FULL NAME	DUTY TO COOPERATE	LEGALLY COMPLIANT	SOUND	WHICH PART	WHICH PARAGRAPHS	WHICH POLICY	WHICH POLICY MAP	WHICH DIAGRAM	WHICH TABLE
Dr Mark Thistlethwaite	Yes	No	No	Paragraph	3.222				

WHY PLAN NOT SOUND	MODIFICATIONS	HEARINGS	HEARING SESSIONS
3.222 (DS3) with reference to HA68/67 Says "Beyond these allocations, our strategy is to limit growth in Other Settlements and as a result only small-scale development proposals within the Limits to Development are likely to be appropriate. This infill is expected to be well-designed and enhance local character and distinctiveness " 1. Proposals HA67/68 are outside of existing settlement limits. 2. Is not small scale, ie 90 houses suggests 200 + people which is greater than 30% increase in population and similar in housing and approx 25% increase in settled area. All on green belt land which has environmental significance. Of course no mention on complete overhaul of sewers, power, water , gas, sewage plant, schools, shops, transport at this stage). 3. Is not infill. 4. Old Gate road could not cope with 60+ new houses and traffic and upset the distinctiveness of the village. 5. Completely against Neighbourhood Plan which is a preexisting legal document agreed by the people of the village and signed by CBC which says says no building outside settlement limit. Question: Is CBC breaking the law when not considering such a legal plan document? Especially policies S1, E2, E3,E4, H1. Any changes to this document would need a local rewrite and referendum. So this plan is not legally compliant with a preexisting neighbourhood plan. If it overwrites it without consideration or consultation what is the point of spending thousands of pounds to create it in the first place? Is this money refundable? 6. Much increased local pollution due to vehicles, especially during building phases. Above is only a first stage comment - detailed further reading of proposal is required.	Make document relevant to settlement size, only consider in fill, relate to neighbourhood plans, suggest only build on brown field sites . Suggestion consider Leicester city centre - with the reduction in high street shopping , convert all closed shops, factories etc into housing. I am sure same can be said of Loughborough, Syston,, sileby and other large conurbations.	No	

Thrussington Neighbourhood Plan

Referendum Document

April 2018

urban imprint

Thrussington Neighbourhood Plan

Referendum Document

April 2018

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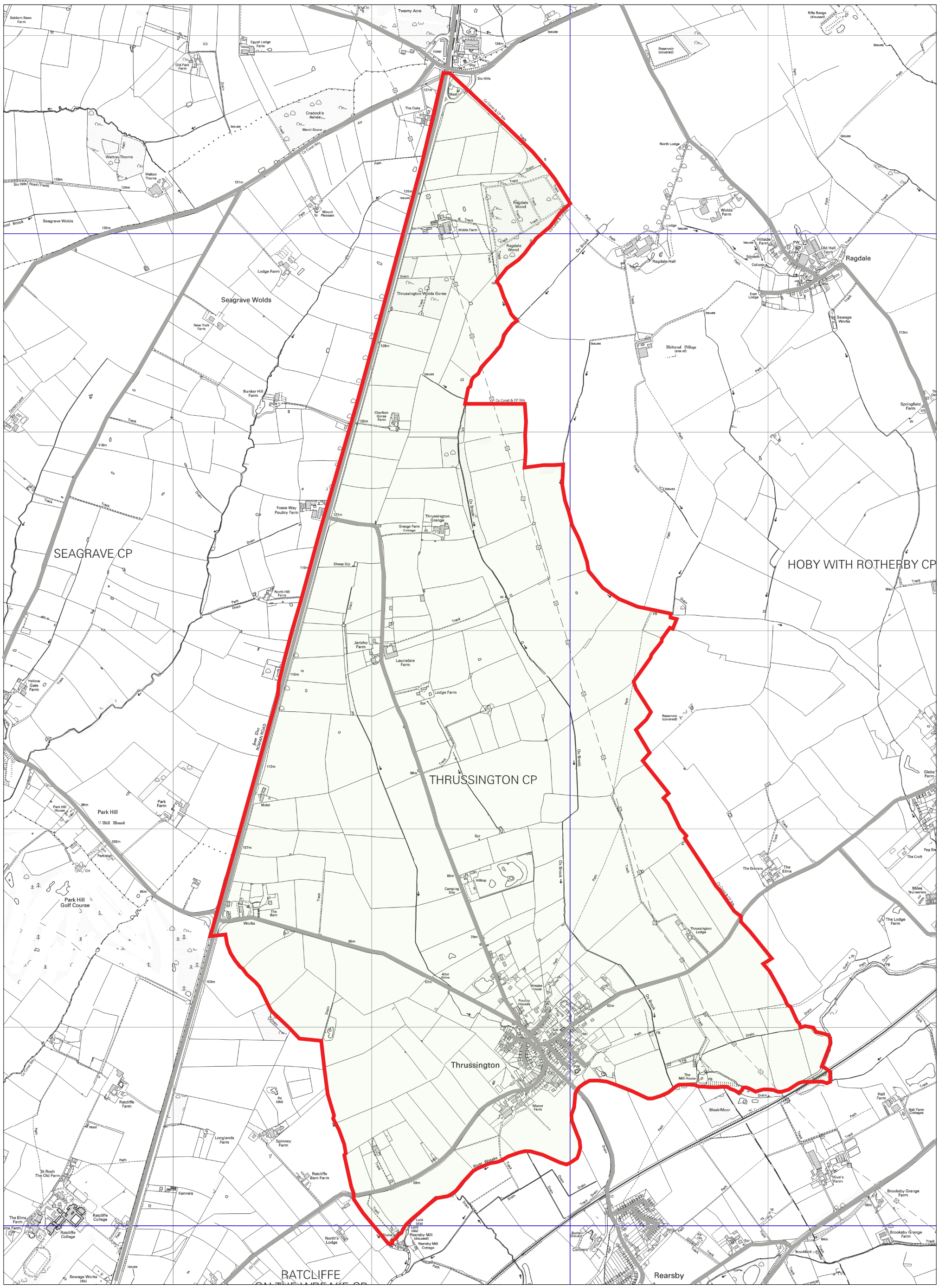
Foreword

The Neighbourhood Plan is the result of major contributions by the Parish Council, the Working Group, residents and businesses within the Parish, together with our consultants, Urban Imprint. It sets out a Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Parish until 2028.

The Neighbourhood Plan is based on evidence generated by community engagement through consultation and questionnaires.

Effective, open and extensive consultation is at the heart of the Plan to help ensure the Plan fully reflects local needs, priorities and aspirations.

The Parish Council would like to thank those individuals who have contributed, Charnwood Borough Council, the Borough and County Councillor Mr James Poland, Urban Imprint, Locality and Groundworks (one of our sources of funding) and the Big Lottery (a secondary source of funding). Without the input from the above a Plan would have been difficult to produce and would lack the input from residents and businesses.



Thrussington Neighbourhood Plan Designated Area

Scale: 1:12500

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1. Introduction

1.1. Neighbourhood Planning is a central government initiative introduced by the Localism Act 2011 and recognised in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012. The aim of the legislation is to empower local communities to use the planning system to promote appropriate and sustainable development in their area. Neighbourhood Development Plans (NPs) must be in conformity with the Local Planning Authority's (LPAs) Local Plan.

1.2. NPs are to be shaped by and produced for the local community. The role of the Working Group and Parish Council has been to act as facilitators in enabling local residents, businesses and community groups to determine the focus of their NP and devise policies to tackle local issues.

Status of the Neighbourhood Plan

1.3. Once adopted, the NP will be the primary document of the Development Plan at the local level alongside the Charnwood Local Plan 2011 to 2028 Core Strategy, and will be used to determine applications in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Section 38 (6) in that the determination of planning applications 'must be made in accordance with the Plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise'.

1.4. The NP must be in general conformity with the Charnwood Local Plan and therefore runs over the same Plan period up until 2028. Therefore the Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared to take this Plan period into consideration and deals with issues over this time period.

1.5. Thrussington is one of the most easterly Parish within the Borough of Charnwood. It borders six other rural Parishes, Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake, Seagrave, Burton on the Wolds – Cotes – Prestwold, Rearsby within Charnwood Borough, Hoby and Rotherby, and, Broughton and Dalby within the Borough of Melton. The Parish is bounded on the west by the A46 trunk road giving easy access to Leicester, Loughborough and Nottingham, and the River Wreake to the south. There are approximately 240 residential, farm and business dwellings within the Parish most of which are situated in the village of Thrussington, and a substantial amount of farmland. The village is mentioned in the Domesday book and boasts a church of Norman origin, the Church of the Holy Trinity, a grade II* listed building.

1.6. The Parish Council decided to develop a Neighbourhood Plan in 2015, partially due to the Localism Act 2011. This Act allows a Parish to develop a Neighbourhood Development Plan, a town planning document, which proactively gives local people greater control and say over how the community develops and evolves. This enables residents to influence any future development within the Parish. A further reason was that residents and the Parish Council had voiced concerns over large developments near Syston, Barkby, Queniborough and a proposed development in Rearsby, and, that some element of control was needed, rather than just a presumption in favour of sustainable development. Another reason was the idea to produce a Neighbourhood Plan to supplement the then recently adopted Charnwood Core Strategy 2011-2028.

1.7. The Parish Council and the local community wanted a say in any future development and so a working group was set up to develop a Plan in late 2015. The Parish was formally designated as the Neighbourhood Plan area 27th April 2016.

History of the Parish

1.8. Thrussington is a small village which originated as an Anglo-Saxon settlement on the western side of the River Wreake and is approximately seven miles from the City of Leicester and the market town of Melton Mowbray and Loughborough. It is situated near the Roman Road; The Fosse, and is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086.

1.9. The village is a thriving community of approximately 550 residents, and has a very popular primary school, hairdresser and two public

houses as well as a popular delicatessen and tea room. The village church of Holy Trinity dates largely from the thirteenth century. Also it has a Village Hall that is in very regular use by many clubs, societies as well as Beavers, Cubs, Brownies & Scouts.

1.10. The village boasts several annual events, including Skittles on The Green, Trinity Fair and various social and fund–raising events (most of which raise money for the local school, church, or village hall).

2. Evolution of the NP and Consultation

- **Setting up the Working Group** – The Parish Council decided that a Working Group offered the best means to produce a plan. The group was made up from volunteers within the Parish, including three Parish Councillors. The introductory meeting was 12th December, 2015. The aim was to be fully open to all residents with updates through the village magazine and events for all stakeholders and residents.

- **Designation of the Parish as the area to be covered by the Plan** - Designation was requested and after consultation formally designated April 27th, 2016, by Charnwood Borough Council.

- **Obtain grant and choose consultants -** After interviewing a number of candidates Urban Imprint (then BPUD) was selected as our consultants and partners in April 2016. The Parish was updated at the Annual Parish meeting in May 2016. We formally applied to Locality for a grant and an initial grant of £5,506 was awarded 10th June, 2016. The Parish Council had already pledged £1,000 for 2016 (and, again, in 2017).

- **First consultation event**- This consisted of a Launch event 2nd July, 2016. All stakeholders and residents were invited. The event outlined what a Neighbourhood Development Plan was and how it could help the Parish and progress to date. A SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis took place.

- **Questionnaire -** From the SWOT analysis a questionnaire was developed. It was issued to all stakeholders and residents in September 2016. Later analysis led to the next consultation.

Neighbourhood Plan Launch – 2nd July 2016

- **Website development -** During September and October the Neighbourhood Plan part of the Thrussington Village website was developed and became available November 2016. All information and meetings were uploaded as an open site.

- **Second consultation** - The analysis of the data from the questionnaire allowed the development of the format for the second consultation, February 4th, 2017. Again this was a Parish event. It was to determine what policies could be required for the Plan. From this an emerging policy guideline document was produced for review. This has been reviewed and will form the basis of the draft plan. The aim was to produce a draft Plan for initial review in June 2017.

- **Obtain second grant -** We formally applied to Locality for a grant and a second grant of £3,394 was awarded 21st February, 2017.

- **Obtain third grant -** Although the Locality bids largely covered the expenses we could not cover all the costs so a third grant was requested. An amount of £3,248 was awarded by the Big Lottery on the 24th March 2017, and will allow us to complete the project.

- **Annual Parish meeting -** The Parish was updated on the progress of the project in May 2017.

- **Regulation 14 Consultation** – Formal consultation on the first draft of the Neighbourhood Plan took place between 28th July – 22nd September 2017. Every household in the Parish received a hard copy of the Neighbourhood Plan and were invited to a community event which took place on the 9th September at the village hall. Amendments were made to the Neighbourhood Plan following this consultation.

- **Regulation 16 Consultation** – This second formal period of consultation was run by Charnwood Borough Council and ran for six weeks from the 12th January 2018 to the 25th February 2018.

- **Independent Examination** – An independent Examiner assessed whether the Neighbourhood Plan met the Basic Conditions as set out in the regulations. In April 2018 he issued his report confirming that the Neighbourhood Plan met the basic conditions, subject to some minor modifications, and should proceed to referendum.

- **Next Steps -**

    - Referendum seeking residents' approval
    - Neighbourhood Plan "made" i.e. becomes a legal document

The Blue Lion public house – Rearsby Road

3. Using the Neighbourhood Plan

3.1. This Plan contains policies and guidance intended to shape development in Thrussington until 2028. Policies are grouped into themes linking directly to the key issues raised by residents during consultation.

3.2. The Plan can be used by different people. It is likely that it will be most relevant to:

- Local residents and business owners
- Property owners and developers
- The Local Planning Authority (Charnwood Borough Council)

3.3. Guidance on how these groups are responsible for implementation of the Plan follows:

3.4. Local residents and businesses may refer to the Plan when consulted on planning applications for new development proposals in Thrussington and when developers carry out early public consultation when drawing up proposals for new development. The wishes and concerns for the future of the Parish are expressed in clearly defined policies which have legal weight in the planning system. Local people should be pro-active in engaging with the planning system, by checking that the Plan is being properly implemented by developers and Charnwood Borough Council when new development proposals come forward.

3.5. Property owners and developers proposing development in the Parish must ensure their proposals accord with the policies relevant to the nature of the development. Developers will find that Neighbourhood Plan policies sit alongside other planning policies at the local and national level, adding additional detail relevant to local circumstances and issues. Planning applications should, where appropriate, demonstrate how proposed development accords with these policies to contribute to Plan objectives.

3.6. Charnwood Borough Council is responsible for implementing the Plan, by considering development proposals against the policies. Proposals which are in accordance with the Plan (and with other relevant planning policies) should be approved, subject to all other relevant concerns. Proposals which are not in accordance with the policies (where they are relevant to the development proposed) should not be approved, except where the policies are outweighed by strong other material considerations.

3.7. Where there are matters that are considered aspirational as opposed to policies these have now been included as an 'Aspiration' allied to a particular policy. There are 19 policies within the Neighbourhood Plan.

3.8. The Neighbourhood Plan is accompanied by a series of proposals maps, included to the rear of the document. Other relevant maps showing the location of key areas for protection/improvement such as locally listed buildings and areas of Local Green Space are also provided.

PLEASE NOTE: Words underlined (other than policy titles) can be found in the glossary.

4. List of Policies

Strategic Policy

S1-Strategic Policy

Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure (Environment)

E1- Flood Risk

Aspiration E1a – Flood Risk Mitigation

E2-Green Infrastructure

E3-Wildlife and Preservation

E4- Landscape, Views and Conservation

Aspiration E4a – Protecting the Church Skyline

Business and Economy

B1- Working from Home

B2- New Employment Development

Housing

H1- Residential Development

H2- Housing Mix

Transport

T1- Parking Provision

Aspiration T1a- Public Car Park

T2- Public Realm Improvements

Aspiration T2a – Highway Improvement

Aspiration T2b – Bridge Restrictions

Aspiration T3a - Public Transport

T4 – Walking and Cycling

Aspiration T4a – Footpath and Cycle Routes

Leisure and Recreation

L1-Tourism Activities

L2-Leisure and Recreation Activities

Aspiration L2a – Park and Play Area

L3- Community Facilities

L4- Local Green Spaces

Design, Heritage and Character

D1- Protection of Heritage Assets

Aspiration D1a – Conservation Area Expansion

Aspiration D1b – The Star Inn

D2- Design and Development Character

5. Visions and Objectives

Vision

To protect and enhance the character and identity of the Parish of Thrussington and to ensure any development opportunities are sustainable and appropriate to the scale and nature of the Parish, respecting its historic, agricultural and rural character.

1 - Housing Objective

To ensure any future housing responds to local needs, is of a high standard of design, and fits well into the context of the Parish in terms of type, mix, scale and character.

2 - Transport Objective

To promote safe public streets and spaces; reduce traffic volumes through more accessible and beneficial sustainable transport links (including footpaths and cycle routes); and ensure appropriate parking solutions which are sensitive to the Parish's unique character.

3 - Business and Economic Activity Objective

To sustain and enhance the thriving range of community, commercial activities and services in the Parish. To support appropriate and reasonable economic activity and businesses which currently operate within the Parish.

4 - Environment Objective

To place high value on the landscape setting of the Parish and seek protection and enhancement of this central element of Thrussington's character, including key gateways, views and vistas, local wildlife habitats and maximising the opportunities offered by the River Wreake.

5 - Leisure and Recreation Objective

To improve the leisure and recreation opportunities for residents of all ages by encouraging provision of open space and children's play facilities and protect existing assets such as the school, village hall, church and other community buildings and spaces used for community events.

6 - Design and Heritage Objective

To identify, protect and enhance Thrussington's heritage assets and key public spaces. Ensure that any future development is sympathetic to the existing character of the Parish in attractive, environmental and innovative ways.

6. Neighbourhood Plan Policies

Sustainable Development

S1- Strategic Policy

In determining the acceptability of proposals within Thrussington the following points, where relevant, should be used to guide the delivery of sustainable development:

- *Is of an appropriate design, which complements the local vernacular and character of the village*
- *Protects and enhances the Parish's archaeological assets whilst improving awareness and understanding of key sites*
- *Protects and enhances the local landscape character*
- *Protects long distance views and vistas into and out of the village*
- *Is accessible by safe walking/cycling routes to local facilities (school, public houses, shops, church)*
- *Ensures that residential and business development contributes to the vitality and viability of the village*
- *Does not increase the risk of flooding from either increased runoff or from building within flood risk areas*
- *Preserves and enhances the local biodiversity network, paying special attention to the green and blue infrastructure network*
- *Minimises additional traffic generated and utilises a safe, suitable access.*
- *Is served by appropriate communications and utilities infrastructure, including broadband*
- *Promotes a Parish free from excessive noise, air and light pollution and other harm.*

NP Objective: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6

Explanatory

The strategic policy provides an overarching guide as to how development should be approached within the Parish. It should be considered by all planning applications within the Parish. The policy is broad in its scope and represents the community's aspiration for delivering sustainable development within the Parish.

The policy addresses the broad requirements for new development, its effect on the landscape, townscape and issues such as local amenity and accessibility.

Development of all types has a range of wider implications on other factors such as traffic, flood risk, heritage and landscape setting. All proposed development therefore must consider the impact on the factors identified in policy S1.

The Parish Council will comment on planning applications outside of Thrussington which they consider to impact the Parish in terms of traffic generation, pollution, or other amenity issues.

Thrussington's Natural Environment

E1- Flood Risk

All new development should avoid increasing the risk of flooding either through removing flood storage in areas subject to flooding from the River Wreake and its tributaries or through increased surface water run-off. Any major development (as defined by the Town and Country planning (Development Management Procedure) Order 2015) will be expected to incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) into its design and all other schemes are encouraged to incorporate SUDS, if possible.

All developments within the areas shown to be at risk of flooding on Map 5 and Map 6 or any scheme with the site area over 1 ha, will be expected to demonstrate how they have addressed the risk of flooding in the design of their proposals via a Flood Risk Assessment. Proposals which retain trees, hedgerows and vegetation as the means of reducing surface water run off will be supported.

Developments which allow for the use of the river for community uses will be supported, subject to compliance with other development plan policy.

NP Objective: 1, 4

Explanatory

Addressing and reducing the threat of flooding is crucially important to the future success and sustainability of the village of Thrussington. This can be addressed through careful maintenance and mediation against surface runoff. The river also creates an opportunity for an attractive recreational feature within the Parish.

Aspiration E1a – Flood Risk Mitigation

The Plan seeks to limit the environmental impacts of any new development which may occur. New development therefore is required to ensure that the level of discharge from a site is kept below the threshold of 5 litres per second per hectare– a common rate set in areas of flood risk. This can be achieved through use of various Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs) technologies and design techniques which are designed to store storm water on site and release this slowly back into the surrounding watercourses.

E2 - Green Infrastructure

The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to establish a network of green infrastructure, including existing trees, hedgerows, historic field patterns and other green assets across the Parish to further link the landscape setting with the urban area and protect and enhance the landscape character of Thrussington.

Applications which retain and enhance such features (as outlined above) and take the opportunity to re-introduce them into key sites, will be supported. Schemes which seek to contribute to this network within the street scene are more likely to be considered favourably.

Any development proposal that impacts on existing hedgerows, trees and vegetation must be accompanied by a landscape plan that shows how they have been retained and protected. If removal is unavoidable, replacement green infrastructure will be provided, as part of the development or opportunities for off-site improvements will be considered as an alternative, if considered necessary. Any replacement will be of appropriate scale and of native species of those existing in the Parish, unless otherwise specified and agreed.

NP Objective: 1, 4, 6

Explanatory

This policy identifies the key components of a green infrastructure network as hedgerows, trees, historic field patterns and green spaces. The policy seeks to protect this network but also enhance it through encouraging development which links and reinforces the linkages between separate elements of the network. It also sets out the importance of the contribution of green infrastructure to new development schemes.

E3- Wildlife and Preservation

Small scale development which will preserve or enhance existing wildlife habitats and wildlife corridors around Thrussington, and allow for the creation of new wildlife features will be supported.

Any development which will negatively impact upon such assets or significantly reduce them will not be supported.

Where appropriate, new developments must not create barriers between existing important wildlife corridors or between corridors and wildlife sites and must contribute, where appropriate, to the creation of new or improved links.

The current wildlife corridors have been identified on Map 1 – Wildlife Corridors (E3).

NP Objective: 4

Explanatory

Settlements present barriers, such as fences, buildings and roads, that animals are unable or reluctant to pass through. This can lead to fragmentation of wildlife habitats and problems for species in terms of feeding and reproduction.

Wildlife corridors provide an unbroken route of travel between and within habitat areas. These corridors may take the form of tree lined streets, hedgerows or public footpaths with verges and their form may depend on the habitat requirements of the species affected.

The wildlife corridors across the Parish are protected through the Neighbourhood Plan in order to maintain the rich and biodiverse natural environment of the Parish.

E4- Landscape, Views and Conservation

Development which will adversely impact upon views listed below, and identified on Map 2 - Views and Vistas (E4), will be resisted unless demonstrated that the historic character and appearance of the surrounding landscape and built form is retained.

The Thrussington Neighbourhood Plan seeks to protect and enhance its sensitive rural landscape setting, through resisting applications which lead to its fragmentation or loss. Developments that affect the key views listed below must demonstrate how they have respected and reinforced historic landscape features and patterns.

The following key views will be protected from inappropriate development:

1 – View north west along Seagrave Road

2 – View north from Seagrave Road

3 – View south west from Old Gate Road

4 – View south east from Old Gate Road

5 – View south east along Seagrave Road

6 – View from the end of The Green

7 – View from Ratcliffe Road north east towards the village

8 – View from Back Lane south east

9 – View south east along Rearsby Road

10 – View north west along Rearsby Road

Within the area identified as Church View Protection Zone shown on Map 2, all new development should not exceed the height of the nave of the church and should not impact negatively on views of Holy Trinity Church.

NP Objective: 4, 5, 6

Explanatory

Thrussington Parish is home to a number of views and vistas which make an important contribution to the character and setting of the Parish. Some of these views are within the village itself and others are within or out towards the wider landscape setting.

This policy seeks to protect identified views within the Parish as they are considered to make an important contribution and should be taken into account by all new development.

Aspiration E4a – Protecting the Church Skyline

The community places great value on the contribution Holy Trinity Church makes to the Parish skyline particularly when entering the village from the north. To protect this view, Map 2 – Views and Vistas (E4), illustrates an area where new development should not exceed the height of the nave of the church and should have no negative impact on views of the church.

Business and Economy

B1- Working from Home

Where planning permission is required for the conversion and expansion of existing dwelling houses (Class C3) to facilitate home working (including office work and traditional rural occupations), this will be permitted subject to ensuring that the final use proposed does not impinge on the amenity of the existing property or neighbouring properties, including consideration of any increase in traffic generation from the property. Care should be taken to ensure that any intensification of use over time (including paraphernalia associated with the use) does not result in negative impact on nearby amenity through the use of appropriate planning conditions.

Where development will result in the loss of existing off road car parking spaces (either as a driveway or garage), additional parking should remain available on the plot in order to ensure that increased on-street parking does not occur on the surrounding streets.

The Neighbourhood Plan will continue to support the delivery of high speed broadband infrastructure and other telecommunications infrastructure throughout the Parish to facilitate this policy and to reduce the need to travel.

NP Objective: 1, 2, 3

Explanatory

Working from home, either self-employed (subject to relevant planning considerations) or in association with flexible working arrangements, can assist in supporting sustainable development objectives. It is crucial to have suitable facilities to enable this to be realised. This may include the provision of standalone garden office space, provision of flexible residential accommodation and/or the provision of suitable facilities. Details such as provision of additional plug sockets contribute towards an environment which encourages homeworking.

Broadband and mobile phone signal provision is a vital component of the sustainability of the Parish and the ability of businesses to operate within the area, in addition to the ability of residents to work from home, of whom there are an increasing number.

B2 – New Employment Development

Small scale or rural developments which create new employment uses, will be supported where they are small scale and located on appropriate sites within the settlement boundary or on former agricultural or commercial sites elsewhere within the Parish. Small scale professional services (A2) and business (B1) uses will be particularly encouraged on such sites.

Where appropriate, all new employment development (including the expansion of existing premises) as outlined above should:

- *Be designed to the highest quality, taking account of local character, and avoiding development that is out-of-scale with the village character and rural environment.*
- *Not have a significant detrimental impact on nearby residential amenity as a result of noise, light spillage, vibration, smells, air pollution and other harm, in addition to appropriate and reasonable opening hours and hours of operation during construction.*
- *Not result in a net loss of significant green infrastructure, including hedgerows and trees in accordance with policy E2 of the Neighbourhood Plan, unless this is replaced by equal or better provision elsewhere within the Parish.*
- *Provide suitable parking and access arrangements, including parking for staff and visitors on site and for the turning and manoeuvring of delivery vehicles off the public highway.*
- *Not have a severe impact on highways or traffic safety.*

In addition, subject to meeting the criteria above and in order to retain a range of employment opportunities within the Parish, the expansion and modernisation of existing employment sites will be supported. Development proposals that are unable to meet the above criteria or demonstrate compliance with policy E1 of this Neighbourhood Plan will not be supported.

NP Objective: 2, 3, 4

Explanatory

The Neighbourhood Plan encourages the creation and expansion of small employment sites and recognises their role in supporting the economic vitality of the Parish. Rural industries appropriate and sensitive to their setting are supported. Care needs to be taken to ensure that this is not at the expense of residential amenity and that out of scale industrial development undermining the rural character does not occur.

Key issues such as parking, access, traffic, pollution, infrastructure and protection of open space are considered by this policy to ensure the benefits of a scheme outweigh potential negative impacts.

Housing

H1 – Residential Development

In locating new residential development, schemes that meet the following criteria will normally be supported subject to compliance with other Development Plan policies. All new residential dwellings should, where appropriate:

- *be within the settlement boundary as identified by this plan on Map 2 and*
- *ensure that they provide sufficient parking space to serve the needs of the development on site and in compliance with policy T1.*
- *or be one for replacement for an existing dwelling outside the settlement boundary.*
- *or be a residential conversion of a redundant or disused building outside the settlement boundary (that would lead to an improvement to its immediate setting).*
- *or is a new dwelling required to meet the essential needs of a rural worker, where they are required to live at or close to their place of work in eth countryside.*

NP Objective: 1, 2, 6

Explanatory

The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to ensure that new residential development is focused on previously developed land within the existing settlement boundary. The criteria in policy H1 sets out where conversions and infill schemes are appropriate and key factors to consider such as parking.

Such sites can present more constraints than those built on 'greenfield' land and so care should be taken to avoid cramped or overdeveloped schemes.

H2 – Housing Mix

Small scale developments which deliver housing suitable for young people (2 and 3 bedroom starter homes) and the elderly (2 and 3 bedroom bungalows) will be supported, subject to compliance with other policies within the Development Plan, specifically H1.

Affordable housing where it is provided within the boundary of the proposed development site, should be designed to be indistinguishable from market housing.

NP Objective: 1, 6

Explanatory

Thrussington is expected to experience only small levels of growth, in line with the Charnwood Local Plan. However, the community wishes to encourage an improved mix of housing within the Parish. Policy H2 therefore promotes homes more suitable for those wishing to purchase their first home (small family homes) and those wishing to downsize and live in more accessible accommodation (bungalows).

Affordable housing (specifically shared ownership schemes) will be considered favourably. The community considers it crucial that new affordable dwellings are designed to blend in with existing and new market housing in the area.

Transport

T1 – Parking Provision

Where parking is proposed for residential development it should be provided on-plot in accordance with the following requirements:

- *for dwellings providing up to 3 bedrooms - a minimum of 2 spaces is to be provided*
- *for dwellings of 4 bedrooms or more - a minimum of 3 spaces is to be provided*

Where parking is provided, either in the form of garaging, carports or any other type of enclosed parking it should be of a scale (measuring internally a minimum of 3.5m wide by 6.5m long by 2.5m high) to accommodate a range of modern vehicles.

Development proposals will be expected to minimise the impact of the private car on the street scene and to reflect the character and appearance of the immediate locality.

Development proposals that would rely on street parking, that would clutter the public realm or which would reduce the safety of pedestrians and cyclists will not be supported.

NP Objective: 1, 2, 6

Aspiration T1a – Public Car Park

The Parish Council will work with local land owners and businesses to explore provision of a public car park within the village if land becomes available.

Explanatory

Parking provision is a perennial issue within Thrussington, particularly within the village centre. The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to ensure that all new developments incorporate sufficient parking provision on site and do not exacerbate the existing parking issues within the Parish.

T2 – Public Realm Improvements

Where required planning permission will be granted for the delivery of new public realm works which contribute towards the character of the Parish and promote the safety of all road users. Support will be given to developments which assist with the delivery of public realm improvements through capital works.

The Plan will support the creation of;

- *gateway features on the approach to the village*
- *pedestrian focused road layouts*
- *other traffic calming measures e.g. lowering of the speed limit, and speed indicators.*
- *a travel plan for the school.*

NP Objective: 2, 6

Aspiration T2a – Highway Improvement

The Parish Council will continue to work with the Highways Authority and in conjunction with other Parish Councils to deliver improvements to the highways network around the Parish including works identified in Appendix A, with particular focus given to improving parking facilities around The Green in the centre of the village.

Improvements should be focused on the roads adjacent to The Green and the school, where appropriate traffic management schemes, including the introduction of a new road layout which prioritises pedestrians and cyclists will be supported.

Aspiration T2b – Bridge Restrictions

The community seek to protect the form and character of historically significant bridges. The Parish Council will seek to introduce a 3.5 tonne axle access only restriction on key bridges around the Parish.

Explanatory

The Neighbourhood Plan is committed to the improvement of highway safety within the Parish. A number of strategies should be put in place in order to address the traffic issues within the Parish. The reduction in the speed of vehicles travelling through the village should be at the forefront of any proposed improvement scheme. New development should seek to address the traffic problems within Thrussington and proposals which provide improvements to the road

network and area around The Green are more likely to be considered favourably.

The use of appropriate materials is key to retaining the character of the village and in all cases, the design of these spaces and choice of materials should take account of long term maintenance and street cleaning in order to ensure that the public realm is retained in a good condition. The design approach detailed is supported by the ethos of 'Manual for Streets' (2007) and other national guidance which details design standards of public realm spaces.

Aspiration T3a – Public Transport

The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to encourage improvement to the Parish's transport network making key services and facilities more accessible without the use of a car.

Where Travel Plans are required they should demonstrate clearly how workers and residents will commute to and from the site.

NP Objective: 2, 5

Explanatory

Sustainable modes of transport are crucial in promoting sustainable communities. Providing and promoting access to public transport is key to discouraging the use of the car within Thrussington. Reducing the number of car journeys in the Parish reduces local levels of traffic in addition to improving air quality, reducing noise pollution and improving the safety of all road users.

T4 – Walking and Cycling

The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to protect and enhance all existing walking and cycling routes and Public Rights of Way across the Parish.

New developments which promote the use of sustainable transport modes and / or create new opportunities and new routes will be supported assuming all other criteria are met.

NP Objective: 2, 5

Aspiration T4a – Footpath and Cycle Routes

The Parish Council will work with neighbouring Parishes and the Highways Authority to enhance the existing footpath and cycle network for community leisure purposes and to create bridleways and new permissive paths.

Explanatory

Policy T4 protects and seeks the enhancement of existing walking and cycling routes within the Parish. The Neighbourhood Plan identifies these key routes within Map 3 – Footpath and Cycle Routes (T4). These routes are commonly used and some are in need of repair and / or improvement. Potential new routes are also identified where the wider footpath and cycle network could be improved. Schemes which promote the linking of these routes will be supported.

Works associated with new footpaths and cycle routes do not always require planning permission, but where they do, the Plan can support their delivery. In some cases, development proposals which have an impact on the roads within the Parish means that contributions may be sought to help deliver these routes and discourage the use of the private car. The policy above supports schemes which seek to achieve this.

Leisure and Recreation

L1- Tourism Activities

The enhancement of existing tourism assets within Thrussington will be supported, especially those that:

- *Promote appropriate and reasonable farm diversification and meet criteria outlined in B2*
- *Enhance the Parish's offer for walking and cycling and sustainable modes, in line with policy T4*
- *Provide small-scale overnight accommodation*
- *Promote equestrian facilities, routes and activities*

Applications for the establishment of new tourism activities must demonstrate that they are sensitive in scale and type to Thrussington's existing rural character.

NP Objective: 3, 5

Explanatory

Thrussington aspires to enhance its tourism and the quality of life for residents through encouraging a greater social and cultural offer in the village. This policy seeks to cluster these uses within and in close proximity to the village centre to encourage a vibrant core to the Parish. Temporary uses such as markets and stalls are encouraged in this policy.

L2- Leisure and Recreation Activities

Recreational facilities will be protected from inappropriate redevelopment. Enhancement to existing, or provision of new multifunctional open space, will be supported by the plan, provided that it retains and enhances biodiversity, does not harm neighbouring amenity, protects local character, and is well-surveilled.

The Plan will also seek the enhancement and delivery of footpaths and the national cycle route that improve access to the countryside in line with policy T4.

NP Objective: 2, 5, 6

Aspiration L2a – Park and Play Area

The Parish Council will work with relevant stakeholders to explore provision of a park and play area targeted towards children and incorporating sport facilities.

Explanatory

The open and recreational space in and around Thrussington is a key community facility. This policy seeks to retain, improve and positively promote these recreational facilities and wider countryside within the Parish in the interest of the health and wellbeing of the community.

As per the Plan's Aspiration, schemes which seek to deliver children's play will be strongly supported.

L3- Community Facilities

Proposals that encourage the delivery of new services and facilities, principally A1 Retail Use (including a newsagent, post-office and/or convenience stores) and A3 Restaurants and cafés, together with other complementary uses, commensurate in scale to the settlement will be supported.

Proposals must also respect neighbouring uses and amenity and should accord with other relevant policies.

In as much as planning permission is required, unless it can be demonstrated that it is no longer economically viable to retain a community facility, conversion of buildings in A1 (retail) use and/or A3 (cafés) and/or public houses to C3 (residential) use will not be supported.

The Neighbourhood Plan will support the diversification of community buildings (such as public houses, schools, churches and the village hall) and associated land which is ancillary to their existing use. Community-led schemes will be considered favourably.

Planning applications for buildings with a mixture of uses, as set out above, will be looked upon favourably.

NP Objective: 3, 5

Explanatory

This policy reflects the desire of the community to attract new services and facilities to Thrussington and accords with the sustainable objective of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) to promote a strong rural economy. It is recognised that it may not be viable to bring forward new small standalone services. For this reason this policy supports the integration of new services and facilities into existing ones. This reduces start-up and running costs and so increases the likelihood of new provision being brought forward and also assists in the protection of new and existing community assets.

The pressure to convert buildings to residential dwellings is significant. This policy seeks to protect and retain in the first instance community assets, supporting the conversion of buildings only where it can be demonstrated that retention of the building for the permitted business and/or for use by the community or for public services is no longer a viable option.

L4- Local Green Spaces

The Neighbourhood Plan designates areas as Local Green Spaces due to their special character, significance and community value. These sites will be protected from development except in exceptional circumstances. The boundaries of these Local Green Spaces are shows within Map 4 Local Green Spaces (L4). These spaces are listed below;

1. *Rearsby Road Corridor*
2. *The Green*
3. *Flower Bed, Hoby Road*
4. *Holy Trinity Church Grounds*
5. *Back Lane planted area*
6. *Hoby Road Cemetery*
7. *Thrussington School Playing Field*
8. *Village Hall Grounds*
9. *Nature Reserve*
10. *Area to the rear of the Star Inn*

NP Objective: 5, 6

Explanatory

These spaces have been identified by this policy as Local Green Spaces. Paragraph 77 of the National Planning Policy Framework has provided the opportunity for these spaces to be designated and protected from inappropriate development by policy commensurate with that of Green Belt. For these spaces to be designated they need to meet a series of tests which are set out in paragraph 77. All of the spaces designated meet these criteria and a full assessment of these against the criteria is set out in Appendix B – Local Green Space Table (L4) of this Plan.

Design, Heritage and Character

D1 - Protection of Heritage Assets

All new development must take account of its impact on heritage assets, both designated and non-designated.

Schemes which seek to ensure that heritage assets and key buildings remain in long-term active and viable use, and/or seek to bring existing heritage assets back into use in a manner sensitive to their heritage value, will be strongly supported.

Applications which negatively impact the collective value of buildings within the Conservation Area, including the historic plots and grid patterns will be resisted.

Development should, where possible, seek to preserve and enhance the conservation area as well as the fabric and setting of Listed Buildings within the Plan area. Planning applications which affect either directly or the setting of the following proposed locally listed buildings, which are non-designated heritage assets, will be expected to demonstrate that it has had regard to the scale of any harm or loss to the significance of the heritage asset:

1. Thrussington Church of England Primary School
2. Holy Trinity Church Yard and wall
3. The Old Cemetery, (including Reverend Gahan's grave)
4. Pentland Room, former Methodist Chapel
5. Barns and outbuildings associated with the Homestead
6. The Star Inn, The Green
7. The Blue Lion, Rearsby Road
8. River Wreake Bridge, Rearsby Road
9. Wreake Valley Craftsman Original Building, Rearsby Road
10. Thrussington Mill Bridge
11. 20 Regent Street
12. Cottage, 5 Regent Street
13. The Coach House, Seagrave Road

All new buildings must take account of known surface and sub-surface archaeology, and ensure previously unknown and potentially significant deposits are identified and appropriately considered during development. Lack of current evidence of sub-surface archaeology must not be taken as proof of absence.

NP Objective: 4, 5, 6

Aspiration D1a – Conservation Area Expansion

Expand the Conservation Area in line with recommendations made by Charnwood Borough Council in the Thrussington Conservation Area Character Appraisal.

Aspiration D1b – The Star Inn

The Neighbourhood Plan and Parish Council seek the listing of the Star Inn within the village.

Explanatory

The community highly values the heritage and conservation area assets within their Parish and the distinct character of the village is a key factor in encouraging people to live, work and visit the Parish. Policy D1 seeks to add a number of local buildings to the local list to afford them formal protection. Appendix C Heritage Assets (D1) shows a range of the heritage assets as taken from the Historic Environment Record (HER) with those recommended for local listing also included. Applicants are encouraged to consult the HER early in the process of developing their development proposals to ascertain the likely impacts on heritage assets.

D2 - Design and Development Character

New development should, at all times, promote high quality design and offer a positive, contextually responsive contribution to Thrussington's historic built environment and landscape. High quality design is vital to achieving this goal.

Development which makes sustainable use and consumption of energy and water within properties shall also be supported subject to compliance with other Development Plan policies.

Schemes should demonstrate how they have considered the relevant section of the Character Assessment and responded to the design guidance with respect to use of materials, architectural detailing, form and mass, plot size and provision of public and private space. Contemporary and innovative design which respects its context and takes these factors into account will be supported.

NP Objective: 4, 6

Explanatory

Policy D2 seeks to ensure that development of all types makes a positive contribution to the character of Thrussington. The Character Assessment (available at www.thrussingtonvillage.org.uk) sets out the key features and elements which make up the identity of the Parish. Applicants should demonstrate how they are promoting schemes which are sensitive to surrounding density, plot size, architectural style and nearby heritage assets. Integration of schemes within their context is key in terms of streets, spaces and green and blue infrastructure. Overall, the policy requires applicants to demonstrate that they are promoting a high standard of design appropriate for its situation within the Parish.

7. Monitoring and Review

Monitoring

The Neighbourhood Plan, once made, will form part of the Development Plan for Charnwood Borough Council, and will be subject to the Council's Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) regime. The AMR provides many of the monitoring and review mechanisms relevant to Neighbourhood Plan policies, as they sit within the wider Strategic Policies of the Local Plan, including matters of housing and employment delivery.

Consequently, it is considered that the existing monitoring arrangements for the strategic policies of the Core Strategy will be sufficient for most of the Neighbourhood Plan policies.

It may be necessary to monitor separately a number of other specific indicators which should be conducted in partnership with the Council and the Parish Council every five years. These indicators will establish whether the policies are having the desired outcomes and will highlight policies requiring immediate or timely review to align them with their original purpose.

Subsequently, key indicators from approved planning applications and relevant policies, covering applications only within Thrussington relating to the Neighbourhood Plan are:

- Development proposals submitted and/or permitted on sites designated as Local Green Spaces and their outcome
- A change of Charnwood's Core Strategy, or supporting evidence such as Housing Requirement
- Adoption of the Leicester & Leicestershire Strategic Growth Plan
- Proposed developments that border the Parish.

Review

The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared to guide development up to 2028. This is in line with the Core Strategy for Charnwood Borough Council – the document which provides the strategic context for the Neighbourhood Plan. It is unlikely that the Neighbourhood Plan will remain current and completely relevant for the entire Plan period and may, in whole or in part, require some amendments before 2028.

There are a number of circumstances under which a partial review of the Plan may be necessary. These may include revision of the following existing local planning documents or in the event that the monitoring of the policies are not adequately addressing the objectives set for the Plan. In all cases, the Parish Council and its partners should consider undertaking a partial review of the Neighbourhood Plan in five to six years from adoption (around 2021-22) and then a full review should be no later than 2026.

Maps

Map 1 – Wildlife Corridors (E3)

Map 2 – Views and Vistas (E4)

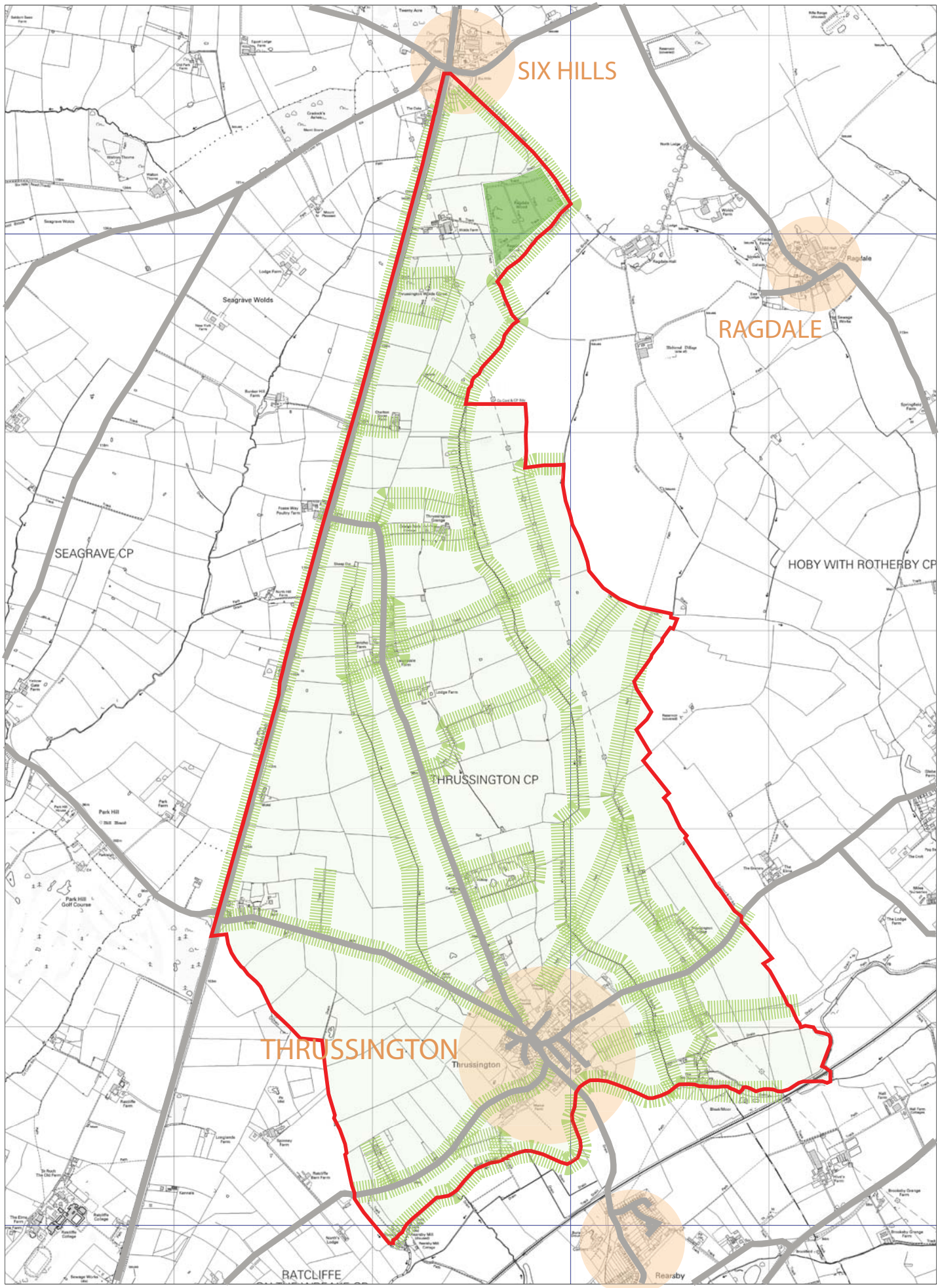
Map 3 – Footpath and Cycle Routes (T4)

Map 4 – Local Green Spaces (L4)

Map 5- EA Flood Map (E1)

Map 6- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (E1)

Map 1 - Thrussington Wildlife Corridors: Policy E3



Designated Thrussington Neighbourhood Plan Area

Settlement

Road

Wildlife Corridor

Habitat Area

N

Scale: 1:12500

Date: 02-02-2016 Time: 11:47:37

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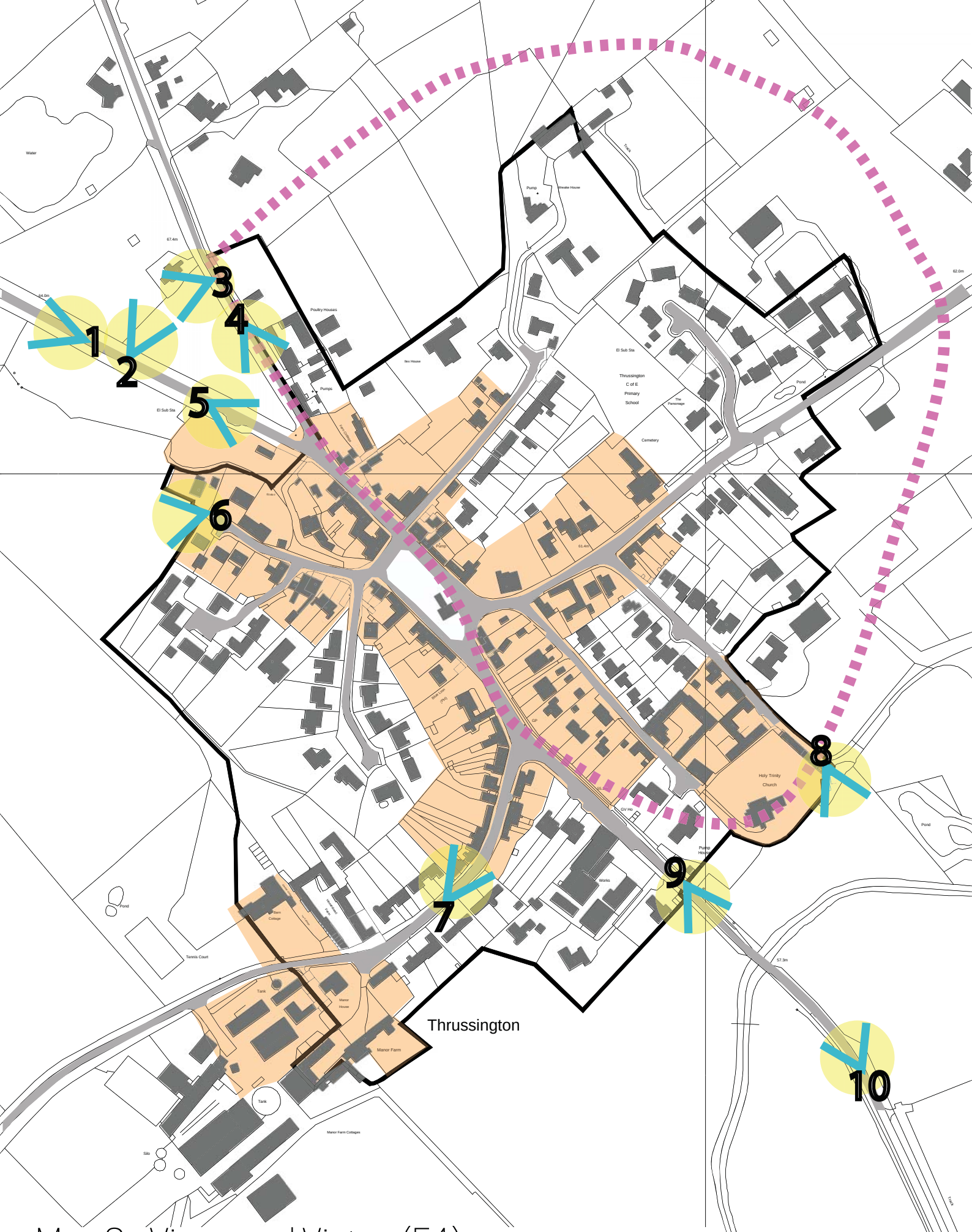

Map 2 - Views and Vistas (E4)

Road

Building

Conservation Area

Key Views

Church View Protection Zone

Settlement Limits

Thrussington Neighbourhood Plan Parish

SIX HILLS

RAGDALE

SEAGRAVE CP

HOBY WITH ROTHERBY CP

THRUSSINGTON CP

THRUSSINGTON

RATCLIFFE

Map 3 - Footpath and Cycle Routes (T4)

Designated Thrussington Neighbourhood Plan Area

Settlement

Road

Footpaths 05246

National Cycle Route 48

Scale: 1:12500

Date: 02-02-2016 Time: 11:47:37

N

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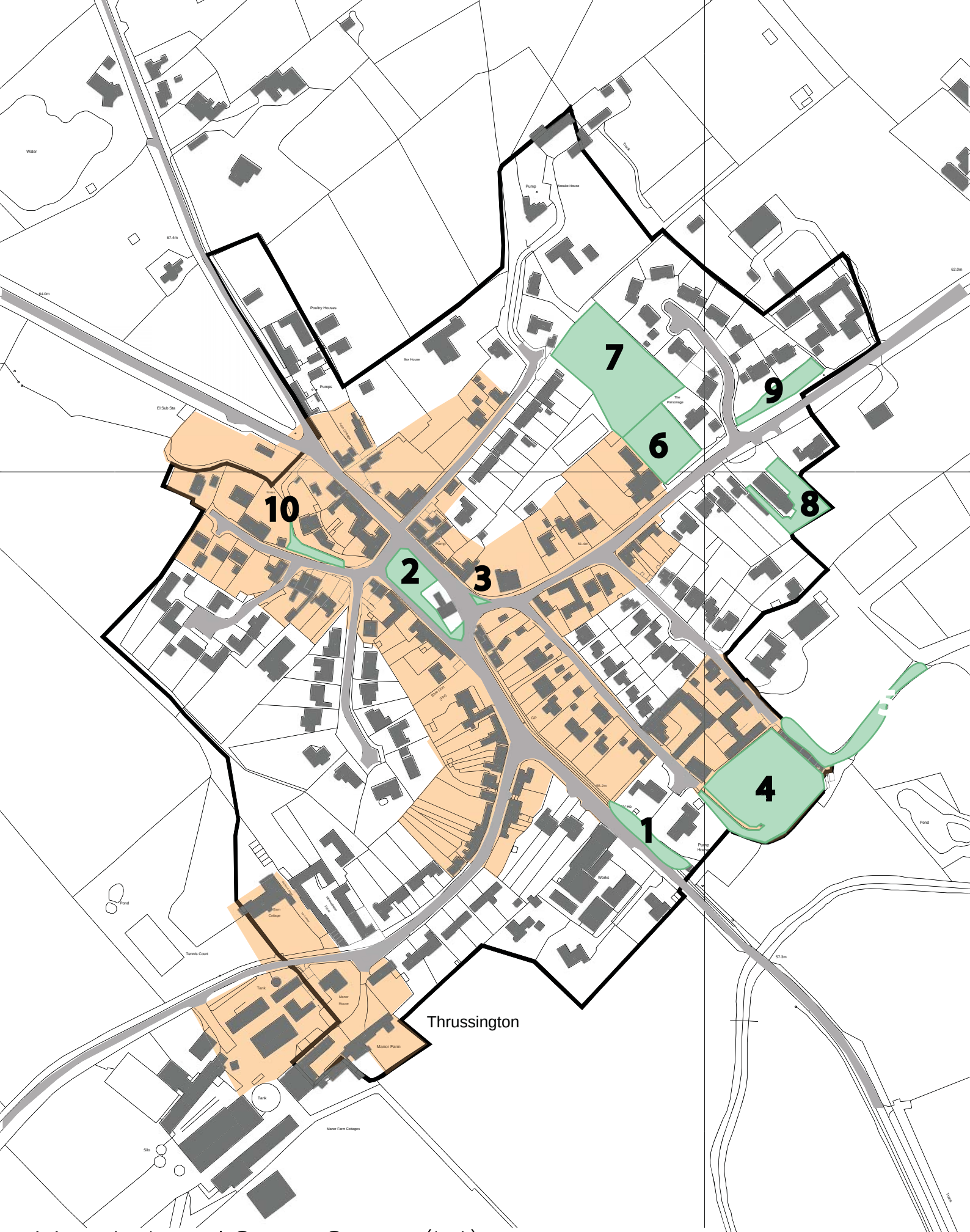


Map 4 - Local Green Space (L4)

Conservation Area

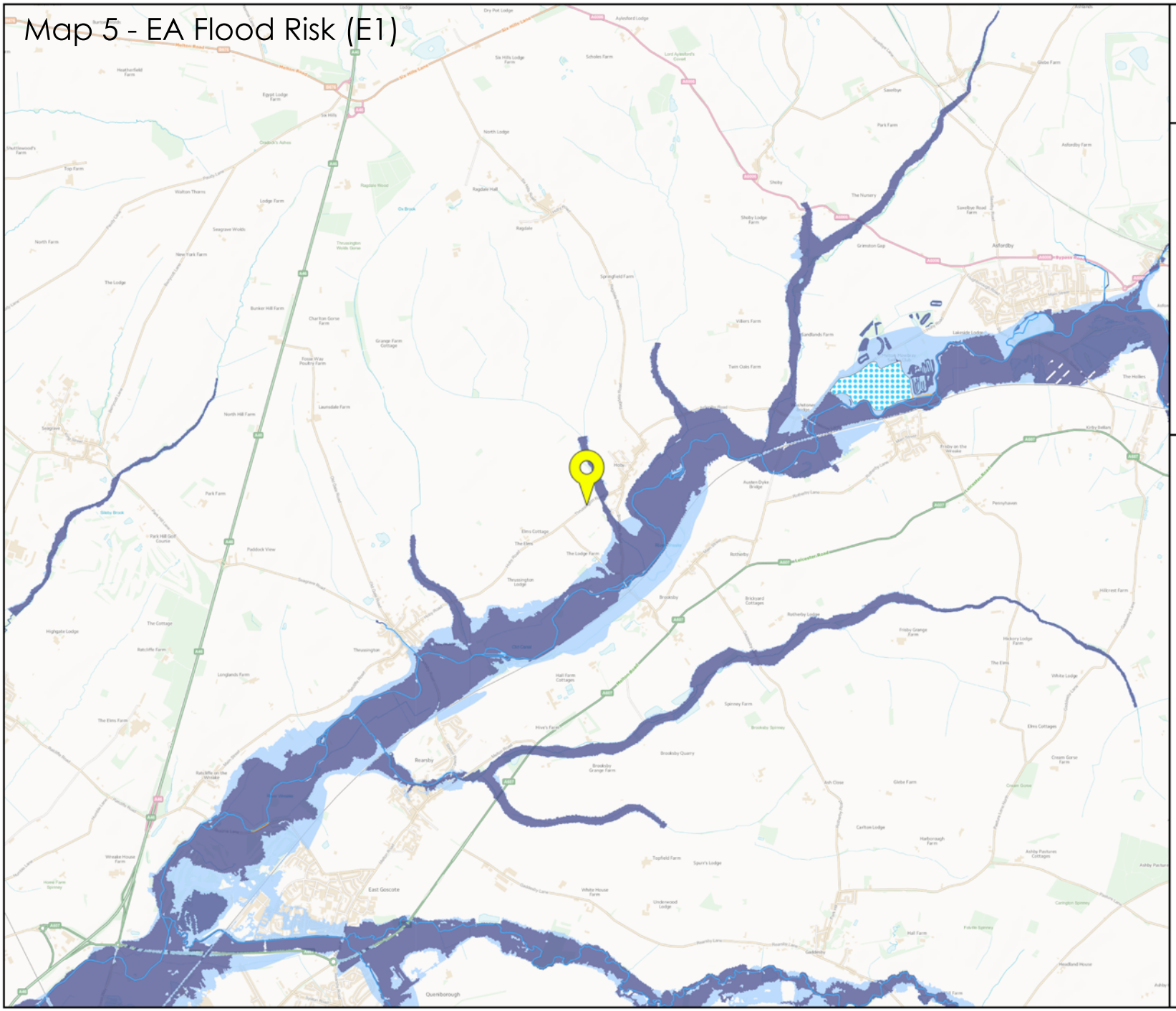
Road

Settlement Limits

Building

Local Green Space

Map 5 - EA Flood Risk (E1)



Environment Agency

Flood map for planning

Your reference
thrussington

Location (easting/northing)
466576/317083

Scale
1:50000

Created
23 Apr 2018 10:39

- Selected point
- Flood zone 3
- Flood zone 3: areas benefitting from flood defences
- Flood zone 2
- Flood zone 1
- Flood defence
- Main river
- Flood storage area

0 500 1000 1500m

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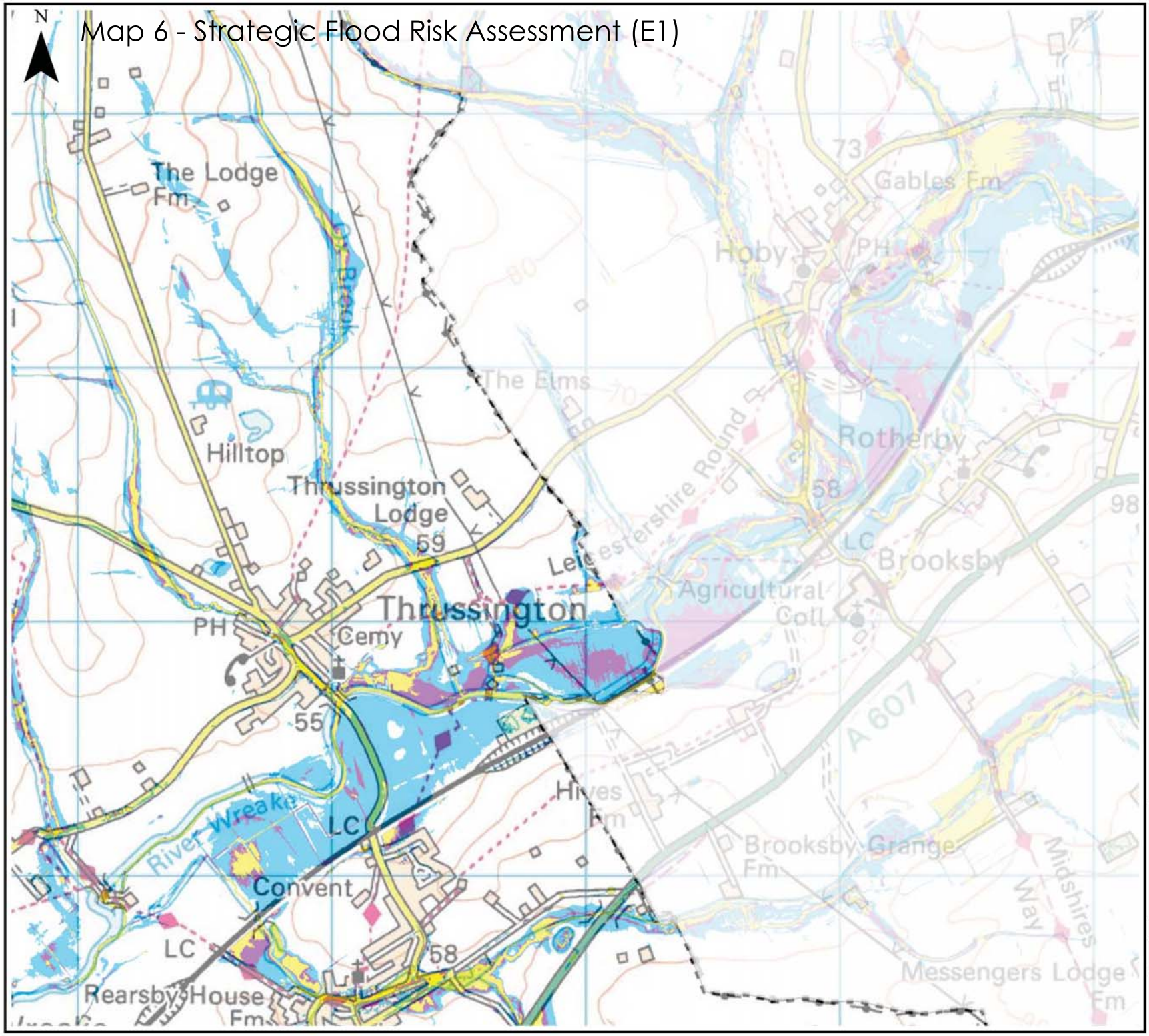
Map 6 - Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (E1)



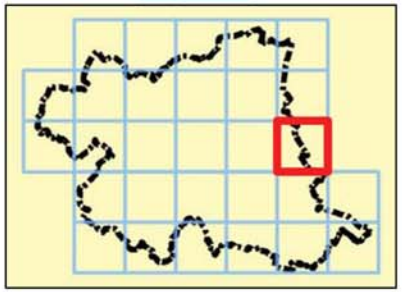
Notes

The uFSfSW shows the flooding that takes place from the 'surface runoff' generated by rainwater (including snow and other precipitation) which:
(a) is on the surface of the ground (whether or not it is moving), and
(b) has not yet entered a watercourse, drainage system or public sewer.

The updated Flood Map for Surface Water will pick out natural drainage channels, rivers, low areas in the floodplain and flow paths between buildings but it will only indicate flooding caused by local rainfall.

Note: The updated Flood Map for Surface Water shows predictions of flooded areas but does not show whether individual properties will be affected by surface water flooding or have been affected in the past. The updated Flood Map for Surface Water should not be used to predict if individual properties will flood.

Key Plan



Legend

- uFMfSW 30-year Extent
- uFMfSW 100-year Extent
- uFMfSW 1,000-year Extent
- CBC Boundary

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 km

REF	Date	Comments
A	Feb 2014	Draft
B	March 2014	Final
C		

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SFRA

APPENDIX F

SURFACE WATER FLOOD MAPS

Sheet No: 17 of 29 Index Number: CBC_INDEX_17

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JBA consulting

Charnwood

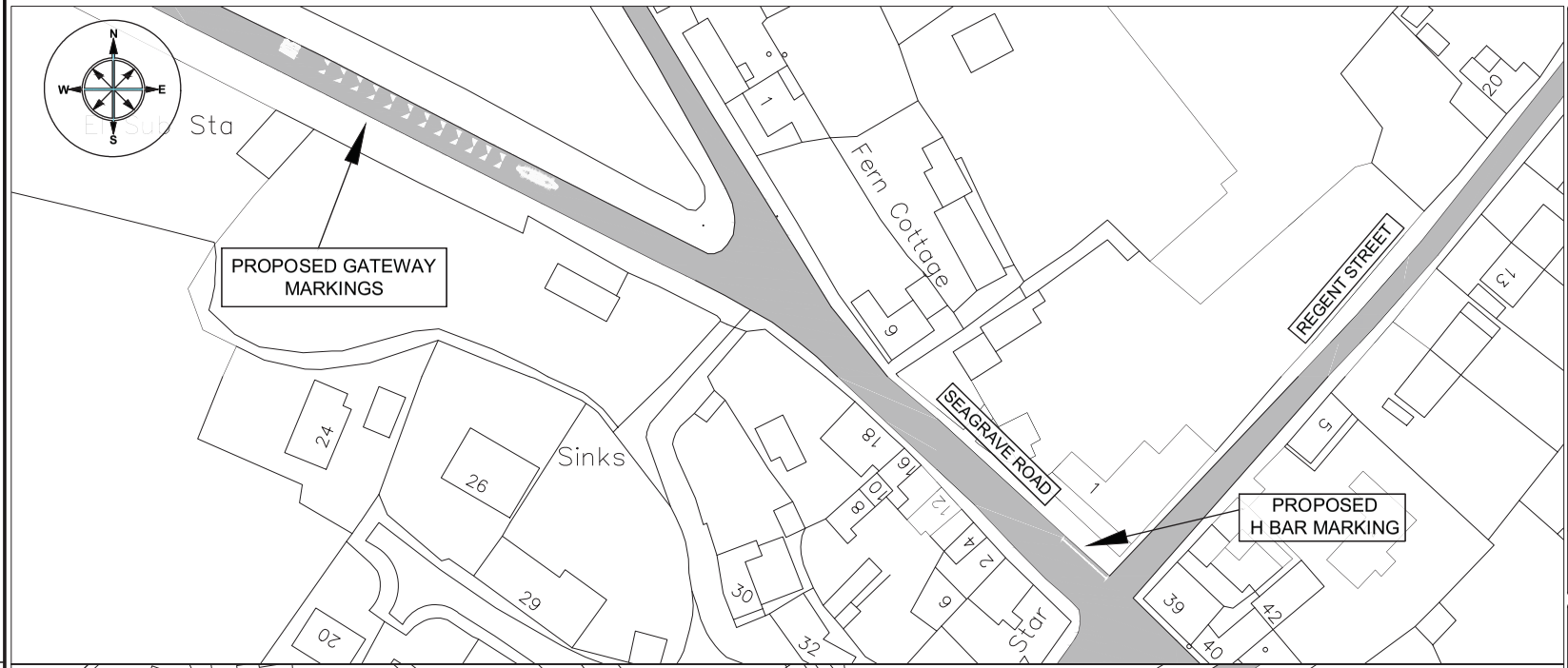
Appendix

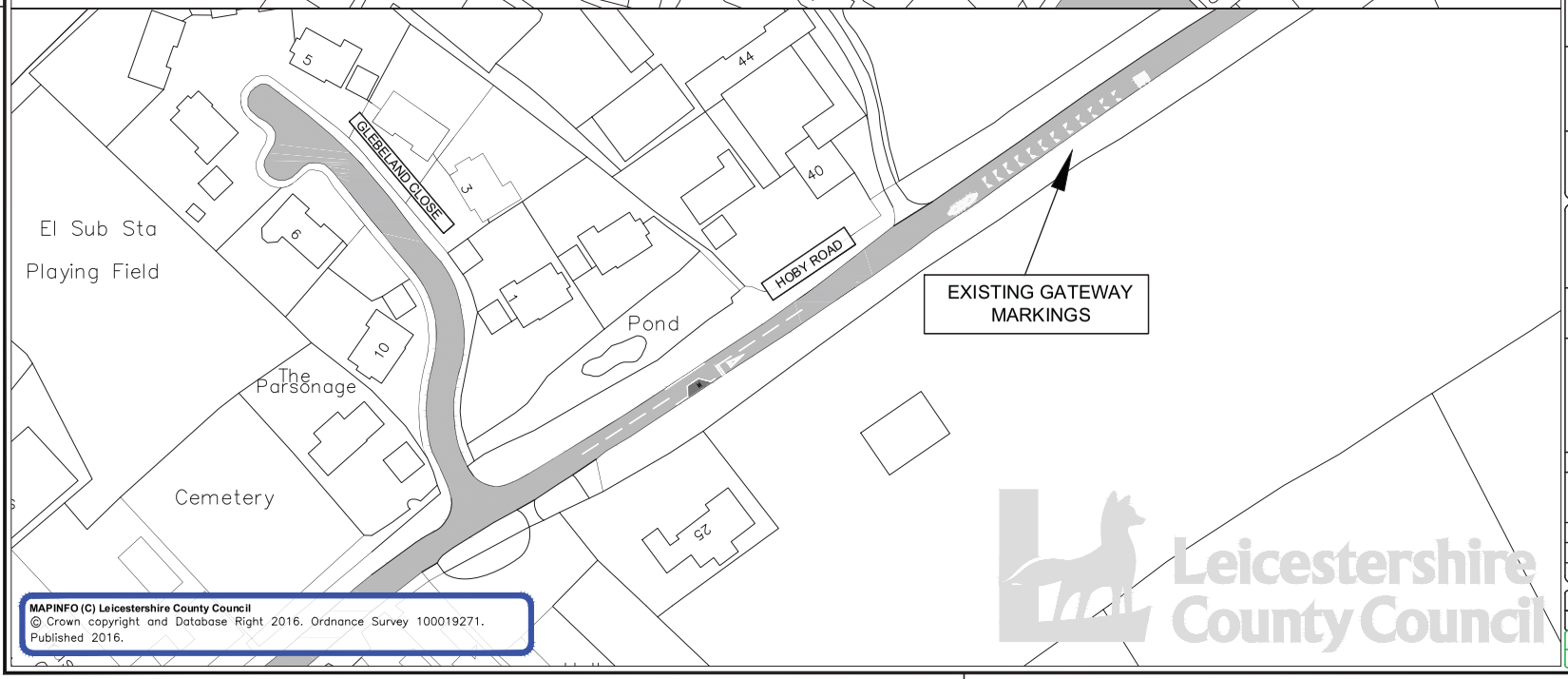
Appendix A – Highways Works (T2)

Appendix B – Local Green Space Table (L4)

Appendix C – Heritage Assets

Appendix D – Glossary of Terms





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Proposed 5m x 2.1m wide island

Priority working system signing

Leicestershire County Council

ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

PHIL CROSSLAND
DIRECTOR

DESIGN & DELIVERY GROUP

SEAGRAVE ROAD & HOBY ROAD, THRUSSINGTON

TITLE:
PROPOSED GATEWAY TREATMENT AND PRIORITY WORKING SYSTEM

DRAWING NUMBER		SCALE	
TM4172/1/2016		NTS	
PREPARED BY:	R DAVIS	DATE:	MAY 2016
CHECKED BY:	S BULLEN	SIZE :	A3
APPROVED BY:	S BULLEN	CORR. FILE :	

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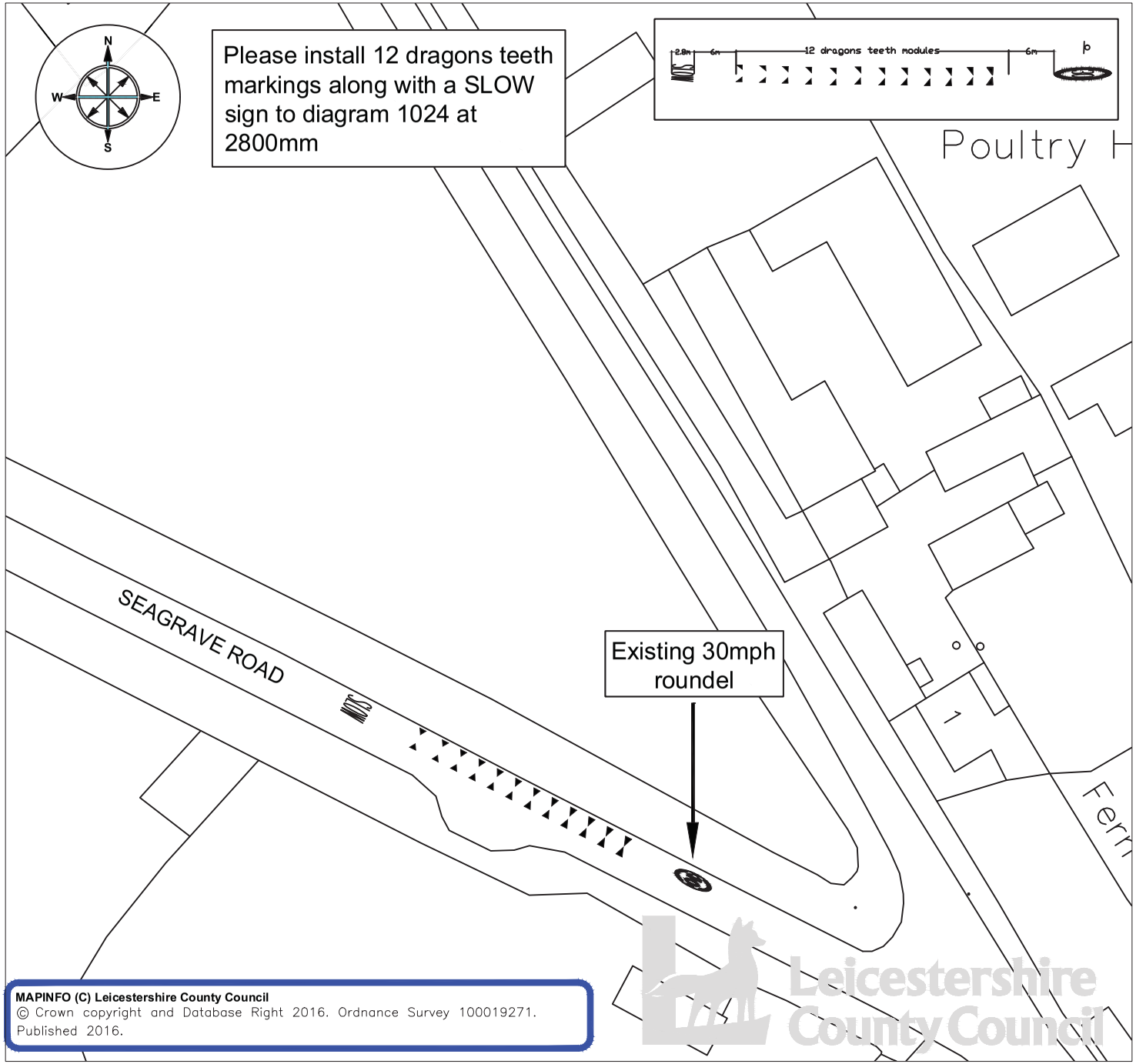

Leicestershire County Council

ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

PHIL CROSSLAND
DIRECTOR

HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORT COMMISSIONING SERVICE

SEAGRAVE ROAD, THRUSSINGTON

TITLE:
DRAGONS TEETH LINING PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER		SCALE	
TM****		NTS	
PREPARED BY:	Z NOVSARKA		
CHECKED BY:	L MEASURES	DATE:	DEC 2016
APPROVED BY:	S BULLEN	SIZE :	A4

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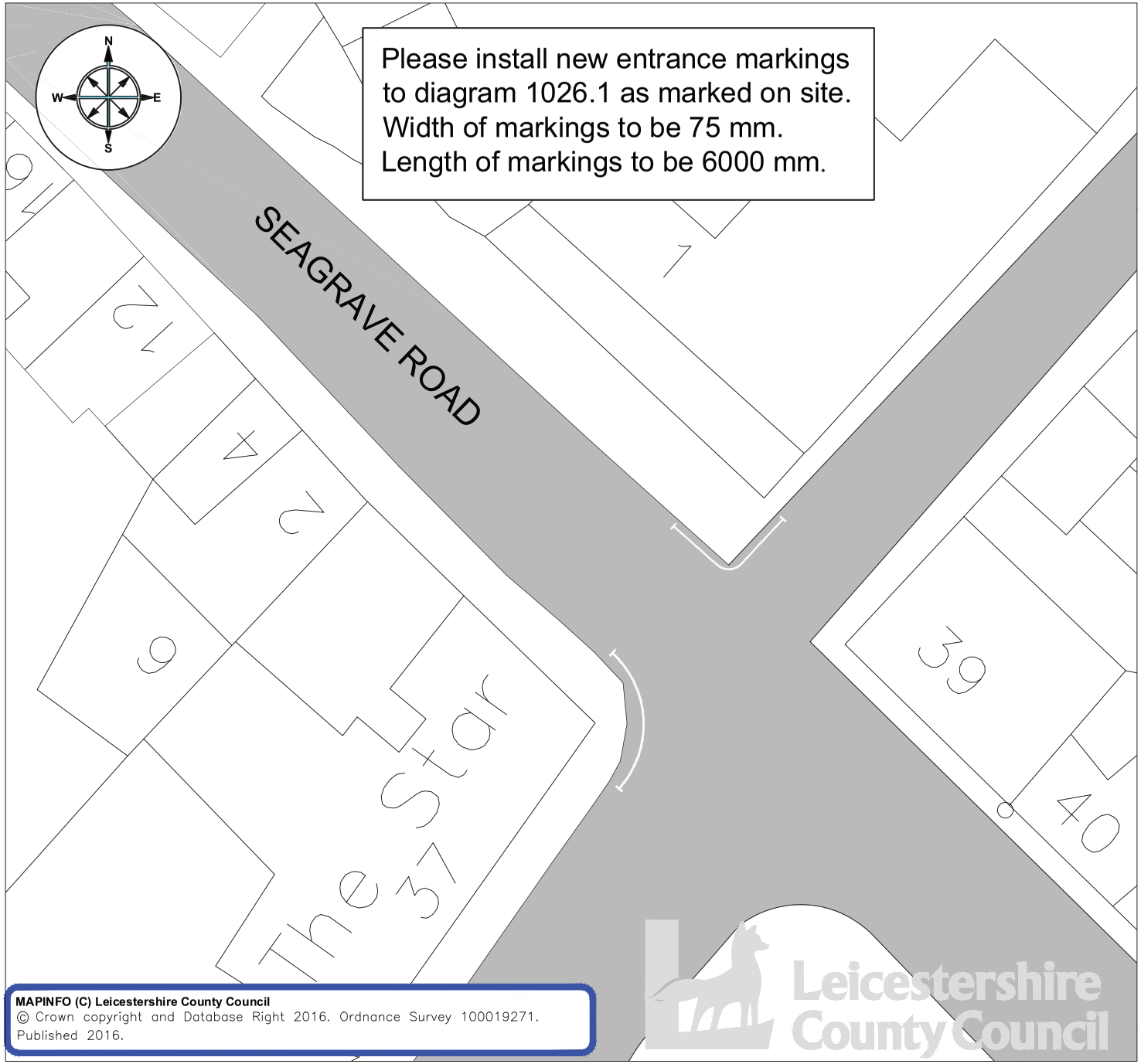

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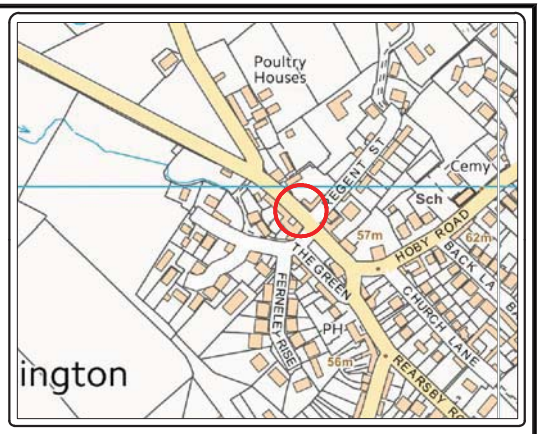

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ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

PHIL CROSSLAND
DIRECTOR

HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORT COMMISSIONING SERVICE

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TITLE:
LOCATION LINING PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER		SCALE	
TM****		NTS	
PREPARED BY:	Z NOVSARKA		
CHECKED BY:	R DAVIS	DATE:	JAN 2017
APPROVED BY:	S BULLEN	SIZE :	A4

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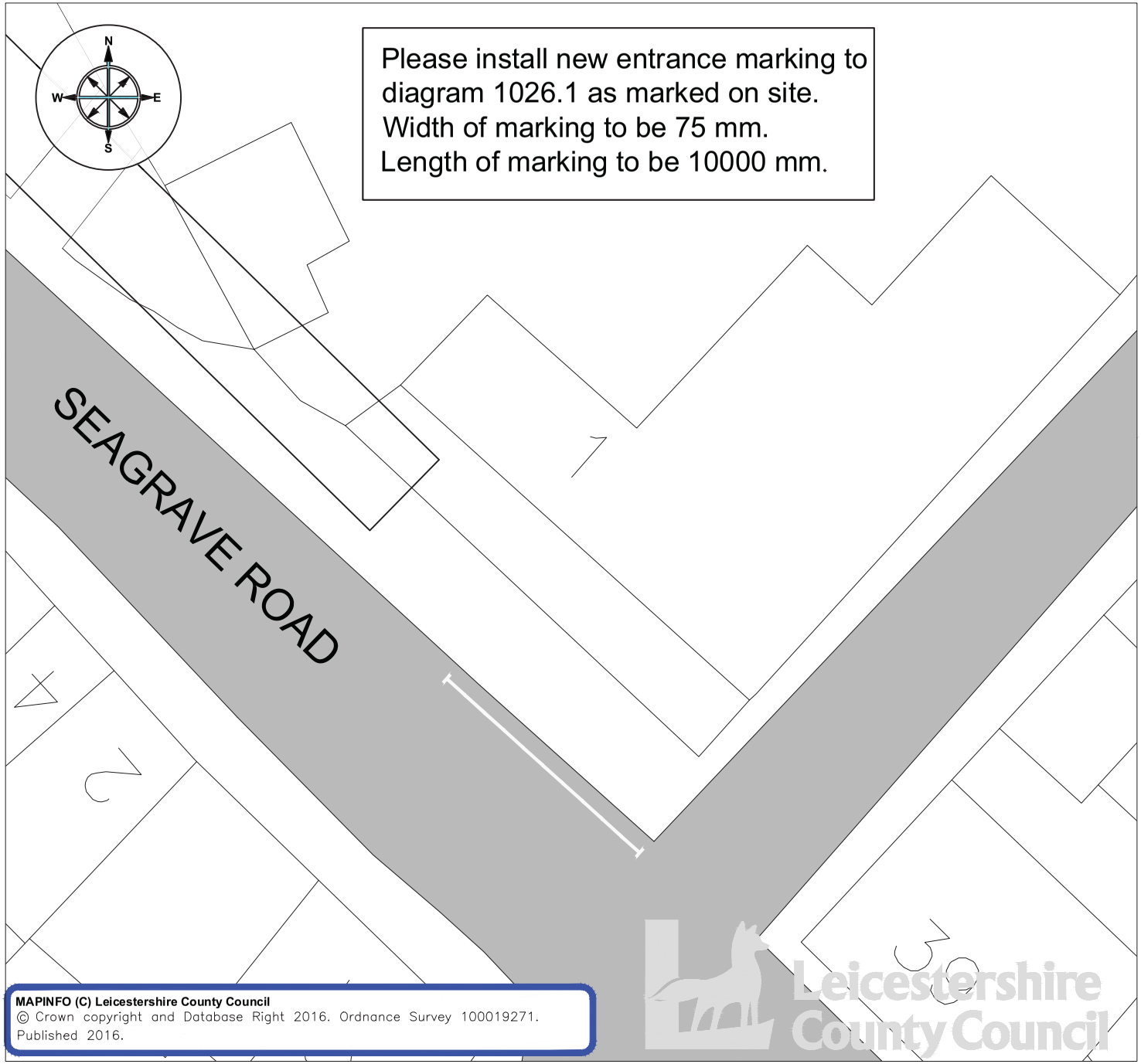
Length of marking to be 10000 mm.



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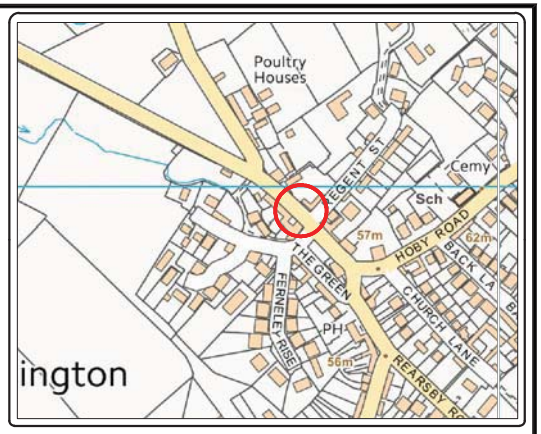

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SEAGRAVE ROAD, THRUSSINGTON

TITLE:
LOCATION LINING PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER		SCALE	
TM****		NTS	
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CHECKED BY:	R DAVIS	DATE:	DEC 2016
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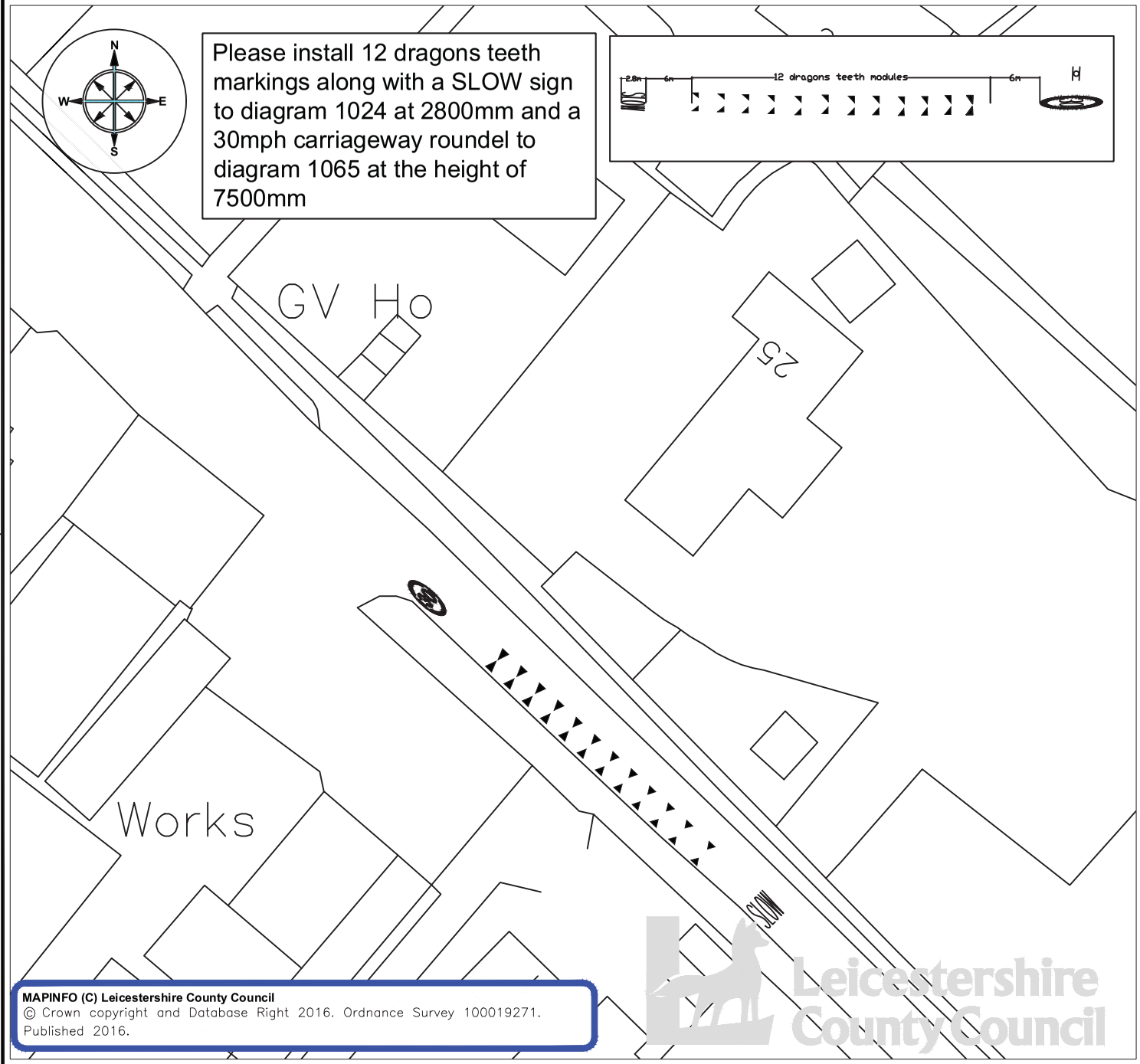

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DIRECTOR

HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORT COMMISSIONING SERVICE

REARSBY ROAD, THRUSSINGTON

TITLE:
DRAGONS TEETH LINING PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER		SCALE	
TM****		NTS	
PREPARED BY:	Z NOVSARKA		
CHECKED BY:	L MEASURES	DATE:	DEC 2016
APPROVED BY:	S BULLEN	SIZE :	A4

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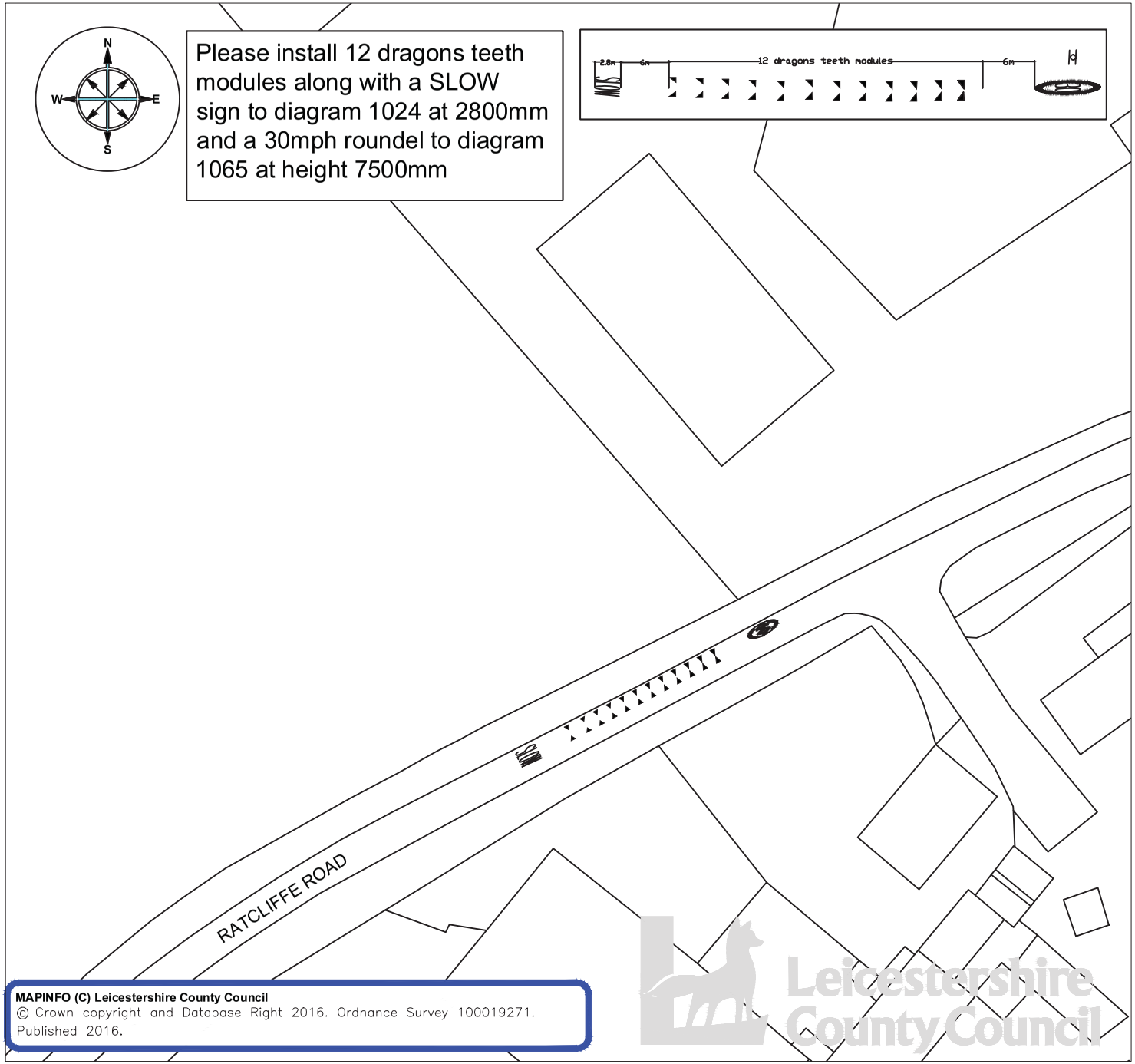

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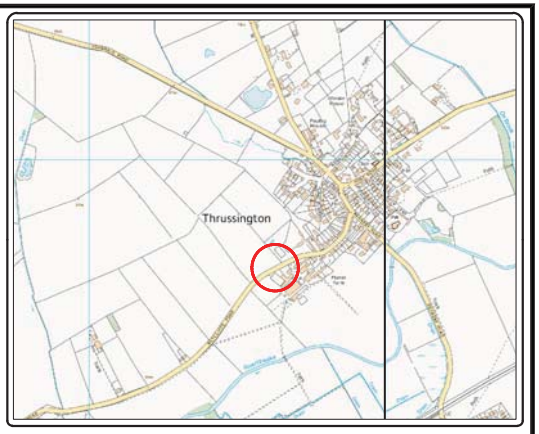

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ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

PHIL CROSSLAND
DIRECTOR

HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORT COMMISSIONING SERVICE

RATCLIFFE ROAD, THRUSSINGTON

TITLE:
DRAGONS TEETH LINING PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER		SCALE	
TM****		NTS	
PREPARED BY:	Z NOVSARKA		
CHECKED BY:	L MEASURES	DATE:	DEC 2016
APPROVED BY:	S BULLEN	SIZE :	A4

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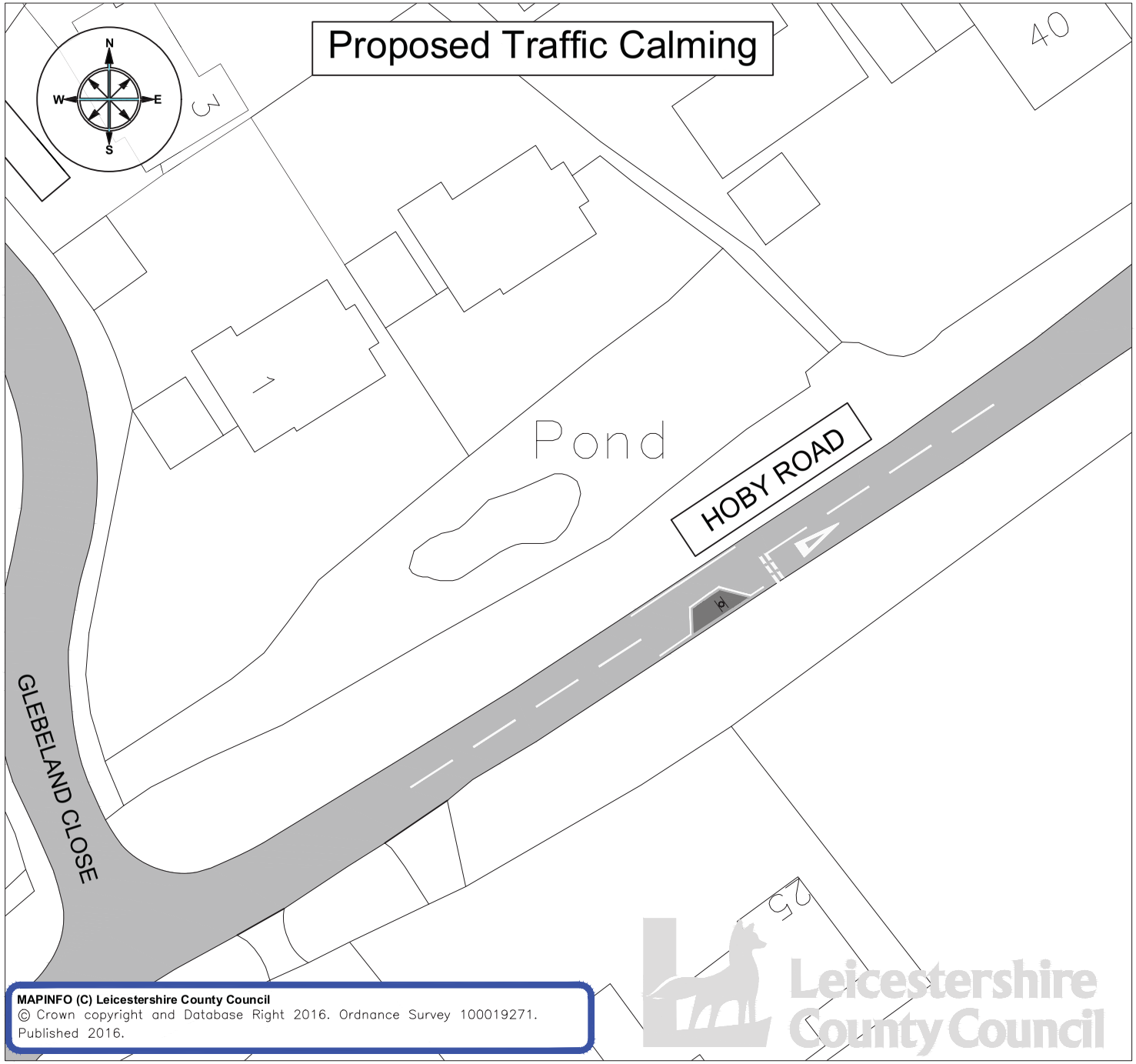
Proposed Traffic Calming



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Leicestershire County Council

HIGHWAYS & TRANSPORT COMMISSIONING SERVICE

PHIL CROSSLAND
DIRECTOR

TRAFFIC & SIGNALS

HOBY ROAD, THRUSSINGTON

TITLE:
PRIORITY WORKING SYSTEM

DRAWING NUMBER		SCALE	
TM4172/1/2016		NTS	
PREPARED BY:	D SAVILLE		
CHECKED BY:	R DAVIS	DATE:	DEC 2016
APPROVED BY:	S BULLEN	SIZE :	A4

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Appendix B - Local Green Space Table (L4)

Assessment of Open Space against the NPPF criteria for protection of Local Green Spaces. Thrussington Neighbourhood Plan.										
Site	Description	Name	NPPF Criteria 1: Reasonable Distance	NPPF Criteria 2: Special Character					Criteria 3: Not being extensive tracts of land.	Fulfil LGS criteria?
				Beauty	Historic Significance	Recreational Value	Tranquility	Rich in Wildlife		
1	Green corridor on entering Thrussington via Rearsby Road.	Rearsby Road corridor	The Green corridor lies within the boundary and forms an important Gateway into Thrussington	An attractive row of verges, hedges and trees that enhance the Gateway				Although small in scale, the Green corridor provides a protective barrier from the road to potential wildlife habitats	The corridor covers a small stretch of Rearsby Road and is narrow in nature.	
2	The Green and trees on the Green	The Green	The Green is a central feature within the settlement boundary	The Green is an important central feature, which is well-maintained and is aesthetically pleasing; this is especially due to the traditional buildings framing it.	There is a small war memorial to the southern point of The Green.	The Green is one of the main recreational green spaces in the area.			In proportion to Thrussington, The Green is appropriate in terms of its scale.	
3	Grass verge and flower bed on Hoby Road	Flower bed, Hoby Road	The flower bed is located centrally within the settlement boundary	The flower bed is aesthetically appealing and enhances the environmental quality within the area. The flowers brighten up the local area.			The flower beds altogether improve the appearance and tranquility of the centre of Thrussington.		The flower bed is small-scale and appropriate for its location within Thrussington.	
4	Church yard	Holy Trinity Church Grounds	The Church yard lies within the settlement boundary	Extensive views are offered into the open countryside	The land and graveyard surrounding the Church of the Holy Trinity date back to 1877	The church yard is used for church-related ceremonies and as a grave yard	The open views and use on the site enhance the tranquility of the area surrounding the church		The Church yard is appropriate in its scale and proportion within the settlement	
5	Planted area and trees on Back Lane at edge of settlement boundary	Back Lane planted arae	The tree line lies within the boundary of the settlement	The area of planting provides an attractive green wall leading to the church area				The planted area consists of dense and mature woodland trees, which may harbour some wildlife habitats	The planted are is modest and appropriate in scale	
6	New cemetery Hoby Road	Hoby Road Cemetery	The cemeteray lies within the settlement boundary	The cemeterey is open and hosts a range of mature and attractive trees	The site is used as a cemetery and therefore possesses some historical value	The site is used as a cemetary and therefore is of recreational value and is open to the public	Due to the nature of its use, the cemetary is tranquil and planting is well-maintained		The cemetery is not an extensive use of Green Space within Thrussington	
7	School playing field	Thrussington School playing field	The playing field lies within the settlement boundary			The field is used by the school as its main playing field			The playing fields are appropriate in scale in terms of their use by the school	
8	Green space around village hall	Village Hall Grounds	The park lies within the settlement boundary			The park is used for community events run in the Village Hall			The park is an appropriate scale	
9	Nature Reserve, corner of Glebeland Close and Hoby Road	Nature Reserve	The Nature Reserve lies within the settlement boundary					The Nature Reserve is an area of dense, untouched vegetation that also acts as a buffer to the road	The nature reserve is modest in scale	
10	Area of green space on Upper Green to the rear of The Star	Area to the rear of the Star Inn	The area lies within the settlement boundary	The area occupies an attractive and mature silver birch, This breaks up the built form and enhances the aethetic appeal of the street scene.					The area is small-scale and necessarily breaks up the built form with an area of attractive greenery	

Appendix C - Heritage Assets (D1)

- Thrussington Settlement Boundary
- Road
- Building
- Conservation area
- Listed Buildings
- Significant Heritage Asset

Appendix D – Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Affordable Housing	Affordable housing is sub-divided into three distinct types of housing: • Social Rented • Affordable Rented; and • Intermediate Housing Affordable Housing: Social Rented, Affordable Rented and Intermediate housing which is provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market and which will remain affordable unless the subsidy us recycled for alternative affordable housing provision. Affordable Rented Housing: Housing which meets the Housing Corporation's Design and Quality Standards (or replacement standards) and which is let by a Registered Provider of Social Housing to a person allocated that Dwelling in accordance with the Council's Allocation Scheme at a controlled rent of no more than 80% of the local market rent. Intermediate Housing: Discounted Sale housing and Shared Ownership housing. Social Rented Housing: Housing which meets the Housing Corporation's Design and Quality Standards (or replacement standards) and which is let by a Registered Provided of Social Housing to a person allocated that dwelling in accordance with the Council's Allocation Scheme at a rent determined through the national rent regime (Rent Influencing Regime guidance).
Bad Neighbour Uses	A planning term describing the uses or industrial processes which may cause nuisance by reason of noise, vibration, smell, fumes, smoke, soot, ash, dust or grit; they include uses which are visually unattractive such as those involving large areas of open storage. (Milton Keynes Council)
Community Asset	A place, building or service which is deemed to be of importance for the community and for the use and benefit of the community.
Contextually Responsive	Design of development which reflects, complements and respects its surrounding uses and context.
Development	Development is defined in planning terms under the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act. Broadly, it is considered to be 'the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operation in, on, over or under land, or the making of any material change in the use of any building or other land'. Most, but not all, forms of development require planning permission.
Development Plan	A development plan is a document which details the overall strategy of the council for the proper planning and sustainable development of an area and generally consists of a written statement and accompanying maps. The plan usually includes the broad aims of the council for specific topics, e.g. housing, infrastructure, community facilities which are reinforced by more detailed policies and objectives. (Source: Meath County Development Plan) A Neighbourhood Plan is statutorily part of the Development Plan and is used to determine planning decisions within the relevant area. Examples of development plans include the Charnwood Core Strategy adopted in 2011, and the Thrussington Neighbourhood Plan once adopted.

Gateway	Main roads and routes into a settlements can be seen as gateways, as can significant junctions or sites on the edge of town centres.
Green Infrastructure	Green infrastructure is a phrase used to describe all green and blue spaces in and around our towns and cities. The term allows us to refer to – and consider the collective value of – all of these spaces at once. Component elements of green infrastructure include parks, private gardens, agricultural fields, hedges, trees, woodland, green roofs, green walls, rivers and ponds. The term covers all land containing these features, regardless of its ownership, condition or size.
Heritage Assets	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).
Infill Development	Use of land located within a built-up area that is currently not developed on for further construction, especially as part of a community redevelopment or growth management program.
Infrastructure	The term infrastructure refers to the basic physical and organization of structures and facilities needed for the operation of a society or community.
Local Green Space	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) introduced a new concept of a Local Green Space designation. This is a discretionary designation to be made by inclusion within a local development plan or neighbourhood development plan. The designation should only be used where the land is not extensive, is local in character and reasonably close to the community; and, where it is demonstrably special, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquility or richness of its wildlife (NPPF Paragraph 77). Policies within the local development plan or neighbourhood development plan for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with the policies protecting green belts within the NPPF (NPPF Paragraph 78). (English Heritage)
Local Plan	The Local Plan expresses the vision, objectives, overall planning strategy, and policies for implementing these, for the whole Borough. It is the policy against which development requiring planning consent in local authorities is determined.
Local Planning Authority (LPA)	A local planning authority is the local authority of council that is empowered by law to exercise statutory town planning functions for a particular area.
Localism Act	The Localism Act (2011) was a feature introduced by central government containing a number of proposals to give local authorities new freedoms and flexibility. Devolving power from local government to the community level.
Locally Listed	A Locally Listed Heritage Asset is one that makes a positive contribution to its local character and sense of place because of its heritage value. Although such heritage assets may not be nationally designated or even located within the boundaries of a conservation area, they may be offered

	some level of protection by the local planning authority identifying them on a formally adopted list of local heritage assets. (Source: Historic England).
Landscape Plan	The manner in which the landscape associated with development is to be treated.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Guidance provided from central government for local planning authorities and decision-takers, on drawing up plans and making decisions about planning applications.
Neighbourhood Plans	A Plan prepared by a Parish Council or Neighbourhood Forum for a particular neighbourhood area (made under the Planning and Compulsory Act 2044) which sets out specific planning policies for the Parish which are the primary policies for determining planning applications within that parish.
Public Realm	The space between buildings comprising the highways land, footpaths and verges.
Recreation	Recreation includes a many different activities, as a result a concise definition is difficult to establish. For the purposes of this Neighbourhood Plan, recreation can include but is not restricted to the following types of activity; spending time outdoors, informal games and play, walking and cycling, sporting activities.
Streetscene	Elements which comprise the street environment, including roadways, pavements, street furniture etc.
Street Trees	Trees found within the street scene.
Sustainable Development	The Bruntland Report provides the accepted definition of sustainable development as 'Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' (WCED, 1987). The principle of sustainable development may be broadly described as encompassing social, environmental and economic issues, and also entailing concern with intra-generational and inter-generational themes.
Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDs)	A series of processes and design features to drain away surface water in a sustainable manner.
Townscape	The appearance and general 'environment' of a built-up area. Townscape rather than landscape. This term can be used to describe: hamlets, villages, towns, and dense urban cities.
Use Classes Orders/Use Classes	The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'. Examples of use classes, include Shops (A1), General Industry (B2) and Dwelling House (C3).
Vernacular Design	Design which takes account of its surrounding setting, character and existing development form.

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