



PLAN-IT X
TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING SERVICES

Dadlington Neighbourhood Plan

Consultation Statement

January 2025

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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 Dadlington 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 Dadlington Neighbourhood Plan was fully informed by the views and priorities of local residents, businesses, and key local stakeholders;
 - Ensure that consultation has built upon the community engagement that has taken place throughout the preparation of the Dadlington Neighbourhood Plan;
 - Engage with as broad a cross-section of the community as possible.
- 1.4 Consultation and preparation of the plan has been led by a Neighbourhood Plan Committee of Dadlington & Sutton Cheney Parish Council. Professional support was provided by Planit-X Town and Country Planning Services.
- 1.5 Throughout the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan, the Dadlington & Sutton Cheney Parish Council website has been used to provide information and updates on the Plan progress and is a source of material and evidence used in the Plan's preparation.
- 1.6 Plans for public consultation events in 2021 were disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. All members of society were required to adhere to guidance to help combat the spread of COVID-19 and the guidance had implications for neighbourhood planning including public consultation.

- 1.7 The programme of consultations undertaken throughout the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan, is summarised below.

Activity	Date
Household questionnaire	January 2021
Pre-Submission Consultation on the Draft Plan	26 February to 8 April 2024

- 1.8 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 Dadlington lies within Dadlington & Sutton Cheney Parish and the local planning authority is Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. The Neighbourhood Area (Map 1) is based on the Dadlington Polling District. The then Sutton Cheney Parish Council submitted the proposed Neighbourhood Plan Area to Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council in July 2019. The Neighbourhood Area was designated on 14 October 2019.
- 2.2 A map showing the area to be covered by the plan can be viewed below.



3. Household Questionnaire

Dates	January 2021
Format	Questionnaire Survey
Publicity	A questionnaire was distributed to all households in the Neighbourhood Area.
Responses	97 responses

Overview

3.1 In January 2021, a questionnaire survey of all households in the Neighbourhood Area was undertaken to explore the key 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 area.

3.2 The questionnaire was designed to give an opportunity to provide comment and identify views on matters and issues faced by the area. It focused on;

- The identification of the most important issues for the Neighbourhood Plan;
- The importance of the countryside and how it is used;
- The identification of important views;
- Biodiversity network and improvements;
- The identification of potential Local Green Spaces;
- Local heritage;
- Local services and facilities;
- Traffic impacts;
- Housing requirements;
- Limits to Development;
- Local housing needs;
- The design of new development;
- Rural economic development and working from home.



- 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 Area's households. However, all members of the household were encouraged to complete the questionnaire, including younger people. 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 of Dadlington & Sutton Cheney Parish Council comprising Parish Councillors and local residents. A paper copy of the questionnaire was delivered in January 2021 to every household in the Neighbourhood Area.
- 3.6 The survey was optimised for completion online although, for those that wanted, further hardcopies were made available.
- 3.7 The closing date for responses was Friday 29 January 2021 and there was an address in the village where the completed paper copies of the questionnaire could be returned.

Issues, priorities and concerns raised

- 3.8 A total of 97 completed questionnaires were received.
- 3.9 Residentss were asked to identify the three most important issues for the Neighbourhood Plan. The top ten issues, ranked in order of importance were:
- Protecting green areas in the village
 - Protecting the countryside
 - Maintaining village character
 - The impact of traffic
 - Conserving local heritage
 - Protecting important views
 - Protecting and improving nature conservation
 - Improving or retaining local services and facilities
 - Climate change
 - The design of new buildings
 - Meeting local housing needs
 - More employment opportunities for local people

- 3.10 The full results of the questionnaire survey have been published on the Parish Council's website.

How the Issues, Priorities and Concerns have been considered

- 3.11 The feedback from the questionnaire survey helped inform the preparation of the (Pre-Submission) Draft version of the Dadlington 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. Pre-Submission Consultation on the Draft Dadlington Neighbourhood Plan

Dates	26 February to 8 April 2024
Format	Response form
Publicity	A leaflet publicising the Pre-Submission Draft of the Plan was delivered to all premises in the Neighbourhood Area. A consultation drop-in session was arranged. Key stakeholders were consulted. The consultation was advertised on the Parish Council's website.
Responses	14 representations

Overview

- 4.1 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.
- 4.2 Within this period the Parish Council:
- a) Publicised the draft neighbourhood development plan to all that live, work, or do business within the Neighbourhood Area.
 - 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

- 4.3 The Parish Council publicised the draft neighbourhood plan to all those that live, work, or do business within the Neighbourhood Area and provided a variety of mechanisms to both view the plan and to make representations.
- 4.4 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.

- 4.5 Representations from 14 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

- 4.6 A leaflet publicising the Pre-Submission Draft of the Plan was delivered to all premises in the Neighbourhood Area. It provided a background to the Neighbourhood Plan and how to make representations.

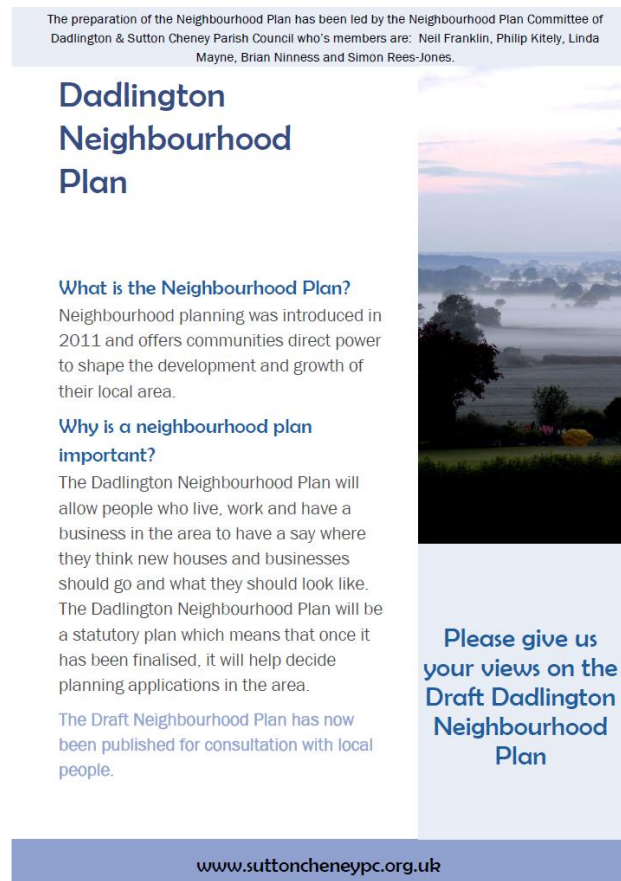
- 4.7 During the consultation period, a 'drop in' session was arranged to provide an opportunity for residents to examine the contents of the Plan and to discuss it in more detail. The 'drop-in' session was held at Dadlington Village Hall on Saturday 9 March

2024 between 10am and 2pm. The 'drop-in' session was advertised by the publicity leaflet and was attended by a small number of individuals.

- 4.8 Statutory consultation bodies and other key stakeholders were contacted individually and invited to make representations on the draft Neighbourhood Plan.
- 4.9 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

- 4.10 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.



- 4.11 This consultation gave rise to changes to the Draft Neighbourhood Plan in relation to several issues. These have been incorporated into the Submission version of the Neighbourhood Plan.

[How the Issues, Priorities and Concerns have been considered](#)

- 4.12 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.

5. Conclusion

- 5.1 The publicity, engagement and consultation undertaken to support the preparation of the new Dadlington 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.
- 5.2 All statutory requirements have been met and additional consultation, engagement, and research has been completed.
- 5.3 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 Dadlington Neighbourhood Plan – Consultees

Action Deafness
Action for Blind People merged with RNIB
Age Uk Leicestershire & Rutland
Ancient Monuments Society
Barwell Parish Council
British Gas Connections Ltd
Cadeby Parish Council
Canal and River Trust
Coal Authority
Councillor B Harrison-Rushton
Councillor MJ Surtees
Country Land and Business Association
CPRE (Leicestershire)
DCLG
Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities
Dr Luke Evans MP
Environment Agency
Federation of Muslim Organisations Leicestershire (FMO)
Federation of Small Businesses
GATE (Gypsy and Traveller Equality)
HBBC
Health & Safety Executive
Higham on the Hill Parish Council
Highways England
Historic England
Interfaith Forum for Leicestershire
Kirkby Mallory, Peckleton and Stapleton Parish Council
Leicester-Shire & Rutland Sport
Leicestershire and Rutland Wildlife Trust
Leicestershire Centre for Integrated Living
Leicestershire County Council
Leicestershire Diocesan Board of Finance
Leicestershire Fire and Rescue Service
Leicestershire Police
LLEP
Market Bosworth Parish Council
Midlands Rural Housing
Mobile Operators Association
National Farmers Union
National Gas Transmission
National Grid Electricity Transmission
National Highways (Midlands)

Natural England
Network Rail
NHS Leicestershire and Rutland
Police & Crime Commissioner for Leicestershire
Severn Trent
Sheepy Parish Council
Sport England
Stoke Golding Parish Council
The Coal Authority
Vista Blind
Voluntary Action LeicesterShire

Appendix 2: Pre-Submission Dadlington Neighbourhood Plan – Representors

Alison and Peter Watson

Canal & River Trust

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council

Historic England

Leicestershire County Council

Leicestershire Police

National Gas Transmission

National Highways

Natural England

NHS Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Integrated Care Board

Sport England

Stoke Golding Parish Council

The Coal Authority

The Environment Agency

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

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
Leicestershire County Council				Leicestershire County Council is supportive of the Neighbourhood plan process and welcome being included in this consultation.	Noted	No change
Leicestershire Police				Leicestershire Police support the creation of a Dadlington Neighbourhood Plan, which has a primary objective to reflect the community wide views, comments, observations, concerns, and ambitions about Dadlington 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 Dadlington Parish Council Neighbourhood Plans. Neighbourhood Policing is a central part of Policing with resources deployed to provide visible presence and deterrent to potential offenders and contact for members of the public.	Noted	No change
Alison and Peter Watson				We have read the proposed Dadlington Neighbourhood Plan	Noted	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				and we're just writing to express our support. There is nothing that we disagree with.		
The Coal Authority				<p>The Coal Authority is a non-departmental public body sponsored by the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. As a statutory consultee, the Coal Authority has a duty to respond to planning applications and development plans in order to protect the public and the environment in mining areas.</p> <p>However, the area to which this consultation relates is not located within the defined coalfield. On this basis we have no specific comments to make.</p>	Noted	No change
Sport England				<p>Thank you for consulting Sport England on the Pre-Submission Draft version of Dadlington's Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>I can confirm that Sport England has no comments to make on the document.</p>	Noted	No change
Leicestershire County Council				While we cannot comment in detail on plans, you may wish to ask stakeholders to bear the	Agreed	An Equalities Impact Assessment of the

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				<p>Council's Equality Strategy 2020-2024 in mind when taking your Neighbourhood Plan forward through the relevant procedures, particularly for engagement and consultation work. A copy of the strategy can be view at: https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/sites/default/files/field/pdf/2020/7/10/Equality-strategy-2020-2024.pdf</p> <p>The Neighbourhood plan should comply with the main requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty. This requires public bodies to have due regard of the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate discrimination Advance equality of opportunity Foster good relations between different people 		Neighbourhood Plan be undertaken.
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,</p>	Agreed	All Neighbourhood Plan documents have been checked to make sure they comply with the Website Accessibility Directive (2018).

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				<p>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</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				<p>Word and PDF documents can be found on the Leicestershire Communities website:</p> <p>Creating Accessible Word Documents</p> <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>https://www.leicestershirecommunities.org.uk/uploads/policy-writing-guide-17.pdf?v=1667547963</p>		
The Environment Agency				<p>There are areas of land within the Neighbourhood Plan area which are identified as being at flood risk according to the latest information available on Flood Map for Planning. These are Flood Zones 2 and 3, associated with an Ordinary watercourse towards the Western edge of the Plan area and with a Main River (Tweed River) towards the Eastern edge of the Plan area. We note that the Neighbourhood</p>	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets strict tests to protect people and property from flooding which all local planning authorities are expected to follow. Where these tests are not met, national policy is clear that new development should not be allowed.</p>	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				Plan as submitted does not have a Policy regarding, nor discusses the issues of flood risk. Where Neighbourhood Plans are silent on an issue then any development affected by that issue must conform with the district Local Plan and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). With regards to flood risk, development in flood zones should only take place following the application of the (flooding) Sequential Test and following that the submission of an acceptable, NPPF compliant, Flood Risk Assessment.	These national policies are well-established, so there is no need for the Neighbourhood Plan to duplicate them. In any event, areas of significant flood risk in the Neighbourhood Area are confined to the Tweed River and its tributaries. The village of Dadlington is largely unaffected.	
Leicestershire County Council				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	The National Planning Policy Framework sets strict tests to protect people and property from flooding which all local planning authorities are expected to follow. Where these tests are not met, national policy is clear that new development should not be allowed. These national policies are well-established, so	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				<p>April 2015 the LLFA also became a statutory consultee on major planning applications in relation to surface water drainage and have a duty to review planning applications to ensure that the onsite drainage systems are designed in accordance with current legislation and guidance. The LLFA also ensures that flood risk to the site is accounted for when designing a drainage solution.</p> <p>The LLFA is not able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent development where development sites are at low risk of flooding or can demonstrate appropriate flood risk mitigation. • Use existing flood risk to adjacent land to prevent development. • Require development to resolve existing flood risk. <p>When considering flood risk within the development of a neighbourhood plan, the LLFA would recommend consideration of the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locating development outside of river (fluvial) flood risk (Flood Map for Planning (Rivers and Sea)). 	<p>there is no need for the Neighbourhood Plan to duplicate them. In any event, areas of significant flood risk in the Neighbourhood Area are confined to the Tweed River and its tributaries. The village of Dadlington is largely unaffected.</p>	

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locating development outside of surface water (pluvial) flood risk (Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map). • Locating development outside of any groundwater flood risk by considering any local knowledge of groundwater flooding. • How potential SuDS features may be incorporated into the development to enhance the local amenity, water quality and biodiversity of the site as well as manage surface water runoff. • Watercourses and land drainage should be protected within new developments to prevent an increase in flood risk. <p>All development will be required to restrict the discharge and retain surface water on site in line with current government policies. This should be undertaken through the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). Appropriate space allocation for SuDS features should be included within development sites when considering the housing density to ensure that the potential site will not limit the ability for</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				<p>good SuDS design to be carried out. Consideration should also be given to blue green corridors and how they could be used to improve the bio-diversity and amenity of new developments, including benefits to surrounding areas.</p> <p>Often ordinary watercourses and land drainage features (including streams, culverts and ditches) form part of development sites. The LLFA recommend that existing watercourses and land drainage (including watercourses that form the site boundary) are retained as open features along their original flow path and are retained in public open space to ensure that access for maintenance can be achieved. This should also be considered when looking at housing densities within the plan to ensure that these features can be retained.</p> <p>LCC, in its role as LLFA will not support proposals contrary to LCC policies.</p> <p>For further information it is suggested reference is made to the National Planning Policy</p>		

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				<p>Framework (March 2012), Sustainable drainage systems: Written statement - HCWS161 (December 2014) and the Planning Practice Guidance webpage. Flood risk mapping is readily available for public use at the links below. The LLFA also holds information relating to historic flooding within Leicestershire that can be used to inform development proposals. Risk of flooding from surface water map: https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk Flood map for planning (rivers and sea): https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/</p>		
Leicestershire County Council				<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</p>	<p>The nearest Recycling and Household Waste Site is at Barwell. It is over 3 miles from Dadlington and outside the Neighbourhood Area. There are no waste sites for safeguarding in the Neighbourhood Area.</p>	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				<p>neighbourhood contains an existing or planned minerals or waste site. The County Council can provide information on these operations or any future development planned for your neighbourhood.</p> <p>You should also be aware of Minerals and Waste Safeguarding Areas, contained within the adopted Minerals and Waste Local Plan (Leicestershire.gov.uk). These safeguarding areas are there to ensure that non-waste and non-minerals development takes place in a way that does not negatively affect minerals resources or waste operations. The County Council can provide guidance on this if your neighbourhood plan is allocating development in these areas or if any proposed neighbourhood plan policies may impact on minerals and waste provision.</p>		
The Environment Agency				<p>According to the latest information available to the Environment Agency two closed landfill sites are located in the middle of the village of Dadlington:</p>	<p>There are no waste sites for safeguarding in the Neighbourhood Area.</p> <p>There are no historic landfill sites in the</p>	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				<p>Hall Farm grid ref. E440200 N298100</p> <p>The Green Landfill site grid ref. E440400 N298000</p> <p>Details about the nature of the waste deposited on the site may be available from the Local Authority (Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council).</p> <p>We note that the Neighbourhood Plan as submitted does not propose either any housing or employment Allocation sites within the Plan area. However, windfall sites may be forthcoming in the future. The previous use of the above two sites means that any redevelopment of the site(s) must be undertaken in such a way as to not pose a risk to controlled waters (the water environment). This may necessitate the inclusion of documents within any planning submission which adequately demonstrate the appropriate investigational works have been undertaken and any necessary remediation proposed to ensure the protection of the water environment.</p>	<p>Neighbourhood Area. The Parish Council is aware of the two closed landfill sites which now form The Green and Ballis Hole.</p>	

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
National Gas Transmission				<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. National Gas Transmission has identified that it has no record of such assets within the Neighbourhood Plan area.</p>	Noted	No change
Leicestershire County Council				<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</p>	There are no schools in the Neighbourhood Area.	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				<p>Section 106 funding will be requested to provide those places. It is recognised that it may not always be possible or appropriate to extend a local school to meet the needs of a development, or the size of a development would yield a new school.</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>		
Leicestershire County Council				<p>The County Council, through its Environment Strategy and Net Zero Strategy and Action Plan, is committed to achieving net zero for its own operations by 2035 and to working with Leicestershire people and organisations to become a net zero county by 2050 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 20C Leicestershire's Net</p>	<p>The Dadlington Neighbourhood Plan takes a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p>	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				<p>Zero Strategy and Action Plan is available at: https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/net-zero/net-zero-leicestershire-strategy-action-plan-and-reports</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>		
Leicestershire County Council				<p>Suggest the plan references support for wind and solar farms where development allows. Suggest adding new developments incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques to meet high standards for energy and water efficiency, including the use of renewable and low carbon</p>	<p>Following consultation in 2023, Government intends to publish the Future Homes Standard (FHS) in 2024 and then bring it into force in 2025. All new homes will then be 'zero carbon-ready', meaning that they will be zero</p>	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				<p>energy technology, as appropriate, for example wind turbines, solar panels, air source heat pumps etc. Other Neighbourhood Plans we have seen make reference to this. Suggest the plan make reference to electric vehicles, in particular supporting home charging in new developments as well as communal vehicular charging points within the parish. Recommend that climate adaptation and resilience is considered more within the plan. For example considering the selection of plants in regard to the effects of climate change, as some plants may not be able to cope with increased temperatures or sudden downpours of rain. Suggest strengthening the links to supporting climate action through planning in order to support the Government's commitment for net zero emissions by 2050.</p>	<p>carbon once the electricity grid has been decarbonised. The government also made a commitment to ensure that once a new house has been built, no refurbishment will be necessary to reach zero-carbon as the electricity grid continues to decarbonise – and no new home built under the Future Homes Standard will be reliant on fossil fuels. So, the Future Homes Standard improve the energy efficiency of homes by potentially making low carbon heating solutions, improved ventilation methods, heat recovery systems and solar panels mandatory. Building Regulations already require the installation of</p>	

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
					infrastructure for charging electric vehicles for new residential and non-residential buildings.	
Leicestershire County Council				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 have been addressed by the Draft Neighbourhood Plan.	No change
Leicestershire County Council				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	The Darlington Neighbourhood Plan does not allocate sites for development. Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council is required to keep a register of brownfield land in the district that is appropriate for	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				<p>ecological or heritage value of these sites then the Neighbourhood Plan could include policies that ensure such survey work should be carried out to assess the ecological and heritage value of a brownfield site before development decisions are taken. Soils are an essential finite resource on which important ecosystem services such as food production, are dependent on. They should be enhanced in value and protected from adverse effects of unacceptable levels of pollution. Within the governments "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. 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</p>	<p>residential development. There are no brownfield sites on the register in Dadlington Neighbourhood Area. The Dadlington Neighbourhood Area is a rural area with agricultural land being either grade 2 or 3.</p>	

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				<p>preference to the higher quality areas. Neighbourhood planning groups should consider mapping agricultural land classification within their plan to enable informed decisions to be made in the future. Natural England can provide further information and Agricultural Land classification and have produced the following guide.</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/agricultural-land-assess-proposals-for-development/guide-to-assessing-development-proposals-on-agricultural-land.</p> <p>The British Society for Soil Science provide advice on what should be expected of developers in assessing land for development suitability. https://soils.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Assessing-Agricultural-Land-Jan-2022.pdf</p>		
Leicestershire County Council				<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</p>	<p>There are no waste sites for safeguarding in the Neighbourhood Area.</p> <p>There are no historic landfill sites in the</p>	No change

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				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.	Neighbourhood Area. The Parish Council is aware of the two closed landfill sites which now form The Green and Ballis Hole. With limited development opportunities in the village, significant developer contributions to improve infrastructure are not expected.	
Leicestershire County Council				Health is shaped by many different factors throughout our lives. Health is affected by the settings in which we live, work, learn and play. These influences start to determine health and opportunities for better health from birth and throughout the whole life course, for example the environment, community, transport, education and income. This complex range of interacting social, economic and environmental factors are known	The policies of the Dadlington Neighbourhood Plan will help achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places. The Plan enables and supports healthy lifestyles- for example through the retention of safe and accessible green infrastructure, and	No change

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				<p>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"> • personal characteristics at the core of the model and this includes sex, age, ethnic group, and hereditary factors • The layer around the core contains individual 'lifestyle' factor behaviours such as smoking, alcohol use, and physical activity • The next layer contains social and community networks including family and wider social circles 	policies that encourage walking and cycling.	

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

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

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				<p>care through transport and infrastructure.</p> <p>To aid you in undertaking a HIA please visit: https://www.healthyplacemaking.co.uk/health-impact-assessment/ At the bottom of this page there are also links to a number of local data sheets at a district level. You can also familiarise yourself with the health profile for your area by visiting: https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles Dahlgren G, Whitehead M. (1991). Policies and Strategies to Promote Social Equity in Health. Stockholm, Sweden: Institute for Futures Studies. NHS England, "Reducing health inequalities resources," [Online]. Available: https://www.england.nhs.uk/about/equality/equality-hub/resources/ [Accessed February 2021].</p>		
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	3	1.6		Neighbourhood plans are not required to meet the tests of soundness which local plans and other development plan	The Basic Conditions are referenced in paragraph 1.6.	No change

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				<p>documents must meet. Instead, in order for them to be able to be put to referendum, they must meet the 'basic conditions' set out in paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Those relevant to neighbourhood plans are as follows:</p> <p>(a). having regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State it is appropriate to make the order (or neighbourhood plan).</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 contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area).</p> <p>(f). the making of the order (or neighbourhood plan) does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations.</p>		

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				(g). prescribed conditions are met in relation to the Order (or plan) and prescribed matters have been complied with in connection with the proposal for the order (or neighbourhood plan). This consultation response aims to highlight where policies of the Dadlington NDP require modification in order to be in full conformity with the basic conditions.		
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	3	1.7		NPPF has been updated an additional two times, September 2023 and December 2023.	Agree. The most recent version of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 19 December 2023.	Paragraph 1.7 be modified to: '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

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						expected to be applied.'
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	5	1.18		Has there been any opportunity since the pandemic 'ended' to hold an in person consultation event? Or did the Parish Council feel they had gathered enough evidence/ information from the household survey and feedback from stakeholders? Was the survey available to other stakeholders, other than residents? I.e. businesses, local providers etc. More commentary could be provided in your Consultation Statement ready for submission at Regulation 15.	Plans for consultation events were disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, as part of the six weeks consultation on the proposed Neighbourhood Plan a 'drop in' session was held on Saturday 9 March 2024 to provide the community with an opportunity to examine the contents of the Plan and to discuss it in more detail. The consultation arrangements will be set out in a Consultation Statement.	That a Consultation Statement be prepared.
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	12			Some plans require a Strategic Environmental Assessment and/or a Habitat Regulations Assessment. Dadlington NDP has undertaken a screening and it was determined that a full SEA/HRA was not required to comply with this basic condition.	Noted	No change

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Leicestershire County Council	12			Information for Neighbourhood Planning groups regarding Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) can be found on the Neighbourhood Planning website (https://neighbourhoodplanning.org/toolkits-and-guidance/understand-plan-requires-strategic-environmental-assessment-sea/) and should be referred to. 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'. Not every Neighbourhood Plan needs a SEA; however, it is compulsory to provide when	The Neighbourhood Plan has been the subject of SEA/HRA screening. A full appraisal is not required.	No change

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				<p>submitting a plan proposal to the local planning authority either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A statement of reasons as to why SEA was not required • An environmental report (a key output of the SEA process). <p>As a rule of thumb, SEA is more likely to be necessary if both of the following two elements apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Neighbourhood Plan allocates sites for development (for housing, employment etc.); and • the neighbourhood area contains sensitive environmental assets (e.g. a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)) that may be affected by the policies and proposals in the Neighbourhood Plan. <p>In light of these two considerations, it is very unlikely that a Neighbourhood Plan would require SEA if the plan is not allocating land for development. This is because allocating land for development is more likely to generate physical changes which lead to significant effects.</p>		

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				As the UK has now left the EU, Neighbourhood Planning groups should remain mindful of any future changes which may occur to the above guidance. Changes are also likely to be forthcoming as a result of the Government's Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill (LURB). This proposes 'Environmental Outcome Reports' to replace the current system of Strategic Environmental Assessment (including Sustainability Appraisals) and Environmental Impact Assessment and introduce a clearer and simpler process where relevant plans and projects (including Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects) are assessed against tangible environmental outcomes.		
NHS Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Integrated Care Board	14			The NHS Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Integrated Care Board (ICB) are supportive of the vision set out in your plan and would want to work collectively with you to understand in more details how the local NHS can contribute to its delivery.	Noted	No change

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				Many of the themes identified in the plan will impact upon the wider determinants of health and as a result population health outcomes. We would therefore welcome working together to maximise the opportunity for health and wellbeing within the vision outlined in your plan.		
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	16		D1	Local Green Space (LGS) designation is a way to provide special protection against development for green areas of particular importance to local communities. (NPPG, Paragraph: 005 Reference ID: 37-005-20140306). The green area will need to meet the criteria set out in paragraph 106 of the National Planning Policy Framework. Are the Qualifying Body providing further evidence as to how the three proposed LGS's are meeting the three criteria set out in the NPPF? From the information provided there seems to be a lack of evidence (other than the	Paragraphs 4.2 to 4.6 describe and summarise the reasons for the designation of the three Local Green Spaces. However, the requirement to provide additional evidence is noted. The existing Local Plan protection are noted, but the Local Plan pre-dates the introduction of Local Green Spaces through the National Planning Policy Framework.	Additional Local Green Space evidence be published for each site.

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				<p>results of the community survey) as to how the sites are demonstrably special to a local community and how they hold a particular local significance, for example because of their beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of its wildlife. Some neighbourhood plans provide an appendix or evidence base document with a matrix as to how each site meets the NPPF criteria for LGS. Good examples of the extra evidence that can be provided can be found in Markfield Neighbourhood Plan here, Sheepy Parish Neighbourhood Plan here, and Barlestone Neighbourhood Plan here.</p> <p>In addition, it is worth considering that both the churchyard of The Church of St James the Greater, and The Green, are both already covered by designations in the current HBBC Local Plan (the Site Allocations & Development Management Policies DPD), references DAD02 and DAD03</p>		

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				<p>respectively. This means the sites are protected by Policy DM8 Safeguarding Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities. The Church/Churchyard (DAD05) is also protected under Policy DM25 Community Facilities. Proposals for new Local Green Space in Local Plans or Neighbourhood Plans should be able to demonstrate why normal planning and development management policies would not be adequate, and a stronger Local Green Space policy, consistent with Green Belt, is required.</p>		
NHS Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Integrated Care Board	18		D1	<p>In particular, we would welcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximise the opportunities and provision of green space that actively promote and enable residents to access and undertake physical activity with ease. 	The quarry in the centre of the village was filled in from 1958 and levelled off and re-seeded by local residents in 1961 to create The Green that one can see now. 100% of responses to the 2021 Questionnaire Survey supported its	No change

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					designation as a Local Green Space. The Green is the historic focal point of Dadlington and is of landscape and recreational value to the community.	
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	18		D2	<p>Just one matter for clarification on Policy D2 Areas of Separation – the term “inappropriate uses of land” is not defined anywhere in the policy or supporting text (para's 4.7 & 48). Does this follow the intentions of the Local Plan Countryside policy, DM4, as the neighbourhood plan does not have it's own countryside policy per se, although does have Policy D8 on page 56?</p> <p>Site Allocations Policy DM4 is a criteria based policy that states that some forms of development are considered appropriate in countryside locations, and others are not; again, you do have Policy D8 that states what development is acceptable outside the settlement boundary.</p>	Agree	The second sentence of Policy D2 to modified to: 'Development which adversely affects the open character of this area or the character and setting of Dadlington or Stoke Golding will not be supported.'

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				<p>Is it the intention of the neighbourhood plan to be consistent with DM4/your own policy D8, or are there different inappropriate uses in the area of separation? Please be clear on what policies are applicable for countryside and/or area of separation.</p> <p>Suggested wording change to the second sentence of Policy D2 to avoid ambiguity: "Development which adversely affects the open character of this areas or the character and setting of Dadlington or Stoke Golding will not be supported"</p>		
Stoke Golding Parish Council	18		D2	<p>The area of separation policy is not a strong defence against unwanted development. If the fields on either side of Hinckley Road warrant the designation, consideration should be given to designating them as Local Green Spaces. Local Green Space designation is intended to preserve green spaces valued by the community. It is not meant to thwart development but, in practice, it does provide a very</p>	<p>To the south of Dadlington is the village of Stoke Golding. The two villages are separated by about 235m of open countryside either side of Hinckley Road. The communities of both Dadlington and Stoke Golding agree that the maintenance of the</p>	<p>The second sentence of Policy D2 to modified to: 'Development which adversely affects the open character of this area or the character and setting of Dadlington or</p>

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				<p>much stronger protection than an area of separation.</p> <p>Also, the paddocks to the north of Stoke Road are important rural spaces with great views. They are also accessible, with a public footpath crossing from Stoke Road to Dadlington Green. These could also be considered for local green space designation.</p>	<p>separation of the built-up areas is crucial to the identities of the settlements. 100% of respondents to the 2021 Dadlington Questionnaire Survey supported the designation of an Area of Separation.</p> <p>The Dadlington and Stoke Golding Area of Separation aims to check potential encroachment and help to safeguard the scale, setting and special character of both settlements. The area within Stoke Golding parish is similarly protected by the Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan that was 'made' on 7 March 2022.</p> <p>Proposals to designate the area as a Local Green Space as part of the Stoke Golding Neighbourhood Plan</p>	Stoke Golding will not be supported.'

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					Review were considered 'superfluous and unnecessary' by an independent examiner in April 2024. However, to improve clarity, the Examiner did recommend changes to the Area of Separation Policy which should be replicated in the Dadlington Neighbourhood Plan.	
Leicestershire County Council	21			The County Council would like to see the inclusion of a local landscape assessment taking into account: Natural England's Landscape character areas; Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland Landscape and Woodland Strategy; the Leicestershire, Leicester and Rutland Historic Landscape Characterisation Project; the Local District/Borough Council landscape character assessments; the Landscape Sensitivity and Green Infrastructure Study for Leicester and Leicestershire (2017), which examines the sensitivity of the	In the absence of any regional or local landscape character assessment the Parish Council has referred to the key landscape characteristics of the National Character Areas (NCAs) profiles published by Natural England. A list of Features of Local Heritage Interest has been compiled to identify those heritage assets which are of	No change

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				<p>landscape, exploring the extent to which different areas can accommodate development without impacting on their key landscape qualities.</p> <p>We would recommend that Neighbourhood Plans should also consider the street scene and public realm within their communities, further advice can be found in the latest 'Streets for All East Midlands' document (2018) published by Historic England.</p> <p>LCC would encourage the development of local listings as per the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and LCC have some data on the social, cultural, archaeological and historic value of local features and buildings (https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/leisure-and-community/history-and-heritage/historic-environment-record)</p>	local architectural or historic value.	
Leicestershire Police	21			<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</p>	<p>Detailed landscape management matters are left to the development management process. With no police</p>	No change

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				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 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.	infrastructure in Dadlington Neighbourhood Area there is no need for the Draft Plan to address developer contribution to policing. Such matters are best left to the emerging Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan.	
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	22	Map 3		Comment from Conservation Officer: Locally important views Map 3: It may be useful if each of the views identified are accompanied with a photograph and the map indicates the directions of the important views. Policy comment: in addition to the below, the map could also indicate the extent of the width of the view, as well as just the direction.	A basic description of the important views is set out in Policy D3 but additional supporting evidence can be provided.	The Draft Neighbourhood Plan be modified by including a description and photographs of each of the important views set out in Map 3.

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Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	24		D3	<p>Policy D3 states "Proposals will not be supported if potential impacts on landscape cannot be adequately mitigated through design and landscaping."</p> <p>There is nowhere in the supporting text or policy that states what the 'impacts' of development are that would be considered under this policy.</p> <p>Recommend including the word 'negative' before impacts, and stipulating exactly what those negative impacts could entail in the supporting text.</p> <p>In addition, recommend adding 'negative' in the last sentence of the policy also, as follow: "Major development proposals, and proposals that could negatively affect the above Locally Important Views, should be supported by a Landscape Visual Impact Assessment."</p>	Agree	<p>Policy D3 be modified by modifying the third sentence to: 'Proposals will not be supported if potential negative impacts on landscape cannot be adequately mitigated through design and landscaping.'</p> <p>Policy D3 be modified by modifying adding a further sentence to the first paragraph: 'Major development proposals, and proposals that could negatively affect the above Locally Important Views, should be supported by a Landscape Visual</p>

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						Impact Assessment.'
Leicestershire County Council	25	5.16-5.29		<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</p>	The Dadlington Neighbourhood Plan plans positively for Green Infrastructure (see paragraphs 5.16-5.29).	No change

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				<p>climate change and flood risk; increasing biodiversity and conserving and enhancing the natural and historic environment. Looking at the existing provision of GI networks within a community can influence the plan for creating & enhancing new networks. 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. 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.</p>		

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				Delivery of the conservation and enhancement can be dealt with in Policy and Community Actions.		
Canal & River Trust	25	5.19-5.21	D4	<p>We are the charity who look after and bring to life 2000 miles of canals & rivers. Our waterways contribute to the health and wellbeing of local communities and economies, creating attractive and connected places to live, work, volunteer and spend leisure time. These historic, natural and cultural assets form part of the strategic and local green-blue infrastructure network, linking urban and rural communities as well as habitats. By caring for our waterways and promoting their use we believe we can improve the wellbeing of our nation. The Canal & River Trust (the Trust) is a statutory consultee in the Development Management process, and as such we welcome the opportunity to input into planning policy related matters to ensure that our waterways are protected, safeguarded and enhanced within an appropriate policy framework.</p>	Noted	No change

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				<p>Within the Plan area the Trust owns and operates some 2.5km of the Ashby Canal. The canal is designated as a conservation area along its entire length through Hinckley & Bosworth Borough. Inland waterways are acknowledged as significant green infrastructure, but they also function as blue infrastructure, serving as a catalyst for regeneration; a sustainable travel resource for commuting and leisure; a natural health service acting as blue gyms and supporting physical and healthy outdoor activity; an ecological and biodiversity resource; a tourism, cultural, sport, leisure and recreation resource; a heritage landscape; a contributor to water supply and transfer, drainage and flood management. The canal forms an important part of the historic environment and character of the area and is a prime example of a historic asset that is widely used, and a major aspect of its value is that it is both useable and accessible, for boaters and</p>		

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				<p>towpath users, as a piece of working industrial heritage. The canal also plays an important role as a wildlife habitat supporting a wide range of biodiversity) and providing a link between other green spaces and habitats. The Plan recognises this value at paragraphs 5.18- 5.21, identifying the canal as a key green infrastructure corridor running through the Plan area as well as specifically referencing this role in text of</p> <p>Policy D4. We consider that Policy D4 is appropriate and should help to protect the canal from inappropriate development proposals as well as providing support for requiring new development to incorporate enhancements to the canal as a green infrastructure asset and to encourage provision of new and improved links to it.</p>		
Leicestershire County Council	27	5.27-5.29		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	The countryside around Dadlington is easily accessible with several public footpaths linking the village and canal.	No change

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				<p>schools, shops, work and facilities. Public Rights of Way are recorded on the Definitive Map and a version of this can be viewed at: https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/roads-and-travel/cycling-and-walking/where-to-walk-in-leicestershire</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>	<p>including the Leicestershire Round long-distance footpath and Ambion Way recreation route. The 2021 Dadlington Questionnaire Survey demonstrated that footpaths were considered important by local people, with 93% of respondents using the countryside around Dadlington for walking or rambling. 56% used the footpaths around the village on a daily basis. The local Public Rights of Way network is shown on Map 4.</p>	
Natural England	27	5.30-5.43		Natural England is a statutory consultee in neighbourhood planning and must be consulted on draft neighbourhood development	Noted	No change

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				<p>plans by the Parish/Town Councils or Neighbourhood Forums where they consider our interests would be affected by the proposals made.</p> <p>Natural England does not have any specific comments on this draft neighbourhood plan.</p> <p>However, we refer you to the attached annex which covers the issues and opportunities that should be considered when preparing a Neighbourhood Plan and to the following information.</p>		
Leicestershire County Council	27	5.30-5.43		<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</p>	<p>Biodiversity information contained in the Neighbourhood Plan is based on data contained in the Leicestershire and Rutland Environmental Records Centre (LRERC).</p>	No change

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				<p>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). For specific advice on species and habitats of importance in the County and actions that can make</p>		

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				<p>a difference to their conservation and ways to increase the quality and quantity of these, please refer to the Leicestershire and Rutland Biodiversity Action Plan https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/biodiversity-strategy https://www.leicestershire.gov.uk/environment-and-planning/planning/planning-and-biodiversity 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</p>		

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				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.		
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	30		D5	Recommend including 'minimum of 10%' in the BNG criteria, as follows: "Development proposals should provide for a minimum of 10% Biodiversity Net Gain, unless exempt." Also, please reference where the list of priorities for biodiversity enhancement has been derived from.	This is already set out in Policy D5.	No change
Canal & River Trust	30		D5	The Plan also acknowledges the ecological value of the canal as a wildlife habitat, and the designation of part of it as a Local Wildlife Site (LWS) is highlighted within Policy D5, which should assist in ensuring that nearby new development proposals seek to both protect and enhance this role.	Noted	No change
National Highways	33			National Highways (formally Highways England) has been appointed by the Secretary of	Noted	No change

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				<p>State for Transport as a 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 responding to development plan consultations, we have regard to DfT Circular 01/2022: The Strategic Road Network and the Delivery of Sustainable Development ('the Circular'). This sets out how interactions with the Strategic Road Network should be considered in the making of plans and development management considerations. In addition to the Circular, the response set out below is also in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and other relevant policies.</p> <p>The SRN closest to the NDP area is the A5 trunk road, which is outside the boundary of the plan area.</p>		

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				We have considered the contents of the draft Neighbourhood Plan and as the plan does not introduce any new development sites or transport related policies that are likely to impact upon our network, we consider that the contents of the plan are for local determination, and we have no other comments to make.		
Leicestershire County Council	33			The County Council recognises that residents may have concerns about traffic conditions in their local area, which they feel may be exacerbated by increased traffic due to population, economic and development growth. Like very many local authorities, the County Council's budgets are under severe pressure. It must therefore prioritise where it focuses its reducing resources and increasingly limited funds. In practice, this means that the County Highway Authority (CHA), in general, prioritises its resources on measures that deliver the greatest benefit to Leicestershire's residents, businesses and road users in terms of road safety,	With limited development opportunities in the village, significant developer contributions to improve infrastructure are not expected.	No change

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				<p>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.</p> <p>Where potential S106 measures would require future maintenance, which would be paid for from the County Council's funds, the measures would also need to be</p>		

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				<p>assessed against the County Council's other priorities and as such may not be maintained by the County Council or will require maintenance funding to be provided as a commuted sum. 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</p>		

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				funding and the satisfactory completion of all necessary Statutory Procedures.		
Leicestershire County Council	34	6.15		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.	With limited development opportunities in the village, significant developer contributions to improve infrastructure are not expected.	No change
NHS Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Integrated Care Board	34			In particular, we would welcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A range of options for travel (including active travel) within the plan that enables residents to get to and from work, leisure facilities and health services easily. • Infrastructure for Active Travel should be actively encouraged with provision for high quality cycling and walking routes. We note that Dadlington is well connected to recommended on-street cycle routes. 	The policies of the Dadlington Neighbourhood Plan will help achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places. The Plan enables and supports healthy lifestyles– for example through the retention of safe and accessible green infrastructure, and policies that encourage walking and cycling.	No change

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Leicestershire County Council	37			<p>The planning process provides one of the most effective tools to manage the impact of land use change upon the historic environment. This is achieved both through the shaping of development plans (Local and Neighbourhood Plans) and the delivery of development management advice on individual planning applications. In that context, the inclusion of heritage in your Neighbourhood Plan, and the provision of relevant and effective policies, will significantly strengthen the management of these issues, and will be an effective way of the community identifying its own concerns and priorities.</p> <p>Ideally, Neighbourhood Plans should seek to work in partnership with other agencies to develop and deliver this strategic objective, based on robust local evidence and priorities. We recommend that each Neighbourhood Plan should consider the impact of potential development or management decisions on the conservation and</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 & Rutland Historic Environment Record.</p>	No change

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				<p>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</p>		

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				<p>the surviving earthworks in your area.</p> <p>Information on Designated assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Registered Parks and Gardens, Battlefields) is available from the National Heritage List for England (NHLE). https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/</p> <p>Consideration of the historic environment, and its constituent designated and non-designated heritage assets, is a material consideration in the planning process. While the data held by the LRHER is constantly maintained and updated, it is unlikely that the record represents an exhaustive list of all assets with the plan area. We suggest that information provided by the LRHER should be taken into account when preparing the Neighbourhood Plan and contribute to any list of locally identified heritage assets. Based upon a structured assessment process, this will be the basis of any non-designated heritage assets identified within the plan</p>		

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				and given force through the preparation of appropriate heritage policy		
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	39	7.12-7.14		Comment from Conservation Officer: Section 7.12 – 7.14 largely replicate paragraphs 205 to 207 of the NPPF, but this only covers general weighting and the tests to be applied when substantial harm is identified. For completeness references to (more frequent in practice) less than substantial harm and the determination of proposals that affect non designated heritage assets should also be included (i.e. paragraphs 208 and 209 of the NPPF).	It is unnecessary to repeat the full text of the National Planning Policy Framework.	No change
Historic England	39			The area covered by your Neighbourhood Plan includes a number of important designated heritage assets. In line with national planning policy, it will be important that the strategy for this area safeguards those elements which contribute to the significance of these assets so that they can be enjoyed by future generations of the area.	Heritage information is partly based on data contained in the Leicestershire & Rutland Historic Environment Record.	No change

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				<p>If you have not already done so, we would recommend that you speak to the planning and conservation team at your local planning authority together with the staff at the county council archaeological advisory service who look after the Historic Environment Record. They should be able to provide details of the designated heritage assets in the area together with locally-important buildings, archaeological remains and landscapes. Some Historic Environment Records may also be available on-line via the Heritage Gateway (www.heritagegateway.org.uk). It may also be useful to involve local voluntary groups such as the local Civic Society or local historic groups in the production of your Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>Historic England has produced advice which your community might find helpful in helping to identify what it is about your area which makes it distinctive and how you might go about ensuring that the character of the area is retained. These can be found at:-</p>		

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				<p>https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/plan-making/improve-your-neighbourhood/</p> <p>You may also find the advice in "Planning for the Environment at the Neighbourhood Level" useful. This has been produced by Historic England, Natural England, the Environment Agency and the Forestry Commission. As well as giving ideas on how you might improve your local environment, it also contains some useful further sources of information. This can be downloaded from:</p> <p>http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/LIT_6524_7da381.pdf</p> <p>If you envisage including new housing allocations in your plan, we refer you to our published advice available on our website, "Housing Allocations in Local Plans" as this relates equally to neighbourhood planning. This can be found at https://content.historicengland.org</p>		

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				.uk/images-books/publications/historic-environment-and-site-allocations-in-local-plans/heag074-he-and-site-allocation-local-plans.pdf/		
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	41			Comment from Conservation Officer: Whilst I don't disagree with the potential local heritage interest of the 6 non-designated heritage assets identified within the document I would suggest some further narrative is provided as to what their heritage values are, ideally in accordance with the HBBC selection criteria for local heritage assets: Local heritage list Heritage Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council (hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk). The entry for Manor Farm, for example, is particularly brief. Ensure the information contained in section 8.7 RE the Dog and Hedgehog PH is consistent with that contained within section 7.27.	Agreed	A new appendix be added to include more details of the Features of Local Heritage Interest.
Leicestershire County Council	47			Consideration of community facilities is a positive facet of Neighbourhood Plans that reflects	Dadlington has few services and facilities with just a village hall,	No change

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				<p>the importance of these facilities within communities and can proactively protect and develop facilities to meet the needs of people in local communities. Neighbourhood Plans provide an opportunity to;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carry out and report on a review of community facilities, groups and allotments and their importance with your community. 2. Set out policies that seek to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and retain these existing facilities, • support the independent development of new facilities, and, • identify and protect Assets of Community Value and provide support for any existing or future designations. 3. Identify and support potential community projects that could be progressed. <p>You are encouraged to consider and respond to all aspects of community resources as part of the Neighbourhood Planning process. Further information, guidance and examples of policies</p>	<p>pub and church. Policy IF2 of the North West Leicestershire Local Plan in tandem with Policy BotH8 protects against the loss of key services and facilities that residents currently enjoy. 91% of respondents to the 2021 Dadlington Questionnaire Survey agreed that the few services that the village has should be protected. The village hall, pub and church are given a level of protection by Policy DM25 of the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD which resists the loss of community facilities.</p>	

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				and supporting information is available at www.leicestershirecommunities.org.uk/np/useful-information .		
NHS Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Integrated Care Board	47			In particular, we would welcome: • Actions to support the protection of community amenities to maximise opportunities for residents to come together to create community cohesion and support each other, and reduce isolation and loneliness.	Dadlington has few services and facilities with just a village hall, pub and church. Policy IF2 of the North West Leicestershire Local Plan in tandem with Policy BotH8 protects against the loss of key services and facilities that residents currently enjoy. 91% of respondents to the 2021 Dadlington Questionnaire Survey agreed that the few services that the village has should be protected. The village hall, pub and church are given a level of protection by Policy DM25 of the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies	No change

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					DPD which resists the loss of community facilities.	
Leicestershire County Council	49	8.17-8.18		Our ambition is for a Digital Leicestershire. This includes the ambition for everyone to have access to fast, accessible, inclusive, reliable digital infrastructure and we are working to support government targets to achieve gigabit capable, lightning-fast broadband connections to 85% of Leicestershire by December 2025, increasing to 100% by 2030. A fast and reliable digital infrastructure will open new opportunities for residents, communities and businesses. It will underpin innovation, improve community and social networks and support learning and development for all. It will help to deliver a range of societal benefits including the more effective provision of public services, information and connect people to the support at the point of need. The Digital Leicestershire team manages programmes aimed at improving digital infrastructure in	Superfast broadband is already available throughout most of Dadlington village. With limited development opportunities in the village, significant developer contributions to improve infrastructure are not expected.	No change

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				<p>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</p>		

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				<p>broadband to nine million people living in blocks of flats across the UK.</p> <p>Ministers have amended the Building Regulations 2010 to ensure that new homes constructed in England will be fitted with infrastructure and connections capable of delivering gigabit broadband - the fastest internet speeds on the market. 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>		

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				<p>Both of these new laws came into effect on 26 December 2022. 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. 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,</p>		

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				<p>chambers and termination points, still needs to be installed. This will ensure that homes are fit for the digital age but may not be connected straight away.</p> <p>The Council supports a 'dig once' approach for the deployment of communications infrastructure and a build which is sympathetic to the character and appearance of the surrounding area. The Council encourages telecommunications build which does not significantly impact on the appearance of any building or space on which equipment is located and which minimises street clutter.</p> <p>Groups working on emerging neighbourhood plans are encouraged to visit the Digital Leicestershire web site to learn more about current and forthcoming full fibre broadband provision for their local area https://www.thinkbroadband.com / and also BDUK (Building Digital UK)</p>		
Leicestershire Police	49	8.19-8.20		Future planning applications and any additional demand on Policing resources, will need consideration,	With no police infrastructure in Dadlington	No change

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				<p>as currently resources are deployed from areas outside Dadlington. Due to changes in the Policing estate, Police responses will still be maintained through new innovation and technological advances. Neighbourhood Policing will be maintained and continue to provide a close link to the community they serve and effective community consultation. 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. Paragraph 96 (a) & (b) of NPPF specifically provides that: - 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</p>	<p>Neighbourhood Area there is no need for the Draft Plan to address developer contribution to policing. Such matters are best left to the emerging Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan.</p>	

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				<p>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 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</p>		

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				<p>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. 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. At present Dadlington has no Policing facilities. However, where additional development is proposed, Leicestershire Police may seek to deploy additional</p>		

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				<p>staffing and additional infrastructures to ensure quality neighbourhood community-based policing.</p> <p>Dadlington Parish Council 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 Dadlington Parish Council.</p> <p>Section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 states all</p>		

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				<p>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 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</p> <p>Leicestershire Police will continue to provide to residents of Dadlington. S106 Agreements</p> <p>S106 Applications will be applied for in support of health, education provision, open space and other public services and likewise,</p>		

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				<p>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 Dadlington, though Leicestershire Police will consider estate on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>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 Dadlington Parish Council residents within Dadlington would benefit from support of the provision of S106 and future S106 bids being considered in support of Policing provision within the Dadlington Parish Council area.</p> <p>Current planning consultations referred to Leicestershire Police</p>		

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				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 & Disorder Act 1998). Traveller provision is another area where Policing considerations are recommended wherever possible for comment and consideration.		
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	51			It should be ensured that the content of this section is consistent with the contextual information and area specific design guidance provided for the village of Dadlington with the HBBC Good Design Guide.	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council's 'The Good Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)' incorporates specific design guidance on the character of the Borough's settlements, and this has formed the basis of our more detailed assessment of	No change

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					the broad physical, historical and contextual characteristics of Dadlington.	
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	51			Comment from Conservation Officer (Policy also agree): There are references to the term 'development in-depth' a number of times in this section. I think it needs to be made clear what this means (my interpretation is this refers to backland development/development of infill sites,), so either make this terminology consistent with that provided within the HBBC Good Design Guide or clearly define what development in-depth means within the document.	Agree	<p>In paragraphs 9.6, 9.9 and Policy D7 replace the words 'development in depth' with 'backland development'</p> <p>A footnote be added as follows: 'Backland development (often referred to as tandem development or development in depth) refers to the development of land set back behind existing properties (often existing houses).'</p>
NHS Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland	52			In particular, we would welcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designs that support the reduction in carbon emissions and 	All development should contribute positively to the creation of well-	No change

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Integrated Care Board				air pollution, as this has a direct impact on some resident's health.	designed buildings and spaces. Through good design the character of Dadlington should be maintained and enhanced with places that work well for both occupants and users and that are built to last. Following consultation in 2023, Government intends to publish the Future Homes Standard (FHS) in 2024 and then bring it into force in 2025. All new homes will then be 'zero carbon-ready', meaning that they will be zero carbon once the electricity grid has been decarbonised. The government also made a commitment to ensure that once a new house has been built, no refurbishment will be necessary to reach zero-carbon as the electricity grid	

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					continues to decarbonise – and no new home built under the Future Homes Standard will be reliant on fossil fuels. So, the Future Homes Standard improve the energy efficiency of homes by potentially making low carbon heating solutions, improved ventilation methods, heat recovery systems and solar panels mandatory. Building Regulations already require the installation of infrastructure for charging electric vehicles for new residential and non-residential buildings.	
Stoke Golding Parish Council	55			Dadlington's vision is about conserving the character and heritage of the hamlet and protecting the countryside, with negligible future development. The drafting of the Dadlington Plan has	Making provision for additional housing has been a difficult issue for the Parish Council. The Hinckley and Bosworth Core Strategy identifies	No change

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				<p>chosen not to make a housing allocation; it allows some very limited windfall but no sites have been designated as allocated sites for development.</p> <p>Consequently, there is a heavy reliance in the Plan on the status of Dadlington as a rural hamlet to prevent significant development. This is supported by secondary policies such as separation and heritage.</p> <p>This heavy reliance on status leaves Dadlington vulnerable, particularly given the lack of an up-to-date H&BBC Local Plan and a Borough five-year housing shortfall.</p> <p>The claim that Dadlington (as a rural hamlet) cannot support development looks questionable given the immediate proximity to Stoke Golding, which is a key rural centre; much of Dadlington's population, for example, lives closer to Stoke Golding's St Martins Academy than Stoke Golding's residents.</p> <p>Also, the offer of windfall development is effectively</p>	<p>Dadlington as a Rural Hamlet and development will be limited, for example infill housing development and the conversion of agricultural buildings. It seems likely that the new Local Plan will also identify Dadlington as a Rural Hamlet that is not considered to be a sustainable location for further growth.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Draft Neighbourhood Plan es to supports infill development in Dadlington. However, development boundaries are over five years old and the opportunities for infill development within them are now very limited. Therefore, Settlement Boundaries in the Neighbourhood Plan have been</p>	

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				<p>minimal. Policy D8 says "Permission for housing development within the new Dadlington Settlement Boundary, as defined on Map 9 and the Policies Maps, will be supported where it meets the other policies of the Neighbourhood Plan". Other development, outside the Settlement Boundary, is extremely restricted in nature. However, the map of the Settlement Boundary (Map 9) shows that the Boundary is very tightly drawn around the existing dwellings. Other than the village green, it leaves negligible space for any further development (other than sub-division of properties) inside the boundary. Overall, given the lack of an H&BBC Local Plan, the five-year housing shortfall, the proximity of Stoke Golding as a key rural centre and the minimal alternative opportunities for development, Dadlington looks to be at risk of unwanted development. Any development of battlefield land is unlikely but this is less than half the Parish and doesn't include</p>	<p>extended slightly to enable Dadlington to accommodate some additional housing. The Parish Council accepts that without a housing allocation, the area will not benefit from the limited protections offered by National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 14.</p>	

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				the hamlet. Particular sites at risk are the now disused Dog & Hedgehog PH (which has a large, attractive plot) and the field west of Hinckley Road (in the area of separation) which has been offered up by the owner for development in the latest SHELAA. Consideration should therefore be given to making a housing allocation, which would make the Neighbourhood Plan far more effective in helping to manage any future development within the Parish.		
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	55 and 56			Does the Neighbourhood Plan state where and why there has been settlement boundary amendments? The only amendment I can see is around the Hall Farm/Manor Farm area (circled in blue below). Please state the reasons for the boundary to have been extended at this location(s).	The existing Settlement Boundaries are defined by the Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD. 83% of respondents to the 2021 Questionnaire Survey agree with these boundaries. However, these boundaries are over five years old and the opportunities for infill development within them are now	Further evidence be provided concerning the definition of Settlement Boundaries, especially around Hall Farm/Manor Farm.

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					very limited. Therefore, Settlement Boundaries have been extended slightly to enable Dadlington to accommodate some additional housing.	
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	56		D8	Similarly to comments above, please be clear on what policies are applicable for countryside and/or area of separation, i.e. SADMP DM4, or NP Policy D8. In this case, should Policy D8 be named as a Countryside policy, as it contains details of housing outside the settlement boundary.	Policy D8 concerns windfall housing development both within and outside the Dadlington Settlement Boundary. The references to the relevant policies of the Development Management Policies DPD are correct. As set out at paragraph 1.34, when considering a development proposal, ALL the relevant policies of the Neighbourhood Plan will be applied. This includes Policy D2: Areas of Separation where appropriate.	No change
Hinckley & Bosworth	58			Comment from Strategic Housing and Enabling Officer:	The 2021 Questionnaire Survey invited local	No change

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Borough Council				<p>Something to consider, there is no reference in section 10 to a rural exception site. This is an acceptable way to meet locally identified need outside the settlement boundary and would help if people were not able to meet their needs through owner occupation on the open market.</p>	<p>people to identify any housing needs over the coming years. Two respondents knew of households that had left Dadlington over the last 10 years due to the lack of available, suitable housing. 13 respondents said that someone in their household anticipated the need to find a new home in Dadlington within the next 10 years. In most cases this need could be met by market housing, self-build housing or affordable routes to home ownership. In the unlikely event that there was to be a proven local need for additional affordable homes in the future, the national and local planning policies make provision to allow planning permission to</p>	

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					be granted for affordable housing on 'Rural Exception Sites', i.e. sites that would not normally be released for private market housing.	
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	58		D9	The policy makes reference to the preference of smaller low-cost homes, over larger homes. Evidence is provided that this was a key output from the community questionnaire, however there is no tie-in to local evidence, for example the Housing Needs Study. Although the Housing Needs Study is at a borough level and subareas of the borough (i.e. Parish level), there may be useful information about the levels of the types of dwellings present in the area.	Agree	The introductory text to 'Meeting Local Housing Needs' (page 56) be modified by adding the following: 'In 2022, the local planning authorities across Leicester and Leicestershire, and the Leicester and Leicestershire Enterprise Partnership, commissioned a Housing and Economic Needs Assessment (HENA) to inform the preparation of

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						<p>local plans across the sub-region.</p> <p>4.23 Having regard to demographic changes and how households of different ages occupy homes, together with adjustments to address overcrowding, the HENA identifies the mix of homes needed in different tenures. The analysis linked to long-term demographic change concludes that the following represents an appropriate mix of affordable and market homes in the Borough:</p> <p>(insert table)</p> <p>Within this context, new housing also</p>

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						needs to reflect local characteristics.'
NHS Leicester, Leicestershire & Rutland Integrated Care Board	58	8.19-8.20		As well as the comments above, we are pleased to see that the impact of an ageing population has been noted and the needs of older people has been considered within the plan. It is also important to note that any increase in the number of new residents in any area will have a direct impact upon local NHS services whether that is primary, hospital or community care. Local primary care services are already under high demand and therefore any additional demand from housing developments may require developer contribution to mitigate this.	In planning for new homes, there should be a mix of housing to meet the needs of people living locally. The needs of younger people who want to live in Dadlington are not being met by the current housing stock and a better mix of housing is needed. The Neighbourhood Plan ensures that more of the very few new houses that are built in Dadlington over the coming years are suitable for younger people and first-time buyers. Smaller properties will also be suitable for downsizing older households, freeing-up existing, larger homes for family occupation.	No change

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Leicestershire County Council	58	10.15		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.	In planning for new homes, there should be a mix of housing to meet the needs of people living locally. The needs of younger people who want to live in Dadlington are not being met by the current housing stock and a better mix of housing is needed. The Neighbourhood Plan ensures that more of the very few new houses that are built in Dadlington over the coming years are suitable for younger people and first-time buyers. Smaller properties will also be suitable for downsizing older households, freeing-up existing, larger homes for family occupation.	No change
Leicestershire County Council	61			We would recommend including economic development aspirations with your Plan, outlining what the	The Neighbourhood Plan seeks a prosperous local	No change

Representor	Page	Paragraph	Policy	Representation	Comment	Recommendation
				community currently values and whether they are open to new development of small businesses etc.	economy. Policies D10 and D11 support the local economy, sustaining existing businesses and providing opportunities for business diversification and new businesses to become established on suitable sites in the area.	