

# Frisby on the Wreake Neighbourhood Plan





































**Regulation 14 Consultation Comments** 

Date: 6<sup>th</sup> May 2017



#### **Introduction**

This document is submitted to Melton Borough Council as part of the statutory consultation process under NPPF Planning Regulation 15. It provides the consultee responses to the pre-submission version of the Neighbourhood Plan for Frisby on the Wreake and the changes that have been made to the plan prior to submission under Regulation 16.

A 6 weeks duration Regulation 14 consultation on the pre-submission plan ended on March 21st 2017. Local Green Space letters were sent to landowners in February 2016 as part of that consultation and correspondence is included herein in the second part of the document.

Responses were received from residents of the parish, both resident and non-resident landowners, statutory consultees, developers and their agents. The PC in conjunction with the parish Neighbourhood Planning Advisory Committee, have formulated responses to the comments made and these are included in full in the pages that follow.

A table showing the summary of responses is presented below:

Status	Number of
	Responders
*Resident	24
Statutory Consultee	6
Resident Stakeholder	1
Resident Landowner	2
**Non-Resident Landowner	1
Developer on behalf of a resident landowner	3
Total	37

<sup>\*</sup>Includes residents who are resident stakeholders and landowners because general resident comments have also been made.

<sup>\*\*</sup>Non-Resident Landowner is defined as someone is who is <u>not</u> on the Frisby on the Wreake electoral role.

Parish residents have been thanked for their comments via individual replies from the Clerk to the Parish Council. Information has also been provided to all respondents as to how to access this document on the PC web site.

#### **General**

No.	Plan section/ policy number	Comments	From	Response	Proposed amendment	
1		<ol> <li>Good first try,</li> <li>Maps too small</li> <li>Always told to keep it simple and this document doesn't – it needed an editor and lacks balance.</li> <li>In the interests of costs is it necessary to provide the summary as this information is available if required. This section must have doubled costs which would have been better spent elsewhere e.g. church roof village hall kitchen. The document is heading in the right direction.</li> </ol>	John Greaves	Noted and your comments have been most valuable.  With regard to costs, the community has compiled the document and various business owners have born the costs of printing, staff time, etc. for free. The assumption that a key section has in fact doubled the costs is incorrect. The FPC have manged to secure funding from Locality and Awards for All to support the production of the NP and all associated costs. These funds are specific to the NP.	No change	Resident
2.		Found it easy to understand, thorough in its presentation and it fairly represents the village. Will be supportive of the findings	Bob Widdowson	Noted and your comments have been very helpful thank you	No change	Resident
3.		At first glance to anyone not knowing the village, its residents' feelings or the parish	David Cook	The NP was a community led activity that took 342 days between the	No change	*Non Resident

	council, a very impressive looking piece of		formation of NPAC and Reg 14,		Landowner
	work. For everyone else, and In brief, a		involving more than 80 residents		
	very rushed, uninformed, poorly		who have created 4 unique pieces of		
	researched, pre-mediated piece of fiction		robust evidence to support and		
	which will hopefully be seen for what it is.		underpin the findings of the NP.		
	' '		Expert consultants have advised		
			throughout and it is a document		
			founded on evidence.		
4.	Frisby Neighbourhood Plan Group should	Asfordby	Noted and thank you for your	No change	Statutory
	be congratulated for producing this	Parish	support		Consultee
	Neighbourhood Plan, Asfordby Parish	Council			
	Council supports the contents of the draft				
	Neighbourhood Plan				
5.	I would like to thank the Neighbourhood	Mrs Michelle	Noted and thank you for your	No change	Resident
	Plan team for producing such a thorough	Pond	support		
	and professional document, I'm sure it's				
	not been an easy task! I support this				
	document fully and hope it will achieve				
	some protection for our village				
6.	Thank you for consulting The Coal	The Coal	Noted	No Change	Statutory
	Authority on the above.	Authority			Consultee
	Having reviewed your document, I confirm				
	that we have no specific comments to				
	make on it.				
	Should you have any future enquiries				
	please contact a member of Planning and				
	Local Authority Liaison at The Coal				
	Authority using the contact details above.				
7.	I found the document to be both	Mr John	Noted and thank you for your	No Change	Resident
	extremely comprehensive and very	Lovesay	support		

	representative of the village view regarding the need to expand. Many are concerned that removing the village envelope has opened a door to huge expansion. This draft plan recognises that Frisby can move forward but, with sensible control, still retain its village identity. Congratulations to all involved in its compilation.				
8.	We have just read the Draft Neighbourhood Plan and would firstly like to thank all those who worked so hard to produce what is a very professional and comprehensive document. We completely agree with its contents and conclusions, especially with regards to the proposed limits of development.	G & L Chidlow	Noted and thank you for your support	No Change	Resident
9.	I shall certainly be voting in favour of adopting the plan when the time comes and thank you to all who have obviously devoted much time and effort in putting it together.	Chris Lawman	Noted and thank you for your support	No Change	Resident
10.	The plan as a whole contains a wealth of information and is professionally-produced. As such, it is a glowing testament to the hard work and attention to detail of NPAC. Recent comments on the Frisby Futures Facebook page seem to miss the point that to be adopted our Neighbourhood Plan must align with the	Ash Howe	Noted and thank you for your support	No Change	Resident

	Melton Local Plan, so any discussion regarding the belief that 78 houses is too many for our village is aiming at the wrong target, and indeed can be categorised as "crying over spilt milk". We as a community definitely need a Neighbourhood Plan to have any say in the future of the village that we all live in and enjoy, and as such this plan meets our needs. I shall, therefore, be voting for its acceptance, whilst accepting that it should be a living document, and also being aware that care for our village is an ongoing activity, which I, for one, am keen to contribute to.				
11.	A very thorough piece of painstaking hard work for which much praise needs to be given to NPAC.	Simon Blake	Noted and thank you for your support	No Change	Resident
12.	I have reviewed the plan and feel that it is a very well-considered and thoroughly researched document which addresses the areas of concern for the village. I agree with the views that have been expressed concerning: the limiting of the housing development to the two sites mentioned (off Great Lane and the brown field site off Rotherby Lane); the issues of flooding; environmental aspects; transport; social amenities and educational provision. There has clearly been a lot of hard work put in	Neil Knatt	Noted and thank you for your support	No Change	Resident

	by many individuals in the preparation of the plan which is much appreciated				
13.	I would like to agree with the village plan.	Jim Beeton	Noted and thank you for your support	No Change	Resident
14.	This is an excellent document which accepts change within the village as long as it is done reasonably and helps the village to retain its character and function in the way it should. The most important issue is the size of development in the next 20 years and to increase the size of the village by more than one third in this time would be disastrous in so many ways. With developers seemingly determined to destroy the village concept that has served the community so well it is important that we call on the Planning Committee and Melton Council Officers to help retain the democratic planning principals and policies	Brian Howes	Noted and thank you for your support	No Change	Resident
15.	which this plan adopts so adeptly.  Having read the DNP I feel that it provides a balanced approach to the future development needs of the village whilst preserving the 'village' values considered important by all the villagers. The plan also allows for the requirements imposed by local government regarding the provision of additional housing within the village.	G Anderson	Noted and thank you for your support	No change	Resident
16.	There needs to be a strong focus on addressing the provision of safe access to	S Heaney	Noted safety is of paramount importance and the PC have flagged	No change	Resident

	any developments. Both with traffic entering/leaving the village from the A607 and within the village itself. I am not sure the existing proposed site submissions deal with the extreme traffic issues we have – these were highlighted in the traffic surveys. Access at Main St / Water Lane junction is especially dangerous and also the single track of Gaddesby lane, which is single track and will be used for the Great Lane development access. Traffic calming measures on all entrances to the village	and will continue to do so on any applications that are deemed necessary.
P28	would be very welcome.  The NP needs to ensure there is a provision of a children's play area — accessible to the wider community of the village and not just situated within any new developments. Could land to the left of the village hall car park be purchased with developer's community funds to ensure a play area in the heart of the village?	Noted and this and is an important area, policy H9 updated.  NP updated Policy H9 "Children's play areas for existing and new developments"
P38	A School 'walking bus's initiative could be investigated and implemented with funds from developers. This would encourage children within all areas of the village to walk to school safely and dissuade parents from driving their children up Hall Orchard Lane to drop off at school. This could also	Noted NP to be updated  NP update community action CATR1 "the PC to approach the school governors to

		offer a part time employment role.  I would question the need to expand the Primary School if the proposed 78 houses are built. The figures quoted within this NP state that currently 62% of pupils attending the school are from outside the catchment area, therefore I would suggest the school will need to, over a number of years, redress the balance ensure the priority is given to village/catchment children. This will then reduce the volume of school drop off / pick up traffic as the number of pupil attending are from the village itself and should be encouraged to		Noted LEA responsibility	initiate discussions regarding a walking bus initiative"	
		walk to school! The NP should ensure the housing developments are phased in over a 20-year period and not rushed through to hit the MBC targets for housing in the next 5 years or 5-10years.		Noted discussions have taken place with MBC but the PC are unable to change National Policy	No change	
		Construction traffic and noise will have an enormous negative impact on the community and every effort should be made to minimise heavy, construction traffic from travelling through the heart of the village whilst the developments are built. The safety of residents must be carefully considered – does this fall within the remit of the NP?		Noted but not part of planning policy	No change	
17.	Conclusions	7.1 Richborough Estates comments on the	Richborough	Summary of comments made and		Developer

	and	draft NP policies can be summarised as	Estates	captured above. Each comment has	on behalf
	Summary	follows:		already been responded to in the	of a
		Policy H1: Housing Provision		relevant section	resident
		Policy H2: Housing Allocations			landowner
		Policy ENV9: Areas of Separation			
		Policy ENV2: Protection of other sites of			
		environmental (natural and historical)			
		significance			
		Appendix A: Guidelines for Building Design			
		7.10 Richborough Estates do not wish to			
		raise any concern with Appendix A with			
		the important exception of the suggested			
		guideline of a buffer zone of 50 to 100			
		metres between new development and			
		adjacent housing. With regard to the size			
		of the proposed housing sites and the			
		need to integrate new development with			
		the existing village, a buffer zone of this			
		magnitude is considered wholly			
		inappropriate and unrealistic and should			
		be reconsidered.			
18.		Here are my comments on the	L Manship	Noted and thank you for your	Resident
		neighbourhood plan. The plan mentions		support	
		that we have a well-stocked shop, but it is			
		necessary to commute for main grocery			
		shopping.			
		It talks about local employment within the			
		village. I really don't think that if I wanted			
		a job in the village I would find one. I			
		would have to commute, travelling in a car			

as I have done for years. The bus service is	
totally unreliable and is not useful for	
people travelling to work. I believe the bus	
stop and shelter on the A607 is highly	
dangerous to get to and wait at and has	
indeed been totally destroyed by traffic	
crashing into on two occasions in recent	
years - I would hold the council responsible	
for anyone injured there. It is necessary to	
provide affordable housing but people	
who need affordable housing are not likely	
to afford a car and will need to use the bus	
stop on the A607 to travel to work.	
Being a trained school teacher does not	
guarantee you work in the school! It may	
provide some employment but not	
necessarily for people within the village. It	
talks of a lot of people who are self-	
employed but this could happen in	
whatever community you live in whether	
urban or a village like Frisby. I don't know	
where the Tree Surgery Business is, as I	
have had a tree surgeon from further	
afield to work on the trees on my land.	
On page 47 I totally agree that the village	
must have a local green space.	
If vehicular access to the site South of the	
village is made available along Rotherby	
Lane the biodiversity of this area will be	
severely adversely affected. There are	

blackbirds, sparrows, several varieties of	
finches, woodpeckers, foxes, hedgehogs to	
name a few along with sightings of two	
varieties of bats. This would also turn	
Rotherby Lane into a busy road taking	
away the resident's rights to peace and	
quiet in their community. This is an older	
part of the village that would be spoilt by	
extra traffic.	
Page 17 Water Lane site - traffic will be	
even more congested along Water Lane	
than it is now. The view beautiful views	
across the valley will be gone and ruined	
for ever if planning for this goes through.	
It is really important that Frisby protects	
the trees that remain as land owners seem	
to be felling increasing numbers of trees	
possibly to make way for more houses. The	
is disastrous for the biodiversity and	
beauty of the village (Community Action	
CAENV2).	
I would like to thank the team of dedicated	
people who have contributed and worked	
very hard on this document for the benefit	
of residents in our rural country village,	
that Melton Borough Council seem to be	
set on turning into a series of housing	
estates. I strongly believe that Frisby like	
Hoby and surrounding villages is not	
sustainable and to build hundreds of	

	houses will spoil a beautiful, community known for its friendliness.				
19.	Overall a really good read, apologies for only finding time to skim read but really appreciate all the hard work that's gone into this. Well done to all involved, you have my utmost admiration and while I may not agree with everything contained within, you have clearly tried to consider all relevant issues	Sarah Meadows	Noted and thank you for your support	No change	Resident
20.	The plan as a whole articulates a sound vision for the parish, striking a reasonable balance between development and conservation. Aspects of the plan would benefit from more detail and greater transparency, as the maps used in the draft plan are not of good enough quality to make best sense of them.	Paavola	Noted and thank you for your support	NP changes to maps made	Resident Landowner
21.	Leicestershire County Council is supportive of the Neighbourhood plan process and is pleased to be consulted on Frisby on the Wreake's Neighbourhood Plan.  Highways General Comments The County Council recognises that residents may have concerns about traffic conditions in their local area, which they feel may be exacerbated by increased traffic due to population, economic and development growth.	Highways	Noted and thank you for your support and general comments.  We would value and find useful a comment from LCC regarding the traffic generated by 78 houses in relation to the narrow lanes supplying the parish and the congested internal village roads.	No change	Statutory Consultee

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

Where potential S106 measures would		
require future maintenance, which would		
be paid for from the County Council's		
funds, the measures would also need to be		
assessed against the County Council's		
other priorities and as such may not be		
maintained by the County Council or will		
require maintenance funding to be provide		
as a commuted sum.		
With 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 i.e. they would be able to		
operate without being supported from		
public funding.		
The current financial climate means that		
the CHA has extremely limited funding		
available to undertake minor highway		
improvements. Where there may be the		
prospect of third party funding to deliver a		
scheme, the County Council will still		
normally expect the scheme to comply		
with prevailing relevant national and local		
policies and guidance, both in terms of its		
justification and its design; the Council will		
also expect future maintenance costs to be		
covered by the third-party funding. Where		

	,			,
any measures are proposed that would				
affect speed limits, on-street parking				
restrictions or other Traffic Regulation				
Orders (be that to address existing				
problems or in connection with a				
development proposal), their				
implementation would be subject to				
available resources, the availability of full				
funding and the satisfactory completion of				
all necessary Statutory Procedures.				
Flood Risk Management				
The County Council are fully aware of		Noted deep concern remains across	No change	
flooding that has occurred within		all the proposed sites. We are		
Leicestershire and its impact on residential		concerned that the LLFA database		
properties resulting in concerns relating to		does not contain all flooding events		
new developments. LCC in our role as the		that have occurred in Frisby have not		
Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA)		necessarily been reported. Frisby		
undertake investigations into flooding,		residents remain concerned that		
review consent applications to undertake		some proposed sites could make		
works on ordinary watercourses and carry		flooding issues worse for existing		
out enforcement where lack of		properties.		
maintenance or unconsented works has				
resulted in a flood risk. In April 2015 the				
LLFA also became a statutory consultee on				
major planning applications in relation to				
surface water drainage and have a duty to				
review planning applications to ensure				
that the onsite drainage systems are				
designed in accordance with current				
legislation and guidance. The LLFA also				

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.		
All development will be required to restrict		
the discharge and retain surface water on		
site in line with current government		
policies. This should be undertaken		
through the use of Sustainable Drainage		
Systems (SuDS). Appropriate space		
allocation for SuDS features should be		
included within development sites when		
considering the housing density to ensure		
that the potential site will not limit the		
ability for good SuDS design to be carried		
out. Consideration should also be given to		
blue green corridors and how they could		
be used to improve the bio-diversity and		
amenity of new developments, including		
benefits to surrounding areas.		
Often ordinary watercourses and land		
drainage features (including streams,		
culverts and ditches) form part of		
development sites. The LLFA recommend		
that existing watercourses and land		
drainage (including watercourses that		
form the site boundary) are retained as		
open features along their original flow		

path, and are retained in public open			
space to ensure that access for			
maintenance can be achieved. This should			
also be considered when looking at			
housing densities within the plan to ensure			
that these features can be retained.			
LCC in our role as LLFA will object to			
anything contrary to LCC policies.			
For further information it is suggested			
reference is made to the National Planning			
Policy Framework (March 2012),			
Sustainable drainage systems: Written			
statement - HCWS161 (December 2014)			
and the <u>Planning Practice Guidance</u>			
webpage.			
<u>Planning</u>			
Developer Contributions			
If there is no specific policy on Section 106			
developer contributions/planning			
obligations within the draft			
Neighbourhood Plan, it would be prudent			
to consider the inclusion of a developer			
contributions/planning obligations policy,			
along similar lines to those shown for			
example in the Draft North Kilworth NP			
and the draft Great Glen NP albeit adapted			
to the circumstances of your community.			
This would in general be consistent with			
the relevant District Council's local plan or			
its policy on planning obligations in order			

to miti	gate the impacts of new		
developm	nent and enable appropriate local		
infrastruc	cture and service provision in		
accordan	ce with the relevant legislation		
and regul	ations, where applicable.		
www.nor	thkilworth.com/wp-		
content/u	uploads/2016/01/nk-draft-low-		
resolution	<u>n-1.pdf</u>		
www.gre	atglen.leicestershireparishcouncil		
s.org/uple	oads/175670305aeaf4865082307		
<u>4.pdf</u>			
Mineral 8	& Waste Planning		
The Cour	nty Council is the Minerals and		
Waste Pl	anning Authority; this means the		
council p	prepares the planning policy for		
minerals	and waste development and also		
makes d	ecisions on mineral and waste		
developm	nent.		
Although	neighbourhood plans cannot		
include p	policies that cover minerals and		
waste de	evelopment, it may be the case		
that you	ur neighbourhood contains an		
existing o	or planned minerals or waste site.		
	ounty Council can provide		
informati	on on these operations or any		
future d	levelopment planned for your		
neighbou	rhood.		
You sho	uld also be aware of Mineral		
Consultat	ion Areas, contained within the		
adopted	Minerals Local Plan and Mineral		

and Waste Safeguarding proposed in the			
new <u>Leicestershire Minerals and Waste</u>			
<u>Plan</u> . These proposed safeguarding areas			
and existing Mineral Consultation Areas			
are there to ensure that non-waste and			
non-minerals development takes place in a			
way that does not negatively affect			
mineral 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.			
<u>Education</u>			
Whereby housing allocations or preferred			
housing developments form part of a			
Neighbourhood Plan the Local Authority			
will look to the availability of school places			
within a two mile (primary) and three mile			
(secondary) distance from the			
development. If there are not sufficient			
places then a claim for Section 106 funding			
will be requested to provide those places.			
It is recognised that it may not always be			
possible or appropriate to extend a local			
school to meet the needs of a			
development, or the size of a development			
would yield a new school. However, in			
the changing educational landscape, the			

	Council retains a statutory duty to ensure		
	that sufficient places are available in good		
	schools within its area, for every child of		
	school age whose parents wish them to		
	have one.		
	Property	Noted provision for bungalows has	No change
	Strategic Property Services	been encouraged in the NP	
	No comment at this time.		
	Adult Social Care		
	Suggest reference is made to recognising a		
	significant growth in the older population		
	and look for developments to include		
	bungalows etc of differing tenures. 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.		
	'		
	Environment		
	No comment at this time.		
	Communities	Noted. Community Facilities have	No change
	We welcome the inclusion of policies with	been supported by Policies CF1	
	the plan that have taken into account the	'Retention of Community Facilities	
	below comments previously made.	and Amenities', and Policy CF2 'New	
	Consideration of community facilities in	or Improved Community Facilities'.	
	the draft Plan would be welcomed. We	The two areas of privately-owned	
	would suggest where possible to include a	parish allotments are included in	No change
L	30	1	U-

review of community facilities, groups and	other policies.	
allotments and their importance with your	•	
community. Consideration could also be		
given to policies that seek to protect and		
retain these existing facilities more		
generally, support the independent		
development of new facilities and relate to		
the protection of Assets of Community		
Value and provide support for any existing		
or future designations.		
The identification of potential community		
projects that could be progressed would		
be a positive initiative.		
Economic Development		
We would recommend including economic	Thank you for your support.	
development aspirations with your Plan,		
outlining what the community currently		
values and whether they are open to new		
development of small businesses etc.		
Superfast Broadband		
We welcome the inclusion of a broadband		
policy within the plan that has taken into		
account the below comments previously		
made.		
High speed broadband is critical for		
businesses and for access to services,		
many of which are now online by default.		
Having a superfast broadband connection		
is no longer merely desirable, but is an		
essential requirement in ordinary daily life.		

	All new developments (including community facilities) should have access to superfast broadband (of at least 30Mbps) Developers should take active steps to incorporate superfast broadband at the pre-planning phase and should engage with telecoms providers to ensure superfast broadband is available as soon as build on the development is complete. Developers are only responsible for putting in place broadband infrastructure for developments of 30+ houses. As some of your proposed sites fall below this threshold, consideration for developers to make provision in all new houses regardless of the size of development should be considered. We welcome the inclusion of a broadband policy within the plan that has taken into account the below above comments.  NIK GREEN (MRS) Policy Officer 21 March 2017			
22.	General comments about the plan: We are relative newcomers to the village (July 2016) and have arrived during this consultation. Unfortunately, the nature of my work entails time away from home during the week, my wife running her own business	Shaun Groom	The possibility of holding PC meetings on a Saturday has been added onto the next PC meeting agenda	Resident

and a comparing magning that configuration			
and a young family means that we find it			
very difficult to attend the weekday			
evening Parish meetings. A consideration			
maybe to look at holding some of these			
meetings during a Saturday? This may			
allow us and other working age members	The Parish Council acted in	No change	
of the community with families to	accordance to support the		
participate in a more meaningful way.	Neighbourhood Plan and the parish's		
We do feel extremely let down by the	chosen site selections		
parish council and the apparent complete			
u turn on the objections to the planning			
application lodged prior to the draft of this			
plan in respect of this land off Great Lane.			
Much is made of the importance of ridge			
and furrow in the draft plan, but that			
seemed to count for little in this			
application. Furthermore, the significant			
issues raised in the 100 plus public			
objections filed online seemed to of been			
ignored by the parish council in not raising			
a single objection at the deferred			
application hearing. Again due to work			
commitments we could not attend said			
planning meeting to make representations			
and hoped (maybe naively) the parish			
council given its objections at the initial			
hearing would continue with the			
objections at the following stage.			
Therefore we are both extremely sceptical			
as to what value comments made by			

		parishioners in respect of this draft may have.				
23.	Page 70, Monitoring and Review	Should this be a policy	Melton Borough Council	Not to be accepted as a policy as how would it determine a planning application? It is a statement of intent that has been used previously in Made NPs	No change	Statutory Consultee
24.	General Comment	A glossary and list of abbreviations at the end of the document would be useful and might aid those without strong planning knowledge.	Melton Borough Council	Noted	No Change	Statutory Consultee
25.		I would like to congratulate all involved at NPAC in producing a professional, detailed, balanced and well thought out document. I'm very impressed with the amount of detail, care and thought that has gone into this piece of work. I completely support everything within this document	Alex Warwick	Noted and thank you for your support	No Change	Resident
26.		The draft neighbourhood plan is a comprehensive, well presented document and the team should be congratulated for their efforts. The plan highlights amenities to be preserved however we should consider what additional amenities would be required for the increase in population or for improvement of current amenities. Developers budget to spend a percentage of contract value on social/environmental investment and I believe we may not be accessing and optimising this social	Stephen East	Noted and thank you for your support  Noted the plan is seeking to provide a play area for children and monetary support to current facilities for improvements.  The plan can really only identify what shortfalls there are at the moment rather than predict what might come. The PC will seek to optimise any funding that is available	No Change	Resident

investment in the village by the		
developers.		

No.	Plan section/	Comments	From	Response	Proposed	Status
	policy number			•	amendment	
27.		Draft Frisby Neighbourhood Plan	Landmark			Developer on
		Representations on behalf of	Planning			behalf of a
		Mrs. S. Noble.				resident
		This report should be considered as a				landowner
		representation into the emerging				
		draft Neighbourhood Plan for Frisby				
		on the Wreake. The representation is				
		on behalf of Siobhan Noble, who along				
		with her family owns land to the west				
		of Water Lane.				
		This site is currently the subject of a				
		planning application for 30 dwellings				
		that is being considered by Melton				
		Borough Planning Committee. It is				
		understood that there are no				
		technical impediments to this				
		proposal and that it is to be reported				
		to the Committee in March.				
		Basis of Comments				
		These comments do not follow				
		completely the format of the				
		suggested questionnaire. This is				
		because in order to understand the				
		Plan it is necessary to first review the				
		strategic context as well as critical				

elements of the evidence base behind
the Plan, particularly in relation to the
site selection proposals incorporated.
This is especially in relation to the
housing sites, as it is only the evidence
base that tries to set out why
individual sites are chosen.
Strategic Context Strategic Context
The Town and Country Planning Act
1990 Schedule 4B s116 para 8(2)
describes the basic conditions that a
Neighbourhood Plan needs to satisfy.
The first of these is that the Plan
should have "regard to national
policies and advice contained in
guidance issued by the Secretary of
State." The Secretary of State in the
National Planning Policy Framework
(NPPF) sets out in para. 16 that:
"Critically, it will mean that
neighbourhoods should:
develop plans that support the
strategic development needs set out in
Local Plans, including policies for
housing and economic development;"
Further para 184 of the NPPF explains
that:
"Neighbourhood plans must be in
general conformity with the strategic
policies of the Local Plan." and that:

 <u>.                                      </u>			
"Neighbourhood plans and orders should not promote less development than set out in the Local Plan or undermine its strategic policies."			
The Plan does not satisfy this basic condition in that it is incompatible both the strategic content and the quantum of development proposed in the emerging Melton Local Plan (MLP).	The neighbourhood plan provides 78 houses as required in the MBC Local Plan and therefore satisfies the requirement for housing numbers. The lack of conformity with the strategic content is not described.	No change	
The emerging Local Plan promotes three sites for development while the Neighbourhood Plan only promotes two one of which is only a reserve site in the Local Plan.	Promoting fewer sites than the LP is not an issue of non-compliance. MBC advises that the LP contains sites that MAY be used to supply the required new housing. However, a site may be listed in the LP yet not used if the allocated number is met.	No change	
The reserve site in the MLP has been promoted to one of the two essential sites in the Neighbourhood Plan (NP). The reason this site for 24 units is a reserve in the MLP is that Melton Borough Council (MBC) have been told by the owner that this site (in a publicly available recent representation) is not deliverable without the allocation of a much	FRIS4 was offered as a site option in good faith by FPC for inclusion in the Neighbourhood Plan. Following the comments received from MBC and the landowner during the regulation 14 consultation FRIS4 was formally withdrawn from the process on March 21 <sup>st</sup> 2017 and has subsequently been removed as a deliverable site option from FOTW NP.	No change	

larger site. The larger site would be at			
least double in size to the proposed			
allocation and well outside the limits			
of Frisby on the Wreake. This would			
be incompatible with the MLP.			
·			
In addition, the quantum of	Comments received from Richborough	No change	
development of 78 in the NP is	Estates during the regulation 14	Ü	
achieved by increasing the number of	consultation states that 54 houses can		
houses on the site off Great Lane to	be accommodated on the site. MBC has		
54, despite a planning application	not registered an objection to the		
being recently granted for only 48.	development potential for this site.		
And this was only after the Planning	development potential for this site.		
Committee of the Borough Council			
had previously expressed concerns			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
that the number of 48 proposed was			
too great for this site. This must cast	-1		
serious doubt about whether the extra	This is not accepted as demonstrated by	No change	
6 units can be achieved.	MBC comment of conformity to the		
	draft MBC local plan.		
Therefore, the Plan does not satisfy			
the basic conditions for a NP and	The suggestion that the NP fails to meet	No change	
cannot be found sound.	the basic conditions is not accepted.		
Having failed the basic condition test,			
it is not really necessary to proceed			
further to review the emerging draft			
NP. However, in order to be helpful to			
the drafters for future work to make			
the Plan sound I have made more			

b) Environment within the village – yet sites 16, 17, 18 Hayward a detailed assessment of sites across the P13 para 5 Re	*Non- Resident Landowner
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Pre-submission Consultation	Council	the emerging Local Plan into account	Cor	nsultee
Thank you for sending the pre-		when considering the NP, whilst		
submission Frisby on the Wreake		ensuring they are in general conformity		
Neighbourhood Plan 2016 to Melton		with the Adopted Local Plan (1999).		
Borough Council for comment.				
Melton Borough Council fully				
supports the community's initiative to				
produce a Neighbourhood Plan and				
recognises that this is a community-				
led process. The advice contained				
within this letter is intended to assist				
the Steering Group in ensuring a				
submission version Neighbourhood				
Plan is developed that will withstand				
examination and any possible legal				
challenge.				
Melton Borough Council's response is				
based on the pre-submission				
consultation documents provided via				
email to the Council on the 6th				
February, 2017. This response is				
structured with regard to the basic				
conditions as set out in paragraph 8(2)				
of Schedule 4B to the Town and				
Country Planning Act 1990 (as applied				
to Neighbourhood plans by Section				
38A of the Planning and Compulsory				
Purchase Act 2004).				
A. Whether the Plan has regard to				
National Planning Policy and advice;				

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B. Whether the Plan contributes to			
Sustainable Development:			
C. Whether the Plan is in general			
conformity with the Council's own			
development plan;			
D. Whether the Plan complies with			
various European Obligations.			
Please could I refer you to two			
important areas of national guidance			
that describe the needs to which the			
points in this correspondence relate.			
'Basic Condition A states that			
"Neighbourhood plans should have			
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)" (NPPG).			
The NPPG goes on to explain that to			
meet this condition, Neighbourhood			
Plans must have due regard for			
Paragraph 16 of the NPPF, which sets			
out that Neighbourhood Plans should			
support the "strategic development			
needs" set out in the Local Plan.			
Moreover, the NPPG clearly directs			
Neighbourhood Plan Groups to			
Paragraph 184 of the National			
Planning Policy Framework which			
states:			

"Neighbourhood plans should reflect these policies (as contained in a Local Plan) and neighbourhoods should plan positively to support them. Neighbourhood plans and orders should not promote less development than set out in the Local Plan or undermine its strategic policies." (NPPF Para 184) Whilst we appreciate the Local Plan is not adopted, the contents of the Pre-			
(NPPF Para 184) Whilst we appreciate the Local Plan is	The NP will reflect the most up to date housing numbers available and if necessary will be reviewed should numbers increase beyond the level indicated in the draft LP once the LP has been adopted.	No Change	

which could also have an influence housing numbers and distribution.	on
To ease your understanding of o	pur
comments and its relation with yo	pur
Draft we have structured this letter	to
follow your draft. Moreover, we ha	ve
not commented wherein we	are
content that the plan is sound a	nd
meets the criteria above. It must	be
remembered that as a part of	he
Development Plan and a le	gal
planning document, the police	ies
proposed must be appropriate for	he
determination of plann	
applications, either in granting	
refusing.	

#### **Housing and Built Environment**

No	Plan section/ policy number	Comments	From	Response	Proposed amendment	Status
30	Pages 15/16	No mention of school access of Gaddesby lane between the site and A607	John Greaves	Noted	No change	Resident
31	Page 21 policy H5	Nothing about acceptable noise levels anywhere in document	John Greaves	Noted update to NP  Policies H5 and H7 both address issues concerning noise.	Addition to Page 21 "any new development must be designed to include measures to mitigate excessive noise for existing and new residents"	Resident
32		There was a mention of reserve sites, one being a further development towards Kirby Bellars, is this a further extension to the Great Lane proposal? If so, what would be the total number of houses built?	Julian Jones	There is no mention of a reserve site or a further development site in the NP towards Kirby Bellars	No change	Resident
33	Policy H2 Housing Allocations & Fig 4 pages 17/18	To someone not familiar with the village it would be more helpful if a site plan for each housing allocation FRIS1 & FRIS2 were to be shown rather than or as well as a Limits to Development plan, which if you were unaware of the limits to development it would not be	Environment Agency	Noted update to NP	Plan updated to ensure chosen sites are labelled on the LTD map (figure 4)	Statutory Consultee

		easy to spot the new site locations.				
34	Page 20, 6 <sup>TH</sup> bullet point down	Can I suggest the addition "all areas of floodplain as shown on the Environment Agency Flood Zone maps"	Environment Agency	Noted update to NP	NP updated at 6th bullet point p20 amended to "Landscaping of all areas of floodplain as shown on the Environment Agency Flood Zone maps; also of any new SuDS and other possible flood/surface water mitigation measures. Planting should be native flora suited to such areas."	Statutory Consultee
35	Policy H7 Windfall Sites page 24	Can I suggest a point i) It is not within an area of high flood risk	Environment Agency	Noted update to NP	NP updated with an additional point i) It is not within an area of high flood risk	Statutory Consultee
36		Letter from SG Wood owner of FRIS 4 appears in LGS regulation 14 response document.	SG Wood	Response in LGS reg 14 response document		Resident Landowner

37	Page 17 all text	Should not this all be highlighted as being part of policy H2?	Ash Howe	Noted and agreed, NP updated	Update NP to highlight all new text as necessary.	Resident
38	Page 19, para 8	"wanted of mixture" to read "wanted a mixture	Ash Howe	Noted and agreed, NP updated	NP updated P 19 para 8. Replace 'of' to 'a'	Resident
39	Page 22, para 3	Remove altogether as duplicated	Ash Howe	Noted and agreed, NP updated. Statement also appears on p21	NP updated on p 22 para 3 Delete sentence starting "Preference was also"	Resident
40	Page 14 Para 6, Housing	Accurately, there are 247 houses in the village. It would be best to have current figures rather than from a 2011 Census	Simon Blake	Noted. Whilst the electoral roll figures are more recent than the census we are advised by Your Locale that it remains the best way to identify trends based upon comparative data.	No change	Resident Stakeholder
41	Page 22 Figs 5 & 6	Both figs have blurred writing on them. This is out of focus/unreadable.	Simon Blake	Noted unable to amend as data supplied by ONS data	No change	Resident Stakeholder
42	Page 23	No title to the table below	Simon Blake	Noted plan updated	NP table on P23 updated with legend "Housing mix"	Resident Stakeholder
43	H1 Housing Provision	At all the village consultation meetings, I have attended it has been evident that the villagers believe that 78 new houses (which will increase the size of the village by one third—33%) is the maximum number that Frisby	Brian Howes	Noted and appreciated this is not within our control. The NP cannot express the housing requirement as a	No change	Resident

		can accommodate whilst still protecting the village identity which has been intact for over 1000 years. The first sentence of H1 is the overriding policy for future development. If successful planning applications mean that H2, the preferred Housing Allocation does not happen, then so be it. The overriding policy must be to keep development at no more than 78 houses. If the plan can somehow incorporate the above regardless of application outcomes it should do so.		maximum		
44	Housing and Built Environment Pages 14-18	At this Point I want it made clear that whenever I mention the FPC I wish that Councillor Charles Sercombe FPC committee member to be excluded.  The Housing & Built Environment has been developed around the LTD survey which clearly shows extreme concerns of biased, underhanded & unlawful behaviour. I have based this response on factual events and information.  This whole Section needs to be removed, IT IS TOTALLY FLAWED AND UNLAWFULL as due process has not been conducted throughout. The survey was developed to lead our village parish towards an outcome that suited many of the NPAC & FPC members. This will be explained in more detail below. Since the LTD survey in	Pete Rogers	Your comments have been noted. FPC and NPAC have written the neighbourhood plan in line with the MBC local plan thus ensuring conformity. The PC and NPAC have engaged in a transparent and unbiased exercise, welcoming and encouraging community involvement. It is regrettable that Mr Rogers has not found it satisfactory. The process of engaging the community has been very thorough, as described in detail in the consultation statement.	No Change	Resident
		October the Great Lane outline planning application for 48 dwellings has been passed at MBC committee on the		Not accepted.	No Change	

	12 <sup>th</sup> January 2017. This after an initial deferral for	The parish shore their		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	The parish chose their		
	housing density levels on the first MBC committee	favoured sites through		
	hearing on the 10 <sup>th</sup> November 2016. This application has	consultation and FPC		
	been <u>supported</u> by the FPC with very little or no	dutifully supported the NP.		
	challenge from the FPC and NPAC as this obviously			
	suited their agenda to accommodate some of the total			
	number of 78 houses in our village. They obviously did			
	not have the fight or inclination to challenge			
	Richborough Estates on this matter. This action has			
	taken place without any thought to the residents			
	between house numbers 19-33 of Great lane who had a			
	very good case to reduce the housing density numbers			
	more in-keeping with the area location.			
	The Rotherby Lane site is and has always been			
	undeliverable in its present form as will be explained			
	later below.			
	Background			
	We were told by Rachael Armstrong (MLP Manager) and			
	James Beverley back on the 11 <sup>th</sup> March 2016 that the			
	only way FRISBY could have a say in where house			
	allocations would go was to conduct a one off village			
	survey to identify the collective views of our			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
	community. Even then they did say that it would carry	The desired and the second of	N - Classes	
	little weight.	The initial survey was for 48	No Change	
		houses only and the		
	This survey was carried out and sent to the MBC at the	community was not fully		
1 1	end of May 2016.	informed at that stage of the		

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Results: (90% return) (There was also a vast amount of		intricacies for each site such		
parish information collected on the views of our		as access, flooding, drainage		
community)		etc. The survey and its		
		results became null and void		
Results: collective site location		when MBC increased the		
33% wanted Mr D Cook Great lane / Rotherby		village settlement number to		
Lane MBC/007/16		78 houses in August 2016.		
28% wanted a Combination of sites				
• 24% wanted Mr Machine Great Lane				
MBC/191/15				
15% wanted Mrs Desmond-Noble Water Lane				
MBC/004/16				
11126/00 1/12				
Results on a Single Site location				
48% wanted Mr D Cook Great lane / Rotherby				
Lane MBC/007/16				
31% wanted Mr Machine Great Lane				
MBC/191/15				
21% wanted Mrs Desmond-Noble Water Lane				
MBC/004/16				
At the same time FPC through their independent consult				
organisation "Yourlocal" engaged in a site sustainability				
study. This was conducted without the knowledge of				
the NPAC.				
This study was carried out by <b>Derek Doran</b> .				
After a FEW challenges by some NPAC members due to				
the inconsistency across the different land studies,		This document was rejected	NP updated with	
various <b>changes were made</b> . Results shown below.		by the Parish on June 7 <sup>th</sup>	improved	
A meeting took place between the FPC and NPAC to		2016.	supporting	

consider submission to the MBC. It was agreed that this		evidence	
study should NOT be forwarded as it contained too			
many inconsistencies and was very subjective.			
Mr D Cook Great lane / Rotherby Lane MBC/007/16			
RAG rating			
Red – 7, Amber – 13, Green - 6			
Mr Machine Great Lane MBC/191/15			
RAG rating			
Red – 10, Amber – 10, Green – 6			
Mrs Desmond-Noble Water Lane MBC/004/16			
RAG rating			
Red – 6, Amber – 6, Green - 14			
From that time forward the agenda the NPAC & FPC			
community have been struggling to address are:			
<ul> <li>Point 1 - What is the least number of houses we</li> </ul>			
can get away with			
<ul> <li>Point 2 - Where these houses should be located</li> </ul>			
through a fair process.			
At NO point have the Frisby Parish Council addressed			
the real issue of:			
What is best in terms of improvements to OUR village			
and the community			
There were 3 Land owners who offered their land			
through the SHLAA process.			
Mr Machine Great Lane MBC/191/15			
<ul> <li>Mrs Desmond-Noble Water Lane MBC/004/16</li> </ul>			

Mr D Cook Great lane / Rotherby Lane MBC/007/16  The policy of the FPC was NOT to formally engage with the land owners to discuss and identify clear planning gains to OUR village. The land owners are people who have been part of this community for many years they have ALWAYS welcomed dialogue to try and work through to a mutually agreed outcome.  The FPC & NPAC were re-engaged on the introduction	FPC met all landowners or their chosen representatives. They walked around each site and were made fully aware of community benefits offered within the applications. Each applicant held an open event	No Change	
of a new Chair to the NPAC in the Autumn. The agenda was to "Fast" track a Neighbourhood Plan, so that the community could carry more weight in future planning proposals.  The settlement figures for Frisby have increased and	within the village to inform parishioners of their proposals		
currently sit at 78 houses, however this does not conform to the Pre submission MLP of 94 Houses.  This is ONE of the basic conditions that a Neighbourhood Plan is required to meet in order to proceed to referendum.  Basic Condition "A") States that Neighbourhood plans should have regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance by the Secretary of State it is appropriate to make the order (or neighbourhood plan)	The NP proposes 78 houses as required through the draft Local Plan and fully conforms to the basic	No change	
(NPPG) The NPPG goes on to explain that to meet this condition then Neighbourhood plans must have due regard for Paragraph 16 of the NPPF, which sets out that Neighbourhood plans should support the "strategic"	condition statement		

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	development needs" set out in the Local Plan. Moreover			
	the NPPG clearly directs Neighbourhood plan groups to			
	Paragraph 184 of the National Planning Policy			
	Framework which states:			
	"Neighbourhood Plans should reflect these policies (as			
	contained in the Local Plan) and neighbourhoods should			
	plan positively to support them. Neighbourhood plans			
	should not promote less development than set out in			
	the Melton Local Plan or undermine its strategic			
	policies "(NPPF Paragraph 184)			
	The FPC / NPAC approach to the delivery of the houses			
	has differed profoundly from that set out in the Melton			
	Local Plan. These differences are extremely important			
	as the "Frisby neighbourhood plan" is undeliverable			
	and thus falls foul to the Basic Condition A.			
	It is also very important to note that the NPAC & FPC	NPs are able to identify sites	No change	
	through the outcome results of their October village	for the delivery of houses		
	survey (see survey section below) have reduced the	(PPG para 044), so the		
	allocations from Fris 2 Water lane site and Fris 3 Land to	difference in approach is not		
	South to zero contribution. This has been done by using	in itself incompatible with		
	Fris 1 Great Lane and "The reserve site" Fris 4. The	the Basic Conditions. The		
	Melton Local Plan allocates Fris 2 "& Fris 3, with Fris 4	sites identified in the NP		
	being a reserve site. There has been NO site allocated	were identified as		
	as a reserve site which is in direct conflict to the MLP.	deliverable and developable		
		until the end of the		
	There is and has always been an issue of deliverability of	Regulation 14 consultation.		
	the Fris 4 Rotherby lane site.			
	This site has been submitted as 1 site by Mr Woods the			

land owner. MBC split the site under their SHLAA			
process to sites "A" and "B" or sites 4 and 6. MBC have			
stated that site 4 is more preferable to site 6, <b>but less</b>			
preferable than Fris 2 and Fris 3. The Frisby	FRIS 4 was withdrawn from	Plan updated	
neighbourhood plan seems to agree that site 6 is less	the NP: please see comment	with new LTDs	
preferable, earmarking the land as Local Green Space, in	below	and site choices	
an area and outside the LTD boundary.		following April	
,		21st-28 <sup>th</sup> 2017	
Mr Woods who was never approached by the NPAC		consultation	
before the village LTD survey in October 2016 has stated			
that without the two sites Fris 4 (A & B or 4 & 6) being			
one then the site is undeliverable as far as he is			
concerned.			
This now leaves a significant shortfall in the land supply			
needs for our village.			
.00			
Therefore a re-engagement with the <b>community</b> to			
identify deliverable sites and a reserve site would			
require further additional work or by leaving it to the			
MBC planning process to identify the sites. (As in the			
emerging MLP)			
This would NOT go down well with the community and			
be EXTREMELY embarrassing to the NPAC & FPC.	Parish consultation for new	Plan updated	
It would seem that through their current actions the	site choices undertaken April	with new LTDs	
NPAC & FPC are trying to cover their tracks in the	21 <sup>st</sup> -28 <sup>th</sup> 2017	and site choices	
development of this NP document and in doing so miss		following April	
representing and miss leading the community.		21st-28 <sup>th</sup> 2017	
,		consultation	
Choice of sites in the Frisby Neighbourhood Plan			

The Chair of the FPC has stated in correspondence that we should only settle for 78 houses.  In September the NPAC decided to "Put a stake in the ground" regarding a new village envelope and in doing so identify were these 78 houses should go within the village. (This is when the FPC & NPAC made fundamental errors both in their individual and collective actions regarding the choice where the village wanted these houses developed). It has NEVER been about the village it has been about WHAT the NPAC and FPC WANTED and influenced.		
The Chain of events from September 23 <sup>rd</sup> 2016		
On the 23 <sup>rd</sup> September the NPAC Chair and some of their members met with consultants "yourlocal". An action from that meeting was for Derek Dorans to take the emerging draft NP away to view and offer recommendation for improvement. (See NPAC minutes 23 <sup>rd</sup> October)		
On the 24 <sup>th</sup> September the Chair of the NPAC stated that they would draw up the various combinations of survey options. (Stating "this was not rocket science"). On the 3 <sup>rd</sup> of October as promised Derek Dorans returned his draft comments to the NPAC Chair.		
Derek Doran's draft response comments as agreed at the 23 <sup>rd</sup> September Meeting.		

Sent to the NPAC 3 <sup>rd</sup> October 2017		
"Best of luck with the consultations. The strategy is to agree these two sites as the only allocations for the next 20 years – protecting the bulk of the Parish land and the best environmental assets, character and feel of Frisby".		
"I would stress that only a small proportion of the Parish is being allowed to grow with new residential allocations, two specific sites in the existing built up area. As we discussed at our recent meeting, the remainder of the Parish does not require any further development to ensure the protection of its historical natural character".		
"In terms of the description, <u>I would advise that you ONLY set out the preferred option (5 ??)".</u>		
"Consultation, clearly agree the target allocation of 78 dwellings over the term of the plan"		
"Also stress, that the neighbourhood plan has primacy over the local plan in terms of localised land use planning allocations as it is proposing certainty due to the proven support of the local community and the fact that the allocations are deliverable".		
Derek Doran's comments on the Housing Allocations		

"This whole section needs to be totally rewritten			
following the public consultation and stressing the			
positive community agreement to the target of 78			
dwellings. Meeting this target will give the NP a lot of			
weight with a Planning Inspector".			
"I would include Mike Ayres survey <u>- importantly</u> ,			
ensure this will be suggesting option 5 as the favoured			
allocation solution ??".			
My response to this correspondence from Derek			
Doran's is:			
I would like the NPAC & FPC to explain to the village			
WHY it would seem that Mr Dorans new that there			
would only be:			
Two sites and that Option 5 would be the LTD October			
survey outcome BEFORE the survey went out on the 5 <sup>th</sup>	Mr Doran, as an expert in his	No change	
October 2016.	field, is entitled to express		
	his professional opinion on		
Note: There was 5 Options (15) with 3 Options having	his view of options and		
a 2 site combination and only 2 Options with a housing	outcomes		
total of 78 Houses			
LTD Survey 4 <sup>th</sup> October 2016			
The NPAC Chair presented the LTD survey options. It	The LTD survey October 4 <sup>th</sup>	NP update with	
was pointed out by myself that the options grossly	2016 is now deemed null	new LTDs	

favoured the Great lane site that was proposed in 4 out of the 5 options (80%). The Water lane site proposed in 3 out of the 5 options (60%). The Land to South(HO) was only proposed in 2 out of the 5 options (40%). I also pointed out that the figures shown in options 1&2 were grossly miss representative of the Land owners pending planning application. On the 5 <sup>th</sup> October I offered another survey that represented all site options fairly and accurately in terms of housing numbers. However this was dismissed by the NPAC and FPC unanimously.  With such an important survey it was imperative to base it on up to date factual information and NOT miss lead the community to ensure a fair and true end result.  So with this in mind WHY:  Were the Options biased 80% Great Lane – 60% Water lane – 40% Land to South (HO)  Is the (Undeliverable) reserve site Rotherby Lane only showing 24 Houses, when its SHLAA has 66 House (Undeliverable) reserve hother	and void due to the withdrawal of FRIS 4 by the landowner.	following parish consultation April 21 <sup>st</sup> -28 <sup>th</sup> 2017	
Is the (Undeliverable) reserve site Rotherby			

Application site boundary and chose to show the MLP boundary.  Did the Great lane site not show the SHLAA numbers and also not show where the figure of 61 houses come from.  Was it appropriate to show the Land to South (HO) "Field not included"  Do the various option figures NOT add up correctly.  Why did the Land to South (HO) have both Application submission and SHLAA figures. (Especially when the SHLAA process figures had been clearly explained to the NPAC & FPC in April 2016 and on various occasions afterwards)  Did we TOTALLY confuse the community with a covering letter that MOST people probably did not understand or even read.  If the agenda was to pick an option that accommodated 78 Houses did we offer options with numbers well above this.
not understand or even read.  • If the agenda was to pick an option that accommodated 78 Houses did we offer options
Note: There was 5 Options (15) with 3     Options having a 2 site combination and only 2     Options with a housing total of 78 Houses
Further Information for consideration.
Two of the NPAC committee members are neighbours to the sites and are fierce objectors to the Water lane
and Land to the South applications. They were very

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		in the agreement of t	•			
·		out to the parish and				
my a	alternative option	ns presented to the N	IPAC on the 5 <sup>th</sup>			
Octo	ber as an fairer	alternative out right.				
Metl	<u>hod of distribut</u>	<u>ion of the October 4<sup>th</sup></u>	LTD Survey			
Distr	ribution team- 1	he method of deliver	y was to allow			
distr	ibutors who live	e in their own site loca	ation to deliver	Not accepted. The PC and	No change	
to t	heir neighboui	s) (Opportunity to	influence the	NPAC have engaged in a		
	ome by lobbyir			transparent and unbiased		
		made up of people v		exercise.		
	•	nfluence to stay unbi				
	that has not been the case as these people are human					
and	and made up of residents who are after their own					
1 1 1		e is absolutely NO wa				
		ne housing allocation				
		parate their own per				
and s	serve to deliver	a fair and unbiased pr	rocess.			
l lost	tober 4 <sup>th</sup> LTD Vil	lago Survoy				
	tober 4 LTD VII	lage Survey				
Opt	tion 1 3 Sites	102-375 Houses	Water Lane / I			
Opt	tion 2 2 sites	88-311 Houses	Great Lane / L			
Opt	tion 3 3 Sites	102-115 Houses	Great Lane / V			
Opt	tion 4 2 Sites	78-101 Houses	Great Lane / V			
Opt	tion 5 2 sites	72-85 Houses	Great Lane / F			
	-	s survey was to en	sure ONLY 78			
HOU						
That	is WHY:					

Only <u>78 houses</u> mentioned in accompanying letter and on the survey 1<sup>st</sup> & last page.

So the message to the community was made very CLEAR.

Due process is the requirement that established laws and standards of behavior must be followed during any official act on the part of the village in terms of "Polling" and gaining their views and opinions and to ensure that individual's rights are not infringed upon. I have proven beyond any reasonable doubt through both facts and the NPAC/FPC actions that the whole process is FLAWED.

Let us now consider the:
FRISBY ON THE WREAKE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN
Site Selection Methodology Sustainability Surveys

The NP submission November survey has questions 11, 19, 21 included. Also question 30 has been included in the RAG assessment. For comparison I have removed them.

#### **May & November Study outcomes**

	<b>Great Lane</b>	Water lane
May 2016	60	88
November 2016	89	<b>79</b>

The May study carried out by Derek Doran of "Yourlocal" and was agreed that the study should NOT be forwarded as it contained too many inconsistencies and was very subjective. The second by the NPAC who again are not qualified to provide a NON biased accurate study result. The November study contains the Rotherby site where the study results have been elevated with NO detailed information to measure the study criteria. When you look at the method of these two studies, then once again it is a totally flawed process and subjective to the NPAC required outcome.

#### **In Summary**

MBC have advised that the evidence base used to underpin the MLP can and likely will be used in examination of a Neighbourhood Plan, including evidence such as site assessment and deliverability. It is clear that the village have been led by the NPAC and FPC who have their OWN self-interests as the main agenda. There are far too many very concerning points that have been raised in this document that clearly demonstrate the evidence base is NOT CREDITABLE, EXTREMELY BIASED and conducted without "Due process" so therefore only contributes to a "FLAWED" Frisby on the Wreake Neighbourhood Plan.

Note: There are other various events and decisions that have occurred throughout this process that can and will substantiate the evidence submitted if

NPAC consulted with numerous experts and stakeholders whose expertise was used as the foundation of the document, more information has become available since they were undertaken.

There have been changing circumstances throughout the development of the NP resulting from the increasing housing numbers required by MBC through further planning approvals to sites being added and withdrawn. FPC would have been subject to criticism if we had kept with the original assessments in the face of this shifting situation.

#### No change

required at a later date.			
General Comments			
The actions by both the NPAC and FPC demonstrates a real LACK of ability to deliver a fair due process with regard to the Housing allocation element with their Neighbourhood plan. Clear under handed behaviour has been conducted to deliver own personal gain. The Housing and Built Environment section is totally flawed in process and end results. I will be taking my extensive portfolio of facts and evidence all the way post regulation 14. I have been advised that I need to give you the opportunity to respond before I take my next steps.	Noted not accepted	No change	
At the FPC meeting on the 31 <sup>st</sup> January Councillor Ford and Baxter denied knowing that at the FPC meeting held on the 15 <sup>th</sup> November 2016 that they agreed with the decision that the NPAC increase the housing allocation figures from 48 to 54.  Councillor Ford went on to say "Why would we when we were trying to reduce the density numbers", this being one of the reasons Great lane planning application had been deferred on the 10 <sup>th</sup> November 2016. The Chair of FPC said to me in October 2016 "that he thought that the NPAC and FPC would be totally partisan by now". Well it does not look like under his leadership that this has been resolved.			

Councillor Ford also stated at this meeting "that we still do not know if Mr Woods Rotherby lane site was DELIVERABLE".  This statement being made some 4 months after the FRIS4 was offered as a site No change	
village LTD survey incorporated it as a deliverable option.  I look forward to my feedback on all the points I have raised.  Note: I am very happy for my comments to be open to the Frisby on the Wreake community to view. In fact I welcome this.	
their position in light of this TOTAL fiasco on Housing Allocations. I feel it is shameful that people who have either volunteered or been voted into office can conduct themselves in what seems a biased, underhanded and or unlawful way. (House allocation was always going to be contentious, so therefore based on the NPAC & FPC performance on this matter or LACK of it, then they should have left it to the MBC planning system as stated back in March 2016)	

45		We have read the draft plan with interest but are curious as to how the "Limits to Development" around the village have been determined. We would appreciate a brief explanation in due course, but, at the same time, we apologise for adding to your time burdon we may be placing on you. Perhaps you could provide a response at your convenience, which will be appreciated. Thank you.	A & P Hesketh	Noted and thank you. An explanatory note has been added into the NP	Updated the NP to confirm the neighbourhood plan LTDs took into account the results of the parish surveys, extant/granted planning applications and were drawn around the former parish boundary from 2005 as the base.	Resident
46	Page 7, with reference to Policy H6 Housing Mix	It is such a valid point that the village development should be mindful and therefore works towards the required village profile of housing needs — it has been clearly stated in questionnaires and consultations that there is a need for both starter homes for the young and bungalows / suitable housing for the elderly. These must be designated within the housing developments to ensure the community is gaining sustainable community housing.	S Heaney	Noted these are exactly the points that need to be made when detailed planning applications are submitted	No change	Resident
47	Page 15 FRIS1 Land at the top of Great Lane / P16 Policy H2	Melton Borough Council for a number of reasons has granted planning approval after considerable concern. One of these was the amount and density of the development. Indeed, the application was deferred to consider a reduction in the numbers. Now the Plan,	Landmark Planning	Comments received from Richborough Estates during Reg 14 consultation state that 54 houses can be accommodated on the	No Change	Developer on behalf of a resident landowner

		published within a month of the resolution to approve, says it "might" be possible to increase the numbers by 6. This is only a "might," but the Plan relies on this number without any testing. Without this testing, the Plan cannot meet its minimum target, so it will be unsound if this cannot be resolved.		existing permitted area. Please see the site plan submitted for Great Lane phase 1 and 2 from Richborough Estates as part of their Regulation 14 comment on page P67 of this document.		
48	Page 16 FRIS4 Land off Rotherby Lane P17 Policy H2.	The description says this site is brownfield. This is not the case, as it is a working farm. The glossary to the NPPF specifically excludes such land, as being defined as previously developed land or brownfield land. Indeed, as a working farm what is to happen to the farm if all its buildings are removed?  Replacement accommodation would be necessary. Not only would a site need to be found, but also critically the financial resources for what would be a very expensive exercise. Given that elsewhere in the Plan there is a requirement for 37% affordable housing; would sufficient resources be available to achieve this? Questions such as this need to be answered, before any confidence can be given to the proposed allocation.	Landmark Planning	Noted FRIS 4 is removed from the NP	NP changed with new site selection as per consultation of April 21 <sup>st</sup> -28 <sup>th</sup> 2017	Developer on behalf of a resident landowner
		There also do not appear to be any proposals for the development of this site to test its feasibility or indeed a commitment of the owners to pursue a proposal. Without a proper evaluation of any proposal for the number proposed and a commitment from the owners the housing numbers, which are critical to the Plan, FRIS 4 cannot be achieved. The Plan cannot be sound at present.		FRIS4 was offered as a site option in good faith by FPC for inclusion in the Neighbourhood Plan. Following the comments received from MBC and the landowner during the regulation 14 consultation	No change	

		The Plan proposes 24 houses, but there is little explanation in the Plan, other than it is within easy walking distance of facilities. The Plan does point out that the site contains a listed building, no assessment, however, has been undertaken to consider how the setting of this asset can be safeguarded, if substantial development around it is to provided. (see also Page 7 below Starred (*) in relation to the statutory duty of a decision maker). This is a particular concern as the building is currently at risk and in need of substantial renovation.  Furthermore, P54 Policy ENV 3 Important Woodland Trees and Hedges with Fig 21 on P53 identifies sites that are expected to be protected when development proposals are considered. This includes substantial rows of trees adjacent or within the site FRIS 4. No consideration of this issue appears to have been undertaken.  There is therefore a raft of concerns about this proposal if the Plan is to be found sound.		FRIS4 was formally withdrawn from the process on March 21 <sup>st</sup> 2017 and has subsequently been removed as a deliverable site option from FOTW NP.  The identified trees in FRIS4 will be added to Policy ENV 3 as suggested	NP updated TPO suggestions added to the tree survey	
49	P17 Limits to Development (LTD) Policy H3P18	It is noted that this is currently only illustrative. These proposals need to be firmed up more before effective consultation can take place. However, the LTD seems to rely on the existing allocations above, which have some considerable uncertainty, to meet the target of 78 dwellings outlined in Policy H1. The limits can only be properly cast once much greater certainty is known about the allocations in the Plan.	Landmark Planning	Noted	NP update of LTDS Will be undertaken prior to submission to MBC once the housing sites have been determined.	Developer on behalf of a resident landowner
50	P18	Criteria c) refers to the RAG system, which forms the	Landmark	No e mail received please	No change	Developer

	Methodology	basis of the site selection criteria. This is only outlined in <b>Appendix F</b> , so this is discussed here.  The basis of this analysis was, it is understood, first based on an independent assessment by the Frisby Neighbourhood Plan Committee advisers Your Locale. Indeed in e-mail dated 3 <sup>rd</sup> October 2016 from them this is again advocated.  However, this evaluation is not available and the assessment has been significantly altered by the Committee to produce different preferred sites. Moreover the altered judgements are not based on known facts that are available in the public domain.	Planning	provide  The Your Locale's document was not used following the meeting on June 7 <sup>th</sup> and recorded in the PC meeting minutes dated June 21 <sup>st</sup> 2016		on behalf of a resident landowner
51	Policy H1: Housing Provision	2.1 Richborough Estates welcomes the draft NP's recognition of the need for additional housing growth in Frisby on the Wreake and the work that has been undertaken to seek to identify the most appropriate and sustainable way to accommodate future development through the plan.  2.2 Policy H1 identifies a target of 78 new dwellings in Frisby over the period 2017 and 2036. Richborough Estates recognises that this target figure is informed by the emerging Melton Local Plan (Pre-Submission Draft) and that Policy H1 is therefore in line with paragraph 184 of the National Planning Policy Framework (the NPPF) which requires neighbourhood plans to be in general conformity with the strategic polices of the Local Plan.  2.3 However, given the significance of establishing an appropriate housing target, it is considered important to re-iterate here that Richborough Estates have serious	Richborough Estates	Noted FOTW wishes to remain a small rural parish. The infrastructure does not support the suggestion of an upgrade change of status  These issues are for MBC to address not Frisby PC. Many NPs have come forward in advance of emerging Local	No change	Developer on behalf of a resident landowner

concerns with the soundness of the housing target	Plans and can only be based	
currently being proposed in the emerging Melton Local	on the latest information	
Plan. In particular, Richborough are concerned that the	available. It is recognised	
approach to identifying the settlement roles and	that housing numbers may	
hierarchy in the emerging Local Plan is flawed and does	increase, but conversely,	
not adequately reflect the sustainability of the	they may also decrease. If	
settlements in the district. As set out in detail in our	the NP requires a review in	
representations to the Pre-Submission Local Plan in	the future to accommodate	
December 2016, Richborough Estates contend that the	increased levels of housing	
identification of Frisby on the Wreake as a 'Rural Hub' is	this will be undertaken.	
not justified when considering the range of services and	However the MBC local plan	
amenities within the village. It is submitted that by the	is subject to some delays as	
Council's own methodology, the emerging Melton Local	outlined on their website on	
Plan will need to be modified to identify Frisby on the	March 22 <sup>nd</sup> 2017.	
Wreake as the higher level 'Service Centre' in order to		
ensure the development strategy and settlement		
hierarchy within the Local Plan is justified and effective		
and can be found sound.		
2.4 We do not repeat our concerns about the housing		
target for Frisby in detail here, as we appreciate that is a		
matter to be dealt with by the Melton Local Plan, and		
not the Frisby Neighbourhood Plan. However, we feel it		
important to highlight that the housing requirement		
figure for neither Melton nor Frisby has yet been tested		
through the rigours of a Local Plan examination and		
with regard to the concerns briefly highlighted above,		
Richborough Estates anticipate the target for Frisby will		
need to be increased from that currently proposed in		
Policy H1 in order to ensure development in the district		
is directed to the most sustainable locations.		

52	Policy H2: Housing Allocations	2.5 We understand the Melton Local Plan is due to be submitted to the Secretary of State for examination in April/ May 2017. It will be essential to the future relevance and effectiveness of the Frisby NP that it is either not progressed in its current form until the housing target has been tested through the examination process or, the proposed Policy H1 is reworded to allow greater flexibility to respond to a change in the identified housing target for the village. This could be achieved through the introduction of a 'contingency' policy and the identification of additional deliverable housing sites as 'reserve sites', to be relied upon should the overall housing figure for the village increase.  3.1 Richborough Estates support the proposed allocation of land off Great Lane (FRIS 1) for new housing. With reference to footnote 11 to paragraph 49 of the NPPF, Richborough can confirm the site represents an available, suitable, achievable and deliverable housing site. The land benefits from a	Richborough Estates	Noted	No change	Developer on behalf of a resident landowner
		deliverable housing site. The land benefits from a resolution to grant outline planning permission for residential development subject to a Section 106 agreement (ref: 16/00491/OUT). It is anticipated that the Section 106 agreement will be completed in the upcoming weeks and the formal decision notice issued by the end of March 2017.				
		<ul> <li>3.2 With reference to the supporting text to Policy H2 in the draft NP, we take the opportunity to clarify the following points:</li> <li>The work that has been undertaken in relation to technical constraints and masterplanning for</li> </ul>				

	<u></u>	
the site has demonstrated that the site could		
accommodate at least 54 dwellings in a manner		
appropriate to the context and constraints of		
the site surrounding area;		
The comment on page 16 of the draft NP about		
surface water run off is noted and we can		
confirm the application was support by a Flood		
Risk Assessment. This identified that the site is		
within Flood Zone 1 (areas least likely to flood).		
Drainage proposals were also put forward to		
show how surface water run off will be limited		
to green field rates by means of flow		
attenuation. These proposals were assessed and		
considered acceptable by the Lead Local Flood		
Authority during the determination of the		
application;		
To encourage pedestrian movement between		
the site and the centre of the village, the		
application scheme includes for the provision of		
a new footway along Great Lane connecting the		
proposed access to the site to the existing		
footway to the north;		
2 It has also been demonstrated through the		
application that a safe and appropriate access		
to the site can be achieved via Great Lane, and		
that the impact of the development on the local		
highway network would be acceptable.	Note the LTD and 30	ND oder of
3.3 On a more general note, it would be helpful to	Noted the LTD map will	NP update of
include a plan showing the proposed allocations within	include the correct outline in	LTDS will be
the Neighbourhood Plan itself to aid clarity. We are	the final NP.	included as per

mindful of the need to ensure the proposed Limits to	the April 21 <sup>st</sup> -28 <sup>th</sup>	
Development in Policy H3 encompass all of the land	parish	
subject to permission 16/00491/OUT (which was slightly	consultation	
larger than the proposed site originally included in the	which	
emerging Local Plan).	determined the	
3.4 Overall, the Neighbourhood Plan Advisory	housing sites.	
Committee and the wider community of Frisby can have		
a great deal of confidence that land off Great Lane (FRIS		
1) represents a suitable and deliverable housing		
allocation that benefits from a commercially viable		
planning permission and will come forward to meet the		
needs in the village. A suite of detailed, technical		
information has been submitted with the application to		
demonstrate the achievability of residential		
development on the site and no objections or concerns	FRIS4 was offered as a site	
have been raised by statutory consultees.	option in good faith by FPC	
3.5 In contrast, there appears limited evidence that land	for inclusion in the	
at Rotherby Lane (FRIS 4), the other proposed housing	Neighbourhood Plan.	
allocation in Policy H2, is deliverable, especially when	Following the comments	
the requirements imposed by Policy H2 are taken into	received from MBC and the	
account. The majority of FRIS 4 is currently occupied by	landowner during the	
agricultural buildings and in describing the site, the draft	regulation 14 consultation	
NP refers to it being 'the only working farm that remains	FRIS4 was formally	
in the village'. This raises questions around the	withdrawn from the process	
availability of the site for residential development.	on March 21 <sup>st</sup> 2017 and has	
Whilst the site has been promoted through the Melton	subsequently been removed	
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, we are	as a deliverable site option	
not aware that there are any developers on board or	from FOTW NP.	
that there is any firm intention or timescales to vacate		
the site to allow for its future redevelopment.		

2.6 Dishbarough Estates also superties what avidence		
3.6 Richborough Estates also question what evidence		
there is that the development as envisaged in the		
criteria in Policy H2 is commercially viable. The policy		
requires any development on FRIS 4 to deliver 37%		
affordable housing and facilitate the restoration of the		
adjacent Grade II listed building, Zion House.		
Richborough would question the viability of these		
requirements from a development of only 24 dwellings,		
especially when the cost of demolishing the existing		
buildings on site along with any associated ground		
remediation would also need to be factored in.	Your comments have been	NP updated with
	noted.	new LTDs
3.7 In the context of these doubts around the	This offer of additional land	
deliverability of FRIS 4, Richborough wish to take the	has been included in the	
opportunity to re-iterate representations they made	parish consultation on April	
previously to the emerging Melton Local Plan promoting	21 <sup>st</sup> 2017	
an additional area of land to the immediate east of FRIS		
1. This land is also available, suitable, achievable and		
deliverable for further residential development. The		
proposed wider allocation is shown on the plan		
enclosed in Appendix 1. It includes an additional 1.6		
hectares of land to the immediate east of the land that		
currently benefits from planning permission		
16/00491/OUT and could represent a 'Phase 2' to that		
development. The site can be considered deliverable		
with regard to the following tests in footnote 11 of the		
Framework:		
Availability – The area of land to the east of FRIS 1 in the		
draft NP is within the same ownership as FRIS 1 (the		
Machin Family). Richborough Estates have an		

agreement with the land owners who support the		
promotion of the whole site for residential		
development. As such, there are no legal or ownership		
constraints to developing the site and it can be		
confirmed as available.		
Suitability – The suitability of FRIS 1 for housing has		
been robustly demonstrated through the granting of		
planning permission on the site. Richborough Estates		
have also commissioned		
technical surveys and assessments of the identified		
additional land to the east of FRIS 1. This work has also		
confirmed there are no technical or physical constraints		
which would prevent the wider site coming forward for		
residential development.		
Achievability – An assessment of the technical		
constraints and necessary mitigation measures that		
would be required to deliver both FRIS 1 and the land to		
the east have confirmed there is nothing that would		
physically, environmentally, socially or legally constrain		
the development of the wider site.		
3.8 The enclosed Illustrative Masterplan (Appendix 1)		
shows how the area of additional land could		
accommodate a further 25 to 30 dwellings, meaning the		
entire site would be able to deliver the whole of the		
currently identified housing requirement for Frisby on		
the Wreake (78 dwellings).		
3.9 There are several material advantages to delivering		
the entire housing requirement on land at Great Lane:		
- The deliverability of FRIS 1 has been		
demonstrated beyond any doubt through the		

application process so the local community can
have confidence the site will come forward for
development;
- The allocation of the wider site to meet the
whole housing target will reduce the risks that
the draft NP will fail to deliver the housing
requirement to be established within the
emerging Local Plan. It would therefore help
ensure that the NP can be used as a robust basis
to defend Frisby against speculative applications
on land outside of the defined settlement
boundary;
- Allocating the additional land to the east of FRIS
1, where new development is already set to
come forward, would direct the remaining
housing requirement for Frisby to a location
that would have the least impact upon existing
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that would have the least impact upon existing residents and the character of the existing settlement. This is especially pertinent when compared with FRIS 4 which lies adjacent to the historic heart of the village; Allocation of the larger site would allow for greater flexibility in design of the development. It would provide scope for more high quality landscaping and open space to be introduced; and  - Any disturbance caused through the construction process (ie. through construction

minimising disruption to village residents.		
3.10 Even if the Neighbourhood Plan is progressed with		
the allocation of FRIS 1 and FRIS 4 as currently proposed		
in Policy H2, there should be a mechanism introduced		
into the plan to allow for some contingency should FRIS		
4 not come forward as envisaged, given the		
deliverability concerns that exist. This is essential to		
ensure the NP has the flexibility to respond to changes		
in circumstance. Given that land to the east of FRIS 1		
would represent an extension to FRIS 1, which has		
already been confirmed as a suitable and achievable		
development site, it presents an eminently logical		
'reserve site' for inclusion in the draft NP should the		
decision be taken not to allocate the whole of the site.		



53	FRIS 1 & Page 15	The land off Great Lane is defined in this text as arable. It is not and is clearly permanent pasture/grazing. Having inspected the field during the recent archaeological excavations it is clear that the water table is extremely high (within 50cm of the surface) and aforementioned excavations have severed several clay pipe land drains. This has resulted in the field becoming seriously water logged and water already washing off the surface and eroding top soil.	Shaun Groom	Noted Flood Risk Assessments and drainage proposals will be undertaken prior to development	No change	Resident
54	Page 14, Last Para	Reference is made to the reserve site being used to make up a shortfall in the Borough, this is incorrect. Reserve sites are a mechanism to ensure delivery in any given settlement. For this site to come forward, the applicants would have to provide evidence as to why the settlements other sites would not deliver	Melton Borough Council	Noted NP update	Sentence is removed due to withdrawal of FRIS4	Statutory Consultee
55	Page 15, FRIS1	The Borough Council notes that the allocation made is different from that granted planning permission in 2017. It was explained to the Council that discussions by the agent had taken place and the additional housing within the allocation could be made. It is understood that an agreement has been reached with the agent, and that a further 6 dwellings are deliverable, though this will most likely have to form a new planning application, as the outline is up to 48 homes (16/00491/OUT). It would be beneficial for a masterplan to be provided to show how the additional six dwellings could be included on the site and not on additional land within the applicants control as per the policy. It is worth remembering that the site density was already a concern for members of the planning committee and	Melton Borough Council	Noted. Please see the site plan submitted for Great Lane phase 1 and 2 from Richborough Estates as part of their Regulation 14 comment on page P67 of this document. This demonstrates how the homes could be accommodated on the 2 phases of the site. We would draw your attention to Appx F and the report submitted by Richborough Estates.	NP updated with new LTD and housing allocation accordingly	Statutory Consultee

	local residents, some of which felt the density of the approved scheme was already too high.				
Page 17, FRIS4	During the Pre-submission Consultation the following was brought to our attention from the owner of this site. Fris4 was originally part of a larger submission made up of land 4 and 6 on the below map.	Melton Borough Council	FRIS4 was offered as a site option in good faith by FPC for inclusion in the Neighbourhood Plan. Following the comments received from MBC and the landowner during the regulation 14 consultation FRIS4 was formally withdrawn from the process on March 21 <sup>st</sup> 2017 and has subsequently been removed as a deliverable site option from FOTW NP. A revised site selection process will ensure that the minimum housing requirement is met through the provision of alternative sites.	NP updated and FRIS 4 removed from the NP and replaced with new LTDs post village consultation	Statutory Consultee
	The Council made the decision to split the site and assess them as two different sites, with 4 being more preferable to 6, but less preferable than 1,2 and 3. The Draft Neighbourhood Plan seems to agree that site 6 on the above map is also less preferable for residential development, earmarking the land both as Local Green Space and outside the Limits to Development. The issue with relying on just site 4 is that the owner has stated				

that it is not deliverable without site 6. This has come			
fresh of the recently held Local Plan consultation. The			
owner of the site has stated in conversation with			
officers and also partially through submitted Local Plan			
Reps that the cost of redevelopment of Fris4, including			
expensive works to the Grade Two Listed Zion House			
and the relocation of the farm to a new working			
location mean that without Fris6, Fris4 cannot come			
forward alone. This information throws grave doubt into			
the deliverability of the allocation of Fris4, and thus the			
delivery of the plan overall. Without sufficient evidence			
to counter this information, Melton Borough Council			
would have to object to the Neighbourhood Plan as it			
would in our opinion fail basic condition A. Moreover,			
caution should be noted that by allowing the expansion			
of the site to allow for additional 'enabling'			
development to allow Fris4 to come forward, may			
undermine the plan for the reasons outlined above			
(Local Green Space designation and Limits to			
Development Policies) and that additional justification			
would now be required.			
It is noted that the Neighbourhood Plan looks to deliver			
the same quantum of housing as the Local Plan, but			
through differing means. The Pre-Submission Local Plan	Noted but it is stated in the	No change	
allocates 3 sites and a reserve to ensure the delivery of	NP that the sites in the MLP		
at 78 dwellings over the plan period. The	are not deliverable. Frisby		
Neighbourhood Plan looks to allocate the same	has no reserve site		
quantum on 2 sites, with no reserve. This lack of a			
reserve site is particularly problematic given the			

		deliverability concerns raised above. It is the belief of Melton Borough Council that reserve sites are important for the delivery of the Boroughs housing requirement, and as such forms a strategic policy within the Local Plan, diversion from this may again lead to an objection to your Neighbourhood Plan. On a more general note, failure to deliver a reserve could lead to the need for early review of the plan or risk becoming out of date.  The Neighbourhood Plan Group are reminded that to				
		ensure safe passage through the examination process, the rationale behind site selection methodology must be as clear and robust as possible. If in light of the above comments the group are minded to select different sites, we advise as well as possible to ensure any and all evidence connected with that decision is available in a clear document/s and the reasoning behind the choice of sites is also clear. This means it should be clear to anyone who reads the document what the reasoning behind choosing or in rejecting given site is. The Authority reserve the right to communicate with the group moving beyond this consultation, to advise on how best to do this and where possible share good practice and thoughts.		Noted with thanks. The continued support of the Borough Council is very much appreciated.		
56	Page 18, Limits to Development	The Authority has recognised the ability for Neighbourhood Plans to introduce Limits for Development policies, given the removal of village envelopes from the Local Plan. However, it must be	Melton Borough Council	Noted update to the NP	Updated the NP to confirm the neighbourhood plan LTDs took	Statutory Consultee

		remembered as to why Melton Borough Council has taken this course of action. Namely the negative effects of village envelopes on issues such as house prices and garden grabbing, notwithstanding compatibility with the NPPF and its aims. The Limits to Development whilst allowing room for the allocations, may not allow for 'breathing room' for the village, which could lead to urbanisation of the village centre from windfall development and place pressure on valued green spaces in the centre of the village			into account the results of the parish surveys, extant/granted planning applications and were drawn around the former village boundary from 2005 as the base.	
57	Page 21, Policy H5	Support reference to BfL12. Policy could be strengthened with stronger wording for example "Proposals will be supported where they perform well against Building for Life 12". Note can be taken of seeming government support for BFL as referenced in the recent White Paper.	Melton Borough Council	Noted NP update	NP updated with "Proposals will be supported where they perform well against Building for Life 12".	Statutory Consultee
58	Page 21, Policy H5	The rationale or evidence for this policy is not clear in the text of the plan, nor clearly directed to in an appendix.	Melton Borough Council	Noted. The narrative will reference NPPF paragraphs 109 and 123 which seek to ensure that development mitigates the negative impact of noise.	NP updated with reference NPPF paragraphs 109 and 123 which seek to ensure that development mitigates the negative impact of noise. Bullet point added regarding noise	Statutory Consultee

					in Frisby	
59	Page 22, 2nd	Rationale is fairly clear, but punctuation and wording	Melton	Noted NP updated	NP grammar	Statutory
	sentence	could use a bit of tightening	Borough		corrected	Consultee
			Council			
60	Page 22,	The graphs here are a little unclear, even when viewed	Melton	Noted NP updated	Update of clearer	Statutory
	Graphs	zoomed digitally, clearer graphs would be useful	Borough		graphs	Consultee
			Council			
61	Page 26, Figure	A more clear version of this map can be made available	Melton	Noted and thank you for the	New map	Statutory
	7	in digital form by the Borough Council should it be	Borough	new map	inserted into the	Consultee
		required	Council		NP	
62		As detailed below, our principle objection relates to the	Fisher			Developer
		approach, evidence, site assessment and public	German for			on behalf of
		consultation which the Frisby on the Wreake	Mr and Mrs			a non-
		Neighbourhood Plan Advisory Committee (NPAC) has	D Cook			resident
		undertaken in preparing the emerging Neighbourhood				landowner
		Plan.				
		In preparing these representations, consideration has				
		been had to the guidance set out in the National				
		Planning Practice Guidance in respect of the preparation				
		of Neighbourhood Plans.				
		Positive and Proactive Approach				
		The guidance seeks a proactive and positive approach				
		with the Local Planning Authority, sharing evidence and				
		seeking to resolve any issues to ensure that the draft				
		Neighbourhood Plan has the greatest chance of success				
		at independent examination. The guidance goes on to				
		state that it is important to minimise any conflicts in the				
		Neighbourhood Plan and those in the emerging Local				
		Plan, including housing supply policies (Paragraph 009,				

 <del>_</del>		<del>,</del>
Reference ID 41-009-20160211, Revision date		
11.02.2016).		
The NPAC has sought to engage with the LPA in		
preparing Frisby Neighbourhood Plan, but has only had		
regard to the advice provided insofar as its own position		
is benefited. The Officers at Melton Borough Council		
have on a number of occasions provided the NPAC with	Not correct as numerous	No change
guidance and feedback on the emerging Frisby on the	amendments have been	
Wreake Neighbourhood Plan, most recently providing	made prior to consultation	
written feedback on the draft Plan ahead of its	and much of the MBC	
consultation. This feedback has been ignored in its	information has been used	
entirety in progressing the Plan for consultation.		
Robust and Credible Evidence		
Further to the above, the extensive evidence base the		
Borough Council has prepared in formulating the		
emerging Local Plan has been entirely ignored in the		
preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan. The evidence		
available, as part of the Local Plan, provides a robust		
assessment of all the possible development sites around		
Frisby; drawing conclusions on those which should be		
allocated following a robust assessment of sites.		
The evidence prepared by the Borough Council in the		
preparation of the emerging Local Plan and the		
proposed site allocations identified having regard to this		
extensive body of evidence is in contrast to the four		
evidence documents the NPAC has prepared which	The survey was conducted at	No change
include a Traffic Survey, Environmental Inventory, Tree	the same times daily by	
Survey and Wildlife Survey. This evidence cannot be	simply counting cars	
considered 'robust' evidence. The		
Page 2 of 7 Traffic Survey has been undertaken by		

 <del>_</del>	,	
various residents, utilising different forms of data		
capture; the Tree Survey is a record of trees within the		
village, it does not seek to categorise trees according to		
their quality as you would expect		
Tree Survey to; similarly, the Wildlife Survey is a record	The tree survey was No change	
collated from siting's of wildlife provided by villagers, it	undertaken by the former	
is not a full ecological survey.	parish tree warden and is a	
Assessment of Options	community driven activity.	
	TPOs have been identified.	
	The wildlife survey was	
	collated by the community	
	sightings.	
The appraisal of options and assessment of sites is a key		
part of any Neighbourhood Plan preparation where the		
Neighbourhood Plan seeks to allocate sites for		
development. The National Planning Practice Guidance		
is clear in this regard that an appraisal of options and an		
assessment of individual sites against a clearly identified		
criteria is required (Paragraph 042, Reference ID 41-042-		
20140306, Revision date 06.03.2014).		
An appraisal of options, based on the evidence being		
prepared to support the Borough Council's emerging		
Local Plan, was undertaken by the NPAC's appointed		
and qualified consultant team, Your Locale; this		
assessment was published in June 2016. At the time this		
document was prepared, the Borough Council and the		
NPAC were considering land to deliver 48 dwellings in		
Frisby in total. The sites considered included:		

. (Creat Lang Estancian Cita)	The existent size accessory of	AIDdatatrl:	<u> </u>
• 'Great Lane Extension Site'	The original site assessments	NP update with	
• 'Cooks Expansion Site – rear of School'	from Your Locale were	revised site	
'Water Lane Extension Site'	rejected by the FPC on June	allocation	
A site assessment framework (Final Sustainability –	7 <sup>th</sup> 2016 & it is the revised	information to	
Housing Land Site Assessment Framework) was	assessments that are in the	include new site	
prepared to inform the site assessment. As set out	draft NP. Amendments to	choice.	
above, a qualified, independent consultant team, 'Your	the SSA used Your Locale		
Locale', was appointed to undertake an assessment of	documents as the basis, with		
each site against the framework. The sites were scored	updated MBC SHLAA		
as follows:	information, planning		
Site	application information Inc.		
Red Scores, Amber Scores, Green Scores	statutory consultee		
Rank and Status	responses. Not all of this		
Cooks Expansion Site	information was available at		
7, 13, 6 Second AMBER	the time of the Your Locale		
Water Lane Extension Site	SSA. The current site		
6, 6, 14 First GREEN	assessments used in the NP		
Great Lane Extension Site	are more up to date.		
10,10,6 Third RED	'		
Table 1: Summary Table - Site Scoring as detailed within			
the Your Locale, June 2016 Report			
The assessment concluded, "The Your Locale			
independent sustainability analysis of the three			
competing development sites in the Parish has			
concluded that only two of the sites are sustainable,			
Cook's Development's [rear of school], and Water Lane			
and these merits further consideration. Great Lane was			
considered to be least sustainable of the three options".			
In reporting the findings, the Your Locale report advised			
, ,			
that "A further community consultation exercise is now			

required to enable the community to be brought up to	
date with the content of the Sustainability and Opinion	
Survey" with "the advantages and disadvantages of the	
sites [Water Lane and Cooks Expansion] explained to	
them to allow them to consider the full situation and	
agree which site to proceed with". This exercise would	
no doubt have been updated to allow for the increase in	
dwelling numbers that the Borough Council and the	
NPAC has since had to plan for.	
The independent assessment of the sites, undertaken by	
Your Locale, are reported by the NPAC (Appendix I:	
Consultation and Open Events, Neighbourhood Plan) to	
have been rejected by the public at the Parish Council	
meeting on 7th June 2016. The reason for the rejection	
being that the assessments were "not being objective,	
accurate or sufficiently professional to be submitted to	
MBC as evidence".	
Page 3 of 7	
This is notwithstanding that the assessments had been	
undertaken by a team of qualified consultants with	
extensive experience of working on other	
Neighbourhood Plans with successful outcomes.	
It is interesting to note that there are no further reports	
(Appendix I: Community Consultation and Open Events,	
of the Neighbourhood Plan) of Your Locale's	
involvement in the preparation of the Neighbourhood	
Plan following the Parish Council meeting on 7th June	
2016.	
As with the Council's evidence base, discussed above, it	
is clear that the NPAC has deliberately chosen to ignore	

the professional advice of Your Locale.			
This is evidenced through the NPAC subsequently			
undertaking its own assessment of sites as set out in			
Appendix F: Site Selection Methodology of the			
Neighbourhood Plan. This assessment is presumably			
considered by the NPAC to be a more 'objective,	Not accepted as Your Locale	No change	
accurate and professional' assessment of the sites than	& MBC have been involved		
that undertaken by Your Locale; albeit there is no date	with the NP and continue to		
provided as to when the assessment was undertaken,	be. Amendments to the site		
nor who the author of the assessment was.	selection matrix were made		
Furthermore, and as detailed above, there is no new	utilising more up to date		
credible evidence available to the NPAC on which to	information from statutory		
base the revised scoring and justify revised site scoring	stakeholders, which was not		
from that undertaken by Your Locale.	available to Your Locale at		
The table below illustrates the differences in scoring of	the time of their doing the		
that undertaken by Your Local in May 2016, and that	assessments		
undertaken by NPAC.			
Site			
Increase in Positive Scoring since Your Locale			
Assessment			
Increase in Negative Scores since Your Locale			
Assessment			
Cooks Expansion Site			
4, 4			
Water Lane Extension Site			
0,6			
Great Lane Extension Site			
12,1			
Table 2: Summary of increased Positive and Negative			
Scores in Site Assessment since the Your Locale			

		1	,
Assessment			
The increase in the positive scores associated with the			
Great Lane site, may have resulted following a review of			
the planning application documents which were			
available in the public domain at the time the re-			
assessment was undertaken. However, if this is the			
case, substantially increased positive scoring would be			
expected for the Cooks expansion, south of the school,			
as a planning application and its supporting information			
was also available for review.			
Separate to the above, but worth noting, there are			
some errors in adding within the NPAC's tables			
contained in Appendix F of the Neighbourhood Plan.			
In respect of my client's land, Cooks Expansion – rear of			
school, it is worth noting the differences in scoring			
between Your Locale and the NPAC assessment, as			
illustrated in the table below.			
Site Assessment Criteria			
Score Change			
Comment			
Topography			
Amber to Red			
The topography of the site has remained exactly the	It is red in the Your Locale	No change	
same since the Your Locale Assessment was	scoring		
undertaken- the revised scoring cannot be justified.			
Safe Access to Public Transport on A607			
Amber to Red	Survey completed prior to	No change	
	acceptance of GT Lane		
As confirmed through the Great Lane planning	application. Bus stop on		
application and the Highway Authority response to the	A607 demolished by a car.		

Cook, land to the south of the school, application, there	Not tested on the Land to	No change	
Page 4 of 7are no highways objections in respect of safe		NO Change	
access to the A607.	the South application yet		
Flood Issues			
Amber to Red	5 1 1 6 1 1 1 1		
Flood issues have not changed since the Your Locale	For both flood and drainage	No change	
Assessment was undertaken- the revised scoring cannot	issues scoring has been		
be justified. Further work has been undertaken and	applied based upon LLFA		
submitted in with the planning application which	letters 5.12.16 & 9.3.17		
confirms the sites suitability for development in this	stating "The application		
respect.	documents as submitted are		
Drainage Issues	insufficient for the Lead		
Amber to Red	Local Flood Authority to		
Drainage Issues have not changed since the Your Locale	provide an acceptance at		
Assessment was undertaken- the revised scoring cannot	this stage"		
be justified. Further work has been undertaken and			
submitted in with the planning application which	As above		
confirms the sites suitability for development in this			
respect.			
Table 3: Summary of key differences in scoring between			
Your Locale and NPAC Assessment			
It is also worth commenting on the scoring of the			
_			
	This site has been withdrawn	NP updated with	
		•	
•	,		
• ,			
•			
1			
Drainage Issues Amber to Red Drainage Issues have not changed since the Your Locale Assessment was undertaken- the revised scoring cannot be justified. Further work has been undertaken and submitted in with the planning application which confirms the sites suitability for development in this respect. Table 3: Summary of key differences in scoring between	insufficient for the Lead Local Flood Authority to provide an acceptance at this stage"  As above	NP updated with the new LTD's following village consultation	

against this criterion without the appropriate evidence.			
This is just one example, of many.			
As set out above, the NPAC has no new credible			
evidence on which to make the amendments to the site			
scoring from that undertaken by Your Locale. It is			
therefore unclear as to why the scoring has been			
revised. The 2016 assessment of sites was undertaken			
by a team of qualified consultants, with extensive			
experience of helping communities prepare			
Neighbourhood Plans (Your Locale). In contrast, the			
2017 assessment lacks any transparency as to the			
assessment and the revised scoring, is considered to be			
fundamentally flawed, and should not, and cannot, be			
relied on to progress the Neighbourhood Plan.			
In considering whether to progress the Neighbourhood			
Plan to Examination, the NPAC should have regard to			
the recent Examiners report in respect of the Weedon	Unable to comment on any	No change	
Bec Neighbourhood Plan, which in response to the	other neighbourhood plan.		
assessment of housing sites concluded that "whilst the	NPAC have always worked in		
sites have been appraised, there is a lack of apparent	an open, transparent and		
transparency in the selection of sites". The Examiner	collaborative manner		
went on to state "too many of the Plan's policies and			
proposals including the site allocations, lack robust and			
proportionate evidence to support them. It is not clear			
how some of the allocations and proposals have come			
about and as a result the process appears to lack			
transparency. The Plan does not include proportionate,			
robust evidence to support the approach taken and the			
choices made". The Examiner recommended that the			
Plan should not proceed to referendum.			

Page 5 of 7		
Consultation		
In April 2016, the NPAC undertook a village survey,		
seeking resident's opinion on three potential		
development sites:	Survey null and void as	No change
• 'Cooks Expansion Site – rear of School'	housing allocation numbers	
'Water Lane Extension Site'	for FOTW increased and	
• 'Great Lane Extension Site'	changed in June to 78	
The results of this consultation found that land to the	houses this survey was only	
rear of the school was favoured by 48% of respondents	relevant for 48 houses.	
and 33% of respondents, if the development was to		
include a combination of sites. The table below		
summarises the responses from residents; respondents		
were asked whether they preferred a single site location		
or a combination of sites. The table is taken from the		
'Frisby on the Wreake Community Consultation (May		
2016)', report to Melton Borough Council by Frisby		
Neighbourhood Plan Advisory Committee.		
Table 4: Summary of responses received to the April		
2016 consultation. Note: Location 1 is 'Cooks, Land to		
the rear of school, Location 2 is Land off Water Lane,		
Location 3 is Land at Great Lane.		
Having regard to the above, it is clear that as at April		
2016, when residents were first able to comment on		
proposed allocations, land to the rear of the school was	Applications for all sites	No change
the most preferred whether brought forward as the	were available in October	
only site in the settlement, or in combination with	and no one site could deliver	
another site.	FOTW housing allocation of	
Notwithstanding the above results, the NPAC undertook	78 houses at that time,	
a further consultation with the community in October	hence combination sites	

2016. This consultation included an additional site, land	were the only options.
at Rotherby Lane.	
The NPAC reports the result of this consultation as the	
combination of the Great Lane site and "the brownfield"	
Zion House site [Rotherby Lane site]; preferred by 61.4%	
of villagers.	
The consultation undertaken in October 2016, cannot	
however be considered to be a fair and comparable	
exercise to that undertaken in April 2016. In April 2016,	
residents were asked to consider each site separately,	
as well as in combination with another site. The October	
2016 consultation sought opinion on a combination of	
sites only.	
In addition, and far more concerning is that the	
consultation material sent to residents has been	Applications and MBC SHLAA
misleading. Residents were advised that the land to the	documents were the basis of No change
rear of the school could deliver between 48 and 340	the October survey with
dwellings. This was in contrast to the reporting of the	planning application
other site combinations, which reported far lower	numbers being the minimum
numbers.	number quoted by site
Page 6 of 7	
The NPAC were very well aware of the proposals for	
land to the south of the school and had full knowledge	
that the land to the east of the development area is	
proposed as open space, as part of the development,	
and would not therefore be built on in future; limiting	
the number of dwellings on the site to 48 dwellings not	
the 340 dwellings suggested.	
Furthermore, the additional site at Rotherby Lane [Zion	

·				
	House] was described as brownfield land. Again, this is a			
	misleading statement as agricultural land and			
	associated farmyards, are not classified as brownfield			
	land.			
	The questions posed to residents were deliberately			
	misleading, and arguably influenced the way in which			
	respondents chose to respond.			
	In addition, the Rotherby Lane site appeared on all five			
	options consulted upon, with Great Lane featuring for	Not accepted as FRIS4 is only		
	approx. 80% of the options, Water Lane, 60% of the	a site choice on 3 options.	No change	
	options and Land to the south of the school, only			
	featuring for 40% of the options. Residents were only			
	able to choose one option; a totally flawed consultation			
	process.			
	It is considered that the information gathered through			
	the October 2016 consultation cannot be relied on in			
	any way, in supporting the proposed allocations in the			
	emerging Neighbourhood Plan. The questions put to			
	residents by the NPAC were deliberately misleading.			
	Legal			
	Finally, the Neighbourhood Plan documents are held			
	across two separate websites (Parish Council and Frisby	An SEA screening exercise		
	Neighbourhood Plan), which makes it difficult to	will be undertaken by MBC		
	understand the evidence and work undertaken in	prior to submission of the		
	respect of the Neighbourhood Plan. It is not clear having	Examination version of the		
	looked at the two websites whether the NPAC has met	NP		
	its legal requirements in respect of the Environmental			
	Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004			
	(SEA Regulations), and whether the Plan has been			
	properly screened as such.			

NPAC, in 2017, lack transparency and any evidence on which the amended site scoring has been prepared.  Most concerning of all however is that the community has been misled in the consultation exercise undertaken in October 2016; the Neighbourhood Plan cannot therefore be considered to represent the views of the community.  I trust the above comments will be taken into consideration by the NPAC in deciding whether to progress the Neighbourhood Plan to Examination in its  The surveys had to reflect the situation at the time they were undertaken. The applications provided more information about the sites, which was continually reflected to keep residents and NPAC/PC fully informed.  Regulation 14 has driven a number of necessary	Conclusion It is considered that the Frisby Neighbourhood Plan is fundamentally flawed in its preparation. Robust and credible evidence, prepared by the Borough Council has been disregarded, as to has the advice the Borough Council has provided throughout the preparation of the Plan. The NPAC has sought to prepare evidence of its own however, the robustness and credibility of this is challenged. The assessment of sites undertaken by the	Not accepted. Throughout this time, allocated housing numbers were being updated by MBC, at the same time. Multiple planning applications aroun the parish were submitted.	See amended NP	
Most concerning of all however is that the community has been misled in the consultation exercise undertaken in October 2016; the Neighbourhood Plan cannot therefore be considered to represent the views of the community.  I trust the above comments will be taken into consideration by the NPAC in deciding whether to progress the Neighbourhood Plan to Examination in its  they were undertaken. The applications provided more information about the sites, which was continually reflected to keep residents and NPAC/PC fully informed.  Regulation 14 has driven a number of necessary	NPAC, in 2017, lack transparency and any evidence on	The surveys had to reflect		
in October 2016; the Neighbourhood Plan cannot therefore be considered to represent the views of the community.  I trust the above comments will be taken into consideration by the NPAC in deciding whether to progress the Neighbourhood Plan to Examination in its  information about the sites, which was continually reflected to keep residents and NPAC/PC fully informed.  Regulation 14 has driven a number of necessary	Most concerning of all however is that the community	they were undertaken. The		
I trust the above comments will be taken into consideration by the NPAC in deciding whether to progress the Neighbourhood Plan to Examination in its and NPAC/PC fully informed.  Regulation 14 has driven a number of necessary	in October 2016; the Neighbourhood Plan cannot	information about the sites,		
progress the Neighbourhood Plan to Examination in its number of necessary	I trust the above comments will be taken into	and NPAC/PC fully informed		
	,			

#### Transport, amenities and economic growth

No.	Plan section/ policy number	Comments	From	Response	Proposed amendment	
63.	Page 29	There is little reference to the church and neighbourliness is grossly over exaggerated	John Greaves	Please note the church provided the narrative on P41	No change	Resident
64.	Page 30 fig 8	This is not large enough and should have been A4 and contains some minor inaccuracies	John Greaves	This is information un mapped by Severn Trent and has been provided by community members of which you are one	No change	Resident
65.	Page 31	The details of ground water and sewage are not mapped out by any authority and should include the drainage from FRIS1	John Greaves	Noted action for Severn Trent but not a requirement of the NP.	No change	Resident
66.	Page 34 and 35a	Much said about parking but practically nothing about the solutions. Flashing speed signs a waste of time. There is a simpler solution to school traffic which would be to move the school to Brooksby. This would allow for expansion in the catchment area. A deal could be done with Brooksby to allow them to build the houses. The provision of off street parking could be solved if neighbourliness was put into play.	John Greaves	Please refer to Policy TR1 School relocation is a matter for Leicestershire education authority	No change	Resident
67.	Pages 42 and 43	The photos of the chapel, village hall and bell in would have been better with both internal and external views.	John Greaves	Noted	No change	Resident

68.	Pages 45	This was obviously written by someone very keen on up to date technology and may only be quoting a minority opinion and gives the section too much	John Greaves	Noted	No change	Resident
69.		prominence.  If parking restrictions were introduced on Water Lane where would existing residents park?	Julian Jones	Noted re wording of neighbourhood plan to clarify protection of parking for residents and houses	Map of potential traffic calming measures Fig 11 amended and updated to state Water Lane resident parking only.	Resident
70.	Page 32	Wording re parking restrictions on Main Street and Water Lane needs clarifying it is to protect parking for existing residents. Maybe this should also be an area of residents only parking for the purpose of the plan as on Hall Orchard although in reality any actual restrictions would be difficult to implement as it only pushes the problem elsewhere. There appears to be no solution to parking problems due to the nature of the housing and road infrastructure in place. My only suggestion would be that the council and school trying to bring in a better bus service for pupils from Asfordby/Melton if the school is required to take pupils from outside catchment, which parents from these areas could contribute too should they wish their children to attend Frisby	Mrs Michelle Pond	Noted re wording of neighbourhood plan to clarify protection of parking for residents and houses	Map of potential traffic calming measures Fig 11 amended and updated to state Water Lane resident parking only.	Resident

71.	Page 31	school. Whilst I appreciate that if we don't give enough business to the shop/pub/village hall we could lose them, encouraging their use also increases traffic/parking problems as none of these facilities have adequate off-street parking. It would appear to me that the neighbourhood plan, in particular the traffic and parking issues raised, just reiterates that as there are no real solutions to the issues, the village does not have the necessary infrastructure to support additional development with our roads and parking already at maximum capacity!  The fact that we have a bus service at all is to be wondered at in the present	Chris Lawman	Noted and update to NP	NP updated to reflect all routes available. Addition of bus	Resident
		climate and I do not feel that the report gives this enough emphasis. There is really only mention of it as a means of getting to work but I for one use it reasonably regularly to get to Leicester and I am sure that there a number of others who do likewise, similarly to travel to Melton. I believe there is no chance of having the main road service bus diverted through the village, especially with so many vehicles parked in the streets. This was discontinued by	Lawinan		timetables	

		To state that there are traffic build ups when the level crossing is closed seems rather overstated – I don't think in nearly 40 years of using the crossing I		Traffic flows have increased in recent years. During the traffic survey which you	No change	
		have ever been in a queue of more than 3 vehicles.		assisted with it was observed and photographed that 7 cars were seen to be queuing at the crossing exiting the village. The barriers were down for around 4.5 minutes whilst 2 freight trains passed.		
72.	Page 32	Having helped with the traffic survey I would point out that the Hall Orchard position should be shown at the junction of HOL and Main Street opposite the Post Office and not where HOL meets Oak and Ash Way	Chris Lawman	Noted and update to NP	NP updated with a clearer map and also the position of the HO junction	Resident
73.	Page 34	-e parking on Hall Orchard Lane /Ash Way / Oak Way during School dropping off and picking up certainly needs a solution. One contributing factor is the fact that some parents in the village use their cars; whilst you cannot forbid this perhaps the school could encourage children living in the village to use walking to school as good exercise. I was astonished at the number of out of catchment children attending the school	Chris Lawman	Noted and update to NP. We will recommend that the school liaise with relevant parties to try to improve the current situation.	NP updated "will include discussions with the school governors on alleviating traffic and parking issues in Hall Orchard Estate"	Resident

74.	Page 40, para 6	which obviously shows how popular it is — there may be some merit in encouraging parents to car share — I see little evidence of this at the moment. Perhaps with the advent of the new housing in catchment children will increase which will reduce to some extent the number coming from further afield and hence a drop in the number of cars, albeit this will only happen in the long term. What I do not think is viable is making the estate resident parking only.  We definitely need to actively promote the presence of the Leicestershire Round passing through the village. In the summer months, this could definitely be used to bolster income in both the café in the village shop and the pub, and attract visitors to the village who could well return when not walking.	Ash Howe	Noted: we appreciate the support for our comments. The PC would be delighted to accept any help residents are able to give to take this forward	No change	Resident
75.	Page 30 1 <sup>st</sup> para	Attention could be drawn here to the Litter Picks which occur several times per year	Simon Blake	Noted and update to NP in section 5	NP updated to include "residents undertake litter picks which occur several times per year"	Resident
76.	Page 40 Line 5	This is confusing. This arises out of the fact that 2 phrases using the clause "instead of" are used.	Simon Blake	Noted and update to NP	NP updated and corrected	Resident
77.	Page 41 Line 6	Please delete "afternoon teas" from the	Simon Blake	Noted and update to NP	NP updated to remove "afternoon	Resident

		sentence			teas"	
78.	Page 41 Line 9	Please add "Christmas service" to "Harvest Festival and Leaving Services" in the same sentence	Simon Blake	Noted and update to NP	NP updated to include "Christmas services, harvest festival and leaving services"	Resident
79.	Page 41 Line 16	Please delete "South Transept roof". The sentences should now read: "The church is in need of significant funds for repairs to the Baptistery and Nave rooves. There is also a great need for an effective heating system, toilets and servery."	Simon Blake	Noted and update to NP	NP updated with deletion of South transept roof and a new sentence added to read "The church is in need of significant funds for repairs to the Baptistery and Nave rooves. There is also a great need for an effective heating system, toilets and servery."	Resident
80.	Page No 32 Parking (fig 9)	There is also a significant parking problem at the bottom of Mill Lane between the churchyard and the Carrfields Lane junction (similar to the issue on Water Lane). This should be included in Fig 9	Brian Howes	Noted and update to NP	Figure 10 amended with a red marker at the junction	Resident
81.	Page 38 –	The correct name for the group mentioned is 'Frisby Old School Group' FOSG – not Friends of	S Heaney	Noted and update to NP	Neighbourhood plan updated to "Frisby Old School Group"	Resident
82.		Highways England welcomes the opportunity to comment on the Frisby on the Wreake Neighbourhood Plan which covers the period 2017-2036. It is noted that the document provides a vision for the future of the Parish of Frisby on the Wreake and sets out a	Highways England	Noted for 78 new houses.	No change	Statutory Consultee

number of key obje	ectives and planning		
policies which will be	pe used to help		
determine planning	g applications.		
Highways England I	nas been appointed		
by the Secretary of	State for Transport		
as strategic highwa	y company under the		
provisions of the In	frastructure Act 2015		
and is the highway	authority, traffic		
authority and stree	t authority for the		
Strategic Road Netv	work (SRN). It is the		
role of Highways Er	ngland to maintain		
the safe and efficie	nt operation of the		
SRN whilst acting a	s a delivery partner to		
national economic	growth. In relation to		
Frisby on the Wrea	_		
Plan, Highways Eng			
	ding the operation of		
the A46 which rout	• •		
miles to the west o	f the Plan area.		
Highways England	understands that a		
	n is required to be in		
conformity with rel			
Borough-wide plan	ning policies.		
	eighbourhood Plan for		
Frisby on the Wrea	ke is required to be in		
conformity with the	e emerging Melton		
Borough Local Plan			
	requirement within		
the document.			
Highways England i	notes that the plan		

83.	P31 Parking	makes provision for 78 new homes on two specific sites adjacent to the existing built up area in Frisby on the Wreake to meet the housing requirement of Melton Borough Council. Highways England does not consider that this scale of growth proposed within the Neighbourhood Plan will have any significant effect upon the operation of the SRN. Highways England has no further comments to provide, and trusts the above is useful in the progression of the Frisby on the Wreake Neighbourhood This has been identified as a problem in a number of locations, including Water Lane. However, limited solutions are proposed and no discussion of where at least some solution has been proposed (adjacent to the village hall) in the development proposal FRIS 2. Has this been dismissed from consideration?	Landmark Planning	Noted the NP makes provision for off road parking in its design policies and windfall policies and also is prioritised within the section on developer contributions.	No Change	Developer on behalf of a resident landowner
84.	Page 35 Traffic calming	Agree with the proposal for weight restriction on Water lane although this may be difficult to enforce in reality. What about sections for residents only parking on main street / water lane? May not be feasible just a thought (it's been used successfully in a number of small Derbyshire villages but I guess they	Sarah Meadows	Noted thank you for your comment	No change	Resident

		are struggling with outside visitors which is different). Sadly, public transport is not an option for commuters, and I can speak from experience having tried for 3 months to use it on first moving to Frisby				
85.	Page 43	The village hall brings additional traffic and parking issues for Water Lane – we regularly have to park on Rotherby Lane / Washstones Lane when events are on which we understand but increasing the hall's usage does have to be balanced with residents parking needs.	Sarah Meadows	Noted Policy CF2 requires adequate parking to be provided for any additional or enhanced community facility.	No change	Resident
86.	Page 43 Pub	I don't think it's appropriate to say that increased housing brings increased footfall to the pub (or shop). We know through research that pubs are closing every day as modern drinking habits have changed. Hoby manages to maintain its public house without additional housing because it draws people in from further afield to dine.	Sarah Meadows	Noted the stakeholder made this comment	No change	Resident
87.	Page 44, Policy CF1+CF2.	This Policy is very similar to Melton Local Plan Policy C7. Whilst there is no objection in principle to the Policy, the need for such policies is questioned given regard for national advice regarding duplication of policies in Neighbourhood and Local Plans.	Melton Borough Council	These NP policies add detail (such as car parking requirements) to the pre-submission Local Plan Policy C7. This is legitimate in that it adds further detail and identifies the facilities in	No change	Statutory Consultee

88.	Page 46, Policy		Melton	question. The draft Policy C7 may change before Adoption of the Local Plan therefore the inclusion of these policies affords a degree of protection.  30mbps is the	No change	Statutory
00.	E1		Borough	recommended minimum	ino siiange	Consultee
			Council	standard as		
		Have the effects on viability been		recommended by		
		considered? Why has 30mbps threshold		Leicestershire County		
		been selected? Does this policy apply to		Council (see their		
		windfall sites also?		response on p138). The		
				LCC view is that it should		
				apply to all		
				development.		

#### **Environment**

No.	Plan section/	Comments	From	Response	Proposed amendment	
	policy number					
89.	Page 47	This was again written by someone who	John Greaves	The NP has been written in	No change	Resident
		obviously knows their subject and is		accordance to be compliant with		
		inclined to use too much jargon.		legal requirements, "jargon" is		
				the vocabulary that is used by		
				the specialists which has been		
				mirrored		
90.	Page 48	Village allotments – now that provision	John Greaves	Unsuitable safe vehicle access.	No change	Resident
		has been made elsewhere in the village		The land is privately owned by		
		this site could be used for off street		Mr David Cook and Mrs Anita		
		parking		Cook and, whilst they are		
				willing, the current use is		
				favoured by those wishing to		
				have allotment space within the		
				village itself. The allotments		
				remain very popular and there is		
				a waiting list.		
91.	Page 51	The writing in figure 20 is impossible to	John Greaves	Noted and improvements will be	Figure 22 Page 51 map	Resident
		read without a magnifying glass		made	updated with enlarged	
					writing	
92.	Page 65	Photo looking towards Hoby	John Greaves	Noted this photograph has been	Figure 32 photo change	Resident
				removed from the NP		
93.	Page 50	Can I suggest the addition "all areas of	Environment	Noted and update to NP	NP updated to Amend list	Statutory
	Community	floodplain as shown on the	Agency		within CAENV1 to include	Consultee
	Action CAenv1	Environment Agency Flood Zone maps			"all areas of floodplain as	

94.	Other Important Open Space  Page 51 Figure 20	Text in the key is too small to read.	Environment Agency	Noted and improvements will be made	shown on the Environment Agency Flood Zone maps" and add such areas to figure 19 Other Important Spaces Figure 22 Page 51 map updated with enlarged writing	Statutory Consultee
95.	Page 68 narrative on flooding	The second paragraph states that "The sequential test is required in Flood Zone 2 & 3 that are over 1 hectare in area". This statement is incorrect.  The sequential test is required for all development in Flood Zone 2 or 3 irrespective of size with the exception of changes of use and minor development as defined by NPPF – Planning Practice Guide. Changes of use to a caravan, camping or chalet site, or to a mobile home or park home site does require the sequential test.	Environment Agency	Noted and NP amended to use EA definition.	NP p68 para 2. Delete sentence starting "The sequential test is required" and replace with "The sequential test is required for all development in Flood Zone 2 or 3 irrespective of size with the exception of changes of use and minor development as defined by NPPF – Planning Practice Guide. Changes of use to a caravan, camping or chalet site, or to a mobile home or park home site does require the sequential test."	Statutory Consultee
96.	Policy ENV8	Water is a precious resource and a	Environment	Noted and added to NP Policy	NP updated Policy ENV8	Statutory

	Sustainable Development page 64	fundamental requirement and a major consideration for all new development. Water efficiency measures should be incorporated into new build housing.	Agency	ENV8	Add clause "f) Water is a precious resource and a fundamental requirement and a major consideration for all new development. Water efficiency measures should be incorporated into new build housing."	Consultee
97.	Policy ENV 10 Rivers and Flooding Page 69	The sequential test also applies to all areas within Flood Zone 2. Additionally – Highly Vulnerable development (in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance) also requires the application of the exception test.	Environment Agency	Noted and added to NP Policy ENV10	NP updated Policy ENV10 Amend to "within Flood Zones 2 and 3" Add statement at end of para "Additionally – Highly Vulnerable development (in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance) also requires the application of the exception test."	Statutory Consultee
98.	Policy Community Action CAENV 6 Flood Mitigation page 69	I would suggest changing the word "river" to "watercourse", this will capture both flooding for rivers, streams and ditches	Environment Agency	Noted and NP amended	NP updated "river changed to "watercourse""	Statutory Consultee
		The section and map on "other sites of environmental significance" is rather ambiguous. While I see nothing	Jouni Paavola	Noted Figure 20 legend has been improved and amended. The brown areas affecting your	NP update with figure 20 amendment	Resident Landowner

		impacting us specifically in the text, the text is quite open-ended (it ought to be more definite / unambiguous in the final version which will be one of my formal comments). But the map		two small paddocks indicate existing features or finds in the Historic Environment Record. The legend to the figure has been improved. Policy ENV 2		
		suggests we may be affected, as one of the red areas in the map extending		seeks to preserve or enhance locally important features within		
		from water lane towards the open		the parish but does not prohibit		
		country side seems to be more or less		sensitive development.		
		coinciding with our smaller paddocks		sensitive development.		
		adjoining the village hall and the garden				
		of the house next door further down				
		the water lane. Yet they are not				
		mentioned in the environmental				
		appendix and there is no public access				
		(although we have availed the paddock				
		next to village hall for use in events				
		whenever asked). There is no clarity				
		what the "other sites" are, what are the				
		implications, and the map is not of good				
		enough quality to deem what is actually				
		where. Would you be able to provide				
		more information about what is				
		intended, and how these two areas of our property closer to the village are				
		affected by the neighbourhood plan?				
99.	Page 49, page	Here we should be back-to-back with	Ash Howe	NPAC welcomes this suggestion	NP updated with from	Resident
	61	(and perhaps quote) the policy of the	, 13.11 110 WC	to strengthen residents wish to	http://www.ramblers.org	
		Ramblers' Association:		protect and enhance all	.uk/policy/england.aspx)	
				footpaths within the parish and	We work to help people	

(from	it has been incorporated into	access and enjoy these
http://www.ramblers.org.uk/policy/eng	the NP. The PC with adopt the	benefits - which are often
land.aspx)	intent contained within the RA	best enjoyed by being
	policies	outdoors on foot - and to
We work to help people access and		protect and enhance the
enjoy these benefits - which are often		beauty of the
best enjoyed by being outdoors on foot		countryside.
- and to protect and enhance the		By this we mean the
beauty of the countryside.		places and landscapes
		which are highly valued
By this we mean the places and		for their aesthetic
landscapes which are highly valued for		qualities, which are
their aesthetic qualities, which are		naturally attractive and
naturally attractive and are commonly		are commonly regarded
regarded to be 'beautiful'.		to be 'beautiful'.
		We believe such
We believe such landscapes need to be		landscapes need to be
developed sensitively, so that the		developed sensitively, so
communities living in them can benefit		that the communities
from the services and infrastructure		living in them can benefit
they require in order to have a		from the services and
sustainable future.		infrastructure they
		require in order to have a
		sustainable future.
		P61 end first para add: in
		accord with the policy of
		the RA (ref)
		Add intent to adopt RA
		policy into Policy Env 7 or
		CAENV

100	Page 62, CAENV4	Any work needed doing on dog access, please let me know! My spaniel and I walk the footpaths extensively, and we can acid-test for dog-friendliness!	Ash Howe	Noted and accepted with thanks	No change	Resident
101	Page 51 Fig 20	Unreadable print.	Simon Blake	Noted and fig 20 updated	NP updated with the revised Fig 20	Resident
102	Page 65 Fig 25 Area of Separation	Should the shaded blue area (AoS) not include the field directly to the east of Mill Lane? As it is outside the Limit to Development surely for completeness it should be included in the AoS	Brian Howes	The area of land referred to is believed to be LGS 16 if so it cannot be included in AoS as well. AOS is being amended in response to other consultation comments.	No change	Resident
103	Pages 50 and 78	The village allotments are <u>alongside</u> the railway not 'across' The Parish council in conjunction <u>with</u> Spelling error as states will	S Heaney	Noted and update to NP	NP updated with "alongside" NP updated on P79 to be with	Resident
104	Page 61	There is an odd grey shape within text Add AOS acronym into the title of Areas of Separation	S Heaney	Noted and update to NP	NP updated	Resident
105		Many of the diagrams/photos are of poor quality and therefore illegible pages 22,26,32,34,49,48,37,39,43	S Heaney	Noted and update to NP	NP updated P22, P26, 32,34,48,	Resident
106	Page 54	I read with interest the Tree/Hedge Survey and welcome all efforts to preserve our existing trees/hedging, protect the wildlife this supports and identify additional areas for planting	S Heaney	Noted NP update	NP recommendation to TPOs are now included on P70 in appendix D and a new community action has been added.	Resident

		new woodland areas Can I clarify if the NP will have a clear action and policy to ensure the all trees identified within the Tree Survey will have Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). There is mention on Page 54 to the Parish Council and TPOs but no clear policy/action from the NP. We can ill afford to lose more trees, with reference to the 2 veteran ash trees felled recently.				
107	P62 Env 6 Protection of Important Views (and Fig 24 P60)	This policy seems to have been drawn up based upon casual observations expressed by villagers. To use it as a criterion for "strongly resisting development" requires at the very least a proper evaluation in terms of a Landscape Visual assessment. The lack of rigour can easily be seen in terms of View E, for example, where it lists the view west from residential gardens. In planning policy there can be no right to private views. And if there were such a protection none are protected east from Great Lane, which clearly have more substantial views eastwards. This policy at the very least needs review and rewording.	Landmark Planning	View E identifies the views from the road as well as gardens. The uninterrupted view of the skyscape and sunsets is often exceptional. Many people stop as they enter the village on Water Lane for View E and the view into open countryside and Hoby church is appreciated along much of Wellfield Lane and is noted in the 1999 MLP. Great Lane offers superb views to the north from the road (view B). Views to the east are obscured by rising ground and housing.  FOTW is located on the side of a ridge looking north and overlooks a river valley to east	NP updated. Figure 29 updated. Policy ENV 6 wording changed. 'View E. West from road on Water Lane, and east towards village edge from Leicestershire Round footpath. The dot map from the Community Engagement event held on March 8 <sup>th</sup> 2016 has been added (Fig. 30)	Developer on behalf of a resident landowner

				and west. The arrows indicate direction of views, not specific viewpoints. Views were chosen in line with the parish dot map		
108	P66 Policy ENV9: Areas of Separation	4.1 Richborough Estates raise serious concerns that the proposed 'Area of Separation' under Policy ENV9 as currently drafted is not justified with regard to appropriate evidence and does not conform with the strategic policies in the emerging Melton Local Plan.  4.2 The justification given in the draft NP for the proposed 'Area of Separation' is 'to retain the physical and visual separation between the villages of Asfordby, Frisby on the Wreake and Kirby Bellars.' However there is approximately 1.5 kilometres between Frisby and the settlement of Kirby Bellars to the east suggesting there is no immediate threat of the settlements coalescing. Policies being proposed through the emerging Local Plan to protect environmental, landscape and heritage assets are already sufficient to ensure there is no wholesale erosion of the open space between these	Richborough Estates	<ul> <li>4.1-4.5 The criteria used for assessing the need or justification for AofSs are: <ul> <li>There is not a realistic risk of the named settlements coalescing during the lifetime of the Plan so this was disregarded</li> <li>BUT The settlements are currently separated by open or undeveloped countryside;</li> <li>AND The distance between the Limits to Development defined by the Plan is 1500m or less (e.g. as between Long Clawson and Hose in MBC Areas of Separation, Settlement Fringe Sensitivity and Local Green Space Study 2015).</li> <li>The new MLP is not yet in place.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	NP updated with new AOS' for the parish	Developer on behalf of a resident landowner

settlements.		
4.3 The proposed 'Area of Separation' between Frisby, Asfordby and Kirby Bellars was put forward through the Issues and Options consultation on the Melton Local Plan and accordingly assessed in detail through the 'Melton Borough Areas of Separation, Settlement Fringe Sensitivity and Local Green Space Study' (September 2015) prepared by landscape architects Influence as a key evidence base document for the Local Plan. The appropriateness of the proposed 'Area of Separation' was assessed against set criteria established by Influence. These include consideration of topography and skyline; landscaping scale and pattern, including cultural/ historic pattern; aesthetic and perceptual quality including landscape experience/ recreational value and tranquillity; and views, visual character and	The MLP study supported the AOS in principle because of the landscape character, but deemed to be unnecessary due to natural landscape features such as the River Wreake and the railway line. It is accepted that whilst the River Wreake and the railway line provide some measure of separation, the river is merely 10m wide and vehicular access across the track is already available so diminishing its function as a barrier to development. The parishioners of Frisby on the Wreake wish to define an AOS between Frisby on the Wreake and Asfordby to preserve the	
intervisibility.	rural setting and distinct	
4.4. Fallowing the appropriate the	characters of the settlements.	
4.4 Following the assessment, the		
'Areas of Separation, Settlement Fringe		
Sensitivity and Local Green Space Study'		
concluded that although the area is		

sensitive in part to development, the 4.4 sense of separation would be maintained by existing landscape features and constraints and that it is therefore not necessary to designate this area as an area of separation in the Local Plan. It should be noted that the Study did identify other critical locations in the district where an 'Area of Separation' was deemed appropriate and this has been translated into Policy EN4 of the emerging Local Plan. Since the publication of the Study, significantly more land between Asfordby and Frisby has been given Planning Approval (see map above) (for 149 houses reaching to the river parish boundary) and another Application is under Appeal for a further 100 houses which would be closer along river boundary and bring the Itd of the two villages to around 500m. It is reasonable, therefore to reassess the parameters. 4.5 The parameters have changed. LTDs have been extended and new

		developments permitted,	
		including your own. Your	
4.5	The potential for an 'Area of	comments have been noted and	
	paration' to the east of Frisby has	a new AOS map has been	
1 I I	erefore already been robustly	included to balance your	
	sessed and dismissed through the	comments v's the needs of the	
	nerging Local Plan process. On this	parish.	
	sis, it is not considered justified for	4.6 The comment quotes MLP	
	e draft NP to now be proposing to	ENV4 correctly, but ENV 9 is not	
des	signate this area as such.	worded to prevent all	
		development, so (as above) it is	
		in general conformity.	
4.6	Furthermore, the approach taken in	The AOS in the NP has been	
the	e draft NP whereby the proposed	reduced in size and the edges	
'Ar	ea of Separation' is identified	are not defined.	
thr	ough a clearly defined boundary on	MBC has supported AoS in other	
the	e plan is contrary to the approach	NPs that are not in the Local	
tak	ten in strategic Policy EN4 contained	Plan.	
in t	the emerging Melton Local Plan (Pre-	In response to your argument,	
Suk	omissions Draft) whereby the	the AoS will be decreased in	
pro	pposed 'Area of Separation' in the	area between FOTW and	
dis	trict are more broadly defined. As	Asfordby and will be removed	
par	ragraph 7.4.3 of the supporting text	between Kirby Bellars and	
to	Policy EN4 of the Local Plan states	FOTW.	
'Ar	eas of Separation do not have a		
def	fined boundary because their		
pui	rpose is not to prevent all		
dev	velopment within the AoS [Area of	4.7 As above. The AOS in the NP	
Sep	paration], but rather to prevent	has been reduced in size and the	
dev	velopment which would result in	edges are less defined.	

		coalescence and harm to individual settlement character'.  4.7 In light of the above, Richborough Estates object to Policy ENV9 in the draft NP on the grounds that it is insufficiently justified and would fail to meet the basic condition set out in paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 that the neighbourhood plan must be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan.		Policy ENV9 is in general conformity with the emerging Local Plan, but the community wishes to apply the principle to the area between Frisby and Asfordby. The Study referred to was a consultation document [other Neighbourhood Plans are proposing AofSs that were not mapped in the Study		
109	Figure 18, p48 & Figure 20, p51	The plans are too small to be able accurately identify the areas of land being referred to. A detailed plan which can be enlarged clearly on an electronic device should have been provided.	Rebecca Hayward	Noted NP updated	Fig 20 legend updated	*Non- Resident Landowner
110	Page 61 – Public Rights of Way	I agree, we regularly walk the footpaths around Frisby, Hoby, Gaddesby etc and crossing the A607 is often rather hair raising!	Sarah Meadows	Noted and agreed thank you for your comment	No change	Resident
111	Subsection "Other sites of environment al significance, pp. 50-52	The section of text and linked map on "other sites of environmental significance" on p. 50 are rather ambiguous in their current form. There is no clarity what the "other sites" are (in terms of exhaustive list of areas) and what are the implications of identifying them in the plan. The text of the section	Prof J Paavola	Noted the inventory only covers the area to the North of the A607 and the entire parish is shown in the diagram because the LCC phase 1 ecology survey identifies further sites to be included. The Inventory will be completed in more detail for	Appendix C updated with more detail for accessible areas in the parish to the south of the A607.	Resident Landowner

		is quite open-ended and the map is not accurate and remains difficult to interpret. The areas indicated in the map on p. 50 are not all mentioned and characterised in the environmental appendix of the neighbourhood plan. More transparent and detailed information and rationale for other sites of environmental significance should be provided		accessible areas of the parish before progressing the NP to Reg 16. Thank you for your very prescriptive comment. If you would like to see the LCC report it can be provided, I am sure, by Karen Headley at LCC.		
112	Page 54, Policy ENV3	There doesn't seem to be any justification given for the onus placed on developers to replace trees on a "two-for-one" basis.	Melton Borough Council	Noted as Leicestershire has one of the lowest cover of woodland in the country it is vital to maintain and improve to encourage native planting.	NP updated to include the statement Leicestershire has one of the lowest cover of woodland in the country it is vital to maintain and improve to encourage native planting.	Statutory Consultee
113	Page 55, Biodiversity	Reference could be made to the Melton Borough Council Biodiversity and Geodiversity (2016) Evidence	Melton Borough Council	Noted. This paper was just one of many sources used. NP update to include reference.	NP updated with Ref Melton Borough Council Biodiversity and Geodiversity (2016) LRWT nature spot	Statutory Consultee
114	Page 62, Env 7	Minor point – Box cuts bottom of text off.	Melton Borough Council	Noted NP update	NP box tidied and made larger	Statutory Consultee
115	Page 62, bullet points	A number of the bullet points are repeated.	Melton Borough Council	Noted NP updated	NP updated to have one set of bullet points on dog hygiene only	Statutory Consultee

116	Page 64, Policy Env8	Much of what is included in this policy forms part of the existent planning system, it is queried whether it needs to be repeated. Moreover, caution must be raised at policies which could increase the planning burden on developers as they may argue this to be unreasonable	Melton Borough Council	The respondent does acknowledge that ENV8 only duplicates 'part' of the existing MBC policy. It maintains a standard of development that is sought. The windfall definition of 5 or less is indeed in the presubmission local plan, but the NP is likely to be Made before the LP is Adopted.	No change	Statutory Consultee
117	Page 65, Figure 25	Frisby Neighbourhood Development Plan, Page 65, Figure 25 This figure seems to incorrectly draw the limits to development and should show the NDP's second allocation.	Melton Borough Council	Noted. Figure 25 has been corrected.	NP updated to reflect the LTD accurately	Statutory Consultee
118	Page 66, Policy ENV 9	This evidence should have due regard for the Local Plans evidence. Where is the evidence that these Areas of Separation are required? i.e. is there development pressure which could result in coalescence and harm to settlement character? Again, rationale for deviation from adopted Local Plan evidence will be required to ensure sound examination and to resist potential challenge	Melton Borough Council	As MBC is aware, since the publication of the 2015 Study, significantly more land between Asfordby and Frisby has been given Planning Approval (see map) (for 149 houses reaching to the river parish boundary) and another Application is under Appeal for a further 100 houses which would be closer along river boundary and bring the ltd of the two villages to around 500m. It is reasonable, therefore to reassess the	NP update with new AOS map and evidence.	Statutory Consultee

The 'Melton Borough Areas of Separation, Settlement Fringe Sensitivity and Local Green Space Study' (September 2015) supported an AOS here because of landscape character but was deemed unnecessary because of the physical barriers of the River Wreake and the railway.
of landscape character but was
However, the river is merely
10m wide and there is already vehicular access across the
railway, and development
pressure around the village has
never been greater.
The AOS has, however, been
reduced in size to address your
concerns.

119	Page 69, Policy	The policy appears to seek a site-	Melton	Noted the environment Agency	NP updated with EA reg	Statutory
	ENV 10	specific flood risk assessment for all	Borough	Reg 14 comments have updated	14 updates. Strategic	Consultee
		development. This is not inconformity	Council	and supported this policy. NP	Flood Risk Assessment	
		with the NPPF. Reference the Melton		updated	2015 and Addendum	
		Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2015			2016	
		and Addendum 2016 as evidence. Para				
		4.4.5 refers to Frisby Lakes flood				
		defences. Fig. 9-4 illustrates National				
		Flood Risk Assessment mapping for				
		Frisby. Fig. 9-5 illustrates defended and				
		undefended flood risk areas for Frisby				

#### **Appendices**

Plan section/ policy number	Comments	From	Response	Proposed amendment
	Appendices in most cases unnecessary and particularly appendix g	John Greaves	Noted.	No change
Appendix B	Appendix B – are pages 5 and 6 intentionally duplicated?  - House sales: I was astonished to note the volume of house sales over the past 20 odd years – remarkable and perhaps demonstrates the popularity of the village.	Chris Lawman	Noted and the NP Appendix B updated	NP updated to remove 1 copy of Appx B
	Appendix G page 7 Grand Total column is misplaced	Ash Howe		
Appendix F page 12	Third paragraph after open views add 'but to the detriment of existing residents on Great Lane	Bob Widdowson	Noted and accepted	Appx F amended to include "but to the detriment to the existing residents on Great Lane"
Appendix F page 15	There is a bus service 128 to Leicester and Melton. This is a two-hourly service in each direction. It does not run on a Sunday. This applies to the same comment on pages 20 and 23.	Chris Lawman	Agreed unable to change as P15 MBC supplied information but NP amendment in transport section.	Amendment made to P31 in the transport section "There is a bus service 128 to Leicester and Melton. This is a two-hourly service in each

				direction. It does not run on a Sunday".
Page 15	Noise – should contain a comment about the dog Kennels.	Bob Widdowson	Unable to change – formal document imported into the plan.	
Appendix I	Appendix I of the Plan lists the Community and Consultation and Open Events. Sustainability Assessments were commissioned from Your Locale in May 2016 (page 2). However, their assessment, presumably prepared by professionally qualified people, was rejected on August 9 <sup>th</sup> 2016 "as not being objective, accurate or sufficiently professional to be submitted as evidence" So what did a professional company prepare and how was the analysis revised? By whom? On what objective basis? And how were the changes justified?  So, for example reviewing FRIS 2, Water Lane, the scoring evidence on P4 of Appendix F first remarks that a planning application has been received and then proceeds to score the site, ignoring the evidence it knows is available.  Without listing all the errors, but as an indication of the concerns: Crit 1 Site capacity meets the MBC requirement (the emerging Local Plan requires at least 14 dwellings of this site). This is achieved so a red is inappropriate and instead should be a green.	Landmark Planning	The emerging LP does not require 14 dwellings on this site, it requires 78 houses in FOTW. The scoring is based upon site applications to MBC.	No Change
	Crit 8 Landscape Quality is shown as red, but ignores the different evaluation in the Landscape Study as part of the County Highway Authority.		Noted not accepted	No Change
	Crit 19 Safe Highway Access is shown as red, but the planning		Independent engineer report	

application	clearly shows that this is acceptable and has been	by Sandersons submitted to	
	by the County Highway Authority.	MBC refutes this statement	No change
	ers to noise issues. Again, as the planning application	EH has severe concern re current and future night noise	
supporting	information confirms, this issue has been resolved.	and there is a danger to public health.	No change
	ites to flooding issues and scores the site a red. As the oplication clearly shows not only is this not a problem,	EA have confirmed the site is within flood Zone 2 and	
' ' '	pposal can resolve the problem already identified in	therefore is governed by	No change
I	pooding to Water Lane on P67 of the Plan. The proposal is	national policy.	no change
	penefit not a negative and should be scored accordingly.	Under review by MBC	
l -	inage as 26 and 28 above.	,	
It is interes	ting to compare this analysis of FRIS 2 with the overall	Noted FRIS4 has been	
I	FRIS 4 Rotherby Lane. It is not known whether the latter	withdrawn	
	able and certainly no detailed analysis has been		No change
	n. The analysis must be speculative at best. It is clearly	The listed building in FRIS4 is	
flawed in p		in need of renovation which	At a standard
	an example, scores Listed Buildings or important assets	would have been addressed	No change
	er. Yet there is a listed building within the site and any ent will fundamentally change the relationship with the	as part of the site development	
I	ng's setting. Section 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings	development	
	rvation Areas) Act 1990* places a statutory duty that		
	ard must be had to the desirability of preserving the		
1	he listed building. This is not acknowledged.		
	e document (Appendix F) P8 the view upon FRIS 2 is		
summarise	d. It is well placed to be integrated into the village and		
has easy ac	ccess to all amenities.		

"However, major concerns surround the development in terms of its proximity to the railway line and the river, as well as its impact on local traffic."  Somehow it then says it could be suitable for social housing. The planning application that has been submitted has resolved the three technical issues to the satisfaction of the statutory bodies, so these should not be an issue.  At the same time I have great difficulty in accepting the proposition that these problems make it only suitable for social housing. Socially divisive or what must be a question to be asked? Finally, social housing is realistically only going to be achieved with cross subsidy by private housing in Frichy. There are no proposals for any	MBC identified the site as "suitable for social housing" on the SHLAA document. This is not supported by the NP of their view. We recommend P10 of Appx F is re revisited by Landmark	0 -
by private housing in Frisby. There are no proposals for any alternative solution; so private housing is needed if the objective of social housing is to be achieved.  What the Village voted for: This voting was based on choosing combinations of options and you	by Landmark.	
could only choose one of the options. The Rotherby Lane site (FRIS4) figured on all 5 options meaning its selection was guaranteed. This form of option choosing is similar to elections in non-democratic countries with only one name of the ballot paper. The process is therefore totally unacceptable.  This is made even more pertinent as the other sites such as FRIS1 Great Lane (80%); FRIS2 Water Lane (60%); and, FRIS3 Land to the	FRIS 4 features in 3 of the options offered as a site choice. FRIS 2 features in 3 of the options offered as a site choice.	No change
south had only a 40% chance of selection. There is a clear and unacceptable bias to favour particular sites. Furthermore, as explained above on Page 2, there are many uncertainties about the delivery of the site FRIS4 Rotherby Lane and this is the one that is guaranteed to be included. The whole process of consultation is therefore fundamentally	FRIS 4 addressed in previous comments	

	flawed and cannot be relied upon as a basis for taking the Neighbourhood Plan forward.  There are a number of very important questions to be resolved about the strategic context; the process in the preparation of this Plan; as well as the actual content of the document. The Plan does not satisfy the required Basic Conditions for soundness. This coupled with the evidence questions identified means that it is not possible for an Examiner to be comfortable with the emerging Plan. This is compounded by the analysis in this document, which seriously calls into question the analytical basis upon which this Plan has been conceived.			
Appendix A: Guidelines for Building Design	<ul> <li>6.1 Appendix A re-iterates best practice advice in relation to the design of new development and provides a useful analysis of local character and architectural features.</li> <li>6.2 Richborough are alarmed however by the first bullet point under 'Local Factors' which appears to recommend a buffer zone of 50-100 metres between new development and adjacent housing. A separation distance of this size is wholly unrealistic. This is evident in the fact that a distance of 100 metres from the nearest residential property in both of the proposed housing allocations (FRIS 1 and FRIS 4) would encompass more than half of the site in each instance. A requirement to achieve a buffer of up to 100 metres would therefore drastically reduce the amount of dwellings which could be accommodated on each site. It would also result in new developments which do not relate well to the existing settlement.</li> <li>6.3 Given the above, Richborough Estates urge the Action Group to</li> </ul>	Richborough Estates	Noted plan to be updated	NP amendment reduced size of buffer zone to 20-30mtrs between existing building and new buildings

	reconsider this element of the draft guidelines.			
Appendix C	It has been brought to the attention of the authority that this appendix was changed (albeit through a administrational error) during the consultation. It may prove prudent to create a note for circulation outlining the changes made and the rationale behind it.	Melton Borough Council	The published Appx C had 2 editing errors on sites 16 and 27 so the original working document was uploaded immediately it came to light. All LGS landowners were informed on that day of the document change.	NP updated with correct information and revisions
	The area covered by your Neighbourhood Plan encompasses Frisby on the Wreake Conservation Area and includes a number of important designated heritage assets including the Church of St Thomas of Canterbury (listed grade I) and the Village Cross scheduled monument. 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.  We note that the proposals include housing allocations. The supporting evidence required for these will be the same as that required for local plans, and we therefore refer you to Historic England Advice Note 3: The Historic Environment and Housing Allocations in Local Plans, a copy of which I have attached. Historic England have made representations to Melton Borough Council on 4/12/16 about these housing allocations that are also set out in the on the Local Plan, setting out concerns relating to potential effects on the historic environment:  Sites FRIS1 – 4 are adjacent to the Conservation Area and other heritage assets and this is not adequately reflected within the policies or assessments in order to ensure a sound plan; although	Historic England	FOTW residents value the heritage both within and beyond the parish. The need to safeguard heritage assets is central to the NP and is referenced regularly, including a section identifying heritage assets and a requirement that heritage assessments are undertaken where necessary.	NP update in the section on housing Policy H4 "existing heritage assets will need to be conserved and enhanced through the layout, design and detailing of schemes."

criteria in relation to 8 Rotherby Lane in policy FRIS4 is welcomed.		
FRIS1 forms an important section of the historic landscape setting		
to Frisby on the Wreake Conservation Area to the west and other		
heritage assets including the Grade I listed Church of St Thomas of		
Canterbury, at the entrance to the village. The site also includes		
what appears to be part of a well preserved and coherent area of		
ridge and furrow contributing as setting to the significance of the		
designated assets and the wider historic landscape character		
Development of sites FRIS1-4 will only be supported where it is		
illustrated through the layout, design and detailing that the heritage		
assets will be conserved and enhanced.	Thank you. These sources	Add reference to
If you have not already done so, we would recommend that you	have already been accessed.	www.heritagegat
speak to the planning and conservation team at Melton Borough	References made to them in	eway.org.uk on
Council, together with the staff at Leicestershire County Council	the NP will be checked.	p27
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.		
Historic England has produced a number of documents 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:-		
http://www.helm.org.uk/place-and-		
placemaking/communities/neighbourhood-planning/		
You may also find the advice in "Planning for the Environment at		

the Neighbourhood Level" useful. This has been produced by Historic England, Natural England, the Environment Agency and the Forestry Commission. As well as giving ideas on how you might improve your local environment, it also contains some useful further sources of information. This can be downloaded from:		
http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/LIT_6524_7da381.pdf		
If you have any queries about this matter or would like to discuss anything further, please do not hesitate to contact me Historic England		

# Regulation 14 Consultation Local Green Space Comments

# <u>LGS Regulation 14 comments – Frisby on the Wreake</u> <u>Housing and Built Environment</u>

No.	Plan section/	Comments	From	Response	Proposed	Status
	policy number				amendment	
1.		I am in receipt of two letters from you dated 6.2.2107 and for which I	SG			Resident
		thanks you. I would direct a response to Frisby of the Wreake PC as	Wood			Landowner
		follows;- Our only involvement with the Neighbourhood Plan Group				
		occurred recently when we were approached by one of their number on				
		the advice of MBC planning policy office Mr James Beverly in his email to				
		scott Bailey dated 19.1.2017. During the course of that meeting I was				
		made aware of MBC's poor quality transcript of representations made by				
		my brother and I regarding MB Local Plan pre submission draft. In view				
		of this I have allowed full copy of those representations to be taken with				
		the request that this information be forwarded to the PC. Since then I				
		have also requested that copy of a final exchange of Valerie Adams and I				
		should be included with the information. Consequently the information				
		which the PC now have will inform as to why we oppose any move to				
		identify part of the site which we have offered for development as Local				
		Green Space as it would prevent the farm relocation which we are				
		seeking. We would point out an apparent inconsistency in the way LGS		The LGS scores are based on an		
		policy is being applied to respect of grass paddocks attached to each of		assessment of each site in their		
		the properties knows as the Cedars and the Limes. We do not believe		own right and have not been		
		that the policy should be used simply to block proposals which you have		produced in order to block		
		been alerted to. It should also be recognised that if our site were to be		development proposals. MBC		
		included in an arable rotation any LGS designation would appear to lose		had already rejected the site		
		all credibility. There is another aspect of this planning process which we		from the shlaa process when the		
		would ask you to consider.		site was scored for the		
				Environmental Inventory.		

		Г	
	The paddock (27) attached to		
	'The Cedars' is designated LGS in		
	the Draft NP. The paddock		
	attached to 'The Limes' did not		
	achieve the score required for		
	LGS.		
	However, reassessment of the	NP update.	
	score relating to 'Proximity'	Remove Field	
	from 3 to 2, in line with Field 18	28 from LGS	
	(behind Mill Lane) reduces the	category and	
	total score for this field. This	add to Other	
	means the field will now be	Sites of	
	placed in the category Other	Environmental	
	Sites of Environmental Interest	Interest.	
	instead of LGS.	Update	
	mistead of Eds.	Appendix C:	
		field 28 score	
		for Proximity	
		changed from	
		3 to 2, adjust	
		total score 23.	
Mr Beverly states in his email referred to above that MBC decided to	There are numerous issues	total score 23.	
subdivide site MBC/036/16 into parts a and b. As I have previously made	stated here that need to be	No change.	
clear, that decision was made without consultation or agreement with	addressed to Melton Borough	No change.	
the site owners but now more importantly now perhaps I a told by the	Council not FPC.		
NPAC that neither they or the PC were aware that the site was offered as			
a single entity. MBC failure to disclose its decision may have produced a			
significant maladministration if in so doing it misled the PC or distorted			
consideration by them of either support of opposition to the proposed			
scale of development elsewhere in the parish including the Great Lane			

site. Be aware also that whilst Mr Beverly makes the assertion in his		
email to Scott Bailey referred to above that issues about site	The issue of accessibility to	No change
MBC/036/16 are freshly emerged from the recently held Local Plan	services is only one of a large	
consultation. Our email to Head of Regulatory services Mr Worley dated	number of factors that led to the	
5.11.16 shows effectively that this situation was brought to their	ranking of potential housing	
attention much earlier but clearly has not been acted upon.	sites. Planning permission was	
	given to the land on Great Lane	
	in January 2017 before the Draft	
	NP was published.	
We would also ask you to consider that whilst the NPAC wished to	As the last remaining working	No change
designate the furthest reaches of site MBC/036/16 as being outside the	farm in the village, your farm	
LTD, it is noticeable that the site is within easier and shorter walking	and Grade II listed house is	
distance to village facilities than the furthest reaches of the Great Lane	much valued by the community.	
site. Their support for the scale of that site and indeed their advocacy	Have you considered applying to	
for its being further extended would therefore seem questionable.	the Historic Building Grant	
Finally we would ask you not to stand in the way of the farm relocation	Scheme to aid renovation?	
which we are seeking.		

#### **Environment**

No.	Plan section/	Comments	From	Response	Proposed	
	policy number				amendment	
2.	Page 48	It would appear that the NPAC has either not done its homework, or has	David	NPAC has used the	NP amend.	Non
	POLICY ENV 1:	decided arbitrarily to give this "green space" the title "village allotments".	Cook	common village parlance	Change	Resident
	PROTECTION	The land to which the NP refers has been and remains PRIVATE LAND, and is		for a site that has been	classification	Landowner
	OF LOCAL	owned by myself and my sister-in-law, Mrs Anita Cook. We have to date		used by the village as	of site 57 to	
	GREEN SPACES	allowed the existing allotment users continued access to the land for a		allotments for decades.	Other	
	Village	peppercorn rent. This in no way implies that the Parish Council or indeed the		There is no inference or	Important	
	allotments	village as a whole has any rights to use or indeed have access to the land. If		statement that this land is	Open Space.	

behind The	the FPC persists with this proposal they should consider using the term	not privately owned. This	NP p44
Bell inn, Frisby	"former village allotments	comment appears in the	amendment
on the Wreake		outgoing MLP and still	to include
(057)		applies today "The	references
		allotment/paddock area to	to existing
		the rear of the Bell (PH) is	allotment
		also important to the form	areas in the
		of the conservation area."	parish under
		These are very popular	Community
		heavily used allotments,	Facilities
		across the resident age	section p44
		spectrum, as evidenced by	of NP.
		a waiting list. This is due to	
		their convenient location	
		within the village, rather	
		than by a long walk/short	
		car journey to reach the	
		other allotment site in the	
		fields beyond Mill Lane. It	
		would be a great loss to	
		residents should the	
		current use be changed	
		due to simple	
		misunderstanding over	
		nomenclature.	
		The classification of your	
		private land will be	
		changed from LGS to Other	
		Important Open Space.	
		Please note that Policy CF1	

					'Retention of Community Facilities and Amenities' is also relevant to this site, as is the draft MBC LP Policy EN3 (retention and enhancement of existing green infrastructure).		
3.	Policy ENV1	I am strongly in support of Policy ENV1 for the protection of spaces and the Community Action CAENV1. These are vital a community and should be preserved.	•	S Heaney	Noted and thank you for your support. Areas of land (28 and 57) denoted in Policy ENV 1 have been removed in response to other comments received during reg 14.	No change	Resident
4.	Page 46 to 48	We object to allocation of 'Dawson's Fields at Frisby edge 00 Green Space'. See supporting assessment of land.	11' as 'Local	The Dawson Family	Comment repeated. See response to comment 5.	No change	*Non- resident Landowner
5.	Policy ENV1 : Protection of Local Green Spaces	We object to allocation of 'Dawson's Fields at Frisby edge 00 Green Space'. See supporting assessment of land.  1713 - appendix A - Plans of the site and surroundings 1713 - appendix B - Viewpoint information 1713 - appendix C - Links to key sources 1713 - Landscape Report - Land off Rotherby Lane, Frisby on the Wreake  Welch Design Chartered Landscape Architects 'Landscape Re	Date emotified: 21/03/2017 08:15 Size: 2.20 M8 Date modified: 21/03/2017 08:15 Size: 10.6 M8 Date modified: 21/03/2017 08:15 Size: 94.4 K8 Date modified: 21/03/2017 08:15 Size: 187 K8	The Dawson Family	The documents (totalling over 12 MB) supplied with this comment in the Reg 14 consultation could not be reproduced in their entirety without making this response document unwieldy. Therefore, only the Landscape Report written by Welch Design Chartered Landscape Architects, forming the main part of the objection,	No change	*Non- resident Landowner

	1.0 Introduction	has been inserted here.	
	1.0 Illitoduction	nas been inserted here.	
	1.1 Background		
	1.1 Buckground		
	This report relates to the land off Rotherby Lane called Dawson's Fields and	(Responses are aligned to	
	referenced in the Frisby on the Wreake draft Neighbourhood Plan (NP) as	the points being	
	site 001, hereafter referred to as 'the site'.	addressed.)	
	This report has been prepared in conjunction with the consultation period of		
	the draft NP on behalf of the land owners, along with Grace Machin Planning		
	& Property who submitted representations on the land in December 2016 in		
	relation to the Pre-Submission Draft Local Plan.		
	This report aims to identify the sites landscape value, visual amenity, and		
	other assets in order to assess the suitability for Local Green Space (LGS)		
	designation in the NP.		
	It includes a thorough description of the site in its current state and its		
	surroundings, in terms of landscape and visual characteristics, linking to		
	landscape character and historical background.		
	landscape character and historical background.		
	1.2 The site and the NP proposals		
	The context of the site is show on plan 1713.0.1. The existing site is shown		
	on plans 1713.0.2 to 1713.0.5. Proposed development is outlined on plan		
	1713.0.5. These plans are all in appendix A.		
	The draft NP proposes designating the site as Local Green Space (LGS).		
	Further information on the NP and this type of designation is given in		
	section 3.0. The full draft NP and their appendices can be found on the		

	Frisby on the Wreake Parish Council (FWPC) website, links to these are		
	included in appendix C.		
	1.3 The study area		
	The area studied in this report includes the site itself and its surroundings.		
	The study area and selected viewpoints have been selected through physical site visits and professional judgement.		
	Key sources of information for the study will include: - the relevant national character area (NCA) profile - the local authorities – Melton Borough Council (MBC) and Frisby on the Wreake Parish Council (FWPC) - the relevant landscape character assessment (LCA)		
	- the authority's adopted local plan - site visits - OS maps - the online 'Magic' map which collates information from across various organisations		
	1.4 Report structure		
	In part, this report has been written with reference to the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, 3rd edition (GLVIA3) by the Landscape Institute and Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment. These guidelines have been used to provide a practical report structure and assessment methods as far as they are relevant.		
	To clarify, this is not a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment, as that form of assessment must relate to a specific proposed development, which does not exist for this site.		

The report is structured as below: - Landscape and visual baseline report — a report on the study of the site and the surroundings - Proposed LGS designation description — a description of the NP proposals, relevant National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) information and the NP environmental inventory assessment method - Analysis of the site against certain criteria and evaluation of the relevance of those criteria - Summary and conclusions — a summary of the previous sections and conclusions that can be drawn from the information set out

2.0 Landscape and Visual Baseline Report

#### 2.1 Introduction

This baseline includes information about the existing landscape and visual elements of the site and surroundings. It is necessary to establish this information in order to assess the criteria which decides the suitability of the site for LGS designation.

In terms of landscape, this report includes existing official designations, land use, planting, public amenity, character, perceptual qualities, topography, and historic character. For the visual baseline, this report will include information about visibility of the site from the surroundings and details of the people who may experience views of the site.

From this information, the relevant characteristics, along with key viewpoints can be assessed, as set out in section 4.0.

The existing site context and layout, along with the areas referred to in the descriptions below, can be seen on plans 1713.0.1 to 1713.0.5 in appendix

A.		
2.2 The site		
The site is a field and is mainly bounded by other fields. To the north is Rotherby Lane and to the south is Leicester Road (A607).		
The local authorities are Frisby on the Wreake Parish Council (FWPC) and Melton Borough Council (MBC). The site lies within the Melton Borough landscape character assessment (LCA) area 12, named Wreake Valley, and national character area (NCA) number 74: Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire Wolds. Links to the LCA and NCA information can be found in appendix C.		
The site has boundary planting on all sides, including mature trees, and some individual trees within the site. The boundary planting is thicker in the north section of the west boundary, against Gated Road, as shown on plan 1713.0.3.		
There is one public right of way (PROW) across the site, footpath reference H46. This runs down the eastern side of the site linking Rotherby Lane at the north of the site and the A607 to the south. The PROW is accessed by a stile at the north end and a metal kissing gate to the south.		
The site has a pattern of ridges and troughs in the land, characteristic of ridge and furrow farming methods used in medieval times. The distinction of the pattern varies through the site. Ridge and furrow patterns are seen in fields throughout the local area.		
This site is classed as grade 3a/b agricultural land meaning it is of good to		

national speed limit and becomes a 30mph road approximately halfway

moderate quality. The NCA profile and draft Local Plan (LP) describe the soil as lime-rich and clayey, with impeded drainage. The NCA considers this moderately fertile land for agriculture. However, these classifications only consider the soil type and quality. Another consideration is the ridge and furrow form of the land, which can present a problem to modern farming practices and may lower the agricultural value. The whole site is within a nitrate vulnerable zone, meaning that there are restrictions on the amount of fertiliser that can be applied and the times of year it can be spread. According to the Environment Agency maps, the site is not at risk of flooding from rivers and is at a low to very low risk of surface water flooding. The site is outside the River Wreake floodplain. The LCA describes the areas outside the floodplain as less sensitive than those within it. Although the site is within the LCA area called the Wreake Valley, the south part of the site is almost flat and is part of the plateau to the south. The north, sloping part and south, flat part of the site are shown on plan 1713.0.3. The north part of the site dips down, towards the village and the River Wreake. Also shown on plan 1713.0.3 is the line where electrical lines cross the site, the existing individual trees and small ponds on site. 2.3 North of the site The north of the site is bounded by a hedgerow separating it from Rotherby Lane and the entrance to the public footpath. Rotherby Lane is under the

along the site boundary when entering Frisby on the Wreake.			
Opposite the site is a private residence and the plot of land FRIS4, which is	FRIS 4 has been withdrawn	No change	
earmarked as a reserve site for 24 units. Partially opposite and to the north-	from the NP as it is no		
west is the area named 028 in the draft NP, which is suggested for allocation	longer considered		
as LGS. Off Rotherby Lane, opposite the site, are the entrances to all of these	deliverable. Site 028 has		
areas.	been reclassified as Other		
	Sites of Environmental		
The site can be seen from Rotherby Lane through its gateway and stile	Importance		
entrances, and may be glimpsed through the mature boundary planting at			
various points, depending on the time of year and foliage growth. These			
views are included in appendix B.			
views are included in appendix B.			
The village of Frisby on the Wreake is to the north and north-west of the			
site. The village includes a total 12 grade two listed buildings and one grade			
one listed building, the Church of St Thomas of Canterbury.			
one listed building, the Charch of St Thomas of Canterbury.			
The Post Office and shop, the village hall and the Bell Inn are all examples of			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
important facilities for the community in the village.			
On the north west edge of the village is site FRIC2. This is allegated for a	FRIC 2 was not a shasan	No change	
On the north-west edge of the village is site FRIS2. This is allocated for a	FRIS 2 was not a chosen	No change	
housing development of 14 units. The boundary of this site meets the	housing site in the NP. The		
railway, which is effectively the northern boundary of the village.	existing Planning		
	Application is therefore not		
The areas to the north of the site are described in the draft Local Plan (LP) as	supported by the		
being at a medium/high sensitivity to development, with the land to the	community.		
north of the River Wreake having a high sensitivity.			
The River Wreake is a meandering river, which flows south-west from			
Melton Mowbray to near the town of Syston, where it joins the River Soar.			
Meiton Mowbray to near the town of Syston, where it joins the River Soar.			

Although canalised in the 18th century, which included creating several diversions, it fell in disrepair and now provides an excellent habitat for a variety of species.			
Due to the topography of the area, the site can be seen between the trees from points on Hoby Road and Washstones Lane. The north side of the site can be seen over the existing farm buildings on the site FRIS4.			
North of the Wreake Valley is the LCA 6: Ridge and Valley. The topography is significantly different here than the evener land south of the valley, as described in its name.			
2.4 East of the site			
On the east boundary of the site is site FRIS3, which is one of three sites in Frisby on the Wreake earmarked for housing development. The allocation is for 40 units and, at the time of writing, there is a current outline planning application for 48 units on this site, under application number 16/00704/OUT.	FRIS 3 was not a chosen housing site in the NP. The existing Planning Application is therefore not supported by the community.	No change	
Further east, on the eastern edge of the village, is FRIS1 off Great Lane. This site is also allocated for housing development totalling 40 units.	FRIS 1 was granted Planning Permission for 48 houses in January 2017.	No change	
The LCA number 12: Wreake Valley extends over two miles to the east, where it meets LCA 20: Melton Farmland Fringe.			
Melton Mowbray is 4 miles to the east and is the nearest town to the site.			

2.5 South of the site		
Immediately south of the site is the A607. Only the south half of the site is visible form here, as shown in appendix B, as the north half dips down below the ridgeline.		
Views south show that the land is almost flat and forms a plateau of higher ground between the valleys created by the various waterways in the area. In the Melton Mowbray LCA, this area is number 11: Pastoral Farmlands. The LCA describes the topography as very gently rolling.		
South of the site, near to the footpath entrance on the A607 is the remains of Stump Cross, a scheduled monument. The footpath H46 continues south from here, to the village of Gaddesby, 2.75 miles away.		
10 miles to the south west is Leicester, the closest city to the site and county town of Leicestershire.		
2.6 West of the site		
The land west of the site is mainly open countryside and agricultural land.  The field pattern and footpath network continue to the west.		
The LCA area extends over 2.5 miles to the west, following the River Wreake, until it reaches the edge of the Melton Borough District.		
The only site of special scientific interest (SSSI) in the area, Frisby Marsh, is to the north west of the site, 0.3 miles to the west along Rotherby Lane. The north boundary of this SSSI is aligned with the meandering shape of the River Wreake. The area is shown in bright green on plan 1713.0.1 in		

appendix A.		
Hoby and Brooksby are both approximately 1.5 miles away to the west of the site. Hoby is a small village, while Brooksby is described as a deserted village, with a 16th century manor house, Brooksby Hall, and its church, which are now part of Brooksby Melton College.	Please note that Brooksby has a large and thriving Agricultural College (Further Education	No change
Rotherby, another small village, is slightly closer to the site, 1.3 miles away.	campus) and plans for housing exist.	
3.0 Proposed Local Green Space Designation		
3.1 Draft Neighbourhood Plan		
The draft Neighbourhood Plan (NP) has been put together by the Frisby on the Wreake Neighbourhood Plan Advisory Committee (NPAC), made up of volunteers and supported by the Parish Council and an independent company called Yourlocale.		
The consultation period, during which comments can be submitted, ends on Tuesday 21st March.		
3.2 Relevant National Planning Policy Framework sections		
Paragraphs 76 and 77 of the NPPF relate to Local Green Space designation and are set out below.		
76. Local communities through local and neighbourhood plans should be able to identify for special protection green areas of particular importance		
to them. By designating land as Local Green Space local communities will be able to rule out new development other than in very special circumstances.		

Identifying land as Local Green Space should therefore be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or reviewed, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period. 77. The Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for most green areas or open space. The designation should only be used: where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land From paragraph 77 of the NPPF, the conditions for designating a Local Green Space are clear. How these criteria relate to the site and the NP assessment is discussed in section 4.0. 3.3 Proposed local green spaces in the Neighbourhood Plan An Environmental Inventory is shown in appendix C of the NP. This evaluates 65 plots of land against nine criteria – access, proximity, bounded, special, recreational/educational, beauty including views, tranquillity, history, wildlife etc. A score is given for each criterion regarding each site, within varying ranges. The sites are colour coded and although there is no key, these colours relate to different sections within the draft NP. No descriptions of the criteria are

included and no explanation of each criterions weight in deciding suitability for designating a LGS is given. On 10.03.2017, the Frisby Parish Clerk, and the Neighbourhood Plan Advisory Committee Chair and Vice Chair were contacted by email for further information on the methodology used, but no information was supplied before the end of the consultation period.	There were no emails received on 10 <sup>th</sup> March 2017 from the landowner or representatives to our knowledge.	No change
It appears that the eight highest scoring sites are those that have been selected for designation as LGS. As there is no methodology or clarification available alongside this process, it must be reasoned that this outcome could be either because there was an aim to select eight LGS sites or simply to select those scoring 24 and over. Either way, there is no clarification as to why these eight sites in particular were proposed for LGS designation.	Noted. An improved rationale to the scoring has been added to Appendix C and to text in LGS and Other Sites of Environmental Significance sections.	NP update. P47. Add 'Sites attaining a score of 75% or more in the Environment al Inventory were put forward for LGS designation.' P50. Add 'Sites attaining a score of 20/32 or more or at least 50% for History/Wild life in the

<ul> <li>4.0 Site Assessment for Local Green Space Designation</li> <li>4.1 Introduction</li> <li>As shown in sections 3.2 and 3.3, the NPPF describes several conditions for</li> </ul>	Environment al Inventory were put forward for Other Sites of Environment al Significance.' Appendix C update. Add scoring rationale sheet.
designating a site as a LGS and appendix C of the draft NP, the Environmental Inventory, sets out nine categories, some of which relate to the NPPF.  In this section, each of the nine NP categories' relevance to the NPPF will be assessed, and the site re-evaluated against them.  Below is a table which sets out the NP Environmental Inventory categories and the NPPF conditions and tries to associate the different assessment criteria with each other. Some of the NPPF conditions are shown in brackets as they are examples of how a site may be demonstrably special or hold local significance and not standalone conditions.	

Neighbourhood Plan Environmental Inventory categories			
National Planning Policy Framework conditions Access Proximity In			
reasonably close proximity to the community it serves Bounded Special			
Demonstrably special or of local significance Recreational/Educational			
(Recreational value) Beauty, Including Views (Beauty) Tranquillity			
(Tranquillity) History (Historic significance) Wildlife etc. (Wildlife) Local in			
character and not an extensive tract of land Table 1 - NP categories and			
NPPF conditions			
In addition to the nine NP categories, whether or not the site is considered			
local in character or an extensive tract of land will also be included to ensure			
all of the NPPF conditions are covered.			
4.2 Access			
Access to the site is not one of the NPPF criteria.			
However, it is an important factor when assessing the value of green space if			
it is to be accessed by the public through a PROW.			
Evaluating the access to the site in this case is more specifically evaluating			
access to the footpath H46, as the entire site is not open to the public.			
Appraising access to the site is covered by the assessment of the sites			
proximity and recreational value.			
4.3 Proximity			
The NP Environmental Inventory does not explain the meaning of proximity	The field is proximal	No change	
for the purposes of its evaluation. For this appraisal, to ensure it is relevant	(adjoins) the village,		
to the NPPF, it will be taken to mean whether or not 'the green space is in	therefore scores one less		

reasonably close proximity to the community it serves'.  Firstly, the 'community it serves' can be taken to mean, primarily, the village	than the maximum number of points available. (Score 3/4)		
of Frisby on the Wreake.  The term 'reasonably close' is somewhat subjective. However, the site is adjacent to a private residence, opposite the site on Rotherby Lane, and adjacent to sites FRIS3 and FRIS4, which are to become part of the built area of the village.  The Frisby village road sign and 30mph signs on Rotherby Lane signify the entrance to the village. As these are adjacent to the north boundary of the site, at least the north part of the site can be considered to be in the village.  An additional meaning of 'the community that [the site] serves' is the people that use the footpath, H46, whether from Frisby on the Wreake, or otherwise. These people evidently find the site to be reasonably close, due	As above, FRIS 3 was not chosen to be an allocated site by the community and FRIS 4 has been removed from the NP.	No change	
to the fact that they are using the footpath.  Plan 1713.0.5, in appendix A, shows the existing and future boundaries of the village, alongside the site boundary. This shows that the site is very close to the village, if not adjacent.  In conclusion for this requirement, the site can be considered "in reasonably close proximity to the community that it serves".  4.4 Bounded  The description of being bounded does not fit into the NPPF guidelines and therefore cannot influence the suitability for the site to be designated as a	The supplied figure does not reflect the Limits to Development in the NP as it includes sites which were rejected by the community and sites rejected by MBC as undeliverable.	No change	

LGS.			
The meaning of bounded, when analysing a landscape area, can simply be taken to mean that the sites boundaries are clearly defined.			
To take this further, the site may be considered physically bounded, as the boundaries obstruct access for the most part, or partially visually bounded, as the mature planting partly impedes views. Particularly, the northern part of the west boundary, alongside Gated Road, has a thicker band of planting, creating a more significant edge.			
The site does have visually significant boundaries and can therefore be described as relatively well bounded. This may be of significance when assessing landscape or visual impacts of development, but not in designating LGS according to the NPPF.			
4.5 Special	Footpath H46, the Leicestershire Round,	NP already	
The description of special is used in the NPPF criteria. To ensure this links	affords the only safe access	updated	
with that criteria in full, this should mean the site is 'demonstrably special to	to a Scheduled Monument,	p60. Dot	
a local community and holds a particular local significance'.	Stump Cross, which is sited	map	
	on the verge of the busy	inserted.	
Special and significant are both subjective descriptions to apply to a site and therefore the NPPF lists some examples of reasons for classing a site as	A607 road. The listing includes a 1m boundary		
either one.	around the Cross into the		
cities one.	hedgeline. "The Stump		
The local community in this case should be taken to mean Frisby on the	Cross south of Frisby on the		
Wreake.	Wreake is a good example		
	of a medieval standing		
The examples given in the NPPF are listed in the NP Environmental Inventory	cross. Situated by the		

 <del>-</del>	
and are included below. No additional reasons are given in the draft NP for	roadside, it is believed to
the site being special or locally significant and none have been ascertained	stand near its original
through research for this report, so no further conditions are included.	position and it illustrates
	the variety of the functions
	and forms of this type of
	monument, which is more
	often found marking
	churchyards or markets.
	Archaeological deposits
	relating to its construction
	in this location are likely to
	survive intact. The cross
	has been little altered in
	modern times and has
	continued in use as a public
	monument and amenity
	from the medieval period
	to the present day."
	https://historicengland.org
	.uk/listing/the-list/list-
	entry/1014513
	The Leicestershire Round is
4.6 Recreational/Educational	a District Level footpath,
	much valued by the
The NPPF lists recreational value as an example of something that would	immediate community and
make a green space special to a local community or hold a local significance.	also by Charity Walkers and
It does not mention educational value, but this could also be a justification	those seeking a challenge.
for considering a site special or significant.	The footpath is on an

	incline in the site requiring		
There is existing recreational use on the site, due to the footpath H46, which	some exertion. Health and		
allows public access to the scheduled monument, Stump Cross. As the	fitness is an important		
Environmental Inventory states, there is potential for educational use.	issue locally and nationally.		
However, this suggests that there is not at present any educational use of			
the site.			
For both uses, the importance is limited by this not being the only option			
locally, but the recreational use of the footpath across site is meaningful as			
it is part of the wider network and should be preserved.			
The footpath route across the site does contribute amenity value to the site			
and therefore adds to the sites local significance.			
4.7 Beauty, including Views	There are treasured views		
	across the Wreake Valley		
The NPPF lists beauty as an example of something that would mean a green	and village Conservation		
space is special to a local community or holds a local significance.	Area, evidenced by the dot		
	map produced at a		
Beauty is something which is renowned to be very subjective, however	Community Engagement		
views are a key part of this and therefore will be analysed strongly within	Event in March 2016.		
this section.			
The beauty of a site is often interlinked with its tranquillity and wildlife. As			
tranquillity and wildlife are both dealt with under later sub-headings,			
repetition will be avoided.			
Views can record both views from and views of the site and be views will be	The photographs		
Views can mean both views from and views of the site, and key views will be	The photographs	ND wadata	
considered to help gauge the beauty of this site. These can be seen in	presented are not	NP update.	

appendix B.	considered to be	Appendix C
The tanggraphy of the site is a key factor in the views of and from the site	representative. More	to contain a
The topography of the site is a key factor in the views of and from the site.  As shown repeatedly in appendix B, the characters of the north and south	relevant photographs are included in a new	new report "FOTW
parts of the site are very different. Reference plan 1713.0.3 to see an		Areas of
indication of where the site has been divided for the purposes of this	document in Appendix C.	
···		Separation and Local
description.		Green
Views from and of the northern part of the site are limited and shorter. The		Spaces"
mature boundary planting is a key factor in this, along with the contour of		Spaces
the land as it slopes downward as part of the Wreake Valley. Views of and		
from the south part of the site are much more extended and longer, wider		
panoramas of the semi-natural landscape are presented. This is due to the		
south part of the site being very open and almost flat.		
South part of the site being very open and aimost hat.		
The site has some beauty, particularly due to its semi-improved land type	The site is considered to	No change
and partially natural character. However, the long, open views of the south	have integral beauty by	
part of the site are the main contributing factor to the sites beauty.	parishioners.	
<b>3</b> 111 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1		
4.8 Tranquillity		
4.8 Tranquility	Noted.	No change
Tranquillity can be defined as being calm or free from disturbance. The	Noted.	No change
Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) has quite extensive information		
on tranquillity and has compiled the top eight survey responses for what		
tranquillity is and is not, as below.		
tranquinty is and is not, as sciow.		
What tranquillity is: 1. Seeing a natural landscape 2. Hearing birdsong 3.		
Hearing peace and quiet 4. Seeing natural looking woodland 5. Seeing the		
stars at night 6. Seeing streams 7. Seeing the sea 8. Hearing natural sounds		

T			
	What tranquillity is not: 9. Hearing constant noise from cars, lorries and/or motorbikes 10. Seeing lots of people 11. Seeing urban development 12. Seeing overhead light pollution 13. Hearing lots of people 14. Seeing low flying aircraft 15. Hearing low flying aircraft 16. Seeing power lines  This shows further that visual factors or beauty, wildlife and tranquillity are all interlinked.  The site can currently be said to give those on the site a view of natural landscape (1), the sound of birdsong (2), a view of the stars at night (5), and natural sounds (8). However, people on the site will also hear the constant noise from cars, lorries and/or motorbikes (9) from Rotherby Lane and the A607, and see the power lines that cross the site (16).	The rising landform contains the noise from the road, particularly in the northern section of the field. The power cable and timber pole are small and of low voltage.	No change
	The neighbouring site FRIS3, to the east, is designated for housing development and has an existing outline planning application on it at present. Additionally, the site FRIS4, directly to the north, is a reserve housing development site.  At least, the proposed development at FRIS3 and its effects on the sites tranquillity should be taken into account, and notionally also housing development at FRIS4. Both will certainly reduce the existing level of tranquillity on the site. Firstly, the potential for seeing the stars at night (5) will be reduced, while seeing overhead light pollution (12) will be increased. Seeing urban development (11) and seeing lots of people (10) may be more extreme descriptions of the effects of neighbouring development than can be expected, but an increase in the people seen and the visibility of the buildings will detract from the overall tranquillity.	As above, FRIS 3 and FRIS 4 are not in, or were removed from, the NP as chosen housing sites.	No change

The site may be currently described as somewhat tranquil at present, but will certainly lose a significant amount of that tranquillity once FRIS3, and potentially also FRIS4, are developed.

#### 4.9 History

Where the NP Environmental Inventory lists history as one of the criteria, this is been taken to mean historic significance, to correlate with the NPPF. This is a relatively straightforward description, as a historically significant site should have a discernible historic tie, although the level of significance must be evaluated.

The sites ridge and furrow remains and the way the fields are divided are the only apparent historic elements of the site.

This means the site does have some historic significance. The shape of the site is something that can more easily be preserved than the ridge and furrow land.

In addition to the ridge and furrow features, the area surrounding the Stump Cross is and the ancient road way under the modern A607 has yielded a large number of finds pertaining to several thousand years of history. **LCC HER MLE 21395.** Roman site and Stump **Cross** "Metal detecting in 2011-2013 has recovered 56 coins (3 silver, 53 copper alloy), 20 brooches, pieces of 2 copper alloy snake's head bracelets, a nail cleaner, a copper alloy finger ring with a green glass setting and a possible buckle. The majority of the coins are late Roman, the brooches may all be early

Roman."

No change

	LCC HER MLE 21396 Possible Bronze Age burial site, Stump Cross, south of Frisby on the Wreake "Two Bronze Age copper alloy spear fragments and a tip of a blade or axe were found here via metal detecting in 2011/13." LCC HER MLE 21397 Iron Age sword fitting from near Stump Cross, south of FOTW "Probable copper alloy sword fitting 50mm long and 31mm wide, an open oval, covered in gold leaf, with V-shapes punched into it."		
4.10 Wildlife etc.  Richness of wildlife is an example given in the NPPF as something that may make a site special to a local community or give it a local significance.  Existing analysis of the wildlife on the site rests mainly on the draft Phase 1 Habitat Survey conducted by Karen Headley of the Leicestershire County Council. There is no link to this survey included in appendix C of this report	LCC aims to supply the Final Phase 1 survey very soon and a link to this document will then be cited in the NP. The site is protected in the 1999 MLP as a Site of	NP update. Appendix C. Add link or to LCC Phase 1 survey if available.	

as it is in a draft state and therefore not yet publicly available.	Ecological or Geological Importance.		
The draft Habitat Survey (HS) categories the northern part of the site as	The recent LCC Phase 1		
semi-improved neutral grassland and the southern part as poor semi-	data was used in the NP as		
improved grassland. It selects the site which it considers to be in OK	being the most recent		
condition, along with three individual trees within the hedgerows, as a	appraisal. There are at		
potential or candidate Local Wildlife Site (LWS) at the parish level.	least five pLWS sites on the		
	site, including several trees		
The draft HS also identifies two possible ponds, one next to the north	and the grassland itself.		
boundary and another near the change in gradient within the site. Neither of			
these ponds is of a significant size and their quality is debatable.			
and person a craw and an area quantity to account			
As the draft HS notes, further survey work on the site is necessary in order			
to establish full ecology information.			
to construct an exercision and the construction and			
For the purposes of this report, there is some wildlife value attributed to the			
site. Although the ponds and semi-improved land have some value, the			
majority of the wildlife value is attached to the boundary planting, which			
should be preserved.			
should be preserved.			
4.11 Local in character			
The NPPF conditions include that a site should be local in character to be	Noted.	No change	
designated a LGS. This is not visibly considered in the draft NP.	1100000		
25-16-15-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-16-			
As described above, the site has a ridge and furrow land form, relatively			
mature hedgerows of varying density and height, and boundary trees, which			
are all seen throughout the area. The topography of the site is both part of			
the Wreake valley and the plateau to the south.			

	Because of these factors, the site can be considered local in character.		
	4.12 Not an extensive tract of land		
		The NPPF does not define No	change
	The NPPF states that a site proposed as being designated a LGS must not be	'extensive' so it is open to	
	an extensive tract of land. This is not noticeably reflected on in the NP.	local interpretation. The	
		issue of whether land is	
	The site boundary and an indicative line showing the built village area are	'extensive' is a matter for	
	both shown on plan 1713.0.5. This visually compares the size of the site	local determination. There	
	against the size of the village, and shows that the site is almost a third of the	is no specific size identified	
	built area of the village. This is a large amount of land to designate as LGS	in the legislation.	
	against the edge of the village.	None of the proposed LGS	
		sites is larger than one	
	Because of the above, this report considers the site to be an extensive tract	parcel of land: they are not	
	of land.	extensive tracts of land but	
		they are demonstrably	
	However, the Environmental Inventory, appendix C of the draft NP,	local in character and are	
	describes proposing at least the northern part of the field as LGS. This would	close to (proximal) the	
	alter the proposals and may require a more in-depth assessment of just the	places where local people	
	northern part of the site, as this report is about the parcel of land as a	live.	
	whole. However, should only a portion of the site be designated LGS, various	The area of the site is	
	elements of this report suggest that the south part of the site is more	approx. 7.2 Ha. For	
	valuable against the relevant conditions.	comparison, the area	
		covered by the existing Planning Application on	
		FRIS 3, adjacent to the site,	
		is approximately 6.6Ha.	
	4.13 Summary & analysis of conditions	is approximately oldina.	
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		T	
The first condition of the NPPF is that the site should be "in relatively close proximity to the community it serves". Section 4.3 shows that this is the case for this site.	These points are addressed above.	No change	
The second condition for designation as a LGS is that "the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance". This is arguably the most complicated condition to analyse.			
The site - has definite recreational and amenity value - has some visual beauty in the semi-natural character of the land and boundary planting, with more significant views of and from the south part of the site - has some historical significance in the land and boundaries - is somewhat tranquil in certain ways, with a reduction of this tranquillity being foreseen in the future - does have some wildlife value established, mainly in the boundary planting  From this information, the site is not strongly special or significant, but it does have meaningful value at a local level. This value has been identified as mainly in the PROW and the boundary planting. Preservation of these elements may be appropriate.			
Finally, the third condition is that the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land. Although the site is local in character, it is also an extensive tract of land and therefore does not meet this condition.			
5.0 Summary and Conclusions			
In summary, there is some valid reasoning in the draft NP. For example, the			

site is in close proximity to the community and the existing footpath holds important recreational and amenity value.		
However, as seen in section 4, the site overall does not meet the NPPF requirements and is not worthy of designation as LGS.		
Taking into account the existing and proposed shape of the village, the existing planting on the west boundary of the site (adjacent to Gated Road) provides a natural position for the west village boundary. As such, it may be important to protect this.  Other elements considered potentially worthy of protection or preservation are the footpath H46 and the sites boundary planting.	The hedge row along Rotherby Lane includes some three of the pLWS on the site and it is hoped that the two large ash trees, recently felled here, will regenerate. The grassland is also pLWS. The site is of ecological importance to the parish.	No change
As outlined in section 4.12, designation of the south part of the site as LGS would make more sense than designation of the north part. This is due to it being equally or more valuable in regard to the majority of the evaluation criteria, and particularly as views are longer over the plateau and this is a more sensitive area.	FPC disagree entirely with these statements. The environmental features predominantly in the northern two-thirds of the site, as are the ridge	
With careful design, development on the northern part of this site would have limited landscape or visual impacts.	and furrow. The wealth of portable archaeological finds were in the vicinity of Stump Cross. The Footpath relates to the entire site. The views relate to the southern (higher) half of	

				the field. The southern part of the site is also further from the village. There is value to the community across the site, which is similar in size to the area of an existing planning proposal.  FPC has arranged to meet with the landowner to discuss which should be adopted as the southern boundary of the site.	
6.	Policy ENV2: Protection of other sites of environmental (natural and historic) significance	<ul> <li>5.1 Richborough Estates would also like to raise their concerns with Policy ENV 2 which seeks to afford 37 sites in the Neighbourhood Plan area a certain level of protection on the grounds of their natural and/ or historic significance.</li> <li>5.2 The draft NP identifies 'Local Green Spaces' (which it seeks to protect under proposed Policy ENV1), 'Other Important Open Spaces' (which it seeks to protect under Community Action CAENV1), 'Important Woodland, trees and hedges' (which it seeks to protect under Policy ENV3), and 'Important Views' (which it seeks to protect under Policy ENV 6). We are not clear then what the justification, or indeed the purpose of Policy ENV2 is which goes on to identify a further 37 sites 'as being of local significance for wildlife and/or history' and states that 'development proposals that affect them will be expected to protect or enhance the identified features'.</li> </ul>	Rich- borough Estates		Developer on behalf of a resident landowner

	T = = =		1
5.3 The policy refers to the Environmental Inventory in Appendix C which	5.3 Policy ENV2 deals with	No change	
assesses the identified sites against Local Green Space Criteria in the NPPF.	sites of demonstrable		
The 'other sites of environmental significance' identified in Policy ENV2	environmental (wildlife		
appear to be those which did not meet the criteria for 'Local Green Space' or	and/or history) significance		
'Other Important Open Spaces'.	in the parish that do not		
	meet NPPF		
	social/community criteria		
	for designation as LGS.		
	Their wildlife / history		
	value is a fact, supported		
	by the evidence presented		
	in Appendix C.		
	It should be noted that		
	these sites are not		
	proposed for statutory		
	protection (as are the		
	LGSs), but recognised so		
	that the value of features		
	they exhibit will be taken		
	into account by the		
	Planning system in the		
	event of a Development		
	proposal being submitted.		
5.4 To highlight our questions around the justification of the Policy, we refer	5.4 & 5.5 Ridge and furrow	No change	
to site number 018 which is adjacent to land off Great Lane. The	is a feature of historical		
Environmental Inventory in Appendix C refers to this as being a large field of	significance; it is also		
horse-grazed grassland. It refers to 'frequent herbs in grass and tall hedges	covered by ENV5 as a non-		
with ash, field maple and other trees' but also states 'awaiting further	designated heritage asset,		
habitat survey'. There appears no evidence then to suggest that site 018 is	using policy wording		

	ticular value for flora and fauna which would require additional	supported by Historic	
	tion beyond that already provided in draft NP Policy EN4	England. The eastern part	
(Biodiv	versity). Appendix C also refers to ridge and furrow being present on	of the parish is designated	
the site	e but again this would already be afforded a level of protection in	SHINE (Selected Heritage	
draft N	NP Policy ENV5 (Ridge and Furrow Fields).	Inventory for Natural	
		England) by Natural	
		England for the quality of	
		the historic landscape	
		features, including the	
		ridge and furrow. The	
5.5 As	such, there is no clear justification why site 018 is identified as	Great Lane development	
particu	ularly worthy of protection under Policy ENV2. Consequently, it is	site is also part of that	
unkno	wn what 'identified features' any development proposals would be	SHINE designation and that	
expect	ted to 'protect or enhance' as required by the Policy.	section is now lost to the	
		village. Site 018	
		additionally has features of	
		wildlife significance as	
		judged by the LCC Ecology	
		team; these would not be	
		drawn to the LPA's	
		attention if the site's only	
		designation in the Plan was	
		for the Ridge and Furrow.	
5.6 Ov	erall, it is considered that there are other policies in the draft NP (and	5.6 Policy ENV 2 is	No change
local a	nd national policy) which would provide sufficient protection of	supported by NPPF	
signific	cant environmental or heritage assets and draft policy ENV2 is	paragraphs 109, 117, 118,	
_	ified and unnecessary and should be deleted.	128, 129, 135 and 140. Its	
		intention is to ensure that	
		the community of Frisby on	

				the Wreake makes a meaningful contribution to the protection of heritage assets and biodiversity at the local scale.		
7.	Figure 18, p48 & Figure 20, p51	The plans are too small to be able accurately identify the areas of land being referred to. A detailed plan which can be enlarged clearly on an electronic device should have been provided.	Rebecca Hayward	Noted NP updated	NP updated with amended Fig	*Non Resident Landowner
					18 and Fig 20	
8.	POLICY ENV 1: PROTECTION OF LOCAL GREEN SPACES POLICY ENV 2: PROTECTION OF OTHER SITES OF ENVIRONMEN TAL (NATURAL AND HISTORICAL) SIGNIFICANCE	1.The landowners do not support the designation of sites 16 and 17 under POLICY ENV 1: protection of local green spaces, nor the identification of site 18 under POLICY ENV2: protection of other sites of environmental (natural and historical) significance as it places significant constraints on the land use, and is likely to significantly reduce its open market value. Given the Parish Council's obligations as a public body under the Human Rights Acts 1998, it would have been strongly advisable to consult the land-owners prior to designation given the significant constraint on the development rights and use of the land, not only to ensure that the designation was viable, but a more compelling argument would be that it meets the above Human Rights obligations.	Rebecca Hayward	1. Policy ENV1 provides statutory protection for designated Local Green Space other than in exceptional circumstances and is thus in conformance with the NPPF. Policy ENV2 deals with sites of demonstrable environmental (wildlife and/or history) significance in the parish that do not meet NPPF social/community criteria for designation as LGS. Their wildlife / history value is a fact, supported by the evidence presented in Appendix C It should be noted that	No change	*Non Resident Landowner

POLICY ENV5: RIDGE AND FURROW FIELDS	2. Additionally, POLICY ENV 1 should be used to protect areas of green space within the village that are local in character and not be used to target extensive tracts of land in the open countryside outside the village which is contrary to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).	F   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C   C	these sites are not proposed for statutory protection (as are the LGSs), but noted so that the value of features they exhibit will be taken into account by the Planning system in the event of a Development proposal being submitted.  Furthermore, the landowners ARE being consulted prior to designation. It is inappropriate to consult prior to assessments being undertaken and proposed designations confirmed. No human rights violations have taken place.  2. Local Green Spaces designations are not limited in the NPPF to sites (within [the] village'; the	No change	
	within the village that are local in character and not be used to target	C	designations are not	No change	
	, ,				
	,				
	The application of POLICY ENV1 and POLICY ENV2, to sites 16, 17 and 18 is		relevant criterion is		
	deemed to be Inappropriate Use of Neighbourhood plan to block potential		proximity'. None of the		
	future development as set out in Section 1.4 of the Leicester and	F	proposed LGS sites is larger		
	Leicestershire Neighbourhood Planning Toolkit which specifically states that	t	than one parcel of land and		

"A Neighbourhood Plan <sup>1</sup> CANNOT be used to <b>Prevent any development</b>	are generally similar in size	
from ever taking place in an area or Be used to block development".	to local Planning	
POLICY ENV5 should be removed from the plan as it is potentially harmful to	Applications: they are not	
landowners and can have a significant adverse impact on land use and	extensive tracts of land but	
subsequent land value and again consideration must be given to the Parish	they are demonstrably	
Council's obligations as a public body under the Human Rights Acts 1998.	local in character and are	
Ridge and Furrow (figure 23), are non-designated heritage assets and FOTW	close to (proximal) the	
NPC are using this policy to circumvent this current situation by placing	places where local people	
additional significance on the feature as heritage assets.	live.	
	Local Green Space	
	designation, as defined in	
	the NPPF, provides	
	statutory protection of	
	eligible sites against	
	development (other than in	
	exceptional	
	circumstances). The FOTW	
	Neighbourhood Plan, taken	
	as a whole, does not aim to	
	prevent all development	
	(as the allocation of	
	sufficient sites for	
	development to meet the	
	housing number target	
	demonstrates); the	
	purpose is to protect the	
	environment of FOTW by	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Extract from Leicester and Leicestershire Neighbourhood Planning Toolkit, section 1.4 p.6

POLICY ENV 6: PROTECTION OF IMPORTANT VIEWS		proposing development on (deliverable) sites of relatively low environmental significance in the parish. This is the crux of sustainable development, and is the primary function of a Neighbourhood Plan.		
POLICY ENV9: AREAS OF	3. POLICY ENV 6: This policy should be removed as it is not the role of the NP to designate areas of LGS based on views of the countryside. The 5 areas identified by FOTW NPC are in a countryside location on the outskirts of the village, projecting into the wider countryside. As such, the character of the site is as part of the surrounding countryside, rather than local in character. A precedent for such cases has been established by an independent examiners report on Chapel-en-le-Frith Neighbourhood Development Plan <sup>2</sup> 2013-2028 where it states "It is not the purpose of the Local Green Space designations to include countryside land that provides wider views of the countryside. In my view, the site is a large area which projects into the open countryside and is part of the wider countryside rather than local in character". Specific objection to the inclusion under this policy of area C, North, East and west from Mill Lane fields, is detailed below.	3. The criteria for Local Green Space eligibility include 'special to the community', 'beauty' and 'access'. In FOTW, residents consider retention of and access to viewpoints, and the quality of views both within and from a site, to be key indicators of these criteria. The proposed LGSs in FOTW are not 'large areas' and do not include 'countryside land' beyond	No change	
SEPARATION		their mapped boundaries;		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Chapel-en-le-Frith Neighbourhood Development Plan 2013-2028, Report by Independent Examiner Janet L Cheesley BA (Hons) DipTP MRTPI, CHEC Planning Ltd, January 2015

been reduced in size.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Melton Borough Areas of Separation, Settlement Fringe Sensitivity and Local Green Space Study (2015) 4.104, 4.105 & 4.106

COMMUNITY
ACTION
CAENV 1:
OTHER
IMPORTANT
OPEN SPACE

5.The blanket designation of rural open space outside the village rather than the designation of local sites within the village as LGS, such as sites in blue on p.49 of the NP, seems to be contrary to the purpose of LGS designation. The draft NP states that these sites in blue are "classed as important open spaces although the Neighbourhood Planning Group have not scored them highly enough, using NPPF criteria as applied in this Plan, for Local Green Space designation". They further describe these sites as being a 'vital part of the special and rural character of the settlement of Frisby on the Wreake and merit consideration for protection and enhancement'<sup>4</sup>.

6. It should be noted that sites 60 and 64 are both important recreational sites where children play, dogs are walked or as in the case of site 64, people can sit on a bench and relax, yet both sites have scored lower than site 16 regarding tranquillity and recreational/educational. Also the village cricket ground, site 44 should surely be designated as a LGS. As a resident of the village I would wholeheartedly support LGS designation for these pockets of land as they are an integral part of the character and beauty of the village and therefore hold special interest. The exclusion of these small local sites within the village and the focus on designating surrounding fields as LGS would seem to further support the argument that the NP is being used to block potential future development.

5. The sites mapped for Community Action ENV 1 are not proposed as Local Green Space so are not intended for statutory protection.

No change

6. We welcome these suggestions of further sites within the built-up area for consideration as LGS. However, sites 60 and 64 are very small roadside greens which are neither large enough nor suitable for play. Site 60 is at the turning head of the cul-desac, site 64 is where three residential roads meet. Both are designated Important Open Space within the Draft NP.

The cricket field, site 44, is

No change

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Draft NP page 50

	not within the village. does score highly (23/sthe Inventory but does reach the required minimum score of 24 atherefore does not que to be designated LGS.	32) in s not and
Detailed comments and objections to the draft NP are summarised below. It should be noted that the following policies all have significant and adverse implications for the landowner of sites 15, 16, 17, 18 and 22, a large area of fields located to the East of the village and North of the proposed new development site on Great Lane. Should these policies be allowed to be implemented this will have devastating implications for the landowner, in terms of future land use, whether that be agricultural, investment or development. Given the Parish Council's obligations as a public body under the Human Rights Acts 1998, serious consideration should have taken as to the effect these actions will have on the landowner given the significant constraint on the potential use and development rights of the land.  POLICY ENV 1: PROTECTION OF LOCAL GREEN SPACES – affects sites 16 and	The impact on the landowner of the pote LGS designation is not consideration in determining the special features of the land. To landowner has had this opportunity to common the proposed designation so human rights issues have been addressed.	a al he s ent
17.  POLICY ENV 1: PROTECTION OF LOCAL GREEN SPACES – affects sites 16 and 17.  POLICY ENV 2: PROTECTION OF OTHER SITES OF ENVIRONMENTAL (NATURAL AND HISTORICAL) SIGNIFICANCE – affects Site 18.  POLICY ENV5: RIDGE AND FURROW FIELDS – affects sites 15, 16, 17, 18 and 22.  POLICY ENV 6 PROTECTION OF IMPORTANT VIEWS – affects sites POLICY ENV9: AREAS OF SEPARATION – affects sites 22 and 18.  In addition to the objections cited above I am objecting to the above policies and the designation/inclusion of these sites of the following grounds  1) Inappropriate Use of Neighbourhood plan to block potential future	The designations have been proposed on the of the features of the land not as a means of blocking development. The NPPF does not defeatensive' so it is open local interpretation.	basis and ine

I am objecting to the designation of sites 16, 17 as Local Green Space (LGS) under POLICY ENV1, and the designation of site 18 under POLICY ENV2 on the following grounds:  2) Extensive Tracts of Land being designated as LGS is contrary to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	*Please find detailed response below	
<ul> <li>3) Sites 16, 17 and 18 are not demonstrably special or of particular local significance to the local community and the narrative and scores relating to sites 16, 17 and 18 are inaccurate and extremely subjective. Full objections are detailed under section 3 below.</li> <li>a. Site 17 has no public access, so it offers no recreational value, beauty or tranquillity. There is no particular richness of wildlife and apart from a poor example of ridge and furrow, which in itself is a common feature in Leicestershire, has nothing of historic significance.</li> </ul>	LGS sites do not require public access to be classified as being 'special'. The Independent Examiner for the Hungarton NP determined that ' a potential site does not have to meet all the suggested attributes for being special; one strong attribute is enough.'	No change
b. Site 16 contains a local footpath, similar to many in the area, there is no additional recreational value as access outside the footpath is trespass, there is no particular richness of wildlife, beauty or tranquillity as dogs are walked along the footpath and horses are grazed year round. And the recorded heritage site, which is of poor quality and of limited interest, has been partly demolished with the	*Please find detailed response below	

remaining part on private land and not accessible to the public.  c. Site 18 contains a local footpath, similar to many in the area, there is no additional recreational value as access outside the footpath is trespass, there is no particular richness of wildlife, beauty or tranquillity as dogs are walked along the footpath and horses are grazed year round.	*Please find detailed response below	
<ul> <li>Additionally, I am objecting to the consultation process itself on the basis that it is fundamentally flawed for the following reasons:         <ul> <li>a. Key consultation documents were changed over half way through the consultation period, and without publicising the change.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	NPAC acknowledge that copy-editing errors appeared in the scoring of two fields in Appendix C and are grateful that you brought it to our attention. The publisher had 'copy and pasted' the scores for the preceding field in each case, thereby making the LGS fields appear to have a much lower score (that wouldn't qualify for LGS). The original working document (unchanged since 16 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2016) was uploaded to the website within 24 hours of you pointing the errors out to us, and all LGS landowners were immediately told.	No change

	Contrary to guidance issued by Leicestershire County Council <sup>5</sup> , the landowners of sites 15, 16, 17, 18, and 22 have never been approached, consulted or involved in discussions about LGS designation. Given the Parish Council's obligations as a public body under the Human Rights Acts 1998, it would have been strongly advisable to consult the land-owners prior to designation given the significant constraint on the development rights of the land, not only to ensure that the designation was viable, but a more compelling argument would be that it meets the above Human Rights obligations <sup>6</sup> Despite numerous requests by the landowners to FOTW NPG for access to key information pertaining to the LGS designation, to enable an informed response to the consultation to be submitted, nothing has been forthcoming.	Landowners ARE being consulted prior to designation. Designation does not take place until the NP is 'Made' which is after Regulation 14, Regulation 16, Independent Examination and Referendum. No human rights violations have taken place.  The Parish Clerk provided information several times despite the considerable pressure on her available working time (two hours/week). Much of the information was already in the public domain and reference was given where to find it. All information, including public domain documents at your repeated request, was sent by the Parish Clerk on 7 <sup>th</sup> April (within 20 working	No change	
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Green Spaces in Leicester and Leicestershire: Local Green Spaces Toolkit and Existing Policy Context p9 <sup>6</sup> https://www.aylesburyvaledc.gov.uk/sites/default/files/page\_downloads/Appendix-3-Local-Green-Space-Submission-Version.pdf

# 1) <u>Inappropriate Use of the Neighbourhood Plan to block potential future development</u>

Section 1.4 of the Leicester and Leicestershire Neighbourhood Planning Toolkit specifically states that "A Neighbourhood Plan<sup>7</sup> CANNOT be used to... **Prevent any development from ever taking place in an area** or **Be used to block development**". The selection of sites 17 and 16 is a clear attempt to block future housing development growth in the area. Site 17, a small site, borders the pending new development of 48 houses on Great Lane and site 16 adjoins this. Local Green Space is a restrictive and significant policy designation equivalent to Green Belt designation and the landowners feel that this is unjustified, particularly as development has been approved on the adjoining parcel of land.

Section 1.4<sup>8</sup> of the 'Green Spaces in Leicester And Leicestershire: Local Green Spaces Toolkit And Existing Policy Context' clearly states that 'Land ownership is an important consideration in designating Local Green Spaces. As with other site specific allocations in Plans the owners of sites should be involved from an early stage to ensure the owner's support for the designation. This is to make sure that the designation is viable'. There is no support from the landowners for the designation.

days).

The FOTW NP is NOT being used to block development – it makes provision for the number of new homes required through the draft Local Plan. Paragraph 76 of the NPPF says 'Local communities through local and neighbourhood plans should be able to identify for special protection green areas of particular importance to them. By designating land as Local **Green Space local** communities will be able to rule out new development other than in very special circumstances'. The NP is therefore in conformity

No change

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Extract from Leicester and Leicestershire Neighbourhood Planning Toolkit, section 1.4 p.6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> GREEN SPACES IN LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE: LOCAL GREEN SPACES TOOLKIT AND EXISTING POLICY CONTEXT, p9

	proposing the designation of special LGS within the Parish.	
	Furthermore, MBC described the Wymondham and Edmondthorpe NP as being 'at an early stage' when at Regulation 14. There is no legislative requirement to obtain a landowners' approval for LGS designation.	
Designation of site 16 and 17 are contrary to NPPF guidance as site 16 individually, and when combined with site 17, could reasonably be classed as an extensive tract of land. Site 16 comprises 3.33ha and when combined with Site 17 (0.78ha) gives a total area of 4.11ha.  The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states:  "The Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for most green areas or open space. The designation should only be used: ● where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves; ● where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and	The issue of whether land is 'extensive' is a matter for local determination. There is no specific size identified in the legislation.	No change

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Paragraph 77 of the NPPF

holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty,		
historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field),		
tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and ● where the green area concerned		
is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land".		
The designation of sites 16 and 17 is inappropriate as these two sites		
combined could reasonably be classed as an extensive tract of land, site 16		
alone is a large field and could reasonably considered thus without the		
inclusion of site 17. Similarly, Site 01 can also reasonably be classed as an		
extensive tract of land. Extensive is not, as far as I am aware, legally defined,		
so it seems that a site that area-wise covers an area almost 1/3 <sup>rd</sup> the size of		
the nearby community would reasonable be considered large. Designating		
any large tract of land would breach Section 1.4 of the Leicester and		
Leicestershire Neighbourhood Planning Toolkit and contravene the guidance		
on p8 of the document Green Spaces In Leicester And Leicestershire: Local		
Green Spaces Toolkit And Existing Policy Context .		
Leicestershire County Council guidance on green spaces <sup>10</sup> (page 8) also		
advises that "The NPPF states a designated Local Green Space should be		
"local in character" and "not an extensive tract of land", in other words it		
should be small rather than large. "Sites 16 and 17 are areas of open		
countryside or farmland and as such reflect the characteristics of the		
surrounding countryside rather than being local in character. Planning		
Practice Guidance (PPG) <sup>11</sup> regarding local green spaces provides further		
guidance, stating that: "blanket designation of open countryside adjacent	This is not a blanket No change	ge
to settlements will not be appropriate. In particular, designation should not	designation of open	
be proposed as a 'back door' way to try to achieve what would amount to a	countryside but rather part	
new area of Green Belt by another name" (paragraph: 015 Reference ID: 37-	of an assessed	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> GREEN SPACES IN LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE: LOCAL GREEN SPACES TOOLKIT AND EXISTING POLICY CONTEXT p8 <sup>11</sup> https://www.gov.uk/guidance/open-space-sports-and-recreation-facilities-public-rights-of-way-and-local-green-space

015-20140306)

The blanket designation of rural open space outside the village rather than the designation of local sites within the village as LGS, such as sites in blue on p.49 of the NP, seems to be contrary to the purpose of LGS designation. The draft NP states that these sites in blue are "classed as important open spaces although the Neighbourhood Planning Group have not scored them highly enough, using NPPF criteria as applied in this Plan, for Local Green Space designation". They further describe these sites as being a 'vital part of the special and rural character of the settlement of Frisby on the Wreake and merit consideration for protection and enhancement'12. It should be noted that sites 60 and 64 are both important recreational sites where children play, dogs are walked or as in the case of site 64, people can sit on a bench and relax, yet both sites have scored lower than site 16 regarding tranquillity and recreational/educational. Also the village cricket ground, site 44 should surely be designated as a LGS. As a resident of the village I would wholeheartedly support LGS designation for these pockets of land as they are an integral part of the character and beauty of the village and therefore hold special interest. The exclusion of these small local sites within the village and the focus on designating surrounding fields as LGS would seem to further support my argument that the NP is being used to block potential future development.

#### 3) Opposition to the LGS designation and specifically sites 16 and 17

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states:<sup>13</sup>
"The Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for most green

identification of what is considered special by the community.

\*Please see detailed response below

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Draft NP page 50

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Paragraph 77 of the NPPF

areas or open space. The designation should only be used: where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife".

The seemingly arbitrary and inconsistent use of scores, particularly wildlife scores, across sites brings into question the integrity and robustness of the LGS scoring system. Sites 16, 17 and 18 have all scored significantly higher than comparable tracts of adjoining land, notably sites 15, 19 and 22 all of which have scored significantly lower. The pending new development site off Great Lane shares the same topography and landscape characteristics as sites, 16, 17 and 18. The assessment of the Great Lane development site states<sup>14</sup> 'There are no known protected species on the site.....from the biodiversity study the site has been identified to be of low ecological value'. However the LGS assessment for site 16 and 17 has scored wildlife etc 3, and when compared to neighbouring site 19, which scored just 1, a score of 3 is felt to be unrealistic and unjustifiable. All three sites 16, 17 and 18 are horse grazed grassland and much of the re-growth is predominantly weed species, all three sites suffer with large patches of weed species, nettles and thistles, which as far I can ascertain are not classed as having any particular significance or positive impact on the environment or wildlife. As I have been unable to obtain a copy of the scoring descriptors used by FOTW NPC I have been disadvantaged as I am not in full possession of key information pertaining to the scoring methodology applied, in particular, how FOTW NPC have interpreted it.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Draft NP Plan appendix F, page 12

SITE 16	<u> </u>										
Extract	below	taken fro	m p4 o	f revised	appendix	C.				*Detailed response	
SITE 1	6 – PRC	POSED L	.GS AS E	ESIGNAT	ED BY FO	TW NPG	ì			-	
	NPPF 20	12 Local	Green S	Space (LG	S) Criteria	(score	ranges a	s shown)			
Access 0-4	Proxim- 0-4	Bounded 0-4	Special 0-4	Rec/Edu. 0-4	Beauty (inc.views) 0-2	Trang- 0-2	History 0-4	Wildlife etc. 0-4	Tota Scon 32		
3	3	4	4	3	2	2	3	3	27		
of villa design Findsp	ge treasu ated Shin ots in adj	red by com e DLE8012 acent Mill I	nmunity. . Location Lane gard	Deep ridge of mediev	ed by public, and furrow, al village ea rt the ancier survey.	, other ar	chaeology MLE3740	y in HER. Pai ) in HER. Oth	t of er HEI		
-	ions and	d Respor	se Obj	ections a	nd to Sco	r <u>e</u>				The Environmental	No change
<u>Access</u> There i	s a foot	nath thro	nugh th	e cite and	d for parit	v with c	ther foc	ntnath site	c	Inventory included results	Tro change
		•	_		ere is info	•		•	3	from community events,	
					given con					field scores therefore	
					e wider sit					include local knowledge and experience. The late Mrs Hayward allowed people to enjoy her land more broadly than strictly	
Bound	<u>ed</u>									by use of the footpath.	
				•	nedgerow: of adjoini					Hence, access is 3.	
tne Eas					or adjoin		CI CICS.	1110			

No change

The field is bound on all

The site is in a countryside location on the outskirts of the settlement,

Northern boundary is relatively open to Mill Lane below and bounded by	sides and scores 4, the	
aging wooden fences rather than trees or hedgerows. The score should	nature of the boundary	
therefore be reduced to 3 for this aspect.	may vary as may the	
	quality and density of the	
Recreational/Educational	hedgerows.	
As previously stated there is no access to the wider site apart from the		
footpath, so any recreational activities other than walking the footpath	The slope of the field and	No change
would be classed as trespass. For parity with similar adjoining footpath sites	the pronounced ridge and	
the score should be reduced to 2.	furrow provides	
	opportunity for exercise,	
	history and nature at once	
	as the footpath is routed	
	diagonally across the field.	
Beauty (inc views) and Tranquility	,	
The landscape of this site is comparable with the adjoining sites 15, 17, 22		
and 18. The trees are Ash, which are especially common in the area and	The trees include two	NP p64
many are now hollow with much deadwood. The claim that the 'view from	pLWS ash trees in fields 16	already
top to north treasured by public, view from bottom to southwest edge of	and 17, the presence of	updated to
village treasured by community', is extremely subjective. As mentioned	deadwood in the canopy is	include dot
previously the only access is via use of the public footpath, the public	an indicator of ecological	map from
footpath does not extend to the top (south) of the site, nor to the bottom	value. The views are	March 2016
(north) of the side, so whilst there are some views they are not particularly	present from the	Community
special. The highest ground level of the Frisby-Kirby/Asfordby footpath at	footpaths, include looking	event
any point is on the adjoining site, Site 15, as the footpath enters site 16 the	back towards the village	
ground declines sharply so views along the footpath are visibly reduced as	and are evidenced by the	
one enters site 16 and further reduced into site 18 as the footpath is	dot map produced during a	
situated in a dip. As the community are therefore unable to enjoy any views	Community Engagement	
	,	
from the top or the bottom of this field as this is outside the scope of the	event in March 2016 and	l l

evidence base (Fringe

projecting into the wider countryside. As such, the character of the site is as Sensitivity study reference part of the surrounding countryside, rather than local in character. Whilst below). there is public access along the footpaths, and these footpaths appear to be The footpaths also used by well used by the local community, there are very many areas of similar a wider community and are part of AA route 'Villages of countryside in close proximity to the village where footpaths allow public the Wreake' and LCC Parish access and thus this site cannot be considered demonstrably special. A precedent for such cases has been established by an independent examiners Walks series amongst report on Chapel-en-le-Frith Neighbourhood Development Plan 2013-2028<sup>15</sup> others. where it states "It is not the purpose of the Local Green Space designations The Draft MLP Areas of to include countryside land that provides wider views of the countryside. In Separation, Settlement my view, the site is a large area which projects into the open countryside and Fringe Sensitivity and Local is part of the wider countryside rather than local in character". **Green Space Study Final** report 2015 section 4.111 p143 states that "Development [FRIS 1] should seek to achieve a *aradation of development* density to the outer edges, linked with new green space provision and the historic landscape." And "Features such as ridge and furrow field systems would be best conserved. enhanced and interpreted as part of a green

<sup>15</sup> Chapel-en-le-Frith Neighbourhood Development Plan 2013-2028, Report by Independent Examiner Janet L Cheesley BA (Hons) DipTP MRTPI, CHEC Planning Ltd, January 2015

ridge and furrow, the score should be reduced to 2.

	infrastructure network."		
Tranquillity is limited as the site contains a footpath which is used by dog walkers, usually off lead, also the presence of horses, often up to 30 in the summer, means that tranquillity is seriously compromised. For these reasons beauty should be reduced to 2 and tranquillity to 1.	The presence of horses and dog walkers does not impinge on tranquillity.		
History The recorded heritage site, MLE3740, located on private land, and therefore inaccessible to the public, to the West side of site 16 is of poor quality and of limited interest. I have been advised by the Historic Environment Record Officer at Leicestershire County Council that very little information about this site is held on the Leicestershire and Rutland Heritage Gateway and there is no record of any finds. The site consists of low earthworks in the shape of a square platform, any features located around the site or further North have been partly demolished or obscured with the dumping of topsoil directly onto the site and from soil erosion due to horses being present. Regarding the ridge and furrow, as this is common throughout Leicestershire and not a protected feature, it has relatively low importance. In email correspondence from the Historic Environment Record Officer at Leicestershire County Council it was stated that "DLE references are indeed for the medieval ridge and furrow (DLE8011) (DLE8012), though these aren't relevant to anything other than Countryside Stewardship (farming) schemes". I would therefore question why they are being used as the basis for scoring LGS in Local Neighbourhood Plans. The ridge and furrow only covers half of the field, and does not extend to the North or West of the site. To better reflect the relatively low importance and accessibility of the	See recommendations in the Draft MLP Fringe Sensitivity Study referenced above, SHINE LE8012 (Natural England) ascribes 'High significance' to an area of medieval ridge and furrow and medieval village earthworks east of FOTW. This includes the rectangular house platform and ridge and furrow across and beyond fields 16, 17, 18 and 22. These earthworks are well-defined, wide and have a reverse-S shape	No change	
shape of a square platform, any features located around the site or further North have been partly demolished or obscured with the dumping of topsoil directly onto the site and from soil erosion due to horses being present. Regarding the ridge and furrow, as this is common throughout Leicestershire and not a protected feature, it has relatively low importance. In email correspondence from the Historic Environment Record Officer at Leicestershire County Council it was stated that "DLE references are indeed for the medieval ridge and furrow (DLE8011) (DLE8012), though these aren't relevant to anything other than Countryside Stewardship (farming) schemes". I would therefore question why they are being used as the basis for scoring LGS in Local Neighbourhood Plans. The ridge and furrow only covers half of the field, and does not extend to the North or West of the site.	ascribes 'High significance' to an area of medieval ridge and furrow and medieval village earthworks east of FOTW. This includes the rectangular house platform and ridge and furrow across and beyond fields 16, 17, 18 and 22. These earthworks are welldefined, wide and have a	No change	

earthworks of medieval

date. Whilst Frisby was not

	Wildlife	selected to be one of the few priority townships, the ridge and furrow is important to local landscape character and village setting, relating the whole village to its past. Whilst DLE designations are used in Countryside Stewardship schemes, they do, nonetheless, demonstrate historical value.		
	Neighbouring sites have scored 1-2, so for parity the score here should also be less than 3. The pending new development site off Great Lane borders site 17 and site 18 and shares the same topography, landscape and wildlife characteristics. The recent wildlife/ecology assessment of the Great Lane development site states <sup>16</sup> 'There are no known protected species on the sitefrom the biodiversity study the site has been identified to be of low ecological value'. The score for this aspect should therefore be reduced to 2.	The FRIS 1 development site is classed as 'Poor semi-improved grassland' in the LCC Phase 1 survey. The presence of bats foraging and, perhaps, roosting in the hedgerows was also noted. It does have ecologically valuable hedgerows and trees. The grassland in your fields is labelled 'SI/SNG?' and is	No change	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Draft NP Plan appendix F, page 12

#### awaiting further survey by LCC Ecology later in 2017. The hedgerows and trees in the site include two pLWS and are as, or more, valuable to wildlife than those in FRIS 1. Special Aside from the fact that a footpath runs through the site, there is limited recreational or educational value and tranquillity is limited due to dogs Families have sledged in running around off lead. The site is of low ecological value and therefore the snow in field 16 behind has limited wildlife, and any wildlife present would likely also inhabit the farmhouse for over neighbouring sites. The ridge and furrow is limited to the South Eastern half forty years, and in of the site and the recorded heritage site is limited in scope and likely to be substantial numbers. In of little significance. the score for special should be reduced accordingly summer, the natural No change from 4 to 2 on a par with sites 18, 19 and 22. history/nature watching and history observation of high quality medieval ridge and furrow provides practical social and economic history for primary children, and is excellent exercise walking/running over the SITE 16 - SUGGESTED REVISED SCORING FOR LGS ASSESSMENT large banks and troughs. Many people view these to NPPF 2012 Local Green Space (LGS) Criteria (score ranges as shown) be beautiful fields. Access Proxim Bounded Special Rec/Edu. Beauty Trang History Tota 0-4 0-4 0-4 0-4 0-4 (inc.views) 0-2 0-4 etc. 0-4 Score NPAC does not agree with 32 0-2 your scoring of this field 2 3 2 2 2 2 18 3 1 1 and upholds the score in

the NP.

#### No change **SITE 17** Extract below taken from p4 of revised appendix C. SITE 17 - PROPOSED LGS AS DESIGNATED BY FOTW NPG NPPF 2012 Local Green Space (LGS) Criteria (score ranges as shown) Access Proxim. Bounded Special Rec/Edu. Beauty Tota Trang. 0-4 0-4 0-4 0-2 Score 0-4 (inc.yiews) 0-4 etc. 0-4 32 0-2 1 3 4 2 2 2 3 3 24 Field, horse-grazed grass, frequent herbs, back gardens of Great Lane to west, adjoins 016 with large gap in hedge and should be considered extension of it as it shares many features such as hedges, trees and archaeology. Informal dog walking/nature watching. Shine LE8012. Ridge and furrow extending up from 016 and ground still rising. Lovely views to Kirby Bellars church spire. Pond – fenced off + surrounded by young willows and other trees - managed? Rabbits. The late Christine Hayward **Objections and Response to score** allowed residents to walk Access the fields and to view her There is no public pedestrian or vehicular access to this land, the field and fish pond in field 17. For pond is invisible to anyone other than trespassers, the score should example, a letter from one therefore be reduced to 0. Treating site 17 as an extension of site 16 would resident says "I walked the contravene one of the guiding principles as it would create an extensive fields freely when Christine tract of land (relative to other tracts in the vicinity). was alive and would intentionally join her off

the footpath, usually because [dog's name] would run to her from 200 yards or more for a treat. I'd then walk with Christine

Г			<u> </u>
		on her route.	
		Many times I'd come down	
		from the top fields to join	
		her and she seemed not to	
		mind where I went or had	
		been. She never told me	
		not to walk up there, which	
		I did regularly to get more	
		exercise. Indeed, she once	
		asked if I'd seen the	
		goldfish in her pond uphill	
		to the south."	
		It will also be adjacent to	
		the FRIS 1 development	
		site and viewable from	
		paths and recreation areas	
		within the site. The land is	
		in direct the view from	
		existing houses on Great	
		Lane. Our consultants,	
		Your Locale, have	
		recommended increasing	
		the score for Access to 2.	
	<u>Bounded</u>		NP update
	The site is not bounded on all sides by hedgerows. The site is bounded on		Appendix C.
	the east side by housing and a wire fence. Additionally, the South of the		Access Score
	site, although currently bounded by hedgerows, will soon be bounded by	The field is bounded to	for Site 17
	the new development on Great Lane. The score should therefore be reduced	four sides. The material of	increased to
	to 3 for this aspect.	the boundary is not a	2.

and conservatory. The score for beauty should therefore also be reduced to

			1	
	<u>creational/Educational</u>	consideration here.		
	e landowners have never given consent or agreement to any informal dog			
	Ilking/nature watching as described in the narrative, any such action	As above, some resid	ents No change	
	ould be trespass. As the site is inaccessible it offers no recreational or	have used the land		
ed	ucational significance as such the score should therefore be 0-1 for this	informally, and with	the	
ası	pect.	late Mrs Haywards		
		consent, for dog wall	_	
		and health and fitnes		
		provided by the slope	e of	
		the land. The scoring		
		system also allows fo	r	
		<i>potential</i> future		
		recreational/education	onal	
		use subject to landov	vner	
		agreement – the ton	e of	
		the comments sugge	sts a	
		change of owner in the	ne	
<u>Be</u>	auty and Tranquillity	near future.		
Sin	nilarly, as the site is not accessible the tranquillity and beauty should be			
red	duced as it cannot be enjoyed by anyone other than trespassers. The			
pre	esence of horses on the site and the fact that the West side is overlooked	Beauty and tranquilli	ty is	
by	houses, will also adversely affect any tranquillity, so the score should be	not affected by the		
red	duced to 1. The narrative description concerning views to Kirby Bellars	presence of horses a	nd the	
chi	urch spire from this site is inaccurate, as any views there might have been	sloping terrain direct	S	
fro	om this field are obscured by the irregular lay of the land and a large Ash	residential and road	noise	
tre	e and partial hedge. Any views to Kirby Bellars church, as referred to, can	away from the field.	The <b>NP update</b>	
on	ly be seen from the other side of the hedgerow in the adjoining fields,	observation regardin	g the Appendix C.	
wh	nich would also be trespass. The West side of the site is open to the	view to Kirby Bellars	church <b>Sentence</b> .	
ad	joining property and any view in this direction is directly into their kitchen	has been moved to tl	ne <b>"Lovely</b>	

views to

relevant field descriptions

	History The ridge and furrow feature is not a particularly good example of the technique and, as it runs perpendicular to site 16, is demonstrably not an extension of site 16 as the narrative suggests. Ridge and furrow is common and not of any particular special interest so the scoring for this field should be comparable with sites 18, 19 and 22 with a score of 2, that have also been recognised as having ridge and furrow. The score for this aspect should be reduced to 1.  Wildlife Regarding wildlife, there are no rabbits as far as is known (they inhabit site	in Appendix C, although the residences in this location do have this view. The property you refer to on the west boundary maintains a hedge of average height, so is not 'open'.  The score will not be changed in the NP.  This smaller section of the large ridge and furrow system pertains to the more recent (200-400 years ago), pre-enclosure farming system of the area rather than the medieval section in the other fields. Field 17 will contain the surviving remnant of this type of ridge and furrow after development of FRIS 1 occurs. See also reference to MBC Fringe Sensitivity Study above supporting retention of ridge and furrow in this area.	Kirby Bellars church spire." Moved to description of site 16"  No change  No change
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	<del>_</del>		
22 & 23), and the pond is inhabited by common goldfish. Other sites with			
ponds score less than 3 and neighbouring sites have scored 1-2, so for parity	Rabbits are present near		
the score here should also be less than 3. The pending new development	the pond. The herons and		
site off Great Lane borders site 17 and site 18 and shares the same	egrets are regular visitors		
topography, landscape and wildlife characteristics. The recent	to the pond. Tawny owls		
wildlife/ecology assessment of the Great Lane development site states <sup>17</sup>	have been heard by		
'There are no known protected species on the sitefrom the biodiversity	residents. Hedgehogs (a	No change	
study the site has been identified to be of low ecological value'. The score	BAP species) use the land,		
for this aspect should therefore be reduced to 2.	amongst other creatures		
	(Community Wildlife		
Special	survey).		
The Leicester and Leicestershire: Local Green Spaces Toolkit and Existing			
Policy Context states that "A common sense approach to the criteria will			
need to be taken. It is clear that the Government does not intend green	The site is not isolated, but		
spaces which are isolated"18 Given that the site is isolated and not	proximal to the village. The		
accessible to the public, and as such has no recreational or educational	MBC		
value, has limited wildlife and is of low ecological value, is a poor example of	"Areas of Separation,		
ridge and furrow, the score for special should be reduced accordingly from 4	Settlement Fringe		
to 2 on a par with sites 18, 19 and 22.	Sensitivity and Local Green	No change	
	Space Study" Final report	Ü	
	comments recommending		
	retention of ridge and		
	furrow and providing green		
	space quoted above		

applies here. The field is

important to the

Draft NP Plan appendix F, page 12

18 GREEN SPACES IN LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE: LOCAL GREEN SPACES TOOLKIT AND EXISTING POLICY CONTEXT p.7

	NPPF 20	)12 Local	Green S	Space (LO	GS) Criteri	a (score	e ranges	as shown	)	ed	ge with surroundir	ng	
Access 0-4	Croxim- 0-4	Bounded 0-4	Special 0-4	Rec/Edu. 0-4	Beauty (inc.views) 0-2	Trans. 0-2	History 0-4	Wildlife etc. 0-4	Total Score: 32	the	untryside and mor e light of the Perm	it to	
0	3	3	2-3	0-1	1	1	1	2	16 (assumir the high suggeste score	FR	ild on the adjacenius 1.  AC has reviewed t		
	gh this			_	ated as LG		scoring c	loes not		su sco a f	oring for this field a opports the original oring and the addit urther point for ac suggested by our	ion of	readv
joir trac	ing site t below	19 for pa	om p5 o	consisto	ency. I appendi	к С.	l equally	with		Со	nsultant.	updat	•
djoir xtrac	ing site t below 18 – PRC	19 for pa taken fro POSED I	om p5 o GS AS A	consistons f revised	ency. I appendi O BY FOTV	x C. V NPG				Co	,		•
idjoir Extrac	ing site t below 18 – PRC	19 for pa taken fro POSED I	om p5 o GS AS A	consistons f revised	ency. I appendi	x C. V NPG ia (score	e ranges		*	Th de am rei	e phrasing in the scription will be nended to remove ference to 'contigu	the ous	•
extracess	t below 18 – PRO NPPF 20	19 for pataken from DPOSED ID 12 Local Bounded	om p5 o GS AS A Green S	f revised SSESSEE Space (Le	ency.  I appendiz  D BY FOTV  GS) Criteri  Beauty (inc.views	x C. V NPG ia (score	e ranges	as showr	Tot Scor	Th de am ref wi	nsultant.  e phrasing in the scription will be nended to remove	the ous	ed
Access 0-4  Large in grasridge Respo	t below 18 – PRO NPPF 20 Province 0-4 3 field, horsels. Tall header furrow – nse to see in not	taken from post taken from pos	om p5 of GS AS A Green S Special 0-4 2 grassland, ash, field the special out out with the special out	f revised SSESSEI Space (Li Rec/Edu. 0-4 2 contiguou maple and 12. Awaiti	appendiz D BY FOTV GS) Criteri Beauty (inc.views 0-2	v C. V NPG ia (score ) Trans 0-2  via small s surrour nabitat su	e ranges History 0-4 2 I gap in he nd. Footpa urvey.	as shown Wildlife, sts, 0-4 2 dge. Freque th, much-u	Tot Scori 32 21 21 ent herb: sed. Dee	The de am rei dis ad the	nsultant.  e phrasing in the scription will be nended to remove ference to 'contiguth 016'. There are	the ous both NP up to Ap to Ap tt. C – re phras	ed odate pendix move

Proximity The site is located a similar distance from the village as site 36 and equidistance from any residences as site 19, the score should therefore be reduced to 2.	score 3. The score will be reduced to 2.  The site features in photographs of the parish at a high frequency, the 'dip' you mention is not evident. The view up the hill, within the site, is widely viewed as being beautiful, particularly when	NP update to Appendix C Change Site 18 Proximity score to 2 and adjust total score. to 20 No change
·	'dip' you mention is not evident. The view up the hill, within the site, is widely viewed as being	

<u>Tranquillity</u>	wish to compare with site		
The tranquillity offered is the same as site 19, there is a well used footpath	18 differently with respect	No change	
across sites 18 and 19 so for parity the score should be reduced to 1.	to ecology of the grassland		
	<ul> <li>FRIS 1 grassland is</li> </ul>		
	described as 'poor'. The		
	sward in Site 19 is		
	'probably SI but may be of		
<u>Wildlife</u>	more interest' and is		
This site sits between and is bordered by the pending new development site	awaiting further survey by		
off Great Lane and by site 19 and as such it shares the same landscape and	LCC. The FOTW NP adheres		
wildlife characteristics. The recent wildlife/ecology assessment of the Great	to 'Space for Wildlife – the		
Lane development site states <sup>19</sup> 'There are no known protected species on the	LLRBAP' and is concerned		
sitefrom the biodiversity study the site has been identified to be of low	by the rapid decline in the		
ecological value'. The score for this aspect should therefore be reduced to	number of small field		
1 for consistency with site 19.	ponds across		
	Leicestershire.		
	The score for site 18 in	NP already	
	Appendix C will be reduced	updated	
	by one point as agreed	apaatea	
	above.		
	ubove.		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Draft NP Plan appendix F, page 12

SITE 18	s – SUG	IGESTED	KEVISE	SCORI	NG FOR LG	S ASSES	SSMENT			The comments appearing	No chang
N	IPPF 20	12 Local	Green S	pace (LG	S) Criteria	(score	ranges a	s shown)		in this section are repeated	
Access 0-4	Proxim- 0-4	Bounded 0-4	Special 0-4	Rec/Edu. 0-4	Beauty (inc.views) 0-2	Trang. 0-2	History 0-4	Wildlife etc. 0-4	Tota Scor 32	and have been addressed elsewhere in this response.	
2	2	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	17		
It is my stolength following a. Con stat desi	view thing reason trary to ing thating thating thating thating the ingular metion of the	ons: o guidand t <i>"Land d</i> g Local G	onsultat ce issue ownersh Green Sp	ion proce d by Leic ip is an i	ess is fund estershire mportant o	County conside of sites s	Counci ration ir	i <sup>20</sup> clearly i e involved			
This	is to m	nake sure	that th	e design	owner's su ation is vio wner of th	able. As	a <u>minin</u>	<u>num</u> a Loc			
land	downer	s of sites	15, 16,	17, 18, a	o <u>rt</u> for the o and 22 hav s about LG	e nevei	been a	pproached	,		
time					vare of the			gnation w G when th			

<sup>20</sup> GREEN SPACES IN LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE: LOCAL GREEN SPACES TOOLKIT AND EXISTING POLICY CONTEXT p9

sites 16 and 17 under POLICY ENV 1: protection of local green spaces,

	nor the identification of site 18 under POLICY ENV2: protection of other
	sites of environmental (natural and historical) significance as it places
	significant constraints on the land use, and is likely to significantly
	reduce its open market value. Given the Parish Council's obligations as a
	public body under the Human Rights Acts 1998, it would have been
	strongly advisable to consult the land-owners prior to designation given
	the significant constraint on the development rights and use of the land,
	not only to ensure that the designation was viable, but a more
	compelling argument would be that it meets the above Human Rights
	obligations.
b.	Key consultation documents, specifically Appendix C, Environmental
	Inventory, were changed more than half way through the consultation
	period (8/3/17). The scoring for proposed LGS Site 16 was amended
	from 20 to 27, changing the ranking of this site from 13 <sup>th</sup> to 1st. This has
	had a significant negative impact on the landowners as in order to
	respond accurately and appropriately to the consultation all relevant
	information was not made available. Additionally, the inaccuracies are
	misleading, as anyone else responding to the draft NP would be doing so
	without having full and accurate information relating to sites selected
	for LGS designation. This is a legal document and as such provision of
	misleading/incorrect information during a statutory consultation period
	would arguably render the consultation invalid.
c.	Despite numerous requests by the landowners to FOTW NPG for access
	to key information pertaining to the LGS designation, to enable an
	informed response to be submitted, nothing has been forthcoming.
	Specific requests have been made concerning scoring descriptors,
	information relating to heritage sites and sites of historic interest and

		information concerning community members involved in the LGS assessment and designation recommendations and potential conflicts of interest. A Freedom of Information request to obtain this information was submitted on 13/3/17, although it should be noted that the timescales for this will mean that the information was not available to inform any response to this draft NP.				
9.	Page 47, 3rd Para	These sites will be added to as the inventory is expanded to cover the whole of the parish". Could the meaning of this sentence be articulated? The Group are reminded that the LGS designation is one of highest levels of protection afforded by the NPPF and as such should be used relatively sparingly to ensure it doesn't become diluted or that sites be removed through examination. In particular concern that some of these LGS designations do not meet the NPPF criteria. 01; 028; and 016/017 are extensive tracts of land. 032 is not especially local in nature.	Melton Borough Council	This comment should not have appeared in this section of the Draft NP and will be removed.  Noted. LGS 28, 32 and 57 have been re-classified and are no longer LGS, but remain highly valued sites within the parish. The NPPF does not define 'extensive' so it is open to local interpretation. Here, for example, Sites 01, 16 and 17 are similar in size (2 – 7 Ha) to various Planning Applications in the Plan Area.	NP updated to remove sentence p47. Para 3 "These sites will be added to as the inventory is expanded to cover the whole of the parish"  NP already updated re LGS.	Statutory Consultee
		Point of clarification also, the MBC Areas of Separation, Settlement Fringe Sensitivity and Local Green Space Study is an adopted piece of evidence, not a consultation document (and as such is already being used to decide planning applications) and the rationale for deviations from this evidence		Noted.	No change	

need to be properly documented.		

### **Appendices**

No.	Plan section/ policy number	Comments	From	Response	Proposed amendment	
10.	Appendix C	It has been brought to the attention of the authority that this appendix was changed (albeit through a administrational error) during the consultation. It may prove prudent to create a note for circulation outlining the changes made and the rationale behind it.	Melton Borough Council	Noted. NPAC acknowledge that copy-editing errors appeared in the scoring of two fields in Appendix C and have expressed gratitude to Ms Hayward for bringing it to our attention. The publisher had 'copy and pasted' the scores for the preceding field in each case, thereby making the LGS fields appear to have a much lower score (that wouldn't qualify for LGS). The original working document (unchanged since 16 <sup>th</sup> Nov 2016) was uploaded to the website within 24 hours of you pointing the errors out to us, and all LGS landowners were immediately told.	NP already updated.	Statutory Consultee

# **ENDS**