directive 2001/42 ‘on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment’.</p>	The Neighbourhood Plan has been the subject of SEA/HRA screening. A full appraisal is not required.	<b>No change</b>

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				<p>Not every Neighbourhood Plan needs a SEA; however, it is compulsory to provide when submitting a plan proposal to the local planning authority either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A statement of reasons as to why SEA was not required</li> <li>• An environmental report (a key output of the SEA process).</li> </ul> <p>As a rule of thumb, SEA is more likely to be necessary if both of the following two elements apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a Neighbourhood Plan allocates sites for development (for housing, employment etc.); and</li> <li>• the neighbourhood area contains sensitive environmental assets (e.g. a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)) that may be affected by the policies and proposals in the Neighbourhood Plan.</li> </ul> <p>In light of these two considerations, it is very unlikely that a Neighbourhood Plan would require SEA if the plan is not allocating land for development. This is because allocating land for development is more likely to generate physical changes which lead to significant effects.</p> <p>As the UK has now left the EU, Neighbourhood Planning groups should remain mindful of any future changes which may occur to the above guidance. Changes are also likely to be forthcoming as a result of the Government's Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy Representation	Comment	Recommendation
			(LURB). This proposes 'Environmental Outcome Reports' to replace the current system of Strategic Environmental Assessment (including Sustainability Appraisals) and Environmental Impact Assessment and introduce a clearer and simpler process where relevant plans and projects (including Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects) are assessed against tangible environmental outcomes.		
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>			With regard to the environment and in line with Government advice, Leicestershire County Council (LCC) would like to see Neighbourhood Plans cover all aspects of archaeology and the historic and natural environment including heritage assets, archaeological sites, listed and unlisted historic buildings, historic landscapes, climate change, the landscape, biodiversity, ecosystems, green infrastructure as well as soils, brownfield sites and agricultural land.	All these matters are addressed by the Draft Neighbourhood Plan.	<b>No change</b>
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>			The NPPF encourages the effective use of brownfield land for development, provided that it is not of high environmental/ecological/heritage value. Neighbourhood planning groups should check with Defra if their neighbourhood planning area includes brownfield sites. Where information is lacking as to the ecological or heritage value of these sites then the Neighbourhood Plan could include policies that ensure such survey work should be carried	Agricultural land quality was an important consideration in the identification of housing sites.	<b>No change</b>

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				<p>out to assess the ecological and heritage value of a brownfield site before development decisions are taken.</p> <p>Soils are an essential finite resource on which important ecosystem services such as food production, are dependent on. They should be enhanced in value and protected from adverse effects of unacceptable levels of pollution. Within the governments “Safeguarding our Soils” strategy, Defra have produced a code of practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites which could be helpful to neighbourhood planning groups in preparing environmental policies.</p> <p>High quality agricultural soils should, where possible be protected from development and where a large area of agricultural land is identified for development then planning should consider using the poorer quality areas in preference to the higher quality areas.</p> <p>Neighbourhood planning groups should consider mapping agricultural land classification within their plan to enable informed decisions to be made in the future. Natural England can provide further information and Agricultural Land classification and have produced the following guide.</p> <p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agricultural-land-assess-proposals-for-development/guide-to-">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agricultural-land-assess-proposals-for-development/guide-to-</a></p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy Representation	Comment	Recommendation
			<p>assessing-development-proposals-on-agricultural-land.</p> <p>The British Society for Soil Science provide advice on what should be expected of developers in assessing land for development suitability.</p> <p><a href="https://soils.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Assessing-Agricultural-Land-Jan-2022.pdf">https://soils.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Assessing-Agricultural-Land-Jan-2022.pdf</a></p>		
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>			<p>The County Council is the Minerals and Waste Planning Authority; this means the council prepares the planning policy for minerals and waste development and also makes decisions on mineral and waste development. 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 (<a href="http://Leicestershire.gov.uk">Leicestershire.gov.uk</a>). 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</p>	<p>Minerals Consultation Areas (MCA) covering the resources within Mineral Safeguarding Areas have been defined. The MCA also covers the safeguarding of mineral sites and associated infrastructure. Much of the Neighbourhood Area is in Safeguarding Area for sand and gravel. This has been considered in the allocation of potential housing sites.</p>	<b>No change</b>



Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				<p>proposed neighbourhood plan policies may impact on minerals and waste provision.</p> <p>The Housing Allocation site to the North of Tilton on the Hill is located within a Mineral Safeguarding Area for Sand &amp; Gravel. Non-mineral development within a Mineral Safeguarding Area should be accompanied by a Mineral Assessment, which details the effect of the proposed development on the mineral resource beneath or adjacent to it. The County Council can provide further information on what a Mineral Assessment should cover, please contact <a href="mailto:planningcontrol@leics.gov.uk">planningcontrol@leics.gov.uk</a>.</p>		
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>				<p>Neighbourhood planning groups should remain mindful of the interaction between new development applications in a district and borough area and the existing HWRC services delivered by Leicestershire County Council. The County's Waste Management team considers proposed developments on a case by case basis and when it is identified that a proposed development will have a detrimental effect on the local HWRC infrastructure then appropriate projects to increase the capacity of the HWRC most likely impacted have to be initiated. Contributions to fund these projects are requested in accordance with the Leicestershire's Planning Obligations Policy and the relevant Legislation Regulations.</p>	<p>The nearest Recycling and Household Waste Site is at Somerby. It is over 6miles from Tilton on the Hill. The Somerby Household Waste Site lies outside the Neighbourhood Area.</p>	<b>No change</b>

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Leicestershire County Council			<p>Health is shaped by many different factors throughout our lives. Health is affected by the settings in which we live, work, learn and play. These influences start to determine health and opportunities for better health from birth and throughout the whole life course, for example the environment, community, transport, education and income.</p> <p>This complex range of interacting social, economic and environmental factors are known as the wider determinants of health or the social determinants of health.</p> <p>When there is a difference in these conditions it contributes to health inequalities- “Health inequalities are the preventable, unfair and unjust differences in health status between groups, populations or individuals that arise from the unequal distribution of social, environmental and economic conditions within societies” (NHS England)</p> <p>The diagram below illustrates types of wider factors that influence an individual’s mental and physical health.</p> <p>The diagram shows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• personal characteristics at the core of the model and this includes sex, age, ethnic group, and hereditary factors</li> </ul>	<p>The policies of the High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan will help achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places. The Plan enables and supports healthy lifestyles– for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.</p>	<b>No change</b>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The layer around the core contains individual 'lifestyle' factor behaviours such as smoking, alcohol use, and physical activity</li> <li>• The next layer contains social and community networks including family and wider social circles</li> <li>• The next layer covers living and working conditions include access and opportunities in relation to jobs, housing, education and welfare services</li> <li>• The final outer layer is general socioeconomic, cultural and environmental conditions and includes factors such as disposable income, taxation, and availability of work</li> </ul> <p>Research by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, looked into the major contributors to health and wellbeing and found that:</p> <p>Health Behaviours contribute to 30% of health outcomes made up of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smoking 10%</li> <li>• Diet/Exercise 10%</li> <li>• Alcohol use 5%</li> <li>• Poor sexual health 5%</li> </ul> <p>Socioeconomic Factors contribute to 40% of health outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education 10%</li> <li>• Employment 10%</li> <li>• Income 10%</li> <li>• Family/Social Support 5%</li> </ul>		

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Safety 5%</li> </ul> <p>Clinical Care contributes to 20% of health outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to care 10%</li> <li>• Quality of care 10%</li> </ul> <p>Built Environment contributes to 10% of health outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Quality 5%</li> <li>• Built Environment 5%</li> </ul> <p>Source: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, Used in US to rank Counties by health Status</p> <p>Therefore, due to the complex way in which the built environment and communities we live in impact on our health any opportunity to mitigate negative impacts and enhance positive outcomes should be taken. Completing a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a good practice to ensure neighbourhood concerns and recommendations are considered.</p> <p>Undertaking a HIA as part of your neighbourhood plans has the potential to influence all these areas, alongside influencing decisions made about access to care through transport and infrastructure.</p> <p>To aid you in undertaking a HIA please visit:  <a href="https://www.healthyclacemaking.co.uk/health-impact-assessment/">https://www.healthyclacemaking.co.uk/health-impact-assessment/</a></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</p>		

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			<p>also familiarise yourself with the health profile for your area by visiting:  <a href="https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles">https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles</a>            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:  <a href="https://www.england.nhs.uk/about/equality/equality-hub/resources/">https://www.england.nhs.uk/about/equality/equality-hub/resources/</a>            [Accessed February 2021].</p>		
<b>Leicestershire Police</b>			<p>Leicestershire Police support the creation of a High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan, which has a primary objective to reflect the community wide views, comments, observations, concerns and ambitions about High Leicestershire planning in respect to future applications and their implications.            Leicestershire Police will always attempt to reflect the aspirations of all the residents and people who work, study and pass through the area in the way that they Police the area, and will continue to do so, taking into consideration the contents of future High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plans. Neighbourhood Policing is a central part of Policing with resources deployed to provide visible presence and deterrent to</p>	Noted	<b>No change</b>

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				<p>potential offenders and contact for members of the public.</p> <p>Current planning consultations referred to Leicestershire Police have provided the opportunity to comment on a number of applications. It would be beneficial if further comment was referred in respect to large developments either residential or commercial. Also, where there is an increased risk of public safety via open space and large footfall as well as areas relating to changes to the night economy would be appreciated (Section 17 of Crime &amp; Disorder Act 1998). Traveller provision is another area where Policing considerations are recommended wherever possible for comment and consideration.</p>		
<b>National Gas</b>				<p>National Gas Transmission owns and operates the high-pressure gas transmission system across the UK. In the UK, gas leaves the transmission system and enters the UK's four gas distribution networks where pressure is reduced for public use.</p> <p>Proposed sites crossed or in close proximity to National Gas Transmission assets</p> <p>An assessment has been carried out with respect to National Gas Transmission's assets which include high-pressure gas pipelines and other infrastructure.</p> <p>National Gas Transmission has identified that it has no record of such assets within the Neighbourhood Plan area.</p>	Noted	<b>No change</b>

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<b>National Grid</b>				<p>National Grid Ventures (NGV) develop, operate and invest in energy projects, technologies, and partnerships to help accelerate the development of a clean energy future for consumers across the UK, Europe and the United States. NGV is separate from National Grid's core regulated businesses. Please also consult with NGV separately from NGET.</p> <p>Proposed development sites crossed or in close proximity to National Grid assets:  Following a review of the above document we have identified the following NGET assets as falling within the Neighbourhood area boundary:  Asset Description  ZA ROUTE TWR (002 - 300C): 400Kv Overhead Transmission Line route: COTTAM - GRENDON</p>	There are no proposed development sites crossing or near the 400Kv Overhead Transmission Line between Cottam and Grendon that passes to the west of Tilton on the Hill.	<b>No change</b>
<b>Met No. 1 Ltd</b>	4	1.6		<p>A neighbourhood plan or order must meet a set of basic conditions before it can be put to referendum and made. The basic conditions are set out in paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as applied to neighbourhood plans by section 38A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The basic conditions are (inter alia):</p> <p>d. the making of the order (or neighbourhood plan) contributes to the achievement of sustainable development.</p> <p>e. the making of the order (or neighbourhood plan) is in general conformity with the strategic policies</p>	Agree. A neighbourhood plan must meet each of a set of basic conditions before it can be put to a referendum and be made as set out in Neighbourhood Plan paragraph 1.6.	<b>No change</b>

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			contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area).		
<b>Met No. 1 Ltd</b>	4	1.7-1.8	<p>A neighbourhood plan or Order must not constrain the delivery of important national policy objectives. The National Planning Policy Framework is the main document setting out the government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.</p> <p>A draft neighbourhood plan or Order must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan in force if it is to meet the basic condition.</p> <p>When considering whether a policy is in general conformity a qualifying body, independent examiner, or local planning authority, should consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• whether the neighbourhood plan policy or development proposal supports and upholds the general principle that the strategic policy is concerned with</li> <li>• the degree, if any, of conflict between the draft neighbourhood plan policy or development proposal and the strategic policy</li> <li>• whether the draft neighbourhood plan policy or development proposal provides an additional level of detail and/or a distinct local approach to that set out in the strategic policy without undermining that policy</li> </ul>	<p>Agreed. National policies and guidance are referred to in paragraphs 1.7 and 1.8. However, the National Planning Policy Framework was updated again after the Draft Neighbourhood Plan was approved for consultation.</p>	<p><b>Paragraph 1.7 be modified to read: ‘The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was first published on 27 March 2012 and updated on 24 July 2018, 19 February 2019, 20 July 2021, 5 September 2023 and 19 December 2023. This sets out the government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.’</b></p>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the rationale for the approach taken in the draft neighbourhood plan or Order and the evidence to justify that approach.</li> </ul>		
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	11		<p>The economic, social and environmental objectives in section 3 are fine – but right in the middle of this is transportation and mobility - from the village to other centres of social and economic activity. We are not alone We rely on other places. We need to be able to get to them, and anything we do and need here is dependent upon what goes on there and our abilities to get there! This is completely omitted.</p> <p>”Accessible services” are mentioned but transportation is not, and given Tilton’s position I think this is a major oversight. We need to plan for and think about how all kinds of villagers move between Tilton and other places for work, services, friendships and family, and how people access facilities and resources that the village cannot provide. Access to other places must be available to all - young and old, rich and poor and, as far as possible, at all times. And it must fit in with the other sustainable development objectives: an important issue that requires careful and imaginative planning. We need to say more here.</p>	<p>The planning system has three overarching objectives as set out in paragraph 3.1. These objectives are taken from the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 8). Access to services and facilities is an important social objective and are addressed by the Neighbourhood Plan.</p>	<b>No change</b>
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	12		<p>I didn’t understand the notion of “protecting the unique character of each of our settlements”.</p>	<p>The phrase ‘protecting the unique character</p>	<b>No change</b>

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			<p>Are they collectively unique, or is each unique when compared to the other?</p> <p>Should a plan be focussed on protection? I think a focus needs to be on maintaining and enhancing the things that make a place special - these may or may not be unique. A plan that is focussed on protection rather than improvement seems to lack ambition to me. We should be proactive. Indeed, in places we are. Planning is really about imagining a better future and working collectively to achieve it. So, in terms of feedback, I think the focus is a bit off and might want a bit of a re-write.</p>	of each of our settlements' is clear.	
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	14		<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"> <li>1. Carry out and report on a review of community facilities, groups and allotments and their importance with your community.</li> <li>2. Set out policies that seek to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protect and retain these existing facilities,</li> <li>• support the independent development of new facilities, and,</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	The High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Area has a very limited range of services and facilities. Most are in Tilton on the Hill which has a village shop, pub, village hall, playing field and church. Lowesby has a church, village hall and cricket ground.	<b>No change</b>

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify and protect Assets of Community Value and provide support for any existing or future designations.</li> </ul> <p>3. Identify and support potential community projects that could be progressed.</p> <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 <a href="http://www.leicestershirecommunities.org.uk/np/useful-information">www.leicestershirecommunities.org.uk/np/useful-information</a>.</p>	Policy HC2 of the Harborough Local Plan in tandem with Policy HL1 protects against the loss of key services and facilities that residents currently enjoy.	
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	14			<p>Whereby housing allocations or preferred housing developments form part of a Neighbourhood Plan the Local Authority will look to the availability of school places within a two-mile (primary) and three-mile (secondary) distance from the development. If there are not sufficient places then a claim for Section 106 funding will be requested to provide those places.</p> <p>It is recognised that it may not always be possible or appropriate to extend a local school to meet the needs of a development, or the size of a development would yield a new school.</p> <p>However, in the changing educational landscape, the Council retains a statutory duty to ensure that sufficient places are available in good schools within its area, for every child of school age whose parents wish them to have one.</p>	The old village school was constructed in the 1840's and was designed to hold 100 pupils. The new houses in Digby closed this to reach capacity and a new school was constructed in 1970. The new school was designed to hold 120 pupils, with much more space than the old building. The school population	<b>No change</b>

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				never exceeded 99 and gradually declined to stabilise around 30. The school was finally closed in 2002. The School was demolished in 2004 and replaced by houses.	
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	14		<p>Education is not mentioned. It seems important. Surely we need a plan to educate people?</p> <p>The word “school” is hardly mentioned and when it is, it is usually preceded with “old” or “former”. It’s awful that we lack provision - children spend thousands of hours in busses, parents spend thousands of hours and pounds providing transport.</p> <p>As the village grows the problem worsens: until we get a school.</p> <p>We need to figure out how we educate the young (and old), how we get them to and from educational establishments and how we fund and organise this in economically and financially sustainable ways.</p> <p>Education and Transport intersect importantly here.</p> <p>Can we please add ‘education’ - a core component of civilised society - to our</p>	<p>The old village school was constructed in the 1840's and was designed to hold 100 pupils. The new houses in Digby close led this to reach capacity and a new school was constructed in 1970. The new school was designed to hold 120 pupils, with much more space than the old building. The school population never exceeded 99 and gradually declined to</p>	<b>No change</b>

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				plan and plan to deliver it in ways that are effective, efficient, sustainable and in line with other priorities?	<p>stabilise around 30. The school was finally closed in 2002. The School was demolished in 2004 and replaced by houses.</p> <p>In terms of a new primary school, Leicestershire County Council's preference is now for 420 places. The scale of development proposed by the Neighbourhood Plan will not be sufficient to trigger new provision.</p>	
<b>James Gough</b>	14	4.5		With respect to section 4.5, at this point it looks like the village has lost the services of the Post Office permanently. I can see no plans or discussions happening for McColl's to return. I feel like this is an important service. Between the Parish Council and the Village Hall we will need to spend some time and effort to ensure that this section is accurately reflected if it is to remain in the plan.	Agreed. There are currently no plans for the outreach post office to return.	<b>Paragraph 4.5 be deleted.</b>

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<b>James Gough</b>	14			Section 4.6 is slightly inaccurate, it should read something like: "Tilton Village Hall car park is the location of 4 electric vehicle charging points. Tilton Electric Car Club currently loans 2 charging points under the pilot scheme, with 2 available to the public." In our recent Village Hall meeting we heard that the village may lose one car from the car club to Billesdon. I am looking to fight this, Billesdon has a bus service etc, but I feel we should exercise caution in the plan given the pilot nature of the scheme. I will be escalating to Harborough District Council after I've had a discussion with GreenFox.	There is further information about the Tilton Electric Car Club at paragraph 9.16 of the Neighbourhood Plan.	<b>No change</b>
<b>James Gough</b>	16	4.17-4.18		I would also be interested in managing the allotments in the village along with my wife Megan Gough should such an opportunity present itself.	Noted	<b>No change</b>
<b>David Duckett (Dr)</b>	17		HL2	I note that allotment provision is associated with the proposed housing development between Melton Road and Marefield Lane. Using biodiversity net gain would it be possible to include a community orchard and/or woodland?	In accordance with Policy HL11, new development will be expected to secure measurable net gains for biodiversity through the following opportunities: a. The integration of features such as bat	<b>No change</b>

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					boxes, bird boxes and hedgehog highways; b. Woodland, hedgerow and tree planting; c. Enhancement of ponds and watercourses; and d. Creation of meadow and grassland habitats.	
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	17		HL2	Fine it would be great to have some - but why only 10? This seems low for 250 houses. We should have more plots and encourage or even incentivise people to use them. And they should well resourced (or they won't get used). We should fund	A local resident who currently hold two allotments in Billesdon has informed us that in Billesdon there are 18 allotments shared by	<b>No change</b>

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				equipment and sheds to make them work - e.g. small tractor, rotorvator, etc. It would be very easy for a developer to just bung us a bit of land and leave us to it. Let's do this well and with resource.	15 people. Three allotments became available in the last year and when these were advertised in Tilton and Billesdon no one showed interest. They believe that 10 allotments would be sufficient for Tilton on the Hill.	
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	18		HL3	Our ambition is for a Digital Leicestershire. This includes the ambition for everyone to have access to fast, accessible, inclusive, reliable digital infrastructure and we are working to support government targets to achieve gigabit capable, lightning-fast broadband connections to 85% of Leicestershire by December 2025, increasing to 100% by 2030. A fast and reliable digital infrastructure will open new opportunities for residents, communities and businesses. It will underpin innovation, improve community and social networks and support learning and development for all. It will help to deliver a range of societal benefits including the more effective provision of public services, information and connect people to the support at the point of need.	Ofcom's broadband checker shows that Superfast broadband is available in Tilton on the Hill. Even the superfast broadband network is Fibre to the Cabinet (FTTC) which is a connectivity technology that is based on a combination of fibre optic cable and copper cable. The further a property is from the local street cabinet,	<b>No change</b>



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				<p>The Digital Leicestershire team manages programmes aimed at improving digital infrastructure in the county. This includes superfast, ultrafast and full fibre broadband. This work combines three approaches; engaging with commercial operators to encourage private investment in Leicestershire, working with all tiers of government to reduce barriers to commercial investment, and operating intervention schemes with public funds to support deployment of digital infrastructure in hard-to-reach areas that are not included in broadband suppliers' plans, reaching parts of the county that might otherwise miss out on getting the digital connectivity they need. We are currently providing support throughout the county with our Gigabit and Gigahub programmes.</p> <p>How does this role relate to neighbourhood plans?</p> <p>The UK government has brought into force new laws that require new homes in England to be built with gigabit broadband connections and enables telecoms firms to be able to get faster broadband to nine million people living in blocks of flats across the UK. Ministers have amended the Building Regulations 2010 to ensure that new homes constructed in England will be fitted with infrastructure and connections capable of delivering gigabit broadband - the fastest internet speeds on the market.</p>	<p>the slower the connection is likely to be.</p> <p>HERBS started in 2014 as Harborough East Rural Broadband Syndicate which sought to speed up the process of bringing fast broadband to East Leicestershire. HERBS brings affordable, fast broadband to the High Leicestershire area through the installation of an antenna which works using the mobile networks available the area.</p> <p>Harborough Local Plan Policy IN3 encourages new major developments to have access to ultrafast full fibre broadband (of at least 100Mbps) and</p>	

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				<p>The updated regulations mean that more people moving into new homes will have a gigabit-capable broadband connection ready when construction is completed, avoiding the need for costly and disruptive installation work after the home is built and enabling residents to arrange the best possible internet service at the point they move in.</p> <p>In a further boost to people’s access to better broadband, another new law has made it easier to install faster internet connections in blocks of flats when landlords repeatedly ignore requests for access from broadband firms.</p> <p>Both of these new laws came into effect on 26 December 2022.</p> <p>The updated building rules mean home developers will be legally required to future-proof new homes in England for next-generation gigabit broadband as standard practice during construction.</p> <p>Connection costs will be capped at £2,000 per home for developers and they will work together with network operators to connect developments to the gigabit network. It is estimated over 98 per cent of premises fall within this cap, meaning moving into a new build property without lightning-fast internet speeds will become a thing of the past for the vast majority of people across England.</p>	<p>allow for Fibre to the Premise (FTTP) access for each property. However, in High Leicestershire, existing broadband coverage is so poor and dependency on connectivity is greater, all new developments should have FTTP connectivity.</p>	

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				<p>Where a developer is unable to secure a gigabit-capable connection within the cost cap, developers must install the next fastest connection available. And even where a gigabit-capable connection is not available within the cost cap, gigabit-ready infrastructure, such as ducts, chambers and termination points, still needs to be installed. This will ensure that homes are fit for the digital age but may not be connected straight away.</p> <p>The Council supports a 'dig once' approach for the deployment of communications infrastructure and a build which is sympathetic to the character and appearance of the surrounding area. The Council encourages telecommunications build which does not significantly impact on the appearance of any building or space on which equipment is located and which minimises street clutter.</p> <p>Groups working on emerging neighbourhood plans are encouraged to visit the Digital Leicestershire web site to learn more about current and forthcoming full fibre broadband provision for their local area <a href="https://www.thinkbroadband.com/">https://www.thinkbroadband.com/</a> and also BDUK (Building Digital UK)</p>		
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	19	4.30		<p>I am strongly against any mention of waiving 106 planning obligations. This won't put us in a strong position at all. We don't need to say this here. The village has really poor facilities. We need this</p>	<p>Developer contributions are governed by the provisions of the</p>	<b>No change</b>

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				investment, particularly if more homes are being built. The document mentions many things that need funding, and we need money from developers to support these.	Community Infrastructure Regulations 2010.	
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	19		HL4	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.	Noted	<b>No change</b>
<b>Leicestershire Police</b>	19		HL4	Future planning applications and any additional demand on Policing resources, will need consideration, as currently resources are deployed from areas outside High Leicestershire. Due to changes in the Policing estate, Police responses will still be maintained through new innovation and technological advances.	With no police infrastructure in the Neighbourhood Area there is no need for the Draft Plan to address developer	<b>No change</b>

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				<p>Neighbourhood Policing will be maintained and continue to provide a close link to the community they serve and effective community consultation.</p> <p>To maintain the current levels and to accommodate future additional demand created by population growth as the result of new dwellings, and associated infrastructure of schools, commercial, retail, and other facilities such as open space, additional Policing resourcing should be taken into consideration.</p> <p>Paragraph 96 (a) &amp; (b) of NPPF specifically provides that: -</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places and beautiful buildings which: (a) promote social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other – for example through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres, street layouts that allow for easy pedestrian and cycle connections within and between neighbourhoods, and active street frontages. (b) are safe and accessible, so that crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion – for example through the use of beautiful, well-designed, clear and legible pedestrian and cycle routes, and high-quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas; and (c) enable and support healthy</p>	<p>contribution to policing. Such matters are best left to the Harborough Local Plan.</p>	

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				<p>lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling. To ensure faster delivery of other public service infrastructure such as further education colleges, hospitals and criminal justice accommodation, local planning authorities should also work proactively and positively with promoters, delivery partners and statutory bodies to plan for required facilities and resolve key planning issues before applications are submitted.</p> <p>Hence the inclusion of a police contribution to Leicestershire Police is a Priority consideration. Policing is a 24/7 service resourced to respond and deploy on an "on demand" and "equal access" basis and is wholly dependent on a range of facilities for staff to deliver this. A primary issue for Leicestershire Police is to ensure that new large-scale developments make adequate provision for the future policing needs that it will generate.</p> <p>At present High Leicestershire has Policing facilities. However, where additional development is proposed, Leicestershire Police may seek to deploy additional staffing and additional infrastructures to ensure quality neighbourhood community-based policing.</p>		

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			<p>High Leicestershire are requested to work with Leicestershire Police by consulting with them on large-scale applications, firstly to gain their perspective from a design front and secondly to understand whether the associated growth would produce a need for additional Policing infrastructure. If this is the case then Leicestershire Police will assess each application on an individual basis, by looking at the current level and location of available officers and then the demand associated with that development.</p> <p>A request for developer contributions may then be submitted to go towards the additional infrastructure needed to maintain a sustainably high level of policing within the areas covered by High Leicestershire Council.</p> <p>Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 states all relevant authorities have a duty to consider the impact of all their functions and decisions on crime and disorder. Leicestershire Police will work closely with our partners to design out these risks wherever possible.</p> <p>Areas including public space, shop frontages and appropriate security such as shutters should include sympathetic design and be in keeping with local architecture, whilst still providing effective security.</p> <p>Other key areas where planning can support the local businesses includes the night time economy. Effective</p>		

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			<p>planning including lighting and use of CCTV if required will reduce the risk of crime and disorder. In support of managing these requirements providing a 24/7 service Leicestershire Police will continue to provide to residents of High Leicestershire. S106 Agreements S106 Applications will be applied for in support of health, education provision, open space and other public services and likewise, Leicestershire Police would look to apply for support as a result of any additional policing demand created. Any such funds would allow consideration of equipment or in support of estate to support responses to High Leicestershire, though Leicestershire Police will consider estate on an ongoing basis. Leicestershire County Council have S106 Agreements in respect to new developments within the area in support of Policing.</p> <p>Statutory funding via the Policing precept and Government would follow on after occupation of any new dwellings. Also, where new demand is placed on Policing resources due to expansion, Leicestershire Police, Leicestershire County Council and High Leicestershire Council residents within High Leicestershire would benefit from support of the provision of S106 and future S106 bids being considered in support of Policing provision within the High Leicestershire Council area.</p>		



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<b>James Gough</b>	19		HL4	<p>The Improvements or remodelling of Tilton or Lowesby Village Hall. I appreciate that the document covers multiple areas, but given the location of the development and the impact to the Tilton community specifically I am concerned by the OR in this statement. Please can you outline the process by which we would be able to apply for funding for improvements under this scheme? We are focused at Tilton Village Hall to invest our current funds in Hall Improvements, but this will only go so far. In addition, we have just invested around £1700 on playground improvements and we are about to invest a further £600-£800. I'm assuming here the playground will remain under the supervision/ maintenance of the Village Hall? From my perspective this is definitely an area of neglect in terms of funding/action and I imagine the ongoing maintenance is going to be more in the future as we make this a focus inline with the Parish Council's objectives. I would like to note my appreciation for the Parish Councils additional support for this in our 2022 and 2023 grant.</p>	Developer contributions must be directly related to the development. So, a development in Tilton on the Hill could not be expected to contribute to Lowesby Village Hall, but a contribution could be made to Tilton Village Hall if justified.	<b>No change</b>
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	19		HL4	<p>Great - but too restrictive and needs rewording. E) this should be more general as we do not know what other infrastructural need will develop. As a rule, replace specifics with a more generic category and add examples.</p>	Agreed.	<p><b>Criteria E and F of Policy HL4 be modified to read:</b></p> <p>e. <b>The expansio</b></p>

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				<p>E.g. “The expansion and maintenance of community services such as in transportation (Tilton Electric Car Club)”</p> <p>F) exercise is not just for children - “children’s play area equipment” is much too restrictive.</p> <p>Broaden this, it should read (e.g.) “facilities for recreation, sport and play for all ages”. This also lets us include equipment and resources that maintain equipment (we need a mower for the playing field to make it usable for example).</p>		<p><b>n and maintenance of community transport e.g. Tilton Electric Car Club;</b></p> <p><b>f. Community infrastructure improvements including the provision of notice boards, seats, recreation and sports facilities</b></p>

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						<b>and equipment, litter bins.'</b>
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	21	5.7		I think the Design Code is pretty positive, I welcome this. Design Code G - I hope we can enforce this, it's important and we are in a position to lead here. We should be very ambitious. Much of the planning should be around sustainability and I would emphasise this as strongly as possible and use whatever power we have to make it happen. A very strong commitment in the village plan might help.	Noted. Announced in Dec 2021, the uplift to Part L (Conservation of Fuel and Power) and F (Ventilation) of the Building Regulations and the new Parts O (Overheating) and S (Infrastructure for charging electric vehicles) came into effect on 15 June 2022. The changes to Part L are a steppingstone to the introduction of the Future Homes Standard in 2025, which is an important contribution to the net zero emissions target.	<b>No change</b>
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	22			The County Council, through its Environment Strategy and Net Zero Strategy and Action Plan, is committed to achieving net zero for its own operations by 2030 and	The High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan	<b>No change</b>

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				<p>to working with Leicestershire people and organisations to become a net zero county by 2045 or before. Along with most other UK local authorities, the council has declared a climate emergency and wants to do its bit to help meet the Paris Agreement and keep global temperature rise to well below 2oC</p> <p>Leicestershire’s Net Zero Strategy and Action Plan is available at:  <a href="https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/net-zero/net-zero-leicestershire-strategy-action-plan-and-reports">https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/net-zero/net-zero-leicestershire-strategy-action-plan-and-reports</a></p> <p>Planning is one of the key levers for enabling these commitments to be met and to meeting the legally binding target set by the government for the UK to be net zero by 2050. Neighbourhood Plans should, as far as possible, align to Leicestershire County Council’s Net Zero Strategy and Action Plan by contributing to and supporting a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and by increasing the county’s resilience to climate change.</p>	takes a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change.	
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	22			Suggest the plan references support for wind and solar farms where development allows.	Harborough Local Plan Policy CC2 sets out the relevant local policy for renewable energy generation. Wind energy development involving	<b>Paragraphs be added after Policy HL6 as follows:</b> <b>‘Onshore Wind Onshore wind turbines use wind energy to generate</b>

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					<p>one or more turbines will not be permitted in the High Leicestershire and Loughton Hills Landscape Character Areas, unless the height does not exceed 30 metres and no more than three turbines are proposed.</p>	<p><b>electricity with large blades which rotate and drive the generator. Onshore wind is an important part of the energy mix which is needed to provide energy security and lower energy bills. Wind turbines are constantly evolving which means bigger voltages and larger diameter rotors so although future projects may have bigger turbines it usually means there will be less of them too.</b></p> <p><b>Harborough Local Plan Policy CC2 sets out the relevant local policy for</b></p>

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						<p><b>renewable energy generation. Wind energy development involving one or more turbines will not be permitted in the High Leicestershire and Laughton Hills Landscape Character Areas, unless the height does not exceed 30 metres and no more than three turbines are proposed. However, attitudes to onshore wind energy are evolving and planning polices may change too.'</b></p>
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	22			We need to say something about wind power, particularly given likely Labour reductions on planning vetos.	Harborough Local Plan Policy CC2 sets out the relevant local policy	<b>Paragraphs be added after Policy HL6 as follows: 'Onshore Wind</b>

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				<p>We seem to like the old windmill, which we want to preserve, and we like sustainable energy, which we want to encourage. But we also like views and 'tranquility' (whatever that means) and I worry that 6.13 may be used as a means of rejecting applications for wind power. I think we are in a great place to capture wind and should be encouraging onshore wind farms. Others may disagree. But we need to say something definitive in the plan rather than ignore it. It's coming!</p>	<p>for renewable energy generation. Wind energy development involving one or more turbines will not be permitted in the High Leicestershire and Laughton Hills Landscape Character Areas, unless the height does not exceed 30 metres and no more than three turbines are proposed.</p>	<p><b>Onshore wind turbines use wind energy to generate electricity with large blades which rotate and drive the generator. Onshore wind is an important part of the energy mix which is needed to provide energy security and lower energy bills. Wind turbines are constantly evolving which means bigger voltages and larger diameter rotors so although future projects may have bigger turbines it usually means there will be less of them too.</b></p> <p><b>Harborough Local Plan Policy CC2 sets</b></p>

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						<p>out the relevant local policy for renewable energy generation. Wind energy development involving one or more turbines will not be permitted in the High Leicestershire and Laughton Hills Landscape Character Areas, unless the height does not exceed 30 metres and no more than three turbines are proposed. However, attitudes to onshore wind energy are evolving and planning polices may change too.'</p>
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	23		HL6	Good - but again, we say things that are overly restrictive.	The Policy makes it clear that	<b>No change</b>



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			<p>C) “and minimise car usage”. Are we sure? We can’t argue against sustainability and this should be a key objective that is emphasised, but may well find out in a few years time that with efficient routing, scheduling and autonomous driving, and developing clean means of producing energy, cars are actually the most sustainable mode of transport. So why limit ourselves here? Why ban cars? Do we really mean trying to reduce cars or oil usage? I strongly suggest rewording to the more focussed, flexible and punchy: E.g. “to enable and promote fully sustainable modes of transport“ This is a clear statement that gets to the heart of the issue and allows us to address is in multiple ways.</p>	<p>development will be expected to take account the use of sustainable modes of transport and minimise car usage. There is no rigid requirement.</p>	
<b>Natural England</b>	25		<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. Natural England does not have any specific comments on this draft neighbourhood plan. However, we refer you to the attached annex which covers the issues and opportunities that should be</p>	Noted	<b>No change</b>

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				<p>considered when preparing a Neighbourhood Plan and to the following information.</p> <p>Natural England does not hold information on the location of significant populations of protected species, so is unable to advise whether this plan is likely to affect protected species to such an extent as to require a Strategic Environmental Assessment. Further information on protected species and development is included in Natural England's Standing Advice on protected species .</p> <p>Furthermore, Natural England does not routinely maintain locally specific data on all environmental assets. The plan may have environmental impacts on priority species and/or habitats, local wildlife sites, soils and best and most versatile agricultural land, or on local landscape character that may be sufficient to warrant a Strategic Environmental Assessment.</p> <p>Information on ancient woodland, ancient and veteran trees is set out in Natural England/Forestry Commission standing advice.</p> <p>We therefore recommend that advice is sought from your ecological, landscape and soils advisers, local record centre, recording society or wildlife body on the local soils, best and most versatile agricultural land, landscape, geodiversity and biodiversity receptors that may be affected by the plan before determining</p>		

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				<p>whether a Strategic Environmental Assessment is necessary.</p> <p>Natural England reserves the right to provide further advice on the environmental assessment of the plan. This includes any third party appeal against any screening decision you may make. If an Strategic Environmental Assessment is required, Natural England must be consulted at the scoping and environmental report stages.</p>		
<b>David Duckett (Dr)</b>	25			<p>My only more specific comments are regarding green proposals, be it carbon neutral housing or enhancing biodiversity, which are covered in this document. I would hope that all opportunities to truly identify and implement such policies will be adhered to going forward.</p>	Noted	<b>No change</b>
<b>Harborough District Council</b>	25		HL6	<p>The Council is generally supportive of the inclusion of a settlement boundary in Neighbourhood Plans and does not consider them to be in conflict with the Local Plan Policies. A settlement boundary policy is an appropriate policy to permit and direct development in conjunction with other policies, for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The settlement boundary policy represents an enabling tool for residential development that</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed Limits to Development are shown at different scales on three maps (maps 2, 11 and the policies map on page 84).</p>	<b>No change</b>

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			<p>would otherwise not, necessarily have policy support and provides a mechanism to define the area within which proposals for housing development will be conditionally supported and will guide development to sustainable solutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LP Policy GD2 and other policies in the LP are clear that development sites must be directed towards appropriate locations. This also includes considering the nature, form and character of the settlement and its distinctiveness. A Neighbourhood Plan settlement boundary policy considers the local context for development and can allow small numbers of new dwellings to be built in the most appropriate locations for communities.</li> <li>• The settlement boundary policy adds a local layer of detail to what constitutes the built area of Tilton on the Hill</li> </ul> <p>To be clear and justified the settlement boundary should follow logical boundaries that are evident on the ground.</p> <p>The scale on Map 2 is large so the LtD cannot be identified clearly. I note that map 11 shows the LtD in large scale – could refer to map 11 in the text</p>		
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	25		<p>The County Council would like to see the inclusion of a local landscape assessment taking into account: Natural England’s Landscape character areas; Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Landscape and</p>	<p>The 2007 Harborough District Landscape Character Assessment provides an</p>	<b>No change</b>

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				<p>Woodland Strategy; the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation Project; the Local District/Borough Council landscape character assessments; the Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Study for Leicester and Leicestershire (2017), which examines the sensitivity of the landscape, exploring the extent to which different areas can accommodate development without impacting on their key landscape qualities.</p> <p>We would recommend that Neighbourhood Plans should also consider the street scene and public realm within their communities, further advice can be found in the latest 'Streets for All East Midlands' document (2018) published by Historic England.</p> <p>LCC would encourage the development of local listings as per the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and LCC have some data on the social, cultural, archaeological and historic value of local features and buildings (<a href="https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/historic-environment-record">https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/historic-environment-record</a>)</p>	<p>understanding of the district's landscape, its evolution and future pressures. The High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Area is located within the High Leicestershire Landscape Character Area, which is the largest of the character areas and covers the north of the district and extends well beyond the Neighbourhood Area. This is dealt with by Neighbourhood Plan paragraphs 6.4 to 6.10.</p> <p>A list of Features of Local Heritage Interest has been compiled for the Parish Council to identify those heritage assets which are of</p>	

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					local architectural or historic value.	
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	28		HL8	I don't think Tilton is tranquil, and neither will the residents in the new houses by the B6047. It's always windy and when the wind drops and things stop clattering about you can hear motorbikes.	The 2018 Questionnaire Survey showed that 88% of respondents regarded tranquillity as an important feature of the Neighbourhood Area.	<b>No change</b>
<b>David Duckett (Dr)</b>	30		HL9	I'm generally in support of the plan and especially maintaining the area of separation between Tilton and Halstead.	Noted	<b>No change</b>
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	30		HL9	Also, why do Tilton and Halstead need to be separated? It actually suits me, given my outlook East. I would rather look at fiends than houses, but I can't think of any good reason for keeping Tilton and Halstead apart. One could happily argue against the Area of Separation. Who does this suit? How did we get here? I'd dispute it.	The settlements of Tilton on the Hill and Halstead are separated by about 100m of open countryside. The maintenance of the separation of the two built-up areas is crucial to the identities of both Tilton on the Hill and Halstead. An Area of Separation has been designated to	<b>No change</b>

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					check potential encroachment and help to safeguard the scale, setting and special character of both settlements.	
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	30	6.16		<p>Leicestershire has an extensive network of Public Rights of Way which are key to allow people to explore the local countryside, link communities and give access to schools, shops, work and facilities. Public Rights of Way are recorded on the Definitive Map and a version of this can be viewed at:  <a href="https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/roads-and-travel/cycling-and-walking/where-to-walk-in-leicestershire">https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/roads-and-travel/cycling-and-walking/where-to-walk-in-leicestershire</a></p> <p>Public Rights of Way are a material consideration in the determination of Planning applications. National Planning Policy Framework states that “Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance Public Rights of Way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks...”. Leicestershire County Council will expect that where Public Rights of Way are impacted by development consideration is given not just to replacement or reinstatement but enhancement of the provision.</p>	This is addressed by Neighbourhood Plan paragraphs 6.16 to 6.19 and Policy HL10.	<b>No change</b>

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Leicestershire County Council	32			<p>The Natural Environment and Communities Act 2006 places a duty on all public authorities in England and Wales to have regard, in the exercise of their duties, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) clearly outlines the importance of sustainable development alongside the core principle that planning should contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment, providing net gain for biodiversity, and reducing pollution. Neighbourhood Plans should therefore seek to work in partnership with other agencies to develop and deliver a strategic approach to protecting and improving the natural environment based on local evidence and priorities. Each Neighbourhood Plan should consider the impact of potential development or management of open spaces on enhancing biodiversity and habitat connectivity, such as hedgerows and greenways. Habitat permeability for species which addresses encouragement of movement from one location to another such as the design of street lighting, roads, noise, obstructions in water, exposure of species to predation and arrangement of land-uses should be considered.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan can be used to plan actions for the parish council on its' own land (community actions) and guide the actions of others (policy actions).</p>	Biodiversity information is based on data contained in the Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre (LRERC).	<b>No change</b>



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				<p>For specific advice on species and habitats of importance in the County and actions that can make a difference to their conservation and ways to increase the quality and quantity of these, please refer to the Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan <a href="https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/biodiversity-strategy">https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/biodiversity-strategy</a></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 ponds with high potential to support great crested newts' and bat roosts; and a list of records of protected and priority Biodiversity Action Plan species. These are all a material consideration in the planning process. If there has been a recent Habitat Survey of your plan area, this will also be included. LRERC is unable to carry out habitat surveys on request from a Parish Council, although it may be possible to add it into a future survey programme.</p> <p>Many species of plants and animals in England and often their supporting features and habitats are protected. What you can and cannot do by law varies from species to species and may require a preliminary</p>		

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			ecological appraisal. For information on protected species and the law please visit: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/protected-species-how-to-review-planning-applications">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/protected-species-how-to-review-planning-applications</a>		
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	35	6.29	<p>Green infrastructure (GI) is a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities (NPPF definition). GI includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, street trees, cemeteries/churchyards, allotments and private gardens as well as streams, rivers, canals and other water bodies and features such as green roofs and living walls.</p> <p>The NPPF places the duty on local authorities to plan positively for a strategic network of GI which can deliver a range of planning policies including: building a strong, competitive economy; creating a sense of place and promoting good design; promoting healthier communities by providing greater opportunities for recreation and mental and physical health benefits; meeting the challenges of climate change and flood risk; increasing biodiversity and conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment.</p> <p>Looking at the existing provision of GI networks within a community can influence the plan for creating &amp; enhancing new networks.</p>	The High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Plan plans positively for Green Infrastructure.	<b>No change</b>

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				<p>Neighbourhood Plan groups have the opportunity to plan GI networks at a local scale to maximise benefits for their community and in doing so they should ensure that their Neighbourhood Plan is reflective of the relevant Local Authority Green Infrastructure strategy. Through the Neighbourhood Plan and discussions with the Local Authority Planning teams and potential Developers communities are well placed to influence the delivery of local scale GI networks.</p> <p>Sites that are designated as Local Green Spaces can form an important strategic part of local Green Infrastructure and can be conserved and enhanced to make an important contribution to the district green infrastructure. Delivery of the conservation and enhancement can be dealt with in Policy and Community Actions.</p>		
<b>Leicestershire Police</b>	36		HL12	<p>Open Space is a key issue for Policing within the planning process of new developments with particular attention to Safer Streets issues. Ongoing government funding has been focused on providing Safer Routes through Open Spaces with attention to trimming of ground level foliage to 1m and trees to have foliage trimmed to 2m from the ground to provide a 1m clear field of vision. Also lighting, signage and CCTV improvements are under consideration. Any new appropriate Open Spaces should consider these issues, to provide safe transit and use of these areas. Women</p>	Detailed landscape management and design matters are left to the development management process.	<b>No change</b>

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				and girls, as well as all vulnerable persons have been subject to crime and would be able to benefit from early consideration via the planning process.		
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	37			<p>The County Council are fully aware of flooding that has occurred within Leicestershire and its impact on residential properties resulting in concerns relating to new developments. LCC in our role as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) undertake investigations into flooding, review consent applications to undertake works on ordinary watercourses and carry out enforcement where lack of maintenance or unconsented works has resulted in a flood risk. In April 2015 the LLFA also became a statutory consultee on major planning applications in relation to surface water drainage and have a duty to review planning applications to ensure that the onsite drainage systems are designed in accordance with current legislation and guidance. The LLFA also ensures that flood risk to the site is accounted for when designing a drainage solution.</p> <p>The LLFA is not able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent development where development sites are at low risk of flooding or can demonstrate appropriate flood risk mitigation.</li> <li>• Use existing flood risk to adjacent land to prevent development.</li> <li>• Require development to resolve existing flood risk.</li> </ul>	<p>The Queniborough and Gaddesby Brooks that flow to the River Wreake, provide the main source of fluvial flood risk in the Neighbourhood Area with areas being in Flood Risk Zones 3 (high risk) and 2 (medium risk). However, flooding from these rivers is not a major issue for the Area's settlements.</p>	<b>No change</b>

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				<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"> <li>• Locating development outside of river (fluvial) flood risk (Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea)).</li> <li>• Locating development outside of surface water (pluvial) flood risk (Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map).</li> <li>• Locating development outside of any groundwater flood risk by considering any local knowledge of groundwater flooding.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Watercourses and land drainage should be protected within new developments to prevent an increase in flood risk.</li> </ul> <p>All development will be required to restrict the discharge and retain surface water on site in line with current government policies. This should be undertaken through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). Appropriate space allocation for SuDS features should be included within development sites when considering the housing density to ensure that the potential site will not limit the ability for good SuDS design to be carried out. Consideration should also be</p>		

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			<p>given to blue green corridors and how they could be used to improve the bio-diversity and amenity of new developments, including benefits to surrounding areas.</p> <p>Often ordinary watercourses and land drainage features (including streams, culverts and ditches) form part of development sites. The LLFA recommend that existing watercourses and land drainage (including watercourses that form the site boundary) are retained as open features along their original flow path and are retained in public open space to ensure that access for maintenance can be achieved. This should also be considered when looking at housing densities within the plan to ensure that these features can be retained. LCC, in its role as LLFA will not support proposals contrary to LCC policies.</p> <p>For further information it is suggested reference is made to the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012), Sustainable drainage systems: Written statement - HCWS161 (December 2014) and the Planning Practice Guidance webpage.</p> <p>Flood risk mapping is readily available for public use at the links below. The LLFA also holds information relating to historic flooding within Leicestershire that can be used to inform development proposals.</p>		

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				<p>Risk of flooding from surface water map: <a href="https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk">https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk</a></p> <p>Flood map for planning (rivers and sea): <a href="https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/">https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/</a></p>		
<b>Harborough District Council</b>	41			Overall, this was a good document which recognised and listed out existing designated and nondesignated assets – P.45 provided links to the listing entries for the nationally designated assets.	Noted	<b>No change</b>
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	41			<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</p>	<p>A chapter of the Draft Plan is devoted to heritage.</p> <p>Heritage information is partly based on data contained in the Leicestershire &amp; Rutland Historic Environment Record.</p>	<b>No change</b>

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				<p>the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment. The historic environment is defined as comprising all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving evidence of past human activity, whether upstanding, buried or submerged, as well landscapes and their historic components.</p> <p>The Leicestershire and Rutland Historic Environment Record (LRHER) can provide a summary of archaeological and historic environment information for your Neighbourhood Plan area. This will include gazetteers and maps describing the locally identified non-designated heritage assets, typically archaeological sites (both earthworks and buried archaeological remains), unlisted historic buildings and historic landscapes (parks and gardens). We will also provide information on medieval ridge and furrow earthworks to help you evaluate the surviving earthworks in your area.</p> <p>Information on Designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields) is available from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE).  <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/">https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/</a>            Consideration of the historic environment, and its constituent designated and non-designated heritage</p>		



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				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.		
<b>Harborough District Council</b>	41	7.4		Suggest change to Registered Park and Garden rather than 'Park and Garden', this will also be consistent with the use of the designation title in the rest of the document.	Agree	<b>Paragraph 7.4 be modified to read: 'Eight Scheduled Monuments, 40 Listed Buildings, a Registered Park and Garden (although a very small part of Quenby Hall's parkland also extends into the High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Area) and two Conservation Areas</b>

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						<b>have already been designated under relevant legislation within the Neighbourhood Area.'</b>
<b>Harborough District Council</b>	47	7.28		We note that there is a heritage trail leaflet for Tilton on the Hill Tilton on the Hill Trail WEBREADY.indd (visitharborough.com) and it may be useful to review this for any additional items that could be added to the non-designated heritage assets list.	Agree.	<b>Review Tilton on the Hill Heritage Trail leaflet for additional assets to be added to the list of non-designated heritage assets. Features of Local Heritage Interest section be modified by adding reference to the Tilton on the Hill Heritage Trail leaflet.</b>
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	47	7.28-7.30		There are no buildings on the list, which are not already on the HER. In the event that additional work is undertaken to identify buildings, structure or sites of local interest for inclusion as Non-Designated Heritage Assets (NDHA), any information generated by this process should be forwarded for inclusion on the HER.	Agree. Highfield Farm, Main Street, Cold Newton is included on Harborough District Council's Local List of Non-Designated	<b>A new appendix be added to include more details of the Features of Local Heritage Interest. This will provide an opportunity to</b>

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				<p>It should be emphasised that the HER is not a comprehensive list of all historic buildings and local input into the Neighbourhood Plan can be an opportunity to enhance protections for locally valued buildings. If the parish is inclined to give additional protections to any identified NDHAs, this should be supported by a list of buildings/sites (incl. location address, map and photograph) to accompany the policy along with a brief justification for inclusion on the list (description of age/interest of each building).</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan has identified 21 buildings as NDHAs in the plan area (p49-50), of which 20 are provided with HER Monument references. The Monument reference for Highfield Farm, Main Street, Cold Newton is included on the list without its Monument number (MLE27058). It's not clear whether the building was accidentally added to the list, or it has lost its reference number.</p>	Heritage Assets and the HER.	<b>review sites for inclusion.</b>
<b>Harborough District Council</b>	48			Mapping of assets may benefit from being shown on a parish-by-parish basis – as done with archaeological sites in Appendix 2 (pp. 75 to 78)	Features of Local Heritage Interest are mapped in more detail on the Policies Maps at the rear of the Neighbourhood Plan document.	<b>A new appendix be added to include more details of the Features of Local Heritage Interest. This will provide an opportunity to</b>

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					<b>review sites for inclusion.</b>
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	49	7.31-7.32	<p>In identifying significant ridge &amp; furrow (Map 8, p51) the Neighbourhood Plan has replicated the Turning the Plough Survey information from the HER. The only change appears to be the removal of one field of 'probable' ridge &amp; furrow centred on grid ref SK722057. The Turning the Plough (TTP) survey was carried out in c.2000 based on aerial photographs. A brief appraisal of available topography survey data suggests on on-going process of erosion to the resource, but also the presence of additional areas of ridge and furrow previously unrecorded (Environment Agency's LiDAR Composite Viewer):</p> <p><a href="https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/753ad2ebd3554fa696885b8c366c3049/page/LIDAR-Composite-Viewer/?views=25cm%2CTime-Series%2CHistory-%2F-Surveying">https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/753ad2ebd3554fa696885b8c366c3049/page/LIDAR-Composite-Viewer/?views=25cm%2CTime-Series%2CHistory-%2F-Surveying</a></p> <p>(Lidar Finder © Environment Agency copyright and/or database right 2022. All rights reserved.)</p> <p><a href="https://www.lidarfinder.com/">https://www.lidarfinder.com/</a></p> <p>It would be useful if a resume was given of the current state of each set of earthworks (this would involve ground checking and mapping their extent – a visual check and each field with good quality R&amp;F marked on a plan). The NP Forum may consider whether there are further areas of ridge and furrow that it would be</p>	<p>There are over 40 ridge and furrow sites and it is not reasonable or practical to appraise them all. Further, with 2,810 hectares of land, it is not appropriate to attempt to identify additional ridge and furrow sites.</p> <p>The field at SK722057 (Sludge Hill Farm) has been developed.</p>	<b>No change</b>

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				beneficial to include in the Neighbourhood Plan (identified on a map). It would also be useful if each field of R&F was identified with a unique identity number to ensure accuracy in any subsequent correspondences.		
<b>Harborough District Council</b>	49			The non-designated assets currently included in the document (pp.49 & 50) are all on the HER. If the parishes wish to include assets not currently on the HER the inclusion of an image and short explanation to support the inclusion would be best practice – ideally this would be the case with the items already included on pp.49 & 50. The criteria used in the Historic England documents ‘Local Heritage Listing: Identifying and Conserving Local Heritage’ <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/imagesbooks/publications/local-heritage-listing-advice-note-7/heag301-local-heritage-listing/">https://historicengland.org.uk/imagesbooks/publications/local-heritage-listing-advice-note-7/heag301-local-heritage-listing/</a> are useful.	Agree.	<b>A new appendix be added to include more details of the Features of Local Heritage Interest. This will provide an opportunity to review sites for inclusion.</b>
<b>Harborough District Council</b>	49		HL14	Highfield Farm is on the HDC Local List however it is included on the HER so could add the HER ref MLE27058.	Highfield Farm, Main Street, Cold Newton is included on Harborough District Council’s Local List of Non-Designated Heritage Assets and the HER.	<b>A new appendix be added to include more details of the Features of Local Heritage Interest. This will provide an opportunity to review sites for inclusion.</b>

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<b>Harborough District Council</b>	49		HL14	As the HER entries are listed in this section it may be possible to include them as links as done for NHLE entries on P.45.	The HER identifies 20 historic buildings in the Neighbourhood Area which are not already listed and 76 archaeological remains. Providing links to each is an unduly onerous task. However, it is possible to provide a link to the Heritage Gateway for readers to undertake their own research.	<b>Paragraph 7.30 be modified by adding the following sentence with appropriate hyperlink: 'Summary HER records are available online through the Heritage Gateway.'</b>
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	49		HL14	A single policy has been written to cover all Locally Valued Heritage Assets: - "Development proposals that will affect the following Non-Designated Heritage Assets or their setting will be assessed having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset: " ... followed by a list of 21 Buildings, a ridge & furrow map and a reference to Known Archaeological Remains (Appendix 2, p72-78 including 4 location maps) The Harborough Local list ( <a href="https://harborough.oc2.uk/document/38">https://harborough.oc2.uk/document/38</a> ) is a non-definitive gazetteer of local heritage assets. New sites are being added to the list on an annual or more	Features of Local Heritage Interest (Map 7), Known Archaeological Remains (Appendix 2) and Ridge and Furrow areas (Map 8) are referenced in Policy HL14. The policy does not preclude the possibility of additional sites being	<b>No change</b>

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			<p>frequent basis. The current paragraph (7.29) should reflect the developing nature of the list.</p> <p>The policy does not explicitly link its provisions to the either the local list (7.29, sites identified on the HER (7.30, Appendix 2) or areas of ridge and furrow earthworks (7.31-32, Map 8).</p>	<p>identified as non-designated heritage assets.</p>	
<b>James Gough</b>	56	9.3-9.4	<p>Section 9, although I appreciate the plan cannot account for traffic issues directly, I do think that that moving the 30 signs at either side of the village to be before housing would be beneficial. Crossing the road at either side of the village can be dangerous, as cars slow down late. I notice that this is planned in Policy HL16 for one side of the village and would appreciate this being raised for the other side of the village too.</p>	<p>The Parish Council is aware of local concerns about speeding traffic on the B6047. However, the County Highway Authority 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.</p>	<b>No change</b>
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	56	9.3-9.15	<p>The County Council recognises that residents may have concerns about traffic conditions in their local area, which they feel may be exacerbated by increased traffic due to population, economic and development growth.</p>	Noted	<b>No change</b>

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				<p>Like very many local authorities, the County Council's budgets are under severe pressure. It must therefore prioritise where it focuses its reducing resources and increasingly limited funds. In practice, this means that the County Highway Authority (CHA), in general, prioritises its resources on measures that deliver the greatest benefit to Leicestershire's residents, businesses and road users in terms of road safety, network management and maintenance. Given this, it is likely that highway measures associated with any new development would need to be fully funded from third party funding, such as via Section 278 or 106 (S106) developer contributions. I should emphasise that the CHA is generally no longer in a position to accept any financial risk relating to/make good any possible shortfall in developer funding.</p> <p>To be eligible for S106 contributions proposals must fulfil various legal criteria. Measures must also directly mitigate the impact of the development e.g. they should ensure that the development does not make the existing highway conditions any worse if considered to have a severe residual impact. They cannot unfortunately be sought to address existing problems. Where potential S106 measures would require future maintenance, which would be paid for from the County Council's funds, the measures would also need to be assessed against the County Council's other priorities</p>		



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				and as such may not be maintained by the County Council or will require maintenance funding to be provided as a commuted sum.		
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	57	9.12		<p>We are told that the survey “raised a variety of concerns about highways maintenance and speeding traffic”</p> <p>Do we not need to know what they were and plan for them?</p> <p>This needs some work in my view.</p>	<p>One of the key issues for the Parish is transport, but there is sometimes confusion over what kinds of transport issues a neighbourhood plan can address. Many traffic matters fall outside the scope of planning. For example, changes to traffic management on existing transport networks are usually a matter for the highway authority to deal with. So, changes to parking restrictions, speed limits, signage, weight restrictions, highways maintenance and traffic circulation fall</p>	<b>No change</b>

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					outside the scope of a neighbourhood plan.	
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	57	9.15		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.	None of the settlements in the High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Area have a bus service.	<b>No change</b>
<b>Nora and Antony Spilner</b>	58	9.16		I would like more information on why it would be moved from the village hall. My observations have been that it is seldom used.	There is no intention of moving the base for the Tilton Electric Car Club from the Village Hall. The usage and membership continue to increase and a promotional sign and village newsletter article are planned for April 2024.	<b>No change</b>
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	58	9.19		Why is this relative? Relative to what? If you are not explicit about a baseline then relative statements are meaningless. Try to be absolute. I have cycled thousands of kms of traffic free roads around here over the years and suggest an alternative:	Country walking, horse-riding and cycling brings benefits as a leisure activity that contributes to health and wellbeing. We are keen to see the	<b>No change</b>

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				<p>“There are hundreds of kms of beautiful quiet roads and tracks in High Leicestershire that provide ample opportunities for excellent cycling“</p> <p>What does “new access routes along former railway lines” mean? These are ecologically quite important. Are we talking motorways or bikepaths? The devil is in the detail. This seems vague and unnecessary.</p> <p>Nobody seems to have noticed that developments in battery and bike design flatten hills in ways that mean that pretty much anybody in Tilton could easily travel locally by eBike.</p> <p>This would have many benefits in terms of emissions, health and fitness, mental health and connectivity. But it’s not happening. We might want to think about why not and actively plan for, and design, a future in which it does.</p>	<p>existing network extended and improved and 62% of respondents to our 2018 Questionnaire Survey agree. In particular, the routes of the former Great Northern and London and North Western Joint Railway and GNR Marefield to Leicester line represent opportunities to extend countryside access in High Leicestershire in accordance with Policy HL10.</p>	
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	58			<p>There are lots of horses on the roads and lots of people use horses.</p> <p>Why no mention?</p> <p>What do horse riders need?</p>	<p>Paragraph 6.19 refers to country walking, horse-riding and cycling.</p>	<p><b>The first sentence of Policy HL10 be modified to read: ‘Development should protect Rights of Way and wherever possible create new links to</b></p>

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					<b>the network including footpaths, bridleways and cycleways.'</b>
<b>Met No. 1 Ltd</b>	60	9.20-9.23	<p>Paragraph 13 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2023 (NPPF) states that Neighbourhood plans should support the delivery of strategic policies contained in local plans or spatial development strategies; and should shape and direct development that is outside of these strategic policies. The NPPF confirms at Paragraph 29 that neighbourhood plans should not promote less development than set out in the strategic policies for the area, or undermine those strategic policies. Paragraph 60 of the NPPF states that to support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes, it is important that a sufficient amount and variety of land can come forward where it is needed, that the needs of groups with specific housing requirements are addressed. Paragraph 82 recognises that in rural areas, planning policies and decisions should be responsive to local circumstances and support housing developments that reflect local needs. Paragraph 83 of the NPPF states that to promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality</p>	<p>Tilton on the Hill is identified as a Selected Rural Village in the Harborough Local Plan. Local Plan Policy H1 requires Tilton on the Hill village to provide for a minimum of 35 new homes. Taking account of development approved since April 2019 (to 31 March 2022), the residual requirement is reduced to a minimum of 25 dwellings. This residual housing requirement can be met by the allocated housing site and a policy for 'infill'.</p>	<b>No change</b>

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				of rural communities. Planning policies should identify opportunities for villages to grow and thrive, especially where this will support local services.		
<b>Harinder Sandhu</b>	60	9.20-9.23		In addition, my understand is that these housing needs should be met by Leicester city council and therefore, i don't believe our village should have to supplement these housing needs - we are a small village with limited amenities to support the existing village.	The Harborough Local Plan was adopted in April 2019. It provides for a minimum of 3,975 new homes during the plan period to 2031. This requirement does not take account of the unmet housing needs of Leicester but the new Local Plan will. The current Harborough Local Plan Policy H1 requires Tilton on the Hill village to provide for a minimum of 35 new homes.	<b>No change</b>
<b>Stephen Kemp</b>	60	9.25-9.98		Photograph predominantly shows garden of Ashdene, not the proposed site. Site too large: the site can be reduced as required.	Site F lies to the north of Loddington Road and wraps around the rear of residential	<b>No change</b>

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				<p>Potential loss of copse: Copse is easily excluded, being at the east end of the site and furthest from the village centre.</p> <p>Proximity of scheduled monument: The development could be well away from The Moat and barely visible.</p> <p>Loss of hedgerow: Access to the development could be either using the existing gateway, lightly widened or it could be moved, with the existing gateway planted up.</p> <p>Topography: Access could be easily graded, main land area is only gently sloping.</p> <p>Suitability of Loddington Road: Road is regularly used by pedestrians from the village centre, horse riders, Duke of Edinburgh Award groups, rambling groups etc. in addition to vehicular traffic of all descriptions.</p> <p>Impact of footpaths: One footpath traverses the site at its narrowest point, north/south, requiring minimal space and easily re-routed if needed.</p>	<p>properties, including Ashdene.</p> <p>The site scored 10<sup>th</sup> of 12 housing site options through the site selection process.</p> <p>The exclusion of the copse would reduce the size of the site by about 0.38ha to 1.09ha but would have no impact on its score against criterion EH2.</p> <p>The site access lies within 50m of the Scheduled moated site which includes the wooded area adjoining the moat.</p> <p>The site rises steeply and overlooks the garden of Ashdene and other properties on Loddington Road.</p> <p>Loddington Road itself is very narrow with no footway and at the</p>	

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					point of access is subject to the national speed limit (60mph).	
<b>Met No. 1 Ltd</b>	62	9.29-9.30		<p>The Parish Council scored each of the proposed sites via a scoring matrix to ascertain which would be the most suitable for development, the result of which is shown at Appendix 1. The scoring was undertaken based on a framework for each criteria, scored in a traffic light system of green (best), yellow, orange and red (worst). The framework is shown at Appendix 2. The Site was attributed a red score for two criterion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NE2 – ‘Could allocation of the site have a potential adverse impact on designated Local Wildlife Sites, Local Nature Reserve, Potential Wildlife Sites or any other site of wildlife value such as Ancient Woodland (including where Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) species have been recorded)?’</li> <li>• H4 – ‘Capacity of the landscape to accommodate development, while respecting its character.’</li> </ul> <p>Taking each in turn, regarding NE2 in order to achieve a red score the matrix confirms the following must apply: ‘Contains a locally important site not suitable for biodiversity offsetting’. A site profile was created for each site put forward (see Appendix 3) and our Client’s Site is referenced as ‘Site J: West of Manor Farm Walk’. Within the profile, under ecology, it is noted that ‘pond to east is historic Local Wildlife Site’. Having reviewed</p>	<p>Basic information was gathered for each shortlisted site and each option was appraised for its suitability, availability and achievability using clearly defined objective, sustainability criteria. Site J lies west of Manor Farm Walk. Residents were provided with an opportunity to set out their views on the various housing site options. A ‘drop-in’ session was held at Tilton Village Hall on Saturday 3 June 2023, where members of the public could find out more about the</p>	<p><b>Update Parish Council website with updated site scoring matrix.</b></p>

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				<p>the Harborough District Local Plan Policies Map (April 2019), specifically inset map 44 (see Appendix 4), we note that there are no identified Local Wildlife Sites within or adjacent to the Site. Referring to the HLNP 'Appendix 1: Local Wildlife Sites' we note under 'potential/historic sites' reference 10864 is listed as 'Tilton on the Hill, Manor Farm Fish Pond'.</p> <p>We therefore make two observations on behalf of our client:</p> <p>i. As confirmed by its own site profile the Site does not contain a locally important site and therefore, in accordance with the Parish Council's own scoring matrix, it cannot be attributed a red score.</p> <p>ii. As confirmed by Appendix 1 of the HLNP the purported Local Wildlife Site is in fact only a 'potential', further confirmed by its absence within the Harborough District Local Plan. Accordingly, it is afforded no weight in decision taking or plan making. We therefore consider the Site should achieve a green score in this regard.</p> <p>Regarding H4, in order to achieve a red score the matrix confirms that the landscape is considered to have a 'low' capacity to accommodate development. Notably, the Parish Council has attributed all sites with a red score for this criteria, which is considered inconsistent given the different profiles of each site. For example, the site profile for the Parish Council's preferred site</p>	<p>proposed housing sites and the site selection process. Following detailed comments on scoring, several changes were made to the scoring matrix. Although the updated scoring matrix was not published to the Parish Council's website, the consultation report was.</p> <p>The site scoring for criterion NE2 was reviewed. No sites contain a site of wildlife value, but sites F, G and I were within 50m of such a site. All sites were within 200m of a BAP species record. Consequently, against criterion NE2 all sites scored 'yellow'</p>	



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				<p>(‘site B’) has the following landscape comments: ‘site drops away to the north offering extensive views across open countryside’. Whereas our Client’s Site (‘site J’) has the following landscape comments: ‘flat, agricultural field’. We do not consider that both sites could therefore have achieved the same score in terms of landscape impact.</p> <p>Regarding EH2 ‘will the site help to meet local housing needs’, the Parish Council confirms that sites of a capacity of 10-20 dwellings will meet the local housing requirement, however, the Site has been scored orange for this because ‘it would provide more than 20 dwellings’. Firstly, we disagree with the notion that sites are marked down if they are able to provide more than is required, which goes against national policy, and secondly, factually this is incorrect as sketch plans for the Site confirm its potential capacity to be in the region of 16 homes. Our Client would be happy to share these plans with the Parish Council, for discussion.</p> <p>To conclude, the HLNP is considered to be inconsistent with the Harborough District Local Plan and national policy with regard to site selection. Moreover, very limited evidence is provided to support the conclusions made within the scoring matrix, many of which appear to be inconsistent or based on criteria which we do not consider is applicable. It is suggested that this criteria</p>	<p>(including Site J) other than sites F, G and I which were scored ‘orange’. The change did not affect the overall conclusion of the assessment.</p> <p>The impact of development on the landscape was an important consideration. The Parish Council concluded that all shortlisted sites would have a significant adverse impact on the landscape and therefore they all scored ‘red’.</p> <p>Our 2018 Questionnaire Survey shows that many respondents would prefer Tilton on the Hill’s housing requirement to be met</p>	

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				and the scoring attributed to each site is revisited, prior to submission to an Inspector.	by smaller-scale sites (less than 10). There was no enthusiasm for exceeding the housing requirement. At 1.17ha, Site J has an estimated capacity of 35 dwellings at a density of 30dw/ha. The sketch plans for the site showing 16 homes are based on a very low density development dominated by large detached dwellings. This dwelling mix is at complete odds with the community's preference is for medium size family houses (2-3 bedrooms).	
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	62	9.29-9.30		Sigh ... I'm highly skeptical about this. The site doesn't pass the common sense test. The rankings and criteria	Basic information was gathered for each	<b>No change</b>

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				<p>seem pretty arbitrary, many of the scores and categories and criteria are open to debate and I worry that the authority of the spreadsheet is hiding some dicey decision-making. We are Tilton-on-the-Hill, not Tilton-half-way-down-the-Hill. Do we really want the village spilling out over the edge of the hilltop? The new shape of the village (Map 11) looks incoherent and disparate. The fact that people in the 25 new houses will be living half way down the hill and forced to walk to the village is unlikely to make social cohesion work. It also seems to contradict village plan policy HL7 : “Safeguard and, where possible, enhance important views and vistas including sky lines“. In 9.31 we hear that “The site is quite prominent in the wider landscape”. Oh dear. We have a long thin linear village with a busy road right through the middle of it. Adding housing along this busy major road (good luck with the 30mph ambition) will make things worse. Nobody wants to live next to the B6047, it’s noisy, smelly and pretty dangerous in terms of immediate impact and invisible long-term pollutants. Developing the land between Back Lane and the B6047 would give us a more compact village, allows us to comply with HL7, overcomes many of these concerns and makes much more sense - Site J seems a clear winner.</p>	<p>shortlisted site and each option was appraised for its suitability, availability and achievability using clearly defined objective, sustainability criteria. Furthermore, residents were provided with an opportunity to set out their views on the various housing site options. A ‘drop-in’ session was held at Tilton Village Hall on Saturday 3 June 2023, where members of the public could find out more about the proposed housing sites and the site selection process. Vehicular access is to be from the Melton Road (B6047) with</p>	

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					access to Marefield Lane restricted to pedestrians/cyclists only. This would reduce the need for vehicular traffic to pass through the village centre while reducing the impact of vehicles on Marefield Lane. It would also encourage new residents to walk or cycle to village facilities rather than use a car. The extension of the 30mph speed limit northwards is required along with speed reduction measures on the B6047.	
<b>Stephen Kemp</b>	62	9.29-9.30		Assessment Chart Criterion H1: Potential for direct impacts upon heritage assets. The asset is heavily screened by trees on the south side of Loddington Road and screened further by	Site F lies to the north of Loddington Road and the site access lies within 50m of the	<b>No change</b>

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				<p>trees on the north side. Development could be located on the western side of the site, and would be barely (if at all) visible from the heritage asset.</p> <p>Criterion H12: Highway access. The current gated road to the site has wide angled visibility across a substantial verge and Loddington Road is straight at this point. Access could be moved if required.</p> <p>Criterion EH2: Helping to meet local housing needs. It is hard to understand why site F north of Loddington Road (classified Orange) should be less helpful towards meeting local housing needs than the adjusted site G south of Loddington Road (classified Yellow).</p>	<p>Scheduled moated site which includes the wooded area adjoining the moat. The 'red' score against criterion H1 is correct. Loddington Road itself is very narrow with no footway and at the point of access is subject to the national speed limit (60mph). It is unlikely that satisfactory visibility splays could be achieved. The 'red' score against criterion H2 is correct. The site scored 'orange' against criterion EH2. Only sites providing less than 10 dwellings scored 'yellow'.</p>	
<b>Met No. 1 Ltd</b>	62			<p>These representations also confirm our Client's intention to continue to promote its land interests at Tilton on the Hill, which are considered developable,</p>	<p>Noted. The current Local Plan was adopted in April</p>	<b>No change</b>

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				<p>available and achievable. Further detail regarding the Site is provided within these representations, however, Marrons has also submitted representations to Harborough District Council's Regulation 18 consultation and its Call for Sites process, which should be read alongside these representations.</p> <p>Land North West of Manor Farm Walk, Tilton on the Hill (the "Site")</p> <p>Our Client controls the Site which sits within a single ownership. The Site sits adjacent to Tilton on the Hill, classified as a small village, and extends to approximately 1.56 hectares.</p> <p>Tilton on the Hill is located circa. 9.5km from the Leicester Principal Urban Area and 18km from the sub-regional centre of Market Harborough respectively (as the crow flies). The towns of Oakham and Uppingham within the neighbouring authority of Rutland are both also a short distance away.</p> <p>The Site sits adjacent to the core of Tilton on the Hill and is accessed via Manor Farm Walk, a private driveway off Back Road created to serve 9no. detached dwellings constructed in the early 2000's. The settlement boundary borders the application Site to two boundaries, as does the western edge of the Conservation Area for the village.</p> <p>The Site has been assessed as part of the HLNP and commentary is provided within these representations</p>	<p>2019 and is still considered to be up to date. However, it takes a number of years to prepare and adopt a new Local Plan so the Council has started preparing a new one to ensure it remains up to date in the future.</p> <p>The Harborough Local Plan 2011-2031 contains policies requiring it to be updated in certain circumstances. The Issues and Options public consultation that took place earlier this year, is the first stage of public consultation of the new Local Plan and seeks views on a range of planning issues and potential options for the future</p>	

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				<p>regarding the scoring attributed to the Site and its comparison to the preferred site chosen. In brief, our Client has concerns regarding the scoring matrix that has been applied and considers the Site to be the most sustainable for housing delivery.</p> <p>Our Client's Site is therefore considered to be well located to the centre of Tilton on the Hill and its services and will serve as a future sustainable extension, to ensure the continued delivery of much needed housing.</p> <p>Planning History</p> <p>There is no planning history related directly to the Site, however, our Client has now entered pre-application discussions with the Council and provided detailed technical evidence.</p>	<p>development of the District.</p> <p>Most options for the Location of Housing focus growth on the most sustainable settlements and away from Small Villages like Tilton on the Hill.</p>	
<b>Harborough District Council</b>	62		HL16	<p>Housing Site Allocation Policy HL16 (PP 62 &amp; 63): We note that there is a requirement to minimise impact on the wider landscape under item. C which is welcomed and it is suggested that is expanded or a new item added to cover impact on the adjacent Tilton on the Hill Conservation Area, which will help to reinforce what is said on p.46 (Conservation Areas).</p> <p>Criteria E – can the contribution by developers be quantified per dwelling?</p>	<p>The allocated site lies outside Tilton on the Hill Conservation Area. Only development that reflects the High Leicestershire Design Code will be supported in accordance with Neighbourhood Plan Policy HL5.</p>	<p><b>Criterion E of Policy HL16 be modified by adding the following sentence: 'This will be based on two, annual frequent user membership packages per household.'</b></p>

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					For an electric car booked on a frequent basis, the membership is £30 per month and a hire charge of £5 per hour or £45 per day. Costs are likely to change over the plan period	
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	62		HL16	I'm against this, see above, but there are loads of little things in here that concern me. E) - Why just TECC? I think we need the 106 money for other things in the village too. School bus services, a decent village hall, a post office, a shop, a mower, tree planting ... G) - The planting to the north to hide the houses will ruin the views for those in the new accommodation and for those above them in the village. Views are important as mentioned throughout the plan.	The proposed development will also be subject to Policy HL4. Contributions are governed by the provisions of the Community Infrastructure Regulations 2010. It is more important to protect the impact of the development on the wider landscape than the private views of new residents.	<b>No change</b>
<b>Harinder Sandhu</b>	62		HL16	I have serious concerns about the housing proposal due to the already increasing traffic that passes	Vehicular access is to be from the Melton Road (B6047) with	<b>No change</b>



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				<p>through the village at speed and causes danger to residents in particular children residing in the village.</p> <p>I also have concerns about the disturbance this will cause to wildlife in the village.</p>	<p>access to Marefield Lane restricted to pedestrians/cyclists only. This would reduce the need for vehicular traffic to pass through the village centre while reducing the impact of vehicles on Marefield Lane. It would also encourage new residents to walk or cycle to village facilities rather than use a car. The extension of the 30mph speed limit northwards is required along with speed reduction measures on the B6047. Biodiversity net gain (BNG) is an approach to development. It makes sure that</p>	

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					habitats for wildlife are left in a measurably better state than they were before the development. Developers must deliver a BNG of 10%. This means the proposed development will result in more or better quality natural habitat than there was before development.	
<b>Nora and Antony Spilner</b>	62		HL16	<p>2013 when the six “Affordable houses were being built the access to the Melton Road was denied, deeming it to be too dangerous. Eleven years later why has this changed?</p> <p>The traffic along the B6047 has tripled in the past eleven years.</p> <p>When my family purchases 9 Marefield Lane, we were informed by the Nottingham Housing Officer that there would be no development on the said land for 90 years.</p> <p>Flooding, of the B6047 was specified, so drainage pipes were installed in various places in the gardens. These</p>	<p>Vehicular access is to be from the Melton Road (B6047) with access to Marefield Lane restricted to pedestrians/cyclists only. This would reduce the need for vehicular traffic to pass through the village centre while</p>	<b>No change</b>

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				<p>drainage pipes cannot cope with the amount of rain we are experiencing due to climate change. Surface water on the proposed site, and gardens will only get worse as climate change increases.</p> <p>Allotments on the proposed site.</p> <p>High water table and heavy clay soil makes it unsuitable for allotments.</p> <p>Wildlife on the proposed site.</p> <p>Badgers are in the spinney north of the proposed site. Badgers travel a mile or more to look for food after the winter months.</p> <p>Swallows returning from their winter locations use the proposed site to gather mud from the standing water to line their nests. Owls hunt at night on the proposed site. Birds, from the large buzzards to the small wren all use this site for food.</p> <p>Many many more animals use this site.</p> <p>The beauty of this landscape needs safeguarding, as it is stated in the Neighbourhood plan.</p> <p>The four points in the Countryside section says everything.</p>	<p>reducing the impact of vehicles on Marefield Lane. It would also encourage new residents to walk or cycle to village facilities rather than use a car. The extension of the 30mph speed limit northwards is required along with speed reduction measures on the B6047.</p> <p>The landowner has confirmed that there are no legal or ownership impediments to development.</p> <p>The site has previously been used for allotments.</p> <p>A sustainable drainage system with suitable surface water and foul</p>	

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					<p>water drainage strategies devised in consultation with the relevant infrastructure bodies is a requirement of development. Biodiversity net gain (BNG) is an approach to development. It makes sure that habitats for wildlife are left in a measurably better state than they were before the development. Developers must deliver a BNG of 10%. This means the proposed development will result in more or better quality natural habitat than there was before development.</p>	

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					The site is quite prominent in the wider landscape and measures are needed to reduce the impact of development particularly to the north.	
<b>The Folly</b>	62		HL16	<p>While I appreciate that houses must be built I do not feel that this land is appropriate and yes there is an element of not in my back yard.</p> <p>My concerns are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Building there will make the village sprawl.</li> <li>2 It will Impact on a distinctive view on the night sky with light pollution on the wildlife that use that field for hunting access to other areas- owls, hares, badgers, cats.</li> <li>3 Add significant amount of traffic travelling through the village on the B6047- making it even harder to cross the road at certain times. Also adding to the pollution- air and noise.</li> <li>4. Is a developer going to be interested in a section of land that does slope significantly.</li> <li>5. Also if we have to build more houses, would it not be more prudent to find a site that could accommodate further housing if necessary.</li> </ol>	<p>Tilton on the Hill is identified as a Selected Rural Village in the Local Plan. Local Plan Policy H1 requires Tilton on the Hill village to provide for a minimum of 35 new homes. Taking account of development approved since April 2019 (to 31 March 2022), the residual requirement is reduced to a minimum of 25 dwellings.</p> <p>Our 2018 Questionnaire Survey</p>	<b>No change</b>

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					<p>shows that many respondents would prefer Tilton on the Hill's housing requirement to be met by smaller-scale sites (less than 10), including infill sites. However, small sites are not required to provide affordable housing or developer contributions to improved infrastructure. It is also more difficult to get the mix of housing types the community needs. The housing requirement cannot be met by infill housing alone. Basic information was gathered for each shortlisted site and each option was appraised for its</p>	

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					<p>suitability, availability and achievability using clearly defined sustainability criteria. Factors such as access, heritage and nature conservation have been considered. Residents were provided with an opportunity to set out their views on the various housing site options. A 'drop-in' session was held at Tilton Village Hall on Saturday 3 June 2023, where members of the public could find out more about the proposed housing sites and the site selection process. The site is quite prominent in the wider landscape and measures are needed</p>	

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				<p>to reduce the impact of development particularly to the north.</p> <p>Biodiversity net gain (BNG) is an approach to development. It makes sure that habitats for wildlife are left in a measurably better state than they were before the development.</p> <p>Developers must deliver a BNG of 10%.</p> <p>This means the proposed development will result in more or better quality natural habitat than there was before development.</p> <p>Vehicular access is to be from the Melton Road (B6047) with access to Marefield</p>	



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				<p>Lane restricted to pedestrians/cyclists only. This would reduce the need for vehicular traffic to pass through the village centre while reducing the impact of vehicles on Marefield Lane. It would also encourage new residents to walk or cycle to village facilities rather than use a car. The extension of the 30mph speed limit northwards is required along with speed reduction measures on the B6047. Most of the site (the southern part) is relatively flat. The northern part of the</p>	

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					<p>site slopes down gently by about 5m. The current Local Plan was adopted in April 2019 and is still considered to be up to date. However, it takes a number of years to prepare and adopt a new Local Plan so the Council has started preparing a new one to ensure it remains up to date in the future. The Harborough Local Plan 2011-2031 contains policies requiring it to be updated in certain circumstances. The Issues and Options public consultation that took place earlier this year, is the first stage of public consultation of the new Local Plan and</p>	

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					seeks views on a range of planning issues and potential options for the future development of the District. Most options for the Location of Housing focus growth on the most sustainable settlements and away from Small Villages like Tilton on the Hill.	
<b>Rodney Vickers</b>	62		HL16	I am writing on behalf of Mr Rodney Vickers, the owner of the land known as Site B: Between Melton Road and Marefield Lane. Mr Vickers confirms the land is still available and there are no legal or ownership impediments to development.	Noted	<b>No change</b>
<b>Met No. 1 Ltd</b>	63	9.34		Paragraph 9.34 of the HLNP states the following: 'Limits to Development for Tilton on the Hill have been used to guide development for many years but are not longer defined by the Harborough Local Plan. To clarify where development would be acceptable, our Neighbourhood Plan defines new Limits to Development which take account of the character of the village, recent and proposed developments. Outside the Tilton on the Hill Limits to Development,	Harborough District Council and Neighbourhood Plan Examiners are generally supportive of the inclusion of a settlement boundary in Neighbourhood Plans and does not	<b>No change</b>

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				<p>new build residential development will not normally be permitted.’</p> <p>The approach taken by the Parish Council is to seek to restrict or limit development in certain locations, however, the HLNP must conform with the Harborough District Local Plan. Policy GD2 of the Harborough District Local Plan is concerned with ‘settlement development’ and paragraph 4.3.1 confirms the following:</p> <p>‘This policy applies to all applications for new build development within and on the edge of settlements identified in the policy (settlements of Selected Rural Village (SRV) status and above in the settlement hierarchy as set out in Appendix F The settlement hierarchy) and replaces limits to development referred to in the Harborough Core Strategy, November 2011, and the 2001 Local Plan. This policy is needed to ensure that development is delivered in appropriate locations and that housing development is in line with Policy SS1 The spatial strategy and the distribution set out in Policy H1 Provision of new housing. The focus of the criteria in the policy is to ensure that sites put forward for development are suitable and sustainable in relation to the settlement concerned.’</p> <p>Notably, the HLNP makes no reference to adopted policy GD2 of the Harborough District Local Plan. Moreover, it is seeking to reintroduce a planning</p>	<p>consider them to be in conflict with the Local Plan Policies. A settlement boundary policy is an appropriate policy to permit and direct development in conjunction with other policies, for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The settlement boundary policy represents an enabling tool for residential development that would otherwise not, necessarily have policy support and provides a mechanism to define the area within which proposals for housing development will be conditionally supported and will guide development to sustainable solutions.</li> </ul>	

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			<p>mechanism which the Council has specifically removed and replaced with a more suitable policy. In so doing, the HLNP is proposing to remove the application of Policy GD2, which it is not able to do.</p> <p>Regarding limits to development the HLNP is considered to be inconsistent with the Harborough District Local Plan and national policy. Moreover, very limited evidence is provided to justify the proposed policy, nor does the HLNP assess the proposed policy in relation to adopted Policy GD2 to consider whether it is complimentary or restrictive.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LP Policy GD2 and other policies in the Local Plan are clear that development sites must be directed towards appropriate locations. This also includes considering the nature, form and character of the settlement and its distinctiveness. A Neighbourhood Plan settlement boundary policy considers the local context for development and can allow small numbers of new dwellings to be built in the most appropriate locations for communities.</li> <li>The settlement boundary policy adds a local layer of detail to what constitutes</li> </ul>	

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					the built area of Tilton on the Hill.	
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	64		HL17	Personally I'm against against infilling development. I think people and wildlife need space, even in villages. I think we should be building in suitable locations on the edge of the village so that the centre of the village retains its character and its space and a sensible (coherent, compact) shape. We have plenty of space around the outside of the village. Developing between Back Lane and the B6047 would result in a compact shape that makes travelling around the village by foot efficient and brings the old and the new bits of the village together. It might even slow the traffic down a bit. (Aside: It really amazes me that whoever has written this report thinks that "the B6047 ... bypasses the village" whereas I suspect I am not the only one who thinks the B6047 *is* the village!)	The Harborough Local Plan identifies Tilton on the Hill as a settlement suitable for infill development. However, the housing requirement cannot be met by infill housing alone. Of the housing site options, the preferred site is between Melton Road and Marefield Lane, Tilton on the Hill. The site has very few constraints and is available for development. The village was bypassed in the 1950s by the construction of Leicester Road to the west- now the B6047.	<b>No change</b>

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<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	65	9.38-9.40		It is suggested that reference is made to recognising a significant growth in the older population and that development seeks to include bungalows etc of differing tenures to accommodate the increase. This would be in line with the draft Adult Social Care Accommodation Strategy for older people which promotes that people should plan ahead for their later life, including considering downsizing, but recognising that people's choices are often limited by the lack of suitable local options.	Paragraphs 9.38 to 9.40 specifically refers to the housing needs of older people.	<b>No change</b>
<b>Jay Dykes (Prof)</b>	67		HL19	I like: "priority is given to people with a local connection to High Leicestershire Neighbourhood Area (i.e. including living, working or with close family ties in the Area)." We need affordable housing for local young people. But again, I am sceptical. How well did the houses for locals idea go last time? Can we really make this work or is it just a vague ambition?	The six affordable houses on Marefield Lane are the subject of a legal agreement that prioritises people with a local connection to Tilton on the Hill.	<b>No change</b>
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	69			We would recommend including economic development aspirations with your Plan, outlining what the community currently values and whether they are open to new development of small businesses etc.	The Neighbourhood Plan seeks a prosperous local economy. Policies HL20 and HL21 support the local economy, sustaining existing businesses	<b>No change</b>

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					and providing opportunities for business diversification and new businesses to become established on suitable sites in the area.	
<b>Leicestershire County Council</b>	72-74			<p>There are 76 archaeological remains listed as assets in Appendix 2 of the Neighbourhood plan (presumably also covered by Policy HL14 but this is not made explicit). The criterion for selection is not explained and seems to include some monuments that do not have a strongly definable physical presence. For example: -</p> <p>MLE20078 “Post-medieval activity at the Rose and Crown, Tilton on the Hill: During an evaluation in 2010, features such as two pits and a posthole were excavated. Pottery recovered from the area suggests this may be post-medieval.”</p> <p>MLE5980 “Historic settlement core of Tilton on the Hill”</p> <p>MLE5981 “Historic settlement core of Halstead”</p> <p>MLE2170: “Ridge and furrow earthworks north of Oakham Road, Halstead.” (covered elsewhere)</p> <p>It is recommended that the list needs to be condensed into just monuments that are physically evident in the landscape and would benefit from protection from</p>	<p>Features of Local Heritage Interest (Map 7), Known Archaeological Remains (Appendix 2) and Ridge and Furrow areas (Map 8) are referenced in Policy HL14.</p> <p>A full assessment of all 76 sites is unduly onerous, but additional text can help clarify that the understanding of a site may change following assessment and evaluation</p>	<p><b>Appendix 2 be modified by the addition of the following text: ‘The Leicestershire &amp; Rutland Historic Environment Record (HER) is the most complete record of Leicestershire and Rutland's known archaeological remains and the HER identifies 76 archaeological remains in the Neighbourhood Area. The</b></p>



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				<p>future development. This does not preclude development entirely, just that it would be preferable to consider other forms of mitigation first. It should also be recognised that in addition to the known archaeological resources, as detailed in the HER, there is a high probability that additional unrecorded archaeological remains await identification. On that basis where the potential for archaeological remains can be established, any future development should allow for appropriate archaeological assessment (desk-based survey and follow-up evaluation) in order to inform a planning decision.</p>		<p><b>understanding of these sites may change following assessment and evaluation prior to a planning decision.</b></p> <p><b>Where an asset is thought to have archaeological interest, the potential knowledge which may be unlocked by investigation may be harmed even by minor disturbance, because the context in which archaeological evidence is found is crucial to furthering understanding.</b></p> <p><b>Decision-making regarding such assets requires a</b></p>

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						<p>proportionate response by local planning authorities. Where an initial assessment indicates that the site on which development is proposed includes or has potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, applicants should be required to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. However, it is estimated that following the initial assessment of archaeological</p>

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						<p><b>interest only a small proportion of all planning applications justify a requirement for detailed assessment.'</b></p>