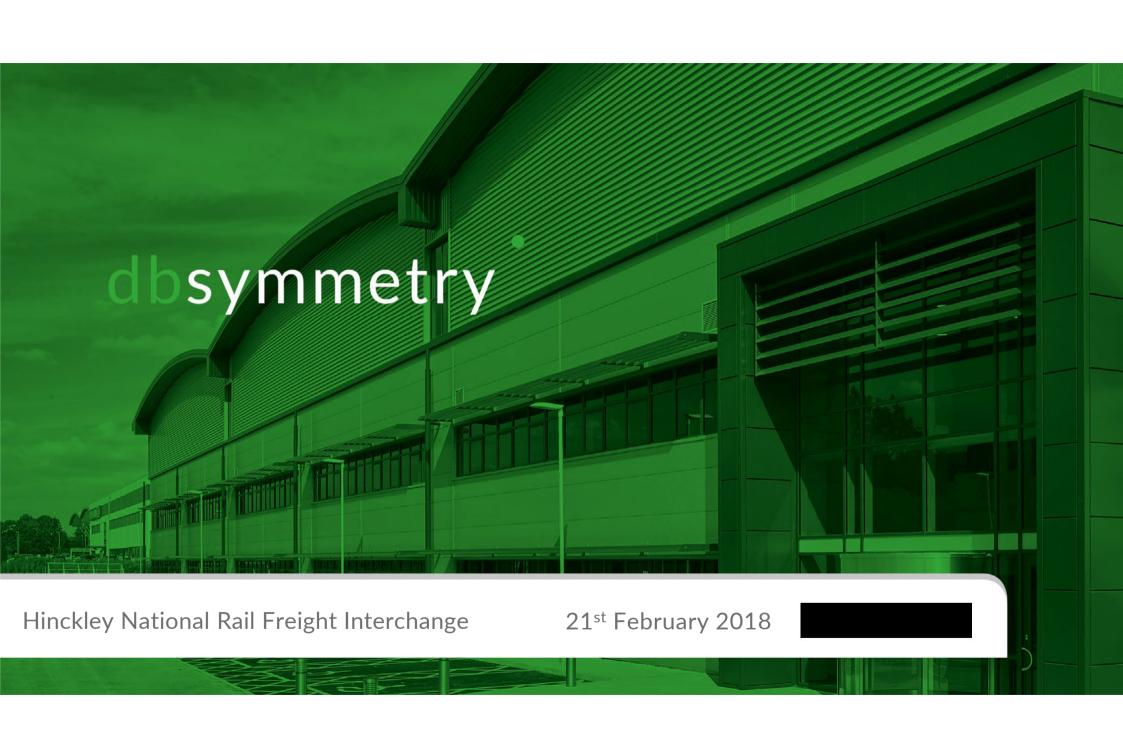
Appendix 2.1



Introduction

- db symmetry was formed as a UK joint venture through the purchase of a 60% holding in Barwood Developments Limited by clients advised by Delancey; a specialist real estate investment, development and advisory company. The remaining 40% shareholding is controlled by the executive management team.
- The company has a land portfolio comprising 3,100 acres, comprising over 1,000 acres / 15.4 m sq ft consented for logistics use, and a further 2,074 acres being promoted through the planning process for Logistics use.
- The portfolio is well located, concentrated around the main motorway arteries of the UK and primarily around the 'Golden Triangle' of the M1, M69 and M40, and the North West's prime M6 and M62 corridors.
- db symmetry has one of the most active speculative development programmes in the country, with 6 buildings totalling over 800,000 sq ft over 5 sites under construction, all due for completion in 2017/18. Built to an institutional specification, all our speculative developments can be fitted out to meet occupiers' individual requirements.



Introduction (Cont.)

- Ability to deliver investing fund, with committed equity in excess of £1.6 billion, has total assets under management of over £3.7 billion (as at June 2014).
- Recent planning permissions (proposals presented as applications following site analysis as to suitable locations for logistics development):
 - Planning Permission for 62,708 m² (675,000 sq ft) of logistics floorspace at Bicester (Cherwell District)
 - Planning Permission for 66,983 m² (721,000 sq ft) of logistics floorspace at Doncaster J34 A1(M) (Bassetlaw District)
 - Resolution to grant 278,709 m² (3,000,000 sq ft) of logistics floorspace on land adjacent to Magna Park (Harborough District)
- Locational analysis identified this site for Rail-related logistics.
- Proposals to be pursued through DCO procedure.
- Project to be known as: Hinckley National Rail Freight Interchange (HNRFI)



• Site Location: Introduction

 The idea of identifying and developing further Strategic Rail Freight Interchanges (SRFI's) is one backed by Central Government Policy and cited in their National Policy Statement for National Networks (December 2014):

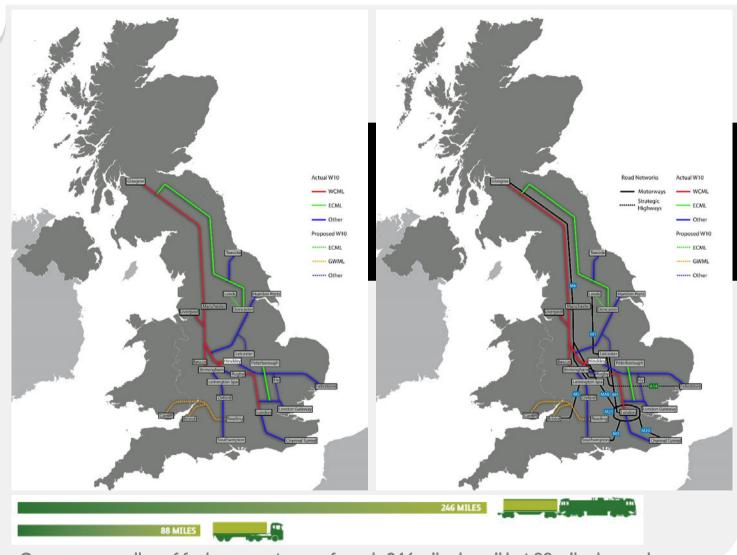
> "...the Government's vision for transport is for a low carbon sustainable transport system that is an engine for economic growth."

- Located adjacent to (NW) of Junction 2 of M69
- Wholly within Blaby District
- 3km to NE of Hinckley Town Centre



Site Location: Connectivity

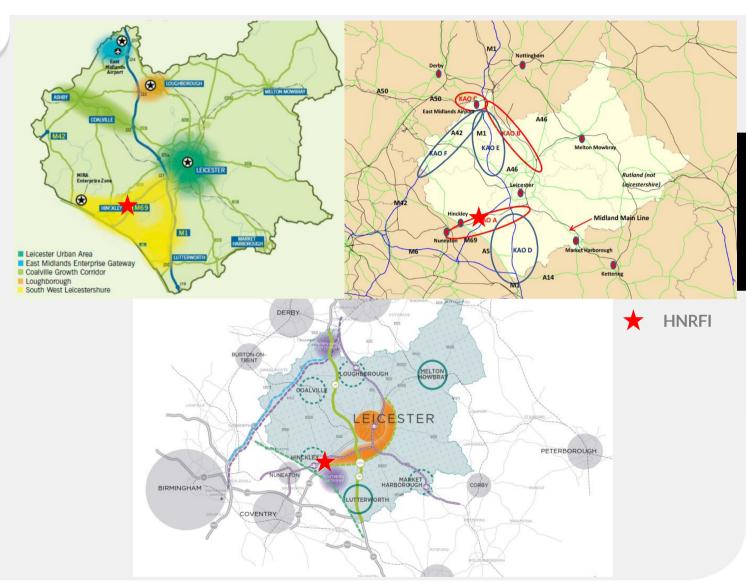
- Central to W10 Gauge Rail Network the Strategic Freight Network
- Located on Junction 2 of the M69 at the heart of the 'Golden Triangle' – M1/M6/M42
- Excellent Connectivity to key ports:
 - Felixstowe
 - London Gateway
 - Southampton
 - Liverpool
 - Humber ports
 - Scotland
- Each freight train takes about 60 HGVs off the roads – assuming 12 trains per day, this equates to reduction of 262,800 HGV movements per year
- Taking freight by rail rather than by road reduces CO₂ emissions by c. 76% making it a considerably more sustainable method of transportation of goods



On average a gallon of fuel moves a tonne of goods 246 miles by rail but 88 miles by road.

Site Location: Local Policy Context

- Leicester and Leicestershire Strategic Distribution Sector Study
 - Shortfall in Rail-served sites 2031:
 - 50 Ha Leicestershire
 - 91 Ha East Midlands
 - Shortfall in Rail-served sites 2036:
 - 115 Ha Leicestershire
 - 340 Ha East Midlands
 - South West Leicestershire Growth Area
 - Key Area of Opportunity A
- Leicester and Leicestershire 2050: Our Vision for Growth
 - A46 Growth Corridor



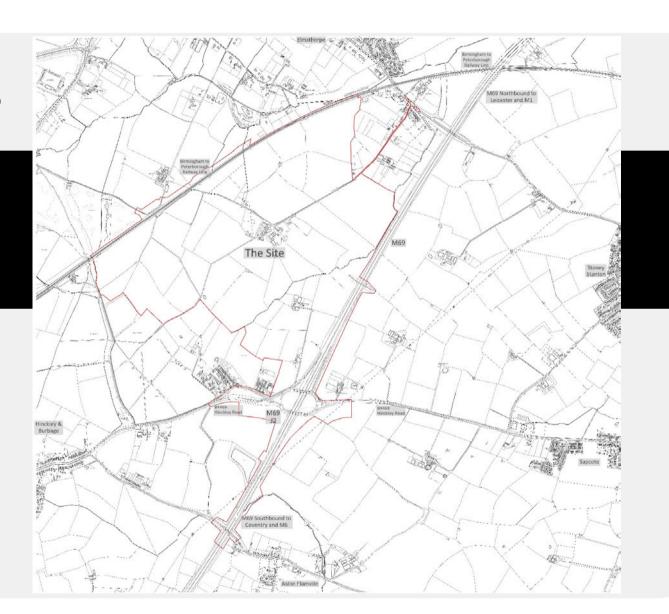
Site Location: Target Market

- To construct logistics buildings to form part of a global supply chain linked directly to the expanding manufacturing industry within the West and East Midlands.
- Region's consumer markets 3 million people live within 30 miles of Hinckley NRFI.
- Synergy with:
 - Midlands Engine Strategy 2017
 - Midlands Connect Strategy 2017
 - Leicester and Leicestershire 2050 Vision for Growth (Consultation Draft) 2017.



Site Location:DCO Boundary

- Site extends to 225.11 Ha (final boundary to be confirmed with Scoping Submission)
- North:
 - Nuneaton to Felixstowe Railway line forms NW boundary
 - Elmesthorpe; Barwell; Earl Shilton
- West:
 - Burbage Common
 - Hinckley
- South:
 - Burbage Wood; Aston Firs; Freeholt Wood
 - Gypsy and Traveller Community sites
 - Burbage; Aston Flamville; Sharnford
- East:
 - M69 motorway and Junction 2
 - Stoney Stanton; Sapcote
- DCO boundary to be drawn on 'worst case' parameter assumptions

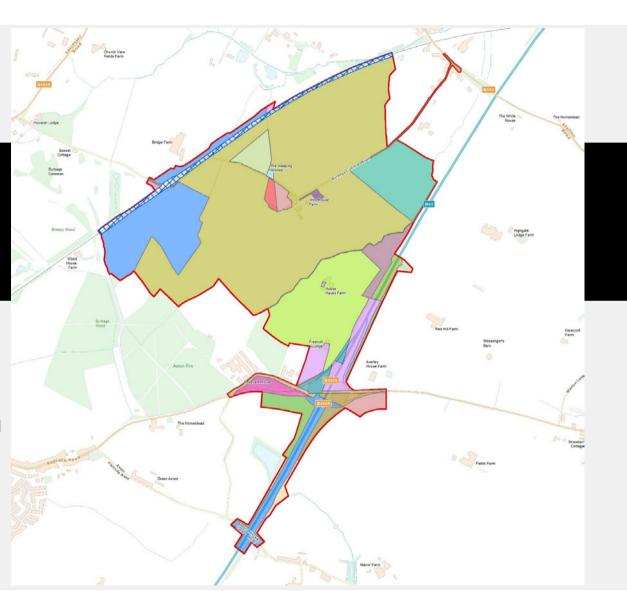


Site Location: Aerial Image



Land Ownership

- DCO boundary encompasses approximately 20 ownerships, totalling 225.11 Ha (final boundary to be confirmed with Scoping Submission)
- DBS currently control 173.91 Ha (77.26%) of the site via means of Option Agreements
- Expectation that a further 5.21 Ha (2.31%) will be secured by mid-2018, taking total land under control to 179.12 Ha (79.57%)
- Of the remaining DCO Boundary area:
 - 20.17 Ha (8.96%) 'Statutory' land (Highways; Network Rail; Utilities)
 - 19.12 Ha (8.49%) unlikely to be required for scheme, pending conclusion of detailed site analysis and investigations
 - 6.70 Ha (2.98%) likely to be required in association with works at J2 M69 where agreement may not be reached. If this is the case, it will form part of DCO application for Compulsory Purchase



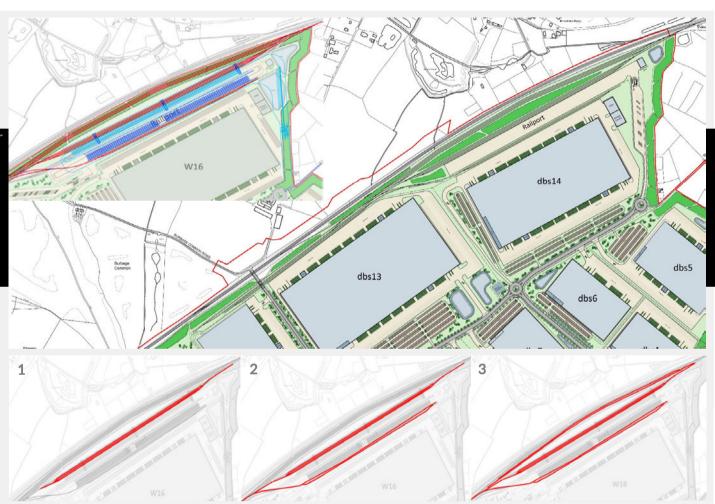
DCO Proposals: Introduction

- Up to 850,000 m2 of logistics floorspace
 - 650,000 m² 'footprint'
 - 200,000 m² mezzanine
- Proposal designed to be consistent with National Policy Statement for National Networks December 2014
- 24/7 hours operation
- Highways Access
 - From Junction 2 of M69
 - Junction 2 made into 'all-ways' junction
 - Dualled entrance into site
 - Burbage Common Road
 - stopped up within site
 - existing 'access' points retained for emergency access
 - routes through site retained for walkers, cyclists, horse riders
- Provision of appropriate landscape buffers and offsets from sensitive boundaries



DCO Proposals: Rail Terminal

- Phased provision of Rail Terminal facilities as scheme is developed
- Potential to provide rail connections in either direction eastbound or westbound
- Reception sidings adjacent to the main line, with provision for future electrification
- Includes an intermodal terminal for rail handling and storage
- Future-proofed for reach stacker or gantry crane operation
- Provision safeguarded for direct access to buildings from a railway sidings
- Capable of handling over four trains per day, increasing to twelve trains per day in response to demand
- Able to accommodate 775m long trains that can be handled with minimal shunting



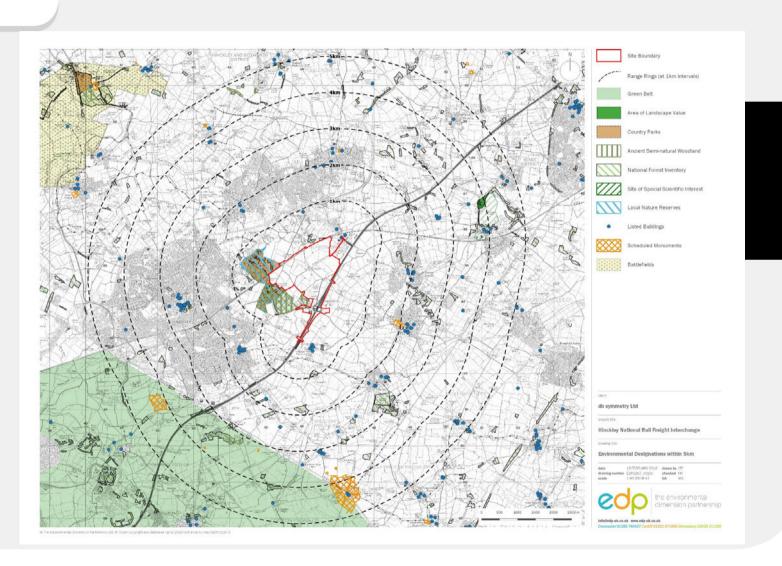
• DCO Proposals: Illustrative Masterplan

Unit	Sq ft Logistics (Footprint)
DBS1	138,000
DBS2	502,000
DBS3	400,000
DBS4	312,500
DBS5	485,000
DBS6	367,500
DBS7	420,000
DBS8	515,000
DBS9	225,000
DBS10	202,500
DBS11	112,500
DBS12	635,000
DBS13	1,470,000
DBS14	1,157,500
TOTAL	6,942,500



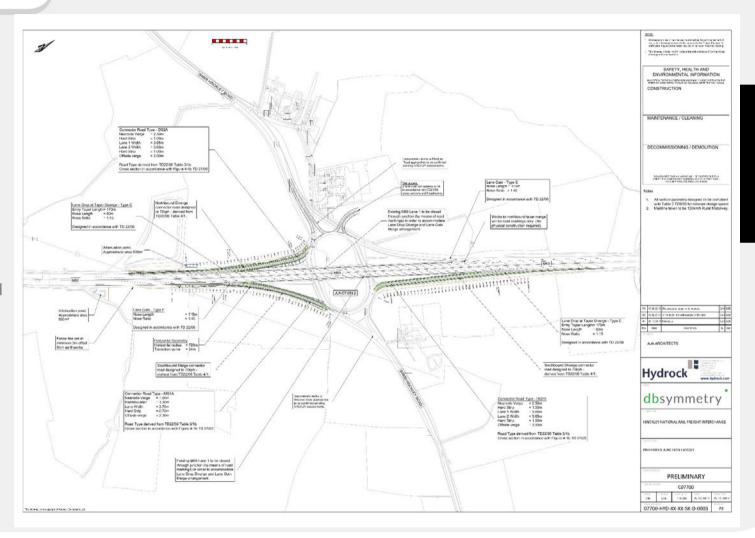
Key Environmental Constraints

- No specific development plan designations on the site
- No designated heritage assets on site
- Low intrinsic ecological value of on-site habitats
- No ancient woodland or TPOs on site
- Number of PROWs would be affected by the development
- Significant landscape and visual impacts contained within a localised area - recognising inevitability of impact of large scale buildings.

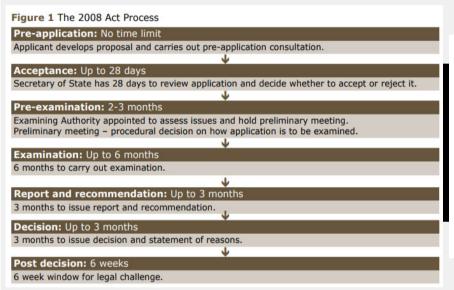


Highways Proposals

- M69 J2
 - N-bound off-slip
 - S-bound on-slip
 - Improvements to existing Sbound off-slip
- Burbage Common Road
 - Stopped up within site itself
 - Rail bridge crossing retained as emergency access
 - Entrance from Elmesthorpe retained as emergency access
 - Routes through site retained for walkers, cyclists, horse riders
- Existing PRoW
 - Some diversions / closures likely
 - New / alternative provision to be made
 - Likely closure of 2 crossings of railway



DCO Procedure: Role of Local Authorities



Local Impact Reports

Figure 2 How the local authority fits in

Pre-application: No time limit Local authorities for site area consulted by applicant on statement of community consultation and participate in pre-application discussions. Local authorities begin evaluation of the local impacts of the proposed scheme.

Acceptance: Up to 28 days

Local authorities and neighbouring local authorities make representations to Secretary of State regarding the adequacy of the consultation carried out by the applicant.

Pre-examination: 2-3 months

Examining Authority proposes draft deadline for the submission of LIRs.

Examination: Up to 6 months

Examining Authority invites and sets deadline for the submission of LIRs. Local authorities submit LIR within specified deadline and make other representations if they wish to do so.



DCO Procedure: Local Impact Reports

Content of the Local Impact Report (S60) 'a report in writing giving details of the likely impact of the proposed development on the authority's area or any part of that area'.

Topics (not exhaustive or prescriptive):

- Site description and surroundings / location
- Details of the proposal
- Relevant planning history and any issues arising
- Relevant development plan policies, supplementary planning guidance or documents, development briefs or approved masterplans and an appraisal of their relationship and relevance to the proposals
- Relevant development proposals under consideration or granted permission but not commenced or completed
- Local area characteristics such as urban and landscape qualities and nature conservation sites
- Local transport patterns and issues
- Site and area constraints
- Designated sites
- Socio-economic and community matters
- Consideration of the impact of the proposed articles and requirements within the draft order (such as the scheme) in respect of all of the above
- DCO obligations and their impact on the local authority's area.
- No need to replicate EIA should draw on existing local knowledge and experience no need for local consultation



DCO Procedure: Community Consultation

Pre application consultation is crucial to the effectiveness of the consent regime.

Consultation should be:

- based on accurate information that gives consultees a clear view of what is proposed including any options;
- shared at an early enough stage so that the proposal can still be influenced, while being sufficiently developed to provide some detail on what is being proposed;
- engaging and accessible in style, encouraging consultees to react and offer their views.



Planning Act 2008: Guidance on the pre-application process

March 201
Department for Communities and Local Government

The Intended Programme

Next Steps:

- Submission of EIA Scoping Opinion Request to PINS
- Settling the Statement of Community Consultation
- Consultee engagement on preparation of EIA

Activity	Date
EIA scoping opinion request	February 2018
Draft Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)	March 2018
Publication of the SoCC	April 2018
Secretary of State's EIA scoping opinion	April 2018
Environmental surveys, outline scheme design, stakeholder dialogue	Ongoing
Informal (non-statutory) public consultation	June-July 2018
Review of consultation feedback; further surveys and design iteration; preparation of a Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	July-October 2018
Statutory consultations	October-November 2018
Review of consultation feedback; design refinement and mitigation	November 2018- March 2019
Preparation of DCO application documents including the ES, an ES non-technical summary and a Consultation Report	January-April 2019
Submission of the DCO application	May 2019



Compliance with the Planning Act 2008 and guidance and advice—summary tables Statutory requirements

Planning Act 2008 (as amended)	
Section	Response
42. Duty to consult; including 42(1)(a) prescribed consultees, 42(1)(b) local authorities and 42(1)(d) persons with an interest in the land.	S42(1)(a): The Applicant consulted with the relevant prescribed persons as set out in Schedule 1 of the Infrastructure Planning: Applications (Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 as part of the Stage 2 Consultation. The list of prescribed bodies consulted is set out in Appendix 9.6 of this Consultation Report.
	S42(1)(b): The Applicant consulted with the local authorities within Section 43 (S43) as part of the Stage 2 Consultation. The list of S43 local authorities is set out in Table 9.1 of the Consultation Report
	S43(2) "A" Authority
	Charnwood Borough Council Melton Borough Council North Warwickshire Borough Council North West Leicestershire District Council Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council Oadby and Wigston Borough Council Startford-on-Avon District Council Tamworth Borough Council Warwick District Council
	S43(2) "B" Authority
	Blaby District Council Harborough District Council Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council Rugby Borough Council
	S43(2A) "C" Authority
	Leicestershire County Council Warwickshire County Council

S43(2A) "D" Authority

Birmingham City Council (borders

Warwickshire County)

Coventry City Council

Derbyshire County Council

Gloucestershire County Council (borders

Warwickshire County)

Leicester City Council

Lincolnshire County Council (borders

Leicestershire County)

North Northamptonshire Council

Nottinghamshire County Council (borders

Leicestershire County)

Oxfordshire County Council (borders

Warwickshire County)

Rutland District Council

Solihull Council (borders Warwickshire

County)

Staffordshire County Council (borders

Leicestershire and Warwickshire

Counties)

West Midlands Combined Authority

West Northamptonshire Council

Worcestershire County Council

S42(1)(d): The Applicant consulted with each person within the categories set out in Section 44 (S44) as part of the Stage 2 Consultation (see paragraphs 9.3.11 to 9.3.17 of this report). Following a data refresh carried out by the Applicant's land referencing team, 52 additional parties were identified, further details on these parties is set out in Section 12 of the consultation report.

An explanation of the "diligent inquiry" undertaken by the Applicant to identify persons within each category in S44 is set out in section 9 (paragraphs 9.3.11 to 9.3.17) of this Consultation Report.

This included parties who have an interest in land underneath adopted highways within the Order limits, known

as 'subsoil interests'. Details on the engagement and further explanatory letters issued to these parties with subsoil interests is contained in section 9 of this Consultation Report.

S42(1)(aa) and 42(1)(c) are not applicable to the proposed development.

Further details of statutory consultation under S42 of Act with prescribed consultees, local authorities and persons with an interest in the land can be found in Section 9 of this Consultation Report.

46. Duty to notify the Secretary of State of the proposed application under Section 46 of the Act

The Applicant notified PINS of its intention to commence the S42 consultation for Stage 2 on 4 January 2022 and included copies of the information sent to all parties to be consulted pursuant to S42 of the Act. A copy of the Section 48 (S48) press notice was also attached. A copy of the Applicant's Section 46 Notification is provided at Appendix 9.9.

PINS issued a formal acknowledgement of receipt of the Applicant's S46 notification by letter dated 7 January 2022. A copy of the PINS acknowledgment is provided at Appendix 9.10.

47. Duty to consult the local community under Section 47 of the Act

This consultation was carried out in accordance with the published statutory SoCC.

The following LPAs were consulted 26 August 2021 on the SoCC as required by S47(2) and under S43(1) for a period of 28 days:

Blaby District Council
Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council
Leicestershire County Council

Harborough District Council
Rugby Borough Council
Nuneaton and Bedworth Borough Council
Coventry City Council
Tamworth Borough Council
North Warwickshire Borough Council
Leicester County Council
Warwickshire County Council

The Applicant had regard to responses under S47(5) and these can be found at Appendix 7.2 of this consultation report.

The SoCC was published in accordance with S47(6) of the PA2008 this is covered in section 7 of the consultation report.

The Stage 2 consultation was originally intended to run from the 12th of January 2022 to the 8th of March 2022. However as the S42 consultation period required extension (as explained in Section 9 of this Consultation report), it was determined that the S47 response period should also be extended until 8 April 2022.

Further details of consultation with the local community under section 47 of the Act can be found in Section 8 of this Consultation Report.

48. Duty to publicise under Section 48 of the Act

The Applicant publicised a notice of the proposed application in accordance with regulation 4 of the (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009.

The s48 notice was published for two consecutive weeks 15 December and 22 December 2021 in the Lecester Mercury and the Hinckley Times. The S48 notice was published once in The Telegraph and once in the London Gazette.

Further details of publicity under section 48 of the Act can be found in Section 10 of this Consultation Report.

49. Duty to take account of responses to consultation and publicity under Section 49 of the Act

Act

Section 49 of the PA 2008 requires applicants to have regard to any relevant responses received to the consultation carried out in accordance with Sections 42, 47 and 48 of the PA 2008.

The Applicant's regard to consultation responses is set out in sections 8, 9 and 11 (and associated Appendices) of this consultation report.

DCLG - Planning Act 2008: Guidance on the pre-application process (March 2015)

Department for Communities and Local Government Planning Act 2008 – Guidance on the pre-application process (March 2015)		
Relevant paragraph	Adherence to guidance	
The pre-application consultation process		
Para 15. "Effective pre-application consultation will lead to applications which are better developed and better understood by the public, and in which the important issues have been articulated and considered as far as possible in advance of submission"	The Applicant has sought to achieve these goals through the provision of accessible information to the public throughout the pre-application process. The process of analysing and considering feedback during all stages of consultation has enabled the Applicant to consider in depth, issues that are important to the local community before finalising its submission.	

Para 16. "The Planning Act regime provides the ability to anyone interested in or affected by a major infrastructure proposal to both object inprinciple to a proposed scheme and at the same time suggest amendments to design out unwelcome features of a proposal. Engaging in a developer's pre-application consultation including not preclude a person's ability to later for example offering constructive mitigations to reduce a scheme's impact on the local community, does not per se undermine any submission on the principle of whether or not development consent should be granted."

The Applicant has made it clear in consultation materials that comments in response to the Informal Consultation 2018 (Stage 1), Informal Highways Consultation 2019 (Stage 1a) and Statutory Consultation 2022 (Stage 2) do engage in the Examination process and submit further representations.

Para 17. "When circulating consultation documents, developers should be clear about their status, for example ensuring it is clear to the identified as being documents for public if a document is purely for purposes of consultation."

Documents made available for the three consultation stages were clearly consultation purposes.

Para 18. "Early involvement of local communities, local authorities and statutory consultees can bring about significant benefits for all parties, by:

The Applicant carried out early engagement following inception of the project, this engagement is set out in Section 13 of this consultation report. Following this early engagement the Applicant chose to carry out two informal stages of pre-application consultation prior to Statutory consultation to ensure that the benefits listed in the guidance were achieved.

helping the applicant identify and resolve issues at the earliest stage, which can reduce the overall risk to the project further down the line as it becomes more difficult to make changes once an application has been submitted;

With regard to resolving identifying and resolving issues at the earliest stage the applicant carried out engagement prior to the Stage 1 consultation with key stakeholders and amended the scheme following the earlier informal consultations as well as the statutory consultation.

enabling members of the public to influence With regard to public influence, the proposed projects, feedback on potential options, Proposed Development has evolved after and encouraging the community to help shape the each stage of public consultation based proposal to maximise local benefits and minimise on the feedback received. This is any downsides; explained in greater detail in Chapter 4 of the Environmental Statement as well as at Sections 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11 of this consultation report, where the regard to consultation responses at each stage is set out. helping local people understand the potential With regard to helping local people nature and local impact of the proposed project, understand the Proposed Development, with the potential to dispel misapprehensions at in addition to the non-technical summary an early stage; documents produced a Community Explanation Document (CED) was prepared for the stage one and stage two consultation. In addition, the Applicant maintained a community contact centre with a helpline and email address and held public exhibitions where members of the project team were available to answer questions. This enabled members of the community to contact the team directly with questions. enabling applicants to obtain important With regard to this information, this was information about the economic, social and specifically sought (and received) from feedback during all stages of environmental impacts of a scheme from consultees, which can help rule out unsuitable consultation. options; enabling potential mitigating measures to be considered and, if appropriate, built into the Detailed mitigation measures dealing with the environmental effects of the project before an application is submitted; development were set out in the PEIR which was presented for the Stage 2 consultation. and identifying ways in which the project could, Wider strategic objectives are outlined in without significant costs to promoters, support this consultation responses from wider strategic or local objectives. Network Rail and Chartered Institute of Logistics and Transport attached at Appendix 9.8. Para 19. "...A thorough process can give the The Applicant has sought to identify and Secretary of State confidence that issues that will address as many issues as possible arise during the six months examination period before the submission of the DCO have been identified, considered, and – as far as application.

possible – that applicants have sought to reach agreement on those issues. Without adequate consultation, the subsequent application will not be accepted when it is submitted..."

The Applicant has worked closely with statutory consultees to reach agreement on as many areas as possible. Draft Statements of Common Ground have been submitted with the application that reflect progress with the issues raised.

All issues raised have been considered and, where appropriate, addressed or explained. These are detailed in Sections 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11 of this Consultation Report.

Para 20. "Experience suggests that, to be of most value, consultation should be:

- based on accurate information that gives consultees a clear view of what is proposed including any options;
- shared at an early enough stage so that the proposal can still be influenced, while being sufficiently developed to provide some detail on what is being proposed; and
- engaging and accessible in style, encouraging consultees to react and offer their views."

The Applicant's consultation materials have included non-technical summaries and newsletters in addition to detailed technical information, ensuring that a clear understanding of the proposals can be gained.

The Stage 1 Informal Consultation 2018 was held while the proposal was still in the early stages of development. The Stage 1 proposals were sufficiently developed by way of early engagement with stakeholders prior to the Stage 1 consultation, which assisted in the development of topic papers and plans for the Stage 1 consultation in order to allow feedback to influence the detailed proposal that was consulted on during the statutory Consultation.

Feedback from Informal Consultation 2018 led to a topic based consultation, Informal Highways Consultation 2019 (Stage 1a).

The consultation materials were prepared to be accessible, clear and relevant.

In addition, a Transport Working Group (TWG) was established comprising

representatives from National Highways (NH) (Formerly known as Highways England), AECOM (National Highways term consultant), Leicestershire County Council (LCC), Warwickshire County Council (WCC), Leicester City Council (LCiC), Coventry City Council (CCC), Blaby District Council (BDC) and Hinckley & Bosworth District Council with TSH and BWB Consulting Ltd as the applicant's Transport and Highway consultants. The objectives of the TWG were: to provide a forum for consultation with the regulatory stakeholders; and to allow agreement, in a phased and methodical process, of the key components of the transport works that are required to support the DCO submission and ES Chapter. Comments made at consultation that consultation was too early due to the absence of signed off highway modelling are detailed in section 8 of this consultation report. Para 21. "Applicants should satisfy themselves The Applicant has adhered to all relevant that they have complied with all statutory guidance and statutory requirements. requirements and applicable guidance (including The tables in this Appendix (3.1) are this guidance) so they can reasonably expect that provided to demonstrate compliance their application will not be rejected on the with those statutory requirements and grounds of inadequate consultation. Where an all applicable guidance as well as the applicant has not been able to follow this SoCC adherence tracker attached as guidance, they should provide comments setting Appendix 7.7. out why this is the case, in the consultation report." Para 23. In brief, during the pre-application stage applicants are required to: notify the Secretary of State of the proposed A copy of the notification to the application; Secretary of State pursuant to section 46 of the Act is detailed in Section 9 of the report.

identify whether the project requires an environmental impact assessment; where it does, Environmental Impact Assessment and confirm that they will be submitting an environmental statement along with the application, or that they will be seeking a screening opinion ahead of submitting the application;

The HNRFI project requires an as such an Environmental Statement has been submitted as part of the application (Document 6.2).

produce a Statement of Community Consultation, in consultation with the relevant local authority or authorities, which describes how authorities, can be found in Section 7 of the applicant proposes to consult the local community about their project and then carry out is contained at Appendix 7.1 of this consultation in accordance with that Statement;

Details of the statutory SoCC, including consultation with the relevant local this report. A copy of the published SoCC Report.

The Applicant then carried out consultation in accordance with that agreed SoCC. Section 8 of this Consultation Report explains how that consultation was carried out.

make the Statement of Community Consultation The way in which the SoCC was made available for inspection by the public in a way that available to the community for is reasonably convenient for people living in the vicinity of the land where the development is proposed, as required by section 47 of the Planning Act and Regulations;

inspection is set out in Section 5 of the published SoCC. Further details of the availability of the SoCC is included within the SoCC adherence tracker attached at Appendix

identify and consult statutory consultees as required by section 42 of the Planning Act and Regulations;

Statutory consultees were identified and consulted as part of the statutory Consultations.

7.7.

The S42 2022, however following audit of the S42 list against those who had been sent consultation materials which was completed by 20 January 2022, it became apparent that a number of parties had not been notified as required due to an administrative error with a mail merge list. Therefore the consultation was extended to 8 April 2022 (16 weeks).

Details of the identification of and consultation with statutory consultees, including extension to the consultation

	can be found in Section 9 of this Consultation Report
· publicise the proposed application in accordance with Regulations;	The proposed application was publicised in accordance with regulation 4 of the Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 as amended.
 set a deadline for consultation responses of not less than 28 days from the day after receipt/last publication; 	Consultation (S42) ran from 12 January 2022 and ended on 8 April 2022 (16 weeks).
 have regard to relevant responses to publicity and consultation; and 	All responses were considered and are responded to in this report in accordance with Section 49 of the PA 2008. The responses are considered in Sections 8, 9 and 11 of this report.
 prepare a consultation report and submit it to the Secretary of State. 	This consultation report is submitted to the Planning Inspectorate as part of the Application.
Para 24. " The aim should be to ensure that consultation is appropriate to the scale and nature of the project and where its impacts will be experienced."	Consultation has included the main villages near the Proposed Development who are most likely to experience potential impacts.
	In addition, other methods of promotion were used to make communities in the wider area aware of the Proposed Development. More details of how the consultations were promoted can be found in Sections 5, 6, 8 and 9 of this report.
Para 25. "Consultation should be thorough, effective and proportionate Consultation should also be sufficiently flexible to respond to the needs and requirements of consultees, for example where a consultee has indicated that they would prefer to be consulted via email only,	consultations, more details of which can be found in Sections 5, 6, 8 and 9 of this report.
this should be accommodated as far as possible."	No specific requests were made by consultees regarding how they received information about the Proposed Development.
Who should be consulted?	

Para 26. "In addition, applicants may also wish to strengthen their case by seeking the views of other people who are not statutory consultees, but who may be significantly affected by the project."	Details of the identification of additional consultees can be found in 9. Section 9 of the report specifically defines and sets out the 'unprescribed persons' consulted and their engagement with the proposals.
Statutory bodies and other relevant groups	
Para 27. "In addition, there will be a range of national and other interest groups who could make an important contribution during consultation. Applicants are therefore encouraged to consult widely on project proposals."	Details of the identification of consultees can be found in Section 9.
Para 28. "From time to time a body may cease to exist but, for legislative timetabling reasons, may still be listed as a statutory consultee. In such situations the Secretary of State will not expect strict compliance with the statutory requirements"	Details of the identification of statutory consultees can be found in Section 9. There are a number of statutory consultees that have ceased to exist or been renamed/reconstituted (in which case the new relevant body was consulted).
Para 29. "Technical expert input will often be needed in advance of formal compliance with the pre-application requirements."	The Applicant's project team has liaised with the key relevant technical stakeholders throughout the development of the scheme. This has included, but not exclusive to: Network Rail, Transport Working Group (led by Leicestershire County Council (LCC) Highways and National Highways) Environment Agency LCC County Ecologist LCC Lead Local Flood Authority WCC Lead Local Flood Authority LCC Landscape LCC Public Rights of Way Blaby District Council (BDC) Environmental Health Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council (HBBC) Environmental Health Local Authority Working Group comprising BDC, HBBC, LCC LCC County Archaeologist

Consultation with Local Authorities on the Statement of Community Consultation

Para 35. "...the applicant must consult on their Statement of Community Consultation with each local authority in whose area the proposed development is situated..."

Extensive consultation on the preparation of the initial SoCC took place with BDC, HBBC and LCC in 2018. Extensive consultation took place in 2021 on the statutory SoCC. Amendments were made following suggestions made by the Local Authorities after all rounds of engagement.

More details on the consultation on the published SoCC can be found in Section 7 of this report.

Para 36. "Even where it is intended that a development would take place within a single local authority area, it is possible that its impacts could be significantly wider than just that local authority's area - for example if the development was located close to a neighbouring authority. Where an applicant decides to consult people living in a wider area who could be affected by the administrative areas. project (e.g. through visual or environmental impacts, or through increased traffic flow), that intention should be reflected in the Statement of Community Consultation."

The HNRFI is situated within Blaby District close to Hinckley and Bosworth District and has limited potential impact outside of these local authority areas. Small areas of land within the Order Limits relating to highway works are located within HBBC, RBC and HDC

Adjacent local authorities, as set out in section 43 of the Act, were consulted on under section 42.

In addition to the consultation zone identified in the SoCC, other methods of promotion were used to make communities in the wider area aware of the Proposed Development. More details of how consultations were promoted can be found in Section 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10 of this report.

Para 41. "Where a local authority raises an issue or concern on the Statement of Community Consultation which the applicant feels unable to address, the applicant is advised to explain in their authorities' comments. consultation report their course of action to the Secretary of State when they submit their application."

These are explained in Section 4 and 7 of this report, including how the Applicant considered and responded to the local

Para 42. "Where a local authority decides that it does not wish to respond to a consultation

Responses were received from relevant local authorities and those responses are request in the Statement of Community Consultation, the applicant should make reasonable efforts to ensure that all affected communities are consulted. If the applicant is unsure how to proceed, they are encouraged to seek advice from the Inspectorate..."

contained in Sections 4 and 7 of this report.

Local authorities as statutory consultees

Para 43. "Local authorities are also themselves statutory consultees for any proposed major infrastructure project which is in or adjacent to their area. Applicants should engage with them as boundaries the proposals lie to discuss early as possible to ensure that the impacts of the progress and request additional development on the local area are understood and considered prior to the application being submitted to the Secretary of State."

The Applicant's project team have been in regular contact with representatives of the local authorities within whose information as required. For more details on Statutory Consultation under Section 42, refer to Section 9 and 12 of this report.

Para 44. "Local authorities will be able to provide an informed opinion on a wide number of matters, including how the project relates to Local Consultation in order for the local Plans ... It will be important that any concerns local authorities have on the practicality of enforcing a proposed Development Consent Order The local authorities were issued draft are raised at the earliest opportunity."

The Draft Development Consent Order was included as part of Statutory authorities to consider these matters.

DCO requirements prior to submission of the application and LCC were issued draft highway protective provisions.

Statements of Common Ground

Para 47. "A statement of common ground is a written statement prepared jointly by the applicant and another party or parties, setting out reflect progress with the issues raised. any matters on which they agree. A statement of common ground is useful to ensure that the evidence at the examination focuses on the material differences between the main parties."

Statements of Common Ground have been submitted with the application that

We have sought SoCGs from the following parties.

Transport (LCC)

Transport (National Highways)

Transport (WCC)

Transport (LCityC)

Ecology (BDC and HBBC)

Natural England

Landscape (BDC, HBBC)

Utilities (Severn Trent Water Limited)

Utilities (Western Power)

Utilities (National Grid)

Utilities (Cadent Gas)

Planning BDC, HBBC and LCC Rail (Network Rail) Air Quality (BDC and HBBC EHO) Acoustics (BDC and HBBC EHO) Flood Risk (Environment Agency) Drainage (LCC LLFA) Drainage (WCC LLFA) Geology, Soils and Groundwater (EA) Geology, Soils and Groundwater (BDC and HBBC EHO) Lighting (BDC and HBBC) Heritage (Historic England) Heritage (LCC Archaeology) PROW (LCC)

Persons with an interest in land

Para 49. "Applicants will also need to identify and consult people who own, occupy or have another interest in the land in question, or who could be affected by a project in such a way that they may be able to make a claim for compensation. This will give such parties early notice of projects, and an opportunity to express their views regarding them."

The process for identifying PILs has been set out in Section 9 of this report.

PILs were identified during this process and consulted with as part of the Statutory Consultation under Section 42. In addition to consultation under Section 42, discussions are on-going with a number of land owners affected by the proposals.

An overview of these discussions can be found in Sections 9 and 12. Further details on the status of land negotiations is contained in the Statement of Reasons (Document reference 4.1).

Para 50. "It is the applicant's responsibility to demonstrate at submission of the application that reasonable effort to ensure that the due diligence has been undertaken in identifying all land interests and applicants should make every reasonable effort to ensure that the Book of Reference (which records and categorises those land interests) is up to date at the time of submission."

The Applicant has made every Book of Reference is fully up to date at the time of submission.

Para 51. "However, it is understood that land interests change over time and that new or additional interests may emerge after an applicant with Persons with an Interest in the Land has concluded statutory consultation but just before an application is submitted. In such a situation, the applicant should provide a

Section 9 of this Consultation Report provides a summary of the engagement during the Stage 2 Consultation. Section 12 references the new parties identified proportionate opportunity to any new person identified with a land interest to make their views refresh. known on the application..."

as a result of land referencing data

Para 52. "Applicants should explain in the consultation report how they have dealt with any new interests in land emerging after conclusion of their statutory consultation having regard to their following the Stage 2 Consultation. duties to consult and take account of any responses."

Section 12 of this Consultation Report provides a summary of the engagement with Persons with an Interest in the Land

Local communities

Para 53. "Local people have a vital role to play at the pre application stage. People should have as much influence as is realistic and possible over decisions which shape their lives and communities. It is therefore critical that they are engaged with project proposals at an early stage. Because they live, work and socialise in the affected area, local people are particularly well placed to comment on what the impact of proposals on their local community might be; or what mitigating measures might be appropriate; or what other opportunities might exist for meeting the project's objectives."

The Applicant has sought to engage with the local community in a way in which feedback and input can have meaningful impacts on the proposals, while retaining the key principles of the HNRFI project.

Potential benefits and impacts of the proposals were set out during each stage of consultation.

Mitigation measures in particular have been a key theme at Stage 2 Consultation. Design changes following consultations are reported in sections 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11 of this report.

Section 8 of this report provides more detail on the statutory section 47 consultation undertaken.

Para 54. "In consulting on project proposals, an inclusive approach is needed to ensure that different groups have the opportunity to participate and are not disadvantaged in the process.

Applicants should use a range of methods and techniques to ensure that they access all sections of the community in question. Local authorities will be able to provide advice on what works best in terms of consulting their local communities given their experience of carrying out consultations in their area."

The consultation materials have been prepared to be accessible, clear and relevant.

Consultation materials were made available online, at a number of 'information points' and at public exhibitions during all stages of consultation.

The gypsy and traveller community were identified as a hard to reach group and appropriate means of consultation were agreed with LCCs multi agency traveller unit and consultation was carried out

with the assistance of LCCs Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officer at the Stage 1, Stage 1A and Stage 2 consultations.

BDC and HBBC also identified interested groups ahead of the Stage 1, these lists were refreshed for the Stage 2 consultation. The identified groups were written to advising of each of the consultations. The groups are identified in both the draft SoCC and the statutory SoCC.

Para 55. "Applicants must set out clearly what is being consulted on. They must be careful to make Document was produced for the Stage 1 it clear to local communities what is settled and why, and what remains to be decided, so that expectations of local communities are properly managed. Applicants could prepare a short document specifically for local communities, summarising the project proposals and outlining the matters on which the view of the local community is sought. This can describe core elements of the project and explain what the potential benefits and impacts may be. Such documents should be written in clear, accessible, and non-technical language. Applicants should consider making it available in formats appropriate to the needs of people with disabilities if requested. There may be cases where documents may need to be bilingual (for example, Welsh and English in some areas), but it No requests for additional formats were is not the policy of the Government to encourage | received. documents to be translated into non-native languages."

A non-technical Community Explanation consultation made available again for the Stage 1A consultation. A link to this document can be found at Appendix 5.11. An updated Community Explanation Document was prepared for the Stage 2 consultation. A link to this document can be found within Appendix 8.13.

A newsletter was published as part of the Stage 2 consultation and can be found within Appendix 8.1. A follow up newsletter was prepared following the Stage 2 consultation and can be found at Appendix 12.4.

Para 56. "Applicants are required to set out in their Statement of Community Consultation how they propose to consult those living in the vicinity Sections 4 and 7 of this report. of the land. They are encouraged to consider consulting beyond this where they think doing so may provide more information on the impacts of their proposals (e.g. through visual impacts or increased traffic flow)."

Details of the development and publication of the SoCC can be found in

In addition to sending information directly to addresses within 3 km of the proposed development, the consultation was promoted more widely using newspaper advertisements, press releases and writing to community representatives within a wider catchment than the 3 km boundary.

Para 57. "The Statement of Community Consultation should act as a framework for the community consultation generally, for example, setting out where details and dates of any events will be published. The Statement of Community Consultation should be made available online, at any exhibitions or other events held by applicants. The SoCC was published on the HNRFI It should be placed at appropriate local deposit points (e.g. libraries, council offices) and sent to local community groups as appropriate."

A copy of the statutory published SoCC can be found in Appendix 7.1 of this report; it included details of the public exhibitions and other consultation dates.

website. Local authorities and libraries were asked to display the SoCC on their websites.

Copies of the SoCC were also available during the Stage 2 public exhibitions.

Details of when and where the SoCC could be inspected were published pursuant to S47 of the Act.

Para 58. "Applicants are required to publicise their Details of publicity pursuant to S48 can proposed application under section 48 of the Planning Act and the Regulations and set out the detail of what this publicity must entail. This publicity is an integral part of the public consultation process. Where possible, the first of the two required local newspaper advertisements Daily Telegraph should coincide approximately with the beginning Hinckley Times of the consultation with communities..."

be found in Section 10 of this report.

Notices were placed in the following publications:

Leicester Mercury London Gazette

As per the requirements of regulation 4 of the APFP Regulations, the s48 notice was published for one week in The Telegraph, a National Newspaper and

The London Gazette, this occurred 15 December 2021. The S48 Notice was published for two consecutive weeks from 15 December 2021 in the Hinckley Times and the Leicester Mercury. The S48 Notice was also placed in other publications for one week and in the case of Big Red Magazine one month, these are detailed at table 11.1 of the report.

When should consultation take place and how much is enough?

Para 68. "To realise the benefit of consultation on a project, it must take place at a sufficiently early stage to allow consultees a real opportunity to influence the proposals. At the same time, consultees will need sufficient information on a project to be able to recognise and understand the impacts."

The Applicant has carried out three stages of consultation. The first stage of consultation was carried out while the Proposed Development was at an early stage in its development (Stage 1). This consultation was carried out between 22 October 2018 and 7 December 2018.

The second stage of consultation was carried out in respect of highway matters (Stage 1a). This was carried out between 8 July 2019 and 6 September 2019.

More details on these stages are provided in Sections 5 and 6 of this report.

Para 69. "Applicants will often also require detailed technical advice from consultees and it is out when enough information was likely that their input will be of the greatest value if they are consulted when project proposals are fluid, followed up by confirmation of the approach the community and other consultees. as proposals become firmer. In principle, therefore, applicants should undertake initial consultation as soon as there is sufficient detail to proposals and baseline information as allow consultees to understand the nature of the project properly."

Informal Consultation 2018 was carried available to make the scope and nature of the development clear to members of Stakeholders were engaged ahead of the Stage 1 consultation to inform the early as possible. Details of these early consultations are contained in section 13 of the report.

Para 70. "To manage the tension between consulting early, but also having project proposals stages of consultation. The first stage of that are firm enough to enable consultees to comment, applicants are encouraged to consider

The Applicant has carried out three consultation was carried out while the Proposed Development was at an early

an iterative, phased consultation consisting of two (or more) stages, especially for large projects with long development periods"	, , , , ,
Para 71. "Where an iterative consultation is intended, it may be advisable for applicants to carry out the final stage of consultation with persons who have an interest in the land once they have worked up their project proposals in sufficient detail to identify affected land interests."	report. PILs have been consulted and are detailed further in sections 9 and 12 of the report.
Para 72. "Applicants should therefore set consultation deadlines that are realistic and proportionate to the proposed project"	Stage 1 consultation was carried out between 22 October 2018 and 7 December 2018 inclusive, a period of 46 days. Stage 1a consultation was carried out between 8 July 2019 to 6 September 2019, inclusive, a period of 60 days. Stage 2 Consultation took place between 12 January 2022 and 08 April 2022 a period of 86 days. The Applicant believes this was a sufficient period for respondents to consider the available material and provide relevant responses.
Para 73. "Applicants are not expected to repeat consultation rounds set out in their Statement of Community Consultation unless the project proposals have changed very substantially."	The Proposed Development has not changed substantially from those details consulted on during Stage 2. However, targeted consultation and engagement was carried out with landowners where areas of land were added to the order limits and relevant stakeholders were informed of these changes.

Details of engagement following Stage 2 consultation is provided in Section 12 of this report. Para 74. "Where a proposed application changes The Proposed Development has not to such a large degree that the proposals could be changed substantially from those considered a new application, the legitimacy of consulted on during Stage 2. the consultation already carried out could be questioned. In such cases, applicants should Details of engagement following Stage 2 undertake further re-consultation on the new consultation is provided in Section 12 of proposals, and should supply consultees with this report. sufficient information to enable them to understand the nature of the change and any likely significant impacts (but not necessarily the full suite of consultation documents), and allow at least 28 days for consultees to respond." Para 75. "If the application only changes to a small The Proposed Development has not degree, or if the change only affects part of the changed substantially from the proposals development, then it is not necessary for an presented for the Stage 2 consultation. applicant to undertake a full re-consultation. Where a proposed application is amended in light of consultation responses then, unless those amendments materially change the application or materially changes its impacts, the amendments themselves should not trigger a need for further consultation. Instead, the applicant should ensure that all affected statutory consultees and local communities are informed of the changes." Para 76. "In circumstances where a particular The Proposed Development has not issue has arisen during the pre-application changed substantially from those consultation, or where it is localised in nature, it consulted on during Stage 2. may be appropriate to hold a non-statutory, targeted consultation..." However, targeted consultation and engagement was carried out with landowners where areas of land were added to the order limits and relevant stakeholders were informed of these changes. Para 77. "Consultation should also be fair and For Stage 2 the consultation zone reasonable for applicants as well as communities. extended approximately 3 km / 1.9 miles To ensure that consultation is fair to all parties, from the site boundary, with extensions applicants should be able to demonstrate that the to ensure villages or groups of houses

are wholly included. This boundary consultation process is proportionate to the included the settlements communities impacts of the project in the area that it affects, takes account of the anticipated level of local who are most likely to experience any interest, and takes account of the views of the impact of the proposals. relevant local authorities." Details of the Stage 2 Statutory Consultation with the community including the input by local authorities as to how consultation should be carried out is provided in Section 7 of this report. The consultation report and responding to consultees Para 78. "Applicants are required under section 37 This Consultation Report fulfils the of the Planning Act to produce a consultation requirements under section 37 (S37) of report alongside their application, which details the Act. how they have complied with the consultation requirements set out in the Act." Para 80. "... the consultation report should: provide a general description of the consultation A timeline is included in the introduction process undertaken, which can helpfully include a to this Consultation Report (Section 2) timeline; and a description of consultation undertaken is included in Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12. set out specifically what the applicant has done The tables in this Appendix set out how in compliance with the requirements of the the Applicant has complied with Planning Act, relevant secondary legislation, this statutory requirements, the DCLG guidance, and any relevant policies, guidance or guidance and additional advice from the advice published by Government or the Planning Inspectorate. Inspectorate; Details of the consultation with local set out how the applicant has taken account of any response to consultation with local authorities authorities on the SoCC and subsequent on what should be in the applicant's statement of consideration of their feedback is community consultation; detailed in Sections 4 and 7 of this report.

· set out a summary of relevant responses to consultation (but not a complete list of responses);	A summary of relevant responses received under S47 of the Act can be found in at Appendix 8.15 of the report alongside the applicants replies. A summary of responses under S42 of the Act appear at Appendix 9.8 alongside the applicants replies.
 provide a description of how the application was informed and influenced by those responses, outlining any changes made as a result and showing how significant relevant responses will be addressed; 	Sections 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11 include details of how the Proposed Development has been influenced by the responses and those issues addressed where possible.
 provide an explanation as to why responses advising on major changes to a project were not followed, including advice from statutory consultees on impacts; 	Sections 5, 6 and 11 include details of why responses advising on major changes have not been followed.
· where the applicant has not followed the advice of the local authority or not complied with this guidance or any relevant Advice Note published by the Inspectorate, provide an explanation for the action taken or not taken; and	Extensive engagement was carried out with the local authorities on the drafting of the initial SoCC in 2018 and the compilation of the statutory SoCC in 2021, details of this engagement is included in section 4 and 7 and where comments were not followed these are explained.
· be expressed in terms sufficient to enable the Secretary of State to understand fully how the consultation process has been undertaken and significant effects addressed. However, it need not include full technical explanations of these matters."	A summary of how the Applicant has addressed any significant feedback is included in sections 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11 of this report.
Para 81. "It is good practice that those who have contributed to the consultation are informed of the results of the consultation exercise; how the information received by applicants has been used to shape and influence the project; and how any outstanding issues will be addressed before an application is submitted to the Inspectorate."	The project website was updated with news of the project after rounds of consultation. A community newsletter was issued as part of the core consultation zone mail out ahead of the Stage 2 consultation.
	A community newsletter was issued to those who left details for where follow

up contact could be sent following Stage 2 consultation.

This Consultation Report summarises how feedback has influenced the final proposals.

Details of the DCO submission were posted on the project website, directing members of the public to where it could be downloaded.

Para 82. "As with the consultation itself, it is likely The Executive Summary of this report that different audiences will require different levels of information. The local community may bethe consultation and should serve as a particularly interested in what the collective view of the community is and how this has been taken into account. Consultees with highly technical interests may seek more detailed information on what impacts and risks have been identified, and how they are proposed to be mitigated or managed."

sets out an outline of the key findings of useful summary for the local community.

Liaison with consultees with a technical interest has continued following the completion of Stage 2 consultation. This is outlined in Section 12 of the report.

Para 83. "The consultation report may not be the most appropriate format in which to respond to the points raised by various consultee groups and the consultation and should serve as a bodies. Applicants should therefore consider producing a summary note in plain English for the community. local community setting out headline findings and how they have been addressed, together with a link to the full consultation report for those interested. If helpful, this could be supplemented by events in the local area."

The Executive Summary of this report sets out an outline of the key findings of useful summary for the local

Para 84. "A response to points raised by consultees with technical information is likely to need to focus on the specific impacts for which the body has expertise. The applicant should make a judgement as to whether the consultation DCO. report provides sufficient detail on the relevant impacts, or whether a targeted response would be Where this document refers to other more appropriate. Applicants are also likely to have identified a number of key additional bodies for consultation and may need to continue

The consideration of some responses detailed in this report refer to more detailed sections of other technical documents submitted as part of this

documents, reference has been included to help stakeholders find the relevant information.

engagement with these bodies on an individual basis."	
50313.	

The Planning Inspectorate – Advice

Advice Note fourteen: Compiling the consultation report

Home	Requirement	Response
Introduction	The Consultation Report should include information and evidence about: • Who was consulted • How the consultation was carried out • How the project was publicised • When the project was publicised; and • How the responses were taken into account	This report includes: (a) details of the statutory consultation, publicity and community consultation activities undertaken under sections 42, 47 and 48 of the Act - please see Sections 8, 9 and 10. The deadline for responses was 08 April 2022 for the statutory consultation. (b) A summary of the relevant responses received to section 42, 47 and 48 consultations are included in Sections 8, 9 and 11. (c) The account taken of responses, as required by section 49(2) of the Act, are included in Section 11. The reporting and consideration of relevant responses to the statutory consultation form the bulk of this report and demonstrate that the Applicant has given consideration to the feedback received before the submission of its DCO application. The Applicant has adhered to all relevant statutory requirements, guidance and advice.

Purpose of a Consultation Report	The Consultation Report must explain how the Applicant has complied with the preapplication consultation requirements set down in the PA2008; in particular: • The requirement to consult with prescribed consultees (section 42); • the requirement to consult with the community (section 47); • the requirement to publicise the proposed application (section 48); and • the requirement to have regard to consultation responses (section 49).	This report includes: (a) details of the statutory consultation, publicity and community consultation activities undertaken under sections 42, 47 and 48 of the Act - please see Sections 8, 9 and 10.
	The report should also explain non-statutory consultation that takes place outside the requirements of the PA2008 so that the Secretary of State is given an understanding of all the consultation activity relevant to a particular project.	Informal Consultation 2018 and Informal Highways Consultation 2019 is described in Sections 5 and 6 of this report. Other engagement is described in Section 13.
	Demonstrate compliance with section 50 of the PA2008 (the duty to have regard to any statutory guidance issued by the Secretary of State) by illustrating how relevant statutory guidance has been followed.	Section 3 and this appendix to Section 3 specifically addresses compliance with statutory guidance.
Format and content of the report		
Introductory text	Introductory text should provide an overview including: • A summary of the consultation activities undertaken; and	The Executive Summary and Introduction, Section 2, sets out the background to the Proposed Development and consultation in a

	a table or timeline summarising both statutory and non-statutory consultation in chronological order.	narrative manner so as set out the context for this document. Table 2.1 in Section 2 provides a timeline of consultation undertaken.
Multi-stage consultations	Where the pre-application consultation included more than one stage of statutory consultation then it is usually helpful to reflect this in the structure of the report. In this way, each stage of consultation can be presented and explained chronologically in a separate chapter or section of the report, including any non-statutory consultation that took place. This can also include separate summary schedules of consultation responses	Informal Stage 1 Consultation (Section 5), Informal Stage 1A Consultation 2019 (Section 6) and Statutory Consultation (Sections 7 to 11) are set out chronologically and follow a similar structure in respect of methodology.
Duty to consult (s42)	The report should include a list of all persons and bodies that were consulted, and when they were consulted. It is helpful if the list is arranged according to the strand of section 42 consultee set out below, alongside the dates they were consulted. Specific advice about the nature of the information to be provided in respect of each strand is also set out below.	full list of persons and bodies consulted pursuant to section 42 is included in Appendix 9.6 of this Consultation Report. The list of prescribed consultees follows the list in Schedule 1 to the Infrastructure Planning: Applications (Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (as amended). Schedule 1 to the APFP Regulations also includes "relevant statutory undertakers", who must be consulted where the proposed application is likely to affect their functions as statutory undertakers. The term "statutory undertakers" is defined by legislative provisions

and PINS Advice Note 3 provides guidance on how PINS approaches the identification of "relevant statutory undertakers" under Schedule 1 to the APFP Regulations when compiling a list of EIA consultation bodies for the purpose of the EIA Regulations. Specifically, Table 2 in the Annex to PINS Advice Note 3 identifies the bodies which PINS interprets to fall within the category of 'relevant statutory undertakers'. The Applicant had regard to PINS Advice Note 3 when identifying the relevant statutory undertakers to consult for the purpose of its S42 consultation. Those statutory undertakers are listed in Appendix 9.6.

Section 9 of the report details the local authorities consulted pursuant to s42(1)(b) of the Act (being those local authorities falling within s43 of the Act) and those parties consulted pursuant to s42(1)(d) of the Act (being those parties falling within the categories listed in s44 of the Act). Where there were unknown persons or unknown interests, The Applicant erected site notices explaining the section 42 consultation. Further information in respect of these notices is contained in section 9 of this Consultation Report.

Details of consultation under section 42 can be found in Section 9 including a map

		identifying the relevant local authorities (pursuant to s43) and the process used to identify PILs. The S44 list is not attached to this report in the interests of data protection. Through internal control systems it was identified on 20 January 2022 that some intended S42 recipients had not been notified due to an administrative error with a mail merge list. The Applicant therefore contacted all parties who had previously been written to informing them that the consultation had been extended and also contacted all parties who had not been written to informing them of the consultation and the new date for its conclusion.
Prescribed consultees (s42(1)(a), s42(1)(aa) and s42(1)(c)	The list of the prescribed organisations should follow the order they are presented in Schedule 1 of The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (the APFP Regulations). Any variations between the Applicant's list of prescribed consultees and the list of organisations set out in Schedule 1 of the APFP Regulations should be robustly justified.	The list of prescribed organisations follow the order they are presented in Schedule 1of The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (the APFP Regulations).

Relevant local authorities – s42(1)(b)	A short description of how s43 of the PA2008 has been applied in order to identify the relevant local authorities should be included. This could be supported by a map showing the site and identifying the boundaries of the relevant local authorities.	S43 Authorities are listed in section 9 and a map showing the location of the S43 Authorities is also included at Section 9.
Persons with an interest in land – s42(1)(d)	he Applicant must demonstrate that diligent enquiry was undertaken to identify persons under s44 of the PA2008 and to ensure that	The process for identifying PILs has been set out in Section 9 of this report.
	an up to date Book of Reference is submitted. In that context, it is useful to set	PILs were identified during this process and consulted with as part of the Statutory
	out the methodology for identifying persons in Category 3 (those who may make a	Consultation under section 42. In addition to consultation under section 42, discussions
	relevant claim). The Consultation Report should explain how many persons with an interest in land were	are on-going with a number of land owners affected by the proposals.
	consulted, under which category and when. It is not necessary to list the names of all individuals identified in the Book of Reference.	An overview of these discussions can be found in Sections 9 and 12. Further details on the status of land negotiations is contained in the Statement of Reasons (Document reference 4.1).
	If additional persons with an interest in land were added and consulted following changes to the project boundary during the Preapplication stage, it is useful to describe:	An additional 52 PILs were identified, these were not identified as part of boundary changes these were identified as a result of data refresh, the details of these PILS is set
	 How many additional persons with an interest in land were consulted; 	out in Section 12 of this report. No new PILS were identified as a result of redline changes

	 when they were consulted; how they were consulted; and what information they were consulted with. 	post Stage 2 consultation. The parties were sent a mailout pack 28 September 2022.
Statement of community consultation (SoCC) process (s47)	The Secretary of State needs to be satisfied that the Applicant has complied with the Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) preparation process. Evidence should be submitted as part of the Consultation Report which shows: • Which local authorities were consulted about the content of the draft SoCC; • what the local authorities' comments were; • confirmation that the local authorities were given 28 days to provide their comments; and • a description about how the Applicant had regard to the local authorities' comments.	An overview of the process followed in consulting on and publishing the SoCC can be found in Section 7 of this Consultation Report. A SoCC Tracker was prepared and followed and is attached at Appendix 7.7.
Statutory publicity (s48)	A copy of the s48 notice as it appeared in the local and national newspapers and journals, clearly showing the publication's name and date of publication, should be included in the report. If the scan is of poor quality this should be supplemented with a copy of the	A copy of the published section 48 notice has been included in Appendix 9.9 The notice was published in the following publications on the following dates, copies of the press notices are included at Appendix 9.10:

text. A description of where the notice was published, and confirmation of the time period given for responses should be included in the report.

3.20 Where it was not possible to place the notice in printed newspapers, then screen shots of the notice as it was published in online newspaper publications should be provided (including the full website address and relevant telephone number for enquiries as required by the 2020 Regulations), ensuring the date of publication is visible.

3.21 Applicants should provide confirmation that the s48 notice was sent to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) consultation bodies at the same time as the notice was published. See Regulation 13 of the The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment)
Regulations 2017 (the EIA Regulations).

Newspaper	Date Published
Daily Telegraph	15th December
	2021
London Gazette	15th December
	2021
Hinckley Times	15th December
	2021
	22 nd December
	2021
Leicester Mercury	15th December
	2021
	22 nd December
	2021

The deadline for responses pursuant to the S48 notices was 9 March 2022.

The notice was sent, along with other consultation materials, to section 42 consultees. A copy of the letters to section 42 consultees is included in Appendix 9.1, 9.2, 9.3 and 9.4..

In accordance with regulation 13 of the EIA Regulations, Section 42 consultees (including EIA consultation bodies) were sent a copy of the section 48 notice.

Non-statutory 'informal' consultation

Applicants may have been engaged in non-statutory consultation eg early consultation with statutory bodies may have been undertaken when identifying options and in advance of statutory consultation under the provisions of the PA2008. Applicants may also have been engaged in non-statutory consultation that takes place after the statutory consultation following changes made to the project.

In circumstances where statutory consultees were informed of non-material changes to the project, this should also be reported. It would also be helpful to provide a brief rationale about why the changes were considered to be non-material and an explanation of how consultees were informed. Where only some consultees were selected to be informed about a change, please justify the approach taken.

Any consultation not carried out under the provisions of the PA2008 should be clearly indicated and identified separately.

Applicants should describe the non-statutory consultation that took place to the same level of detail as the statutory consultation.

While it is not necessary for an Applicant to demonstrate how it has had regard to the

A full report of the non-statutory Stage 1 Consultation 2018 and the non- statutory Stage 1A Consultation 2019 on the HNRFI project has been included in Sections 5 and 6 of this report. A report on informal consultation was included in the PEIR.

Targeted consultation took place in respect of specific meetings with hard to reach groups, elected representatives and statutory undertakers where it was felt to be the most effective way of describing the proposal and receiving feedback.

Details of engagement following Stage 2 consultation is provided in Section 12 of this report.

	consultees' comments made in response to non-statutory consultation, it is useful to understand how comments received influenced the project.	
	If targeted consultation takes place, please explain the nature and purpose of the consultation. For example, if it was geographically focused what consultees were included and the rationale for the geographic extent of the consultation. If a reduced number of prescribed consultees were consulted, please explain the rationale for the selection.	
EIA Regulations consultation	Consultation undertaken as part of the EIA process is separate to that required under the PA2008 eg statutory consultation on a Scoping Report following a Scoping Request to the Secretary of State. Applicants may wish to draw attention to consultation responses received under the EIA process, but any reference to that consultation should be addressed separately from the statutory consultation carried out under the provisions	A scoping report was submitted 14 March 2018 and a scoping opinion was adopted by PINS 24 April 2018. Following scheme changes a revised scoping report was submitted 12 November 2020 and a scoping opinion was issued 22 December 2020. Consultation undertaken as part of the EIA process is addressed briefly this consultation report, and in more detail in the
	of the PA2008.	Environmental Statement.

Appendices should be used to provide evidence that demonstrates compliance with the requirements of the PA2008. Careful consideration should be given to the structure and logic of the appendices so that they can be clearly signposted in the main body of the report. A helpful approach is to have separate appendices for each element of statutory consultation and publicity. Where multiple stages of consultation took place then it may be helpful to have a

separate appendix.
3.29 Using a referencing system that corresponds to the chapter or section headings in the report is also helpful.
3.30 If a large volume of consultation responses were received and reported on, then it usually makes sense to include the summary response tables in an appendix or appendices. A chronological approach which demonstrates the journey through the consultation is usually easier for the reader to understand and navigate.

separate appendix for each stage, subdivided into the different strands of consultation.

3.28 Evidence of non-statutory consultation

should be assembled chronologically in a

Appendices are used to provide evidence of compliance with the requirements of the PA2008.

Separate appendices have been provided for the different elements of consultation and engagement.

Non-statutory consultation has been assembled chronologically with separate appendices.

Appendices have been referenced according to chapter.

Summary response tables have been used where appropriate.

Dealing with	4.1 It is necessary to demonstrate	A summary of the responses received and
statutory	compliance with section 49 of the PA2008 by	the regard to those responses has been
consultation	providing evidence that consultation	undertaken for each stage of consultation
responses	responses have been taken into account	and is set out at Sections 5, 6, 8, 9 and 12 of
	during the preparation of the application.	the report.
Issues-led approach	If the level of response was significant it may	Responses from the local community have
	be appropriate to group responses under	been grouped under headline issues for the
	headline issues. Care must be taken to	Stage 1, Stage 1A and Stage 2 consultations.
	ensure that in doing this the responses are	
	not presented in a misleading way or out of	Crossing checking was carried out using a
	context from the original views of the	keyword tagging system across all responses
	consultee. An explanation of the process by	as well as manual reviews.
	which consultation responses were grouped	
	and organised (coded) is helpful, including	Responses were grouped under themes and
	any safeguards and cross checking that took	responses set out.
	place to ensure that the responses were	
	grouped appropriately.	
Virtual consultation methods	If virtual consultation methods were	Virtual consultations/events were
	planned, then this should be reflected in the	undertaken with local authorities as well as
	SoCC. In the usual way, the relevant local	the local community. These were in addition
	authorities will have been consulted about	to and supplemented face to face
	this and their feedback reported in the	consultation. The SoCC was prepared before
	Consultation Report.	social distancing rules were suspended and
		accounted for the eventuality of needing
	Where virtual consultation methods were	both approaches.
	deployed as a reaction to external	
	circumstances then it is important that the	In order to consult hard to reach groups
	views of the relevant local authorities are	either due to social distancing rules other
	captured in the Consultation Report. If no	methods of consultation were adopted to
	review and update of the SoCC took place	

	under the provisions of the PA2008, then this	reach digitally disadvantaged groups
	should be justified in the Consultation Report	including a consultation phone line.
	with reference to the views of the relevant	
	local authorities about the approach	
	adopted.	
	In general, where virtual consultation	
	methods are planned then the SoCC should	
	explain any mitigation measures put in place	
	for digitally disadvantaged members of the	
	community eg the use of telephone	
	surgeries.	
Request for Applicant to provide	If there is uncertainty about whether the	All consultation responses have been
consultation responses	duty to have regard to consultation	retained and referenced should the
	responses has been met, the Applicant may	Applicant be asked to provide a copy of any,
	be asked to provide a copy of any, or all, of	or all, of the statutory responses.
	the statutory consultation responses that	
	were received. Applicants would be wise to	
	prepare for this possibility because of the	
	tight timescale at the Acceptance stage. It is	
	the Applicant's responsibility to ensure that	
	copies of consultation responses can be	
	provided in a timely manner, bearing in mind	
	any obligations the Applicant has under data	
	protection legislation. The Acceptance stage	
	cannot be suspended or extended pending	
	the submission of the consultation	
	responses.	
Data Protection and redaction guidelines	Applicants must ensure that the Consultation	The report and appendices have been
-	Report complies with data protection	checked for GDPR compliance.
	legislation eg personal data of individuals is	·
	-0 - 1 O	

treated appropriately. This may include redaction of personal data, sensitive/special category data and/or obtaining informed consent from the individuals concerned as appropriate.

7.2 As a general guideline, applicants should avoid including the following items in a Consultation Report or redact them in advance of submission:

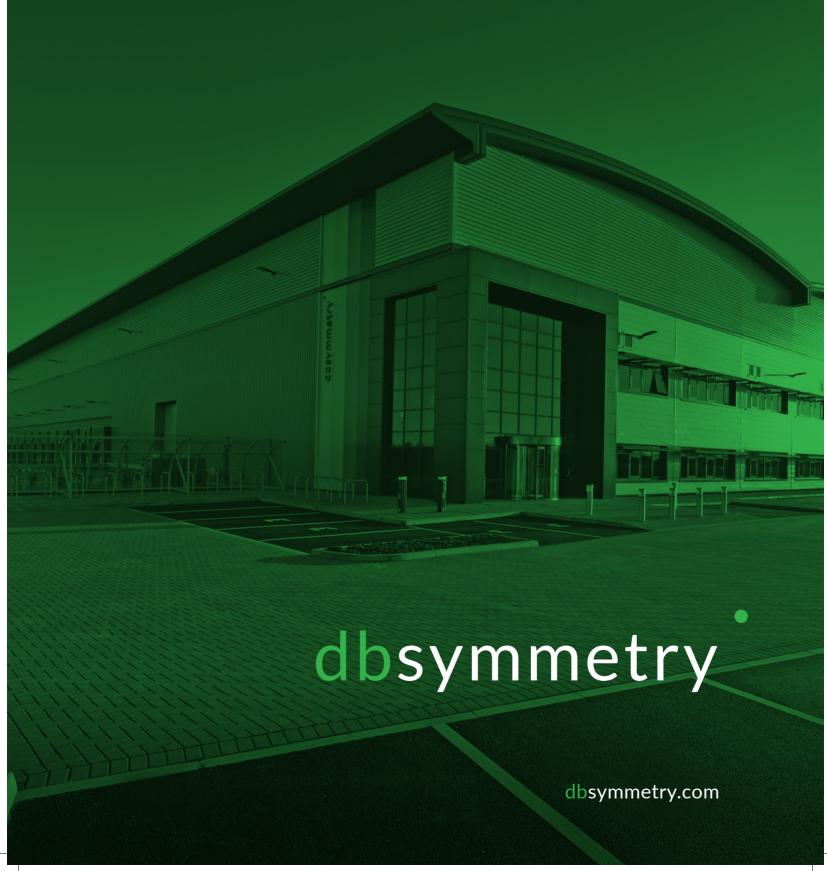
- Private home addresses of individuals or information that could lead to the identification of the location of a private individual.
- Private email addresses and telephone numbers of individuals.
- Sensitive or special category data within the meaning of the Data Protection Act 2018 and UK General Data Protection Regulation.
- Written signatures.
- Photographs of the faces of individuals who have not given consent to have their image published, including images taken at consultation events.
- Information that could lead to the identification of a specific location of a protected species.

Appendix 4.1

Hinckley National Rail Freight Interchange (HNRFI)

Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)

October 2018



HINCKLEY NATIONAL RAIL FREIGHT INTERCHANGE

The Statement of Community Consultation pursuant to an application for a Development Consent Order (Planning Act 2008)

on behalf of db symmetry

October 2018

1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- 1.1 The project is known as the **Hinckley National Rail Freight Interchange** (HNRFI) and includes in summary form:
 - Strategic Rail Freight Interchange (SRFI) (compliance with National Policy Statement for National Networks)
 - On-site facilities including amenities building; lorry park
 - Provision for south facing slips M69 J2
 - Associated development (off site)
- 1.2 The description of the development is expanded below:
 - i. Railway sidings and freight transfer area alongside the two-track railway between Hinckley and Leicester. This line forms a part of Network Rail's 'F2N' freight route between Felixstowe and Nuneaton, lengths of which have been the subject of upgrades, and is also well-placed in the national rail network to provide direct links to and from major cargo terminals at Southampton, Liverpool and the Humber estuary.
 - ii. A dedicated road access directly from Junction 2 of the M69 motorway, which connects the M6 near Coventry to the M1 near Leicester and links to the A5 in between. As a part of the project, a northbound off-slip and a southbound on-slip

would be added to this Junction, which currently caters only for motorway traffic heading to and from the north.

- iii. Up to 225.57 hectares (ha) of level land for the construction of a rail port for the loading and unloading of freight trains, and for a total area of up to 850,000 square metres gross internal area (GIA) (650,000 square metres gross external area (GEA) 'footprint' and 200,000 square metres of mezzanine floorspace) of high-bay storage and logistics buildings in a single land parcel bounded by the railway to the north-west and the M69 to the south-east.
- iv. Land for landscape and planting works, ecological mitigation, drainage balancing ponds and footpath and cycleway links.
- v. An application for a Development Consent Order (DCO) will be accompanied by an Environmental Impact Assessment.
- vi. The Planning Inspectorate has issued a Scoping Opinion (Case Reference TR050097) (April 2018). This may be viewed on the following link to the Inspectorate:

https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/east-midlands/hinckley-national-rail-freight-interchange/

2: SITE

- 2.1 The site lies 3 km to the north-east of Hinckley, in Blaby District in Leicestershire, in a level area of mixed farmland to the north-west of M69 Junction 2. The Nuneaton to Felixstowe railway forms the north-western boundary of the site, with the M69 motorway defining the south-eastern boundary. To the south-west of the site are blocks of deciduous woodland, including Burbage Wood, Aston Firs and Freeholt Wood, and two gypsy and traveller community sites. Beyond the north-eastern site boundary lies the village of Elmesthorpe, a linear settlement on the B581 Station Road
- 2.2 The site location is shown edged red on Drawing No 5905-68 (attached as **Appendix 1**).

3: INTRODUCTION

- 3.1 The Department of Transport has published a National Policy Statement for National Networks (NN-NPS), December 2014. This NPS sets out the need for, and the Government's policies to deliver, development of nationally significant infrastructure projects so called NSIPs on the national road and rail networks in England. The NPS includes reference to the need for the development of Strategic Rail Freight Interchanges.
- 3.2 The NPS provides planning guidance for promoters of NSIPs on the road and rail networks,

and the basis for the examination of the individual schemes by the Examining Authority and decisions by the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State will use the NPS as the primary basis for making decisions on development consent applications for NSIPs.

- 3.3 Under S104 of The Planning Act 2008, the Secretary of State must decide an application for a NSIP in accordance with the NPS unless satisfied that to do so would:
 - lead to the UK being in breach of its international obligations
 - be unlawful
 - lead to the Secretary of State being in breach of any duty imposed by or under any legislation
 - result in adverse impacts of the development outweighing its benefits
 - be contrary to legislation about how the decisions are to be taken.
- 3.4 Extracts from the NPS on the need for the development of SRFIs (Section 2) and the Assessment Principles (Section 4) are attached to this document as **Appendix 2**. The full document can be found online at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-policy-statement-for-national-networks.
- 3.5 This development proposal is being prepared as potentially two Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs): a development within the meaning of 'Rail Freight Interchanges', as defined in the Planning Act 2008 (Section 26); and a development within the meaning of 'Highways' (Section 22) in respect of the alterations to the M69 J2 to create an all-ways grade separated motorway junction. Relevant extracts from the Act can be found at https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/section/22 (Section 22) and https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/section/26 (Section 26).
 - 3.6 The principal consideration as to whether the proposed works to M69 J2 comprise a NSIP as 'highway related development' is the area of development. The Act provides a threshold of 15 hectares. If the area of land for the J2 works is determined to be less than 15 hectares, then these will be addressed as Associated Development pursuant S115(2) of the Act.
 - 3.7 Where consent is sought for an NSIP, the application is not made to the Local Planning Authority (Blaby District Council), but is submitted for a Development Consent Order (DCO) directly to the Planning Inspectorate. The Secretary of State for Transport is the decision-taker following examination of the application.
 - 3.8 Pre-application consultation is a key requirement for applications for a DCO for major infrastructure projects such as Hinckley National. Effective pre-application consultation will lead to an application which is better developed and better understood by the public,

- and in which the important issues have been articulated and considered as far as is possible in advance of the submission of the application to the Secretary of State.
- 3.9 Guidance published by the Government on the pre-application process can be found at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-on-the-pre-application-process-for-major-infrastructure-projects. This Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) has been prepared in consultation with the relevant authorities, comprising Blaby District Council (the host authority); Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council and Leicestershire County Council.
- 3.10 Applicants for NSIPs are required (Section 47(1) Planning Act 2008) to produce a Statement of Community Consultation to describe how to consult the local communities about the Project. Before the SoCC is published, applicants are required to consult all local authorities within whose area the project is located (S47(2)). They are then obliged to carry out consultation in accordance with the SoCC (S47(7)).
- 3.11 The site lies wholly within the administrative area of Blaby District. The site is close to the boundary with Hinckley and Bosworth Borough, and the principal town of Hinckley. Some effects of the development, for example transportation and landscape and visual effects, are likely to extend over a wider area than the site area.
- 3.12 The Guidance on the Pre-Application process highlights that, whilst there are statutory timescales setting out minimum requirements for consultation with local authorities on the SoCC, applicants may wish to engage with local authorities over a longer period to resolve any differences about the public consultation exercise. Specifically, paragraph 38 of the Guidance provides advice to local authorities on their role when engaging in such discussions and paragraph 39 sets out appropriate topics for discussion.
- 3.13 Consultation is to be appropriate to the scale and nature of the Project and be geographically related to the location where the main environmental impacts from the development may be experienced. Consultation should be thorough, effective and proportionate.

4: RELEVANT LOCAL AUTHORITIES

4.1 This Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC) has been prepared in consultation on an informal basis with Blaby District Council and Leicestershire County Council – the host authorities – and Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council – a nearby neighbouring local authority. The informal consultation has taken place over a period of several months.

i) Contacts at Blaby District Council are:

- Louise Hryniw, Strategic Growth Manager
- Matt McConville, Major Schemes Officer
- Georgina Isherwood, Major Schemes Officer

ii) Contacts at Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council are:

- Stephen Meynell, Planning Manager (Major Projects)
- Kirstie Rea, Planning Manager (Policy)
- Rhiannon Hill, Principal Planning Officer (Development Management)

iii) Contacts at Leicestershire County Council are:

- Lonek Wojtulewicz, Head of Planning, Historic and Natural Environment
- John Wright, Team Manager Planning, Planning Historic and Natural Environment
- Jacqui Green, Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Service

Response of the Applicant to comments received on the consultation draft SOCC

- 4.2 The first consultation draft was forwarded to the Local Authorities on 15th March 2018. A travelling draft was provided to the Authorities on the 4th May, 23rd May and 3rd July 2018 in response to the receipt of comments from Blaby District Council dated 22nd March, 8th May, 4th June and 4th July 2018.
- 4.3 The formal draft SoCC was submitted to the Local Authorities on 9th August 2018. Blaby District Council responded on 29th August 2018; Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council responded on 6th September 2018. No response has been received from Leicestershire County Council.
- 4.4 The SoCC has been amended in response to the formal comments received from BDC and HBBC, namely:
 - i. Proposed Saturday venue for Sapcote exhibition at statutory stage (BDC / Sapcote Parish Council)
 Applicant's Response is that the SoCC amended to include Saturday venue for the statutory (S47) consultation.
 - ii. Add Parish Chairs to circulation (BDC / Aston Flamville Parish Meeting)
 Applicant's Response is that the SoCC amended to include reference to Chairs.

- iii. Add Aston Flamville to Site Notices location Appendix 12 Applicant's Response is that the plan and list at Appendix 12 has been amended to include this location for a site notice.
- iv. Include the Leicestershire Local Access Forum at County Hall (BDC / Councillor Denney)
 - Applicant's Response is that the SoCC has been amended to include this interest group (Appendix 8).
- v. Preference for the consultation zone to the extended to the A5 (HBBC)
 Applicant's Response is that the consultation zone has been extended to beyond the A5 at Hinckley (refer 7.14 postal communication).
- 4.5 BDC / Aston Flamville Parish Meeting requested that Aston Flamville be included in Area 1 consultation.
 - Applicant's Response is that the areas are all consulted on the same basis and at the same time. Hence the request makes no difference to the consultation exercise.

5: PUBLICATION OF THE SoCC

5.1 When settled in consultation with the local authorities, dbs is required pursuant to s47(6) Planning Act 2008 to make the statement available for inspection by the public in a way that is reasonably convenient for people living in the vicinity of the land. Accordingly, dbs will place a copy of the SoCC at the following locations (see overleaf):

District/Borough Council Offices

- The offices of Blaby District Council, Desford Road, Narborough, Leicester, LE19 2EP (Monday, Tuesday, Thursday: 0845 – 1715; Wednesday: 0930 – 1715; Friday: 0845 – 1645; Saturday and Sunday: closed)
- The offices of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council, Hinckley Hub, Rugby Road, Hinckley, LE10 0FR (Monday – Thursday: 0830 – 1700; Friday: 0830 – 1630; Saturday and Sunday: closed)
- The offices of Leicestershire County Council, County Hall, Glenfield, Leicestershire, LE3 8RA (Monday – Thursday: 0830 – 1700; Friday: 0830 – 1630; Saturday and Sunday: closed)
- The offices of the LCC Unit at Aston Firs, Hinckley Road, Sapcote, LE9 4LH (Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday: 0900 – 1600)

Parish Councils and Parish Meetings

With the agreement of the Clerks to the Parish Councils and Chairs of Parish Meetings, a copy of the SoCC will be placed at:

- The offices of the Parish Councils and with the Chairs of Parish Meetings within Blaby District, as listed in **Appendix 3**.
- The offices of the Parish Councils within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough, as listed in **Appendix 4**.

Local Services Locations

 The Statement of Community Consultation will also be made available for display at libraries and community buildings, as listed in Appendix 5, with the agreement of the management thereof.

6: PROGRAMME

- 6.1. dbs propose a single formal consultation under Section 47. A prior informal consultation will be carried out. As such,
 - it is intended that informal consultation with local communities and interested parties will take place October – December 2018, on the basis that sufficient details may then be available following a period of consultation with statutory and nonstatutory consultees;
 - formal community and statutory consultation (Section 42/Section 47 PA 2008)
 would occur a period of time after consideration of the consultation responses to
 the initial consultation. It is anticipated that this statutory stage of public
 consultation will commence in March 2019.
 - the method of engagement with the local community will be the same for the informal consultation exercise as the formal consultation exercise, unless otherwise stated in this document. The form of consultation for the exhibitions is set out at Section 7 of this Statement.

6.2. The currently intended programme for the Project is set out below:

Table 1.1: Project Programme

Activity	Date
EIA scoping opinion request	February 2018
Draft Statement of Community Consultation (SoCC)	March 2018
Secretary of State's EIA scoping opinion	April 2018
Submission of the SoCC for formal consultation	July 2018
LPAs to respond formally on SoCC	28 days after submission
Environmental surveys, outline scheme design,	June – September 2018
stakeholder dialogue Ongoing Informal (non-statutory)	
public consultation	
Informal Statutory Consultation	October – December 2018
Informal Public Consultation	October – December 2018
Draft DCO to PINS for comment	January – February 2019
Review of consultation feedback; further surveys and	December 2018 –
design iteration; preparation of a Preliminary	February 2019
Environmental Information Report (PEIR)	
Formal S42 Statutory Consultation	March – April 2019
Formal S47 Public Consultation	March – April 2019
Review of consultation feedback; design refinement	April – May 2019
and mitigation	
Preparation of DCO application documents including	April – May 2019
the ES, an ES non-technical summary and a	
Consultation Report	
Send final draft DCO and other application documents	July – August 2019
to PINS for comment	
Final ES circulated	July 2019
Submission of the DCO application	September 2019

6.3. Contact from members of the public should be made to the Community Information Line on 0844 556 3002. The Community Information Line is operated by Lexington Communications on behalf of db symmetry, the Applicant. The line is staffed Monday to Friday 9:00am to 5.30pm. Members of the public can also email hinckleynrfi@lexcomm.co.uk. The Community Information Line will be available throughout the pre-application and submission stages of the project. The methods available for the public to respond to the statutory stage of the consultation (S47) are set out in Section 7 below.

6.4. The informal and statutory public consultation exercises will each take place over a 6 week period.

7: FORM OF CONSULTATION

- 7.1. This Section particularly sets out the consultation process which is to be undertaken pursuant to the statutory requirement for pre-submission consultation under S47 of the Act.
- 7.2. A specific project website is being hosted by Lexington Communications. The website will provide a facility for:
 - i) Comments to be submitted on a response form
 - ii) The receipt of regular updates by way of an 'e-newsletter'
 - iii) Links to documents prepared by the consultant team on behalf of dbs for the Project an 'e-Library'
 - iv) Links to the PINS Infrastructure Unit
 - v) A page to enable understanding of the Project Programme
- 7.3. The website will be augmented by using social media and regularly updated during the consultation process.
- 7.4. Lexington will establish a social media platform allowing members of the community and interest groups to follow the progress of the project; the response to consultations received from the local communities and local interest groups, and enable comments to be posted. Social media will include Facebook and Instagram advertisements, which will be promoted and act as a window to the consultation website. A range of social media advertisements would be extended to residents throughout the County who are likely to be interested in the proposals.

'Community Explanation' Document

7.5. dbs will prepare a short document specifically written for local communities in a clear, accessible and non-technical language. The local authorities will be invited to review the content of this document prior to its release. This document will provide a description of the Project; the relevant national and local planning policy background to the Project and will describe the main environmental effects of the development. The document will explain how local communities may respond to the proposal, and the planning process beyond the consultation.

- 7.6. For members of the community who wish to review more detailed information on the Project, a series of topic papers will also be made available at the public exhibitions and online. These background topic papers will cover:
 - Policy and need
 - Site selection and alternatives
 - Land use and socioeconomic effects
 - Transport and traffic
 - Air quality
 - Noise and vibration
 - Hydrology surface water and flood risk
 - Geology, soils and contaminated land
 - Energy, water and climate change
 - landscape and visual impact
 - Flood risk
 - Ecology and biodiversity
 - Heritage
- 7.7. The document for local communities will be used as the basis for displays at local exhibitions which are able to be held at locations which are convenient to local communities. The short 'community explanation document' will be available on the project website, and published via social media. Attached as **Appendix 6** is a plan identifying areas proposed for local exhibitions.
- 7.8. Subject to venue availability, the exhibitions are to be held 15:00 to 20:00 on a single day (Monday to Friday) with members of the local Parish Councils; District Council/Borough Council and County Council being invited for a preview at 14:00. All venues for the exhibition will be accessible to ensure the local community, including hard to reach groups, are provided with an opportunity to view the proposals and speak with members of the development team. The exhibition is to be held at each of the following venues on a week day (refer to Appendix 7):
 - Elmesthorpe Village Hall (Area 1)
 - Sapcote Methodist Church Community Hall (Area 1)
 - The George Ward Centre, Barwell (Area 2)
 - Burbage Millennium Hall (Area 3)
 - St Francis Community Centre, Hinckley (Area 4)

- 7.9. In response to comments received on the draft SoCC, the Applicant has agreed that an additional exhibition will be held at Stoney Stanton at both the informal and formal consultation stages.
- 7.10. In addition, subject to venue availability, the exhibition will be held on a Saturday between the hours of 10.00 and 13.00 at the following locations:
 - Elmesthorpe village Hall (Area 1)
 - St Francis Community Centre, Hinckley (Area 4)
- 7.11. In response to comments received on the draft SoCC, the Applicant has agreed with the Chairman of Sapcote Parish Council that, at the formal consultation stage, an additional exhibition should be held on a Saturday.
- 7.12. The exhibitions will be held within the first three weeks of the consultation period so that attendees have a reasonable period of time (three weeks) to formulate responses thereto.
- 7.13. dbs propose to display a physical model or a 3D interactive model of the project at the formal stage of consultation (Section 47), enabling 'fly throughs' to be experienced so that real images of the built form can be understood, to assist members of the public in understanding the features of the development, particularly the scale of built form; the rail port; access routes; and structural landscaping. It is not intended that such display material will be available at the informal consultation stage.

i) Postal Communications

- 7.14. An invitation will be made to the exhibitions by hand delivery of notices to:
 - a 'core' consultation zone of 3km from the DCO site boundary as the area in which the main impacts of the development may be focussed. This postal communication will include all properties, by reference to the full postcode unit (LE + 2 digits + number and 2 letters which are allocated to streets and to sides of the street). Where the 3km boundary cuts through a postcode unit (the full postcode) the postal communication will be extended to include all addresses within the postcode sector (other than postcode sector LE17 5 where there is only one property within the 3km boundary). This part of the postcode sector is shown with black cross hatching on the plan attached as **Appendix 7.1**. The core consultation area (3km) is shown on this plan;
 - all residents at Aston Firs and at Woodfield Stables. The liaison with these residents will be undertaken via Jacqui Green, Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officer at LCC;
 - occupiers of the mobile homes sites at Old Smithy Lane, Hinckley (west of J2);

- all landowners and tenants of land within the area of the DCO;
- the Parish Councils and Parish Meetings within Blaby District see Appendix 3;
- the Parish Councils within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough see Appendix 4;
- interested groups as identified in consultation with Blaby District, as identified at Appendix 8, including Sharnford Traffic Action Group and resident associations for the mobile homes sites;
- interested groups as identified in consultation with Hinckley and Bosworth Borough as listed at Appendix 9;
- all District Councillors within Blaby District;
- all District Councillors within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough;
- Leicestershire County Councillors, as listed at Appendix 10.
- Alberto Costa MP for South Leicestershire
- David Tredinnick MP for Bosworth
- Marcus Jones MP for Nuneaton
- Mark Pawsey MP for Rugby

ii) Public Notices in Newspapers

- 7.15. Public notices will be placed within the following publications:
 - Hinckley Times
 - Leicester Mercury
 - Lutterworth and District Journal
- 7.16. The map shown at **Appendix 11** identifies the catchment areas which are referred by individual publishers.
- 7.17. Local Parish Councils will be invited to include notification of exhibition in parish newsletters.

- 7.18. The notices for these publications will identify:
 - the Project title;
 - a brief description of the proposal;
 - the locations for public exhibition events;
 - the dates and duration of the public exhibitions;
 - the attendance of the Applicant and advisors to the Applicant to answer questions from members of the public;
 - the Hinckley National website as a source of further information
- 7.19. These notices and the provision for Site Notices (see below) are relied upon as an effective means of publicising the proposals to visitors within the surrounding area.

iii) Site Notices

- 7.20. Site Notices will be placed at the positions marked on the plan attached as **Appendix 12**, including:
 - 1) Burbage Common Road south of Elmesthorpe
 - 2) Burbage Common Road at the railway bridge
 - 3) The road junction leading from M 69 J2 (private road)
 - 4) Along the PROWs as they cross the site at the point of entry/exit
 - 5) The B4669 before J2 of the M69, close to Aston Firs
 - 6) Station Road at the junction of Burbage Common Road
 - 7) Car park entrance and Visitor Centre at Burbage Common
 - 8) Smithy Lane Car Park, Hinckley
 - 9) Leicester Road towards Hinckley at the commencement of frontage of housing on lighting column/telegraph pole/similar
 - 10) Sapcote Road on lighting column/telegraph pole/similar
 - 11) Telegraph pole at junction of Lychgate Lane/Hinckley/Sharnford Road
- 7.21. A draft of the Public Notice and Site Notice will be provided to BDC and HBBC for comment 4 weeks prior to the exhibition. The Notices will be displayed two weeks prior to the series of exhibitions commencing. Such notices will at least provide:

- 1) a description of the development;
- 2) a plan identifying the DCO boundary;
- 3) the status of the consultation informal/formal
- 4) the date, times and location of public exhibitions;
- 5) the Hinckley National website address as a source of further information.

iv) Display material at exhibitions

- 7.18 Consultation material at the exhibitions will comprise plans and explanatory text of the Project that address the anticipated key issues, namely:
 - matters relating to transportation impacts, including the use of existing PROWs;
 - The consequence for the movement of traffic upon the re-formatting of M69 J2 into an 'all-ways' movement junction (M69 J2);
 - the justification for the development as a matter of principle;
 - the Applicant's selection process for identifying the site;
 - the opportunities the Project may provide for place making;
 - matters relating to noise and air quality impacts;
 - the landscape and visual impact of the development, including the impacts at night (lighting);
 - the ecological impacts of urban development of this scale both on-site and offsite (Burbage Common);
 - the potential for disturbance to existing communities during construction and operation of the SRFI, including from noise, lighting, vehicular movement, impacts on air quality;
 - the socio-economic effects of the development.
- 7.19 The list above is not intended to be exhaustive, or to place the issues in any form of priority. Rather, the list identifies the most likely significant environmental impacts which

may be identified through the environmental impact process. The Scoping Report to form the basis of the Environmental Statement has been submitted to the Planning Inspectorate (March 2018).

- 7.20 A3 copies of the exhibition material; the short document referred to in Section 7 and the background topic papers will be made available at the locations referred to in Section 5, subject to the agreement of the management of these premises.
- 7.20. A paper response form will be available at the exhibitions for attendees to record their views.
- 7.21. An electronic response form will be available.
- 7.22. Attendees at the exhibition will be invited to record their names and postcodes.
- 7.23. A record will be maintained of the number of people who attend each exhibition.

v) Follow-up engagement

- 7.24. Where the pre-application consultation gives rise to a particular issue or a particular issue is localised in nature, dbs may hold a non-statutory consultation between the dates of the informal consultation and the statutory community consultation (Section 47).
- 7.25. The Applicant will if requested to do so by Blaby District Council attend special Parish Liaison events, hosted by Blaby District Council, which may be convened during the preapplication process. These events will provide an opportunity to update the Parish Councils on the pre-application process and to respond to matters of concern. The applicant will if requested by the contacts (Section 4) of Blaby District Council attend similar events with District Councillors at Blaby District Council.
- 7.26. The Applicant will attend a similar format of events with Councillors of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough; and Parish Councillors of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough if so requested by the contacts (Section 4) of Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council or the Clerks of the Parish Councils.
- 7.27. The Applicant is willing to make similar presentations to County Councillors at Leicestershire County Council if so requested by the contacts (Section 4) of Leicestershire County Council.

8: DIFFICULT TO REACH GROUPS

- 8.1. The consultation programme has considered that there will be sections of the community who may be more difficult to engage with, such as: older people; younger people; people with disabilities; travelling communities; economically inactive people; ethnic minorities; religious groups; time poor / busy working people; and socially deprived communities.
- 8.2. Following a meeting between Mr M Bagley of LCC, Manager of the Multi-Agency Travellers Unit at LCC, and Mr P Frampton, of Frampton Town Planning, on the 8th March 2018, the gypsy and traveller community at Aston Firs and adjoining land owners will be kept informed of the progress of the proposal via Jacqui Green, Gypsy and Traveller Liaison Officer, at Aston Firs.
- 8.3. dbs will provide a postal notification to Ms Green of the exhibitions and provide a copy of the short 'Community Explanation' document referred to in Section 7. A copy of the exhibition notification and 'Community Explanation' document will also be sent to Ms Green by email. The Applicant is willing to meet Ms Green and residents of Aston Firs, if so requested, to discuss the proposals.

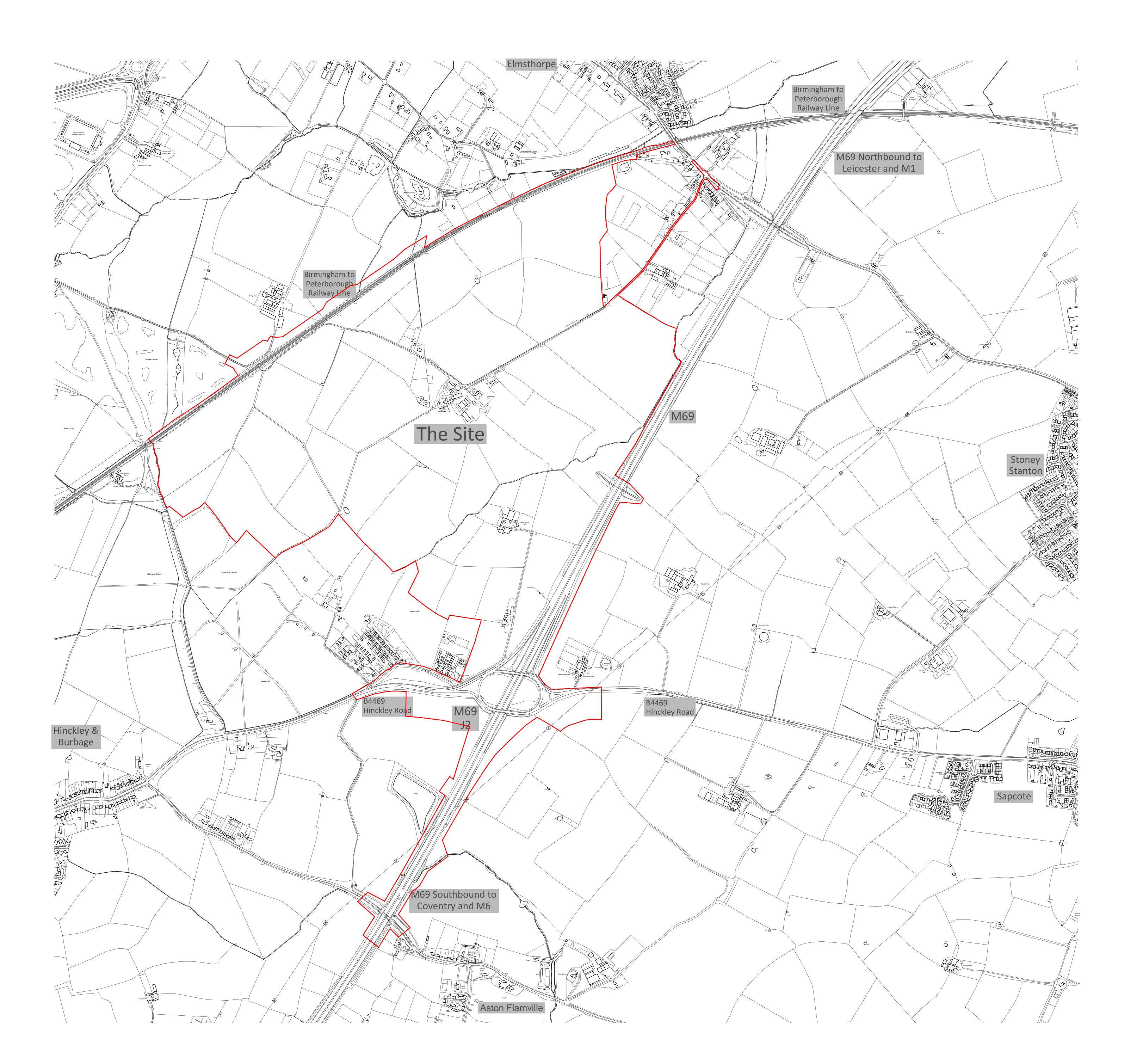
Dwg No. 5905-68 Site Location Plan

9: LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1

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Appendix 2	Extracts from National Policy Statement for National Networks
Appendix 3	List of Parish Councils and Parish Meetings within Blaby District
Appendix 4	List of Parish Councils within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough
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	exhibitions
Appendix 7	Schedule and plan identifying area of 'core' consultation
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	Council
Appendix 9	List of interested groups, as identified in consultation with Hinckley &
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Appendix 12	Plan identifying locations for display of site notices

Dwg. No. 5905 – 068 Site Location Plan







dbsymmetry

Strategic Rail Freight Interchange -Hinckley

Site Location Plan

scale 1:5000 drawn **mjl** date 22/2/18

Extracts from National Policy Statement for National Networks

List of Parish Councils and Parish Meetings in Blaby District

List of Parish Councils and Parish Meetings in Blaby District

The list of Parish Councils and Parish Meetings within Blaby District, including opening hours, is as follows:

- Aston Flamville Parish Meeting (via Chair)
- Blaby Parish Council (Monday Friday: 1000 1500)
- Braunstone Town Council (Monday Friday: 0900 1700)
- Cosby Parish Council (Clerk has flexible opening hours, as no office)
- Countesthorpe Parish Council (Monday Friday: 0800 1730)
- Croft Parish Council (Clerk has flexible opening hours, as no office)
- Elmesthorpe Parish Council (Clerk has flexible opening hours, as no office)
- Enderby Parish Council (Monday Friday: 0900 1200)
- Glen Parva Parish Council (Monday Friday: 0830 1400)
- Glenfield Parish Council (Monday Friday: 0900 1500)
- Huncote Parish Council (Monday Friday: 0900 1600)
- Kilby Parish Council (Clerk has flexible 4 working hours per week)
- Kirby Muxloe Parish Council (Monday Thursday: 0800 1700; Friday: 0800 1630)
- Leicester Forest East Parish Council (Monday Thursday: 0830 1330; Friday: 0830 1300)
- Leicester Forest West Parish Meeting (via Chair)
- Lubbesthorpe Parish Meeting (via Chair)
- Narborough Parish Council (Monday Sunday: 1500 2230)
- Potters Marston Parish Meeting (via Chair)
- Sapcote Parish Council (Clerk has flexible opening hours, as no office)
- Sharnford Parish Council (Clerk has flexible opening hours, as no office)
- Stoney Stanton Parish Council (no opening hours available)
- Thurlaston Parish Council (no opening hours available)
- Whetstone Parish Council (Monday Thursday: 0900 1600; Friday: 0900 1300)
- Wigston Parva Parish Meeting (via Chair)

List of Parish Councils in Hinckley and Bosworth Borough

List of Parish Councils in Hinckley Bosworth Borough

The list of Parish Councils within Hinckley and Bosworth Borough, including opening hours, is as follows:

- Bagworth & Thornton Parish Council (Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday: 1000 1200)
- Barlestone Parish Council (Clerk has flexible working hours, as no office)
- Barwell Parish Council (Monday, Friday: 1030 1230. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday: 0930 1300)
- Burbage Parish Council (Monday Friday: 0900 1200)
- Cadeby Parish Council (no opening hours available)
- Carlton Parish Council (Clerk has flexible working hours, as no office)
- Desford Parish Council (Tuesday, Thursday: 1000 1200)
- Earl Shilton Town Council (Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday: 0900 1500. Wednesday: 0900 1200)
- Groby Parish Council (Monday Wednesday: 1100 1400. Thursday: 1230 1530. Friday: 1000 1230)
- Higham on the Hill Parish Council (Clerk has flexible working hours, as no office)
- Market Bosworth Parish Council (Thursday: 1000 1300, or by appointment)
- Markfield Parish Council (Monday Friday: 0900 1200)
- Nailstone Parish Council (no opening hours available)
- Newbold Verdon Parish Council (Clerk has flexible working hours, as no office)
- Osbaston Parish Council (no opening hours available)
- Peckleton Parish Council (no opening hours available)
- Ratby Parish Council (no opening hours available)
- Shackerstone Parish Council (no opening hours available)
- Sheepy Parish Council (Clerk has flexible working hours, as no office)
- Stanton Under Bardon Parish Council (flexible office hours for Clerk)
- Stoke Golding Parish Council (no opening hours available)
- Sutton Cheney Parish Council (Clerk has flexible working hours, as no office)
- Twycross Parish Council (Clerk has flexible working hours, as no office)
- Witherley Parish Council (Flexible, 12 hours per week between the hours of 0900 and 1700)

List of Local Services locations for display of Statement of Community Consultation

List of Local Services locations for display of Statement of Community Consultation

- Blaby Library, Lutterworth Road, Blaby, LE8 4DW (Monday: 1300 1800, Tuesday and Thursday: 1000 – 1700, Friday: 1000 – 1700, Saturday: 1000 – 1500)
- Hinckley Library, Lancaster Road, Hinckley, LE10 OAT (Monday Friday: 1000 1800, Saturday: 1000 – 1600)
- Ashby-de-la-Zouch Library, North Street, LE65 1HU (Monday, Thursday, Friday: 1000 1700, Tuesday: 1000 – 1500, Saturday: 1000 – 1500)
- Birstall Library, Wanlip Lane, LE4 4JU (Monday, Tuesday, Thursday: 1000 1700, Friday: 1300 1800, Saturday: 1000 1500)
- Bottesford Library, Old Primary School, NG13 ODF (Monday: 1300 1700, Wednesday: 1300 1900, Thursday: 1000 1300, Friday: 1400 1700, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Broughton Astley Library, Main Street, LE9 6RD (Monday, Tuesday, Friday: 1000 1700, Thursday: 1300 – 1800, Saturday: 1000 – 1500)
- Coalville Library, High Street, LE67 3EA (Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday: 1000 1800, Saturday: 1000 – 1600)
- Countesthorpe Village Hall, LE8 5TB (Monday Thursday: 0800 1600, Friday: 0800 1300)
 □ Earl Shilton Library, Wood Street, LE9 7NE (Monday, Tuesday, Friday: 1000 1700, Thursday: 1300 1800, Saturday: 1000 1500)
- Glenfield Library, Sandown Court, LE3 8BT (Monday, Wednesday, Friday: 1000 1700, Tuesday:1300 – 1800, Saturday: 0900 – 1300)
- Glenhills Library, Glen Parva Parish Hall, LE2 9JD (Monday Thursday: 0900 1230, 1400 2000, Saturday: 1000 1600)
- The Symington Building, Adam and Eve Street, LE16 7LT (Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday: 0845 1700, Wednesday: 0930 1700)
- Shepshed Library, Hall Croft, LE12 9AN (Monday: 1300 1800, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday: 1000 1700, Saturday: 1000 1500)
- Anstey Library, LE7 7AU (Monday, Friday: 1400 1700, Tuesday, Saturday: 1000 1300, Thursday: 1000 – 1700)

Barrow on Soar Library, North Street, LE12 8PZ (Monday: 1400 – 1700, Wednesday: 1000 – 1830, Friday: 1000 – 1700, Saturday: 1000 – 1300)

- Braunstone Town Library, Civic Centre, LE3 2PP (Monday: 1400 1700, Tuesday, Thursday: 1400 1700, Wednesday: 1000 1200, Friday: 1400 1700, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Burbage Library, Church Street, LE10 2DA (Monday, Tuesday: 1400 1700, Thursday: 1000 1200, 1600 1900, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Castle Donington Library, Delven Lane, DE74 2LJ (Monday: 1000 1800, Wednesday Friday: 1400 1700, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Cosby Library, Park Road, LE9 1RN (Monday: 1700 1900, Tuesday, Saturday: 1400 1700, Thursday: 1000 – 1200, Saturday: 1000 – 1300)
- Desford Library, Main Street, LE9 9JP (Monday: 1400 1700, Tuesday: 1000 1200, Thursday: 1000 1200, 1400 1900, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- East Goscote Library, LE7 3XW (Monday: 0900 1200, Tuesday: 1400 1800, Wednesday: 1000 1200, Thursday: 1600 1700, Friday: 0900 1300, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Enderby Library, Townsend Road, Enderby, LE19 4PG (Monday Friday: 1400 1800, Saturday: 1000 1400)
- Fleckney Library, School Street, LE8 8AS (Monday: 1400 1900, Thursday: 1400 1700, Friday: 0900 1300, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Great Glen Library, LE8 9GR (Monday: 1400 1700, Tuesday: 1400 1900, Thursday: 1000 1200, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Groby Library, Leicester Road, LE6 0DQ (Monday Wednesday: 1400 1700, Thursday: 1000 1300, Friday 1400 1900, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Hathern Library, LE12 5LF (Tuesday: 1400 1800, Wednesday: 1000 1230, Thursday: 1400 1800, Friday: 1000 1230, Saturday: 1000 1200)
- Ibstock Library temporary mobile service only at Central Avenue, Ibstock (Friday 1030 1300, 1330 – 1600)
- Kegworth Library, High Street, DE74 2DA (Tuesday Thursday: 1400 1630, Friday: 1400 1800, Saturday: 1000 – 1230)
- Kibworth Library, Paget Street, LE8 0HW (Monday: 1400 1800, Tuesday: 1000 1300, Wednesday: 1400 1700, Friday: 0900 1300, 1400 1700, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Kirby Muxloe Library, Station Road, LE9 2EN (Monday: 1000 1300, 1400 1700, Tuesday, Wednesday: 1400 – 1700, Friday, Saturday: 1000 – 1300)

- Leicester Forest East Library, 76 Rushmere Walk, LE3 3PD (Monday: 1400 1700, Wednesday: 1000 1200, 1400 1900, Thursday: 1000 1200, 1400 1700, Friday: 1400 1700, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Loughborough Library, Granby Street, LE11 3DZ (Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday: 1000 1800, Saturday: 1000 1600)
- Lutterworth Library, George Street, LE17 4ED (Monday, Thursday, Friday: 0930 1700, Tuesday: 0930 – 1900, Saturday: 1000 – 1300)
- Market Bosworth Library, 42-54 Station Road, CV13 0JS (Monday, Tuesday: 1400 1700, Wednesday: 1000 1200, Thursday: 1400 1900, Friday: 1000 1200, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Markfield Library, Oakfield Avenue, LE67 9WG (Monday, Tuesday: 0900 1000, 1300 1500, 1800 1900, Thursday: 0900 1000, 1200 1500, 1800 1900, Friday: 0900 1030, 1300 1500, Saturday: 1000 1200)
- Measham Library, Thorpe Road, DE12 7HR (Tuesday: 1000 1900, Thursday: 1000 1300, Friday: 1000 – 1700, Saturday: 1000 – 1300)
- Melton Mowbray Library, Wilton Road, LE13 OUJ (Monday, Wednesday: 0930 1900, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday: 0930 – 1700, Saturday: 1000 – 1600)
- Mountsorrel Library, LE12 7AF (Monday, Thursday: 1400 1700, Tuesday: 1000 1300, 1400 1700, Friday: 1400 1900, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Narborough Library, Station Road, LE19 2HR (Monday: 1400 1700, Wednesday: 1400 1900, Thursday, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Newbold Verdon Library, Sparkenhoe, LE9 9NP (Monday, Wednesday: 1400 1800, Tuesday: 1000 1200, Friday: 1000 1200, 1400 1700, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Oadby Library, 10 The Parade, LE2 5BF (Monday, Tuesday: 0930 1900, Wednesday Friday: 0930 1700, Saturday: 1000 1600, Sunday: 1200 1600)
- Quorn Library, Rawlins Academy, LE12 8DY (Monday: 1400 1700, Wednesday, Friday: 1400 1700, Saturday: 1000 1500)
- Ratby Library, LE6 OLN (Monday, Tuesday: 1000 1600, Wednesday: 1000 1800, Thursday, Friday: 1000 – 1600, Saturday: 1000 – 1300)
- Rothley Library, Mountsorrel Lane, LE7 7PS (Monday: 1400 1900, Wednesday: 1400 1700, Thursday: 1000 – 1200, 1400 – 1700, Saturday: 1000 – 1300)

DRAFT STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION, OCTOBER 2018 ◆ DB SYMMETRY

- South Wigston Library, Bassett Street, LE18 4PE (Monday: 1500 1800, Tuesday: 1000 1200, 1400 1700, Thursday: 1500 1700, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Sapcote Library, 12 Church Street, Sapcote, Leicester, LE9 4FG (Monday: 0930 1200, Tuesday: 1000 1200, 1700 1900, Thursday, Friday: 1400 1700, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Sileby Library, Cossington Road, LE12 7RS (Monday, Friday: 1000 1700, Wednesday: 1000 1500, Thursday: 1600 1900, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Stoney Stanton Library, 21 St Michaels Court, Stoney Stanton, Leicester, LE9 4TJ (Tuesday: 1000 1200, 1400 1800, Thursday: 1400 1700, Friday: 1400 1600, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Syston Library, Upper Church Street, LE7 1HR (Monday, Thursday, Friday: 1000 1700, Tuesday: 1300 1800, Saturday: 1000 1500)
- Thurmaston Community Centre, Silverdale Drive, LE4 8NJ (Monday: 1000 1200, 1500 1700, Tuesday: 1400 1700, Thursday: 1400 1900, Friday: 1500 1700, Saturday: 1000 1300)
- Wigston Library, Bull Head Street, LE18 1PA (Monday Thursday: 1000 1800, Saturday: 1000 1600)

Proposed Catchment Areas for Public Exhibitions

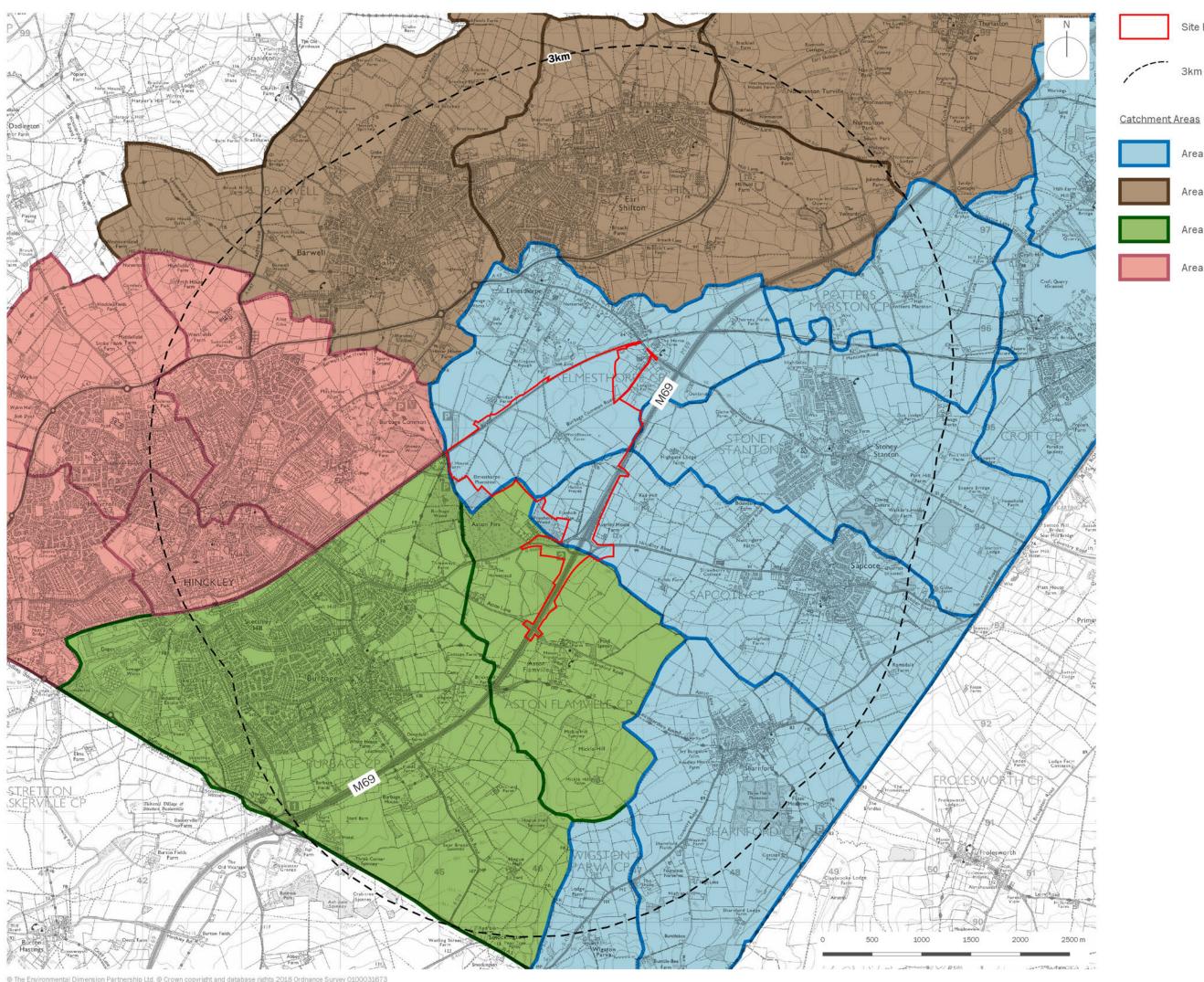
Proposed Catchment Areas for Public Exhibitions

Public Consultation

All local residents who could have an interest in the plans will be provided with an opportunity to comment on the proposals. As such, the community has been segmented into four catchment areas to allow engagement acrosds the local area. In preparation for consultation, potential venues have been identified to hold public exhibitions within the four catchment areas.

Area	Geographical Area	Properties
1	Blaby Villages, including Elmsthorpe	5,593
2	Earl Shilton & Barwell	9,214
3	Burbage	7,223
4	Hinckley	15,300
	Total	37,330

The Plan overleaf shows the identified areas in relation to the Proposal site.



Site Boundary

3km Range Ring

Area 1

Area 2

Area 3

Area 4

Area of 'core' consultation and the area for notification of occupiers extended to the full postcode sector

APPENDIX 7 Area of 'core consultation'

The area of postal communications has been determined in line with the Scoping Report in order to ensure consistency. The area encompasses a 3km radius from the Proposal Site and is identified as the area of 'core consultation'.

The accompanying plan show the Proposal Site (edged red); the 3km radius area of 'core consultation'.

There are 38,500 individual properties (residential, commercial and community) within the postcode area to be notified.

The delivery postcode sectors are: LE10 0, LE10 3, LE10 2, LE10 1, LE9 8, LE9 4, LE9 7, LE9 3

These delivery postcode units (full postcodes) are set out below. The single property within the 3km boundary (postcode sector LE17 5) has the postcode unit of LE17 5EZ.

Post code unit
LE10 OAD
LE10 OAE
LE10 OAF
LE10 0AG
LE10 OAH
LE10 0AJ
LE10 OAL
LE10 OAN
LE10 OAP
LE10 0AQ
LE10 OAR
LE10 OAS
LE10 OAT
LE10 0AU
LE10 0AW
LE10 OAX
LE10 OAZ
LE10 OBA
LE10 OBB
LE10 OBD
LE10 OBG
LE10 OBH
LE10 OBJ
LE10 OBL
LE10 OBP
LE10 OBQ
LE10 OBS

Post code unit
LE10 OBT
LE10 OBU
LE10 OBW
LE10 OBX
LE10 OBY
LE10 ODB
LE10 0DH
LE10 ODJ
LE10 ODL
LE10 0DN
LE10 ODP
LE10 ODR
LE10 ODS
LE10 0DU
LE10 0DW
LE10 ODX
LE10 ODY
LE10 ODZ
LE10 OEB
LE10 0ED
LE10 OEE
LE10 OEF
LE10 OEG
LE10 OEH
LE10 OEJ
LE10 0EQ
LE10 OER

Post code unit
LE10 OET
LE10 OEU
LE10 0EW
LE10 OFR
LE10 0GH
LE10 OGS
LE10 OGT
LE10 OHE
LE10 0HG
LE10 OHH
LE10 OHJ
LE10 OHL
LE10 OHP
LE10 OHR
LE10 OHS
LE10 OHT
LE10 OJR
LE10 OJT
LE10 OJX
LE10 OJZ
LE10 OLQ
LE10 OPJ
LE10 OPL
LE10 OPR
LE10 OPS
LE10 OPU
LE10 0QA

Post code unit
LE10 0QD
LE10 0QF
LE10 0QJ
LE10 0QP
LE10 0QQ
LE10 0QT
LE10 0QU
LE10 0QX
LE10 0QY
LE10 0QZ
LE10 ORA
LE10 ORB
LE10 ORD
LE10 ORE
LE10 ORF
LE10 ORG
LE10 ORH
LE10 ORJ
LE10 ORL
LE10 ORN
LE10 ORQ
LE10 OSH
LE10 OSJ
LE10 OST
LE10 OTE
LE10 OZD
LE10 1AA
LE10 1AB
LE10 1AD
LE10 1AE
LE10 1AF
LE10 1AG
LE10 1AH
LE10 1AJ
LE10 1AL
LE10 1AN
LE10 1AP
LE10 1AQ
LE10 1AR
LE10 1AT
LE10 1AW
LE10 1AX

	•-
Post code	unit
LE10 1AY	
LE10 1BA	
LE10 1BB	
LE10 1BD	
LE10 1BE	
LE10 1BG	
LE10 1BH	
LE10 1BL	
LE10 1BQ	
LE10 1DA	
LE10 1DB	
LE10 1DD	
LE10 1DG	
LE10 1DN	
LE10 1DP	
LE10 1DR	
LE10 1DS	
LE10 1DT	
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LE10 1DY	
LE10 1DZ	
LE10 1EA	
LE10 1EB	
LE10 1ED	
LE10 1EE	
LE10 1EF	
LE10 1EG	
LE10 1EH	
LE10 1EJ	
LE10 1EL	
LE10 1EN	
LE10 1EP	
LE10 1EQ	
LE10 1ES	
LE10 1ET	
LE10 1EW	
LE10 1EX	
LE10 1EY	
LE10 1EZ	
LE10 1FF	
LE10 1FG	

Post code unit
LE10 1FH
LE10 1FJ
LE10 1FL
LE10 1FN
LE10 1FP
LE10 1FZ
LE10 1GZ
LE10 1HA
LE10 1HB
LE10 1HD
LE10 1HE
LE10 1HF
LE10 1HG
LE10 1HH
LE10 1HJ
LE10 1HL
LE10 1HN
LE10 1HP
LE10 1HQ
LE10 1HR
LE10 1HT
LE10 1HU
LE10 1HW
LE10 1HX
LE10 1HY
LE10 1HZ
LE10 1JA
LE10 1JB
LE10 1JD
LE10 1JE
LE10 1JF
LE10 1JG
LE10 1JH
LE10 1JJ
LE10 1JL
LE10 1JN
LE10 1JQ
LE10 1JR
LE10 1JS
LE10 1JT
LE10 1LA
LE10 1LB

Post code unit
LE10 1LD
LE10 1LE
LE10 1LF
LE10 1LG
LE10 1LH
LE10 1LJ
LE10 1LL
LE10 1LN
LE10 1LP
LE10 1LQ
LE10 1LR
LE10 1LS
LE10 1LT
LE10 1LU
LE10 1LW
LE10 1LY
LE10 1NA
LE10 1NB
LE10 1ND
LE10 1NG
LE10 1NH
LE10 1NL
LE10 1NR
LE10 1NS
LE10 1NT
LE10 1NU
LE10 1NX
LE10 1NY
LE10 1PA
LE10 1PB
LE10 1PD
LE10 1PE
LE10 1PF
LE10 1PG
LE10 1PH
LE10 1PJ
LE10 1PL
LE10 1PN
LE10 1PP
LE10 1PR
LE10 1PS
LE10 1PT

Post code unit LE10 1PU LE10 1PX LE10 1PZ LE10 1QA LE10 1QB LE10 1QD LE10 1QE LE10 1QF LE10 1QG LE10 1QH LE10 1QU LE10 1QU LE10 1QU LE10 1QV LE10 1QV LE10 1QV LE10 1QY LE10 1RB LE10 1RB LE10 1RF LE10 1RF LE10 1RF LE10 1RH LE10 1RH LE10 1RH LE10 1RN LE10 1RD LE10 1RD	
LE10 1PX LE10 1PY LE10 1PZ LE10 1QA LE10 1QB LE10 1QD LE10 1QE LE10 1QF LE10 1QG LE10 1QH LE10 1QU LE10 1QU LE10 1QU LE10 1QV LE10 1QV LE10 1QY LE10 1QY LE10 1RB LE10 1RB LE10 1RF LE10 1RG LE10 1RH LE10 1RG LE10 1RH LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RR LE10 1RR LE10 1RN LE10 1RD	Post code unit
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LE10 1PZ LE10 1QA LE10 1QB LE10 1QD LE10 1QE LE10 1QF LE10 1QG LE10 1QH LE10 1QJ LE10 1QU LE10 1QU LE10 1QV LE10 1QV LE10 1QV LE10 1QY LE10 1RB LE10 1RB LE10 1RB LE10 1RF LE10 1RG LE10 1RH LE10 1RH LE10 1RI LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RC	
LE10 1QA LE10 1QB LE10 1QD LE10 1QE LE10 1QF LE10 1QG LE10 1QH LE10 1QJ LE10 1QL LE10 1QU LE10 1QV LE10 1QV LE10 1QV LE10 1QY LE10 1RB LE10 1RB LE10 1RF LE10 1RF LE10 1RH LE10 1RH LE10 1RH LE10 1RN LE10 1RV LE10 1RV LE10 1RV LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	LE10 1PY
LE10 1QB LE10 1QD LE10 1QF LE10 1QF LE10 1QG LE10 1QH LE10 1QJ LE10 1QL LE10 1QC LE10 1QV LE10 1QV LE10 1QV LE10 1QV LE10 1QZ LE10 1RB LE10 1RB LE10 1RF LE10 1RG LE10 1RH LE10 1RJ LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RC LE10 1RN LE10 1RC LE10 1RN LE10 1RC	LE10 1PZ
LE10 1QD LE10 1QE LE10 1QF LE10 1QG LE10 1QH LE10 1QJ LE10 1QL LE10 1QC LE10 1QV LE10 1QV LE10 1QV LE10 1QV LE10 1QY LE10 1RB LE10 1RB LE10 1RF LE10 1RF LE10 1RH LE10 1RH LE10 1RH LE10 1RH LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RR LE10 1RN LE10 1RV LE10 1RV LE10 1RV LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1SB LE10 1SB	LE10 1QA
LE10 1QE LE10 1QF LE10 1QH LE10 1QJ LE10 1QL LE10 1QQ LE10 1QS LE10 1QT LE10 1QV LE10 1QV LE10 1QY LE10 1QZ LE10 1RB LE10 1RB LE10 1RF LE10 1RF LE10 1RG LE10 1RH LE10 1RJ LE10 1RI LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RQ LE10 1RR LE10 1RN LE10 1RQ LE10 1RC	LE10 1QB
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LE10 1QH LE10 1QJ LE10 1QL LE10 1QQ LE10 1QS LE10 1QT LE10 1QW LE10 1QY LE10 1QZ LE10 1RB LE10 1RD LE10 1RF LE10 1RG LE10 1RH LE10 1RJ LE10 1RI LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RR LE10 1RQ LE10 1RR LE10 1RY LE10 1RY LE10 1RU LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RS LE10 1RS LE10 1RS LE10 1RD	LE10 1QF
LE10 1QJ LE10 1QL LE10 1QC LE10 1QS LE10 1QT LE10 1QU LE10 1QW LE10 1QY LE10 1QZ LE10 1RB LE10 1RD LE10 1RF LE10 1RF LE10 1RF LE10 1RH LE10 1RI LE10 1RV LE10 1RQ LE10 1RR LE10 1RR LE10 1RC	LE10 1QG
LE10 1QL LE10 1QQ LE10 1QS LE10 1QT LE10 1QU LE10 1QW LE10 1QY LE10 1QZ LE10 1RB LE10 1RD LE10 1RF LE10 1RF LE10 1RG LE10 1RH LE10 1RJ LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RR LE10 1RQ LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RU LE10 1RW LE10 1RY LE10 1RS	LE10 1QH
LE10 1QQ LE10 1QS LE10 1QT LE10 1QU LE10 1QW LE10 1QY LE10 1QZ LE10 1RB LE10 1RD LE10 1RF LE10 1RF LE10 1RF LE10 1RH LE10 1RJ LE10 1RI LE10 1RI LE10 1RV LE10 1RV LE10 1RP LE10 1RQ LE10 1RR LE10 1RY LE10 1RV LE10 1RV LE10 1RV LE10 1RV LE10 1RX LE10 1RS LE10 1RS LE10 1RD LE10 1RS LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	LE10 1QJ
LE10 1QS LE10 1QT LE10 1QW LE10 1QW LE10 1QZ LE10 1RB LE10 1RD LE10 1RE LE10 1RF LE10 1RG LE10 1RH LE10 1RJ LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RR LE10 1RQ LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RU LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1RS	LE10 1QL
LE10 1QT LE10 1QU LE10 1QW LE10 1QY LE10 1QZ LE10 1RB LE10 1RD LE10 1RF LE10 1RF LE10 1RG LE10 1RH LE10 1RJ LE10 1RI LE10 1RU LE10 1RR LE10 1RV LE10 1RC LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	LE10 1QQ
LE10 1QU LE10 1QW LE10 1QY LE10 1QZ LE10 1RB LE10 1RD LE10 1RF LE10 1RF LE10 1RG LE10 1RH LE10 1RJ LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RP LE10 1RQ LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RV LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1RS	LE10 1QS
LE10 1QW LE10 1QY LE10 1QZ LE10 1RB LE10 1RD LE10 1RF LE10 1RF LE10 1RG LE10 1RH LE10 1RJ LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RP LE10 1RQ LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RU LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1RS	LE10 1QT
LE10 1QY LE10 1QZ LE10 1RB LE10 1RD LE10 1RF LE10 1RF LE10 1RG LE10 1RH LE10 1RJ LE10 1RN LE10 1RP LE10 1RQ LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RV LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1RS LE10 1RS LE10 1RS LE10 1RS LE10 1RS LE10 1RS LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	
LE10 1QZ LE10 1RB LE10 1RD LE10 1RF LE10 1RF LE10 1RG LE10 1RH LE10 1RJ LE10 1RN LE10 1RP LE10 1RQ LE10 1RR LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RV LE10 1RV LE10 1RV LE10 1RS LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	LE10 1QW
LE10 1RB LE10 1RD LE10 1RF LE10 1RF LE10 1RG LE10 1RH LE10 1RJ LE10 1RN LE10 1RP LE10 1RQ LE10 1RR LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RV LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1RS LE10 1RS LE10 1RS LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	LE10 1QY
LE10 1RD LE10 1RF LE10 1RF LE10 1RH LE10 1RH LE10 1RJ LE10 1RN LE10 1RN LE10 1RQ LE10 1RR LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RV LE10 1RV LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1RS LE10 1RS LE10 1RS LE10 1RS LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	LE10 1QZ
LE10 1RE LE10 1RF LE10 1RH LE10 1RJ LE10 1RL LE10 1RN LE10 1RP LE10 1RQ LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RV LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1RS LE10 1RS LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	LE10 1RB
LE10 1RF LE10 1RG LE10 1RH LE10 1RJ LE10 1RL LE10 1RN LE10 1RP LE10 1RQ LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RV LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RY LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	
LE10 1RG LE10 1RH LE10 1RJ LE10 1RL LE10 1RN LE10 1RP LE10 1RQ LE10 1RR LE10 1RT LE10 1RU LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RX LE10 1RS LE10 1RS LE10 1RS LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	LE10 1RE
LE10 1RH LE10 1RJ LE10 1RL LE10 1RN LE10 1RP LE10 1RQ LE10 1RT LE10 1RT LE10 1RU LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RY LE10 1RZ LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	
LE10 1RJ LE10 1RL LE10 1RN LE10 1RP LE10 1RQ LE10 1RR LE10 1RT LE10 1RU LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RY LE10 1RZ LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	
LE10 1RL LE10 1RN LE10 1RP LE10 1RQ LE10 1RT LE10 1RU LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RY LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	
LE10 1RN LE10 1RP LE10 1RQ LE10 1RR LE10 1RT LE10 1RU LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RY LE10 1RZ LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	LE10 1RJ
LE10 1RP LE10 1RQ LE10 1RR LE10 1RT LE10 1RU LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RY LE10 1RZ LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	LE10 1RL
LE10 1RQ LE10 1RR LE10 1RT LE10 1RU LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RY LE10 1RZ LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	
LE10 1RR LE10 1RU LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RY LE10 1RZ LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	
LE10 1RT LE10 1RU LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RY LE10 1RZ LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	LE10 1RQ
LE10 1RU LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RY LE10 1RZ LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	
LE10 1RW LE10 1RX LE10 1RY LE10 1RZ LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	LE10 1RT
LE10 1RX LE10 1RY LE10 1RZ LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	LE10 1RU
LE10 1RY LE10 1RZ LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	LE10 1RW
LE10 1RZ LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	LE10 1RX
LE10 1SA LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	LE10 1RY
LE10 1SB LE10 1SD	LE10 1RZ
LE10 1SD	LE10 1SA
	LE10 1SB
LE10 1SE	LE10 1SD
	LE10 1SE

Post code unit	
LE10 1SF	
LE10 1SG	
LE10 1SH	
LE10 1SJ	
LE10 1SL	
LE10 1SN	
LE10 1SP	
LE10 1SQ	
LE10 1SR	
LE10 1SS	
LE10 1ST	
LE10 1SU	
LE10 1SW	
LE10 1SX	
LE10 1SY	
LE10 1SZ	
LE10 1TA	
LE10 1TB	
LE10 1TD	
LE10 1TE	
LE10 1TF	
LE10 1TG	
LE10 1TH	
LE10 1TJ	
LE10 1TL	
LE10 1TN	
LE10 1TP	
LE10 1TQ	
LE10 1TR	_
LE10 1TS	
LE10 1TT	
LE10 1TU	_
LE10 1TW	
LE10 1TX	
LE10 1TY	
LE10 1TZ	
LE10 1UA	
LE10 1UB	
LE10 1UD	
LE10 1UE	
LE10 1UF	
LE10 1UG	

Post code unit
LE10 1UH
LE10 1UJ
LE10 1UL
LE10 1UN
LE10 1UP
LE10 1UQ
LE10 1UR
LE10 1US
LE10 1UT
LE10 1UU
LE10 1UW
LE10 1UX
LE10 1UY
LE10 1UZ
LE10 1WA
LE10 1WL
LE10 1XD
LE10 1XH
LE10 1XJ
LE10 1XL
LE10 1XN
LE10 1XP
LE10 1XQ
LE10 1XR
LE10 1XT
LE10 1YE
LE10 1YF
LE10 1YG
LE10 1YL
LE10 1YY LE10 1ZL
LE10 2AA
LE10 2AB
LE10 2AD
LE10 2AE
LE10 2AF
LE10 2AG
LE10 2AH
LE10 2AJ
LE10 2AL
LE10 2AN
LE10 2AP

Post code unit
LE10 2AQ
LE10 2AR
LE10 2AS
LE10 2AT
LE10 2AU
LE10 2AW
LE10 2AX
LE10 2AY
LE10 2BA
LE10 2BB
LE10 2BD
LE10 2BE
LE10 2BF
LE10 2BG
LE10 2BH
LE10 2BJ
LE10 2BL
LE10 2BQ
LE10 2BS
LE10 2BT
LE10 2BU
LE10 2BW
LE10 2BX
LE10 2BY
LE10 2DA
LE10 2DB
LE10 2DD
LE10 2DE
LE10 2DG
LE10 2DH
LE10 2DJ
LE10 2DL
LE10 2DN
LE10 2DN
LE10 2DQ
LE10 2DQ
LE10 2DS
LE10 2DT
LE10 2DU
LE10 2DW
LE10 2DX
LE10 2DY

Post code unit
LE10 2DZ
LE10 2EA
LE10 2EB
LE10 2EB
LE10 2EE
LE10 2EF
LE10 2EG
LE10 2EH
LE10 2EJ
LE10 2EL
LE10 2EN
LE10 2EP
LE10 2EQ
LE10 2ER
LE10 2ES
LE10 2ET
LE10 2EU
LE10 2EW
LE10 2EX
LE10 2EY
LE10 2FD
LE10 2FE
LE10 2FF
LE10 2FG
LE10 2FH
LE10 2FJ
LE10 2FL
LE10 2GA
LE10 2GB
LE10 2GD
LE10 2GE
LE10 2GF
LE10 2GG
LE10 2GH
LE10 2GJ
LE10 2GZ
LE10 2HA
LE10 2HB
LE10 2HE
LE10 2HF
LE10 2HJ
LE10 2HL

Post code unit
LE10 2HN
LE10 2HP
LE10 2HQ
LE10 2HR
LE10 2HS
LE10 2HT
LE10 2HU
LE10 2HW
LE10 2HX
LE10 2HY
LE10 2HZ
LE10 2JD
LE10 2JE
LE10 2JG
LE10 2JP
LE10 2JR
LE10 2JS
LE10 2JT
LE10 2JU
LE10 2JW
LE10 2JX
LE10 2JY
LE10 2JZ
LE10 2LF
LE10 2LP
LE10 2LW
LE10 2LZ
LE10 2NA
LE10 2ND
LE10 2NR
LE10 2PA
LE10 2PB
LE10 2PD
LE10 2PH
LE10 2PJ
LE10 2PL
LE10 2PN
LE10 2PP
LE10 2PQ
LE10 2PR
LE10 2PS
LE10 2PT

Post	code unit
LE10	
	2QQ
LE10	
LE10	
LE10	-
LE10	
LE10	2RD
LE10	2RE
LE10	2RF
LE10	2RG
LE10	2RH
LE10	2RJ
LE10	2RL
LE10	2RN
LE10	2RP
LE10	2RQ
LE10	2RS
LE10	2RT
LE10	2RU
LE10	2RW
LE10	2RX
LE10	2RY
LE10	2RZ
LE10	2SA
LE10	2SB
LE10	3SD

Post code unit LE10 2SE LE10 2SF LE10 2SG LE10 2SH LE10 2SJ LE10 2SL LE10 2SN LE10 2SP LE10 2SR LE10 2SR LE10 2SS LE10 2SS LE10 2SS LE10 2ST LE10 2SV LE10 2SV LE10 2SV LE10 2SY LE10 2TD LE10 2TB LE10 2TF LE10 2TG LE10 2TH LE10 2TL LE10 2TR LE10 2TR
LE10 2SF LE10 2SG LE10 2SH LE10 2SJ LE10 2SL LE10 2SN LE10 2SP LE10 2SR LE10 2SR LE10 2SS LE10 2ST LE10 2SV LE10 2SV LE10 2SV LE10 2SV LE10 2SV LE10 2TB LE10 2TB LE10 2TB LE10 2TF LE10 2TG LE10 2TG LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TP LE10 2TP LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TR
LE10 2SH LE10 2SJ LE10 2SL LE10 2SN LE10 2SP LE10 2SQ LE10 2SR LE10 2ST LE10 2ST LE10 2SV LE10 2SV LE10 2SV LE10 2SV LE10 2SV LE10 2TB LE10 2TB LE10 2TF LE10 2TG LE10 2TG LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TR
LE10 2SH LE10 2SJ LE10 2SL LE10 2SN LE10 2SP LE10 2SQ LE10 2SR LE10 2ST LE10 2ST LE10 2SV LE10 2SV LE10 2SV LE10 2SV LE10 2SV LE10 2TB LE10 2TB LE10 2TF LE10 2TG LE10 2TG LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TR
LE10 2SL LE10 2SN LE10 2SP LE10 2SQ LE10 2SR LE10 2ST LE10 2ST LE10 2SW LE10 2SX LE10 2SY LE10 2TB LE10 2TB LE10 2TC LE10 2TG LE10 2TG LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TP LE10 2TR
LE10 2SN LE10 2SP LE10 2SQ LE10 2SR LE10 2SS LE10 2ST LE10 2SU LE10 2SW LE10 2SY LE10 2SY LE10 2TB LE10 2TD LE10 2TE LE10 2TG LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR
LE10 2SN LE10 2SP LE10 2SQ LE10 2SR LE10 2SS LE10 2ST LE10 2SU LE10 2SW LE10 2SY LE10 2SY LE10 2TB LE10 2TD LE10 2TE LE10 2TG LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR
LE10 2SQ LE10 2SR LE10 2SS LE10 2ST LE10 2SU LE10 2SW LE10 2SY LE10 2SY LE10 2TB LE10 2TB LE10 2TC LE10 2TF LE10 2TG LE10 2TG LE10 2TH LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2SR LE10 2SS LE10 2ST LE10 2SU LE10 2SW LE10 2SY LE10 2SZ LE10 2TB LE10 2TD LE10 2TF LE10 2TG LE10 2TH LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2SS LE10 2ST LE10 2SU LE10 2SW LE10 2SY LE10 2SZ LE10 2TB LE10 2TD LE10 2TE LE10 2TF LE10 2TG LE10 2TH LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TR
LE10 2ST LE10 2SU LE10 2SW LE10 2SY LE10 2SY LE10 2TB LE10 2TD LE10 2TF LE10 2TF LE10 2TG LE10 2TH LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2SU LE10 2SW LE10 2SY LE10 2SY LE10 2TB LE10 2TD LE10 2TE LE10 2TF LE10 2TG LE10 2TH LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TR
LE10 2SW LE10 2SX LE10 2SY LE10 2SZ LE10 2TB LE10 2TD LE10 2TE LE10 2TF LE10 2TG LE10 2TH LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2SX LE10 2SY LE10 2SZ LE10 2TB LE10 2TD LE10 2TE LE10 2TF LE10 2TG LE10 2TH LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2SY LE10 2SZ LE10 2TB LE10 2TD LE10 2TE LE10 2TF LE10 2TG LE10 2TH LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2SZ LE10 2TB LE10 2TD LE10 2TE LE10 2TF LE10 2TG LE10 2TH LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2TB LE10 2TD LE10 2TE LE10 2TF LE10 2TG LE10 2TH LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2TD LE10 2TE LE10 2TF LE10 2TG LE10 2TH LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2TE LE10 2TF LE10 2TG LE10 2TH LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2TF LE10 2TG LE10 2TH LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2TG LE10 2TH LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2TH LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2TJ LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2TL LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2TN LE10 2TP LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2TP LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2TQ LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2TR LE10 2TS
LE10 2TS
LE10 2TT
LE10 2TT
LE10 2TU
LE10 2TW
LE10 2TX
LE10 2TY
LE10 2TZ
LE10 2UA
LE10 2UB
LE10 2UD
LE10 2UE
LE10 2UF
LE10 2UG

Post code unit
LE10 2UH
LE10 2UJ
LE10 2UL
LE10 2UQ
LE10 3AA
LE10 3AD
LE10 3AF
LE10 3AG
LE10 3AH
LE10 3AJ
LE10 3AP
LE10 3AQ
LE10 3AS
LE10 3AU
LE10 3AW
LE10 3AX
LE10 3BD
LE10 3BJ
LE10 3DA
LE10 3DD
LE10 3DR
LE10 3DY
LE10 3NT
LE10 3PA
LE10 3PB
LE10 3PD
LE10 3PE
LE10 3PF
LE10 3PG
LE10 3PH
LE10 3PJ
LE10 3PL
LE10 3PN
LE10 3PP
LE10 3PQ
LE10 3PR
LE10 3PS
LE10 3PT
LE10 3PU
LE10 3PW
LE10 3PX
LE10 3PY
L

Doct	code	uni+
		unit
LE10		
	3QA	
	3QD	
LE10		
LE10		
LE10		
	9DQ	
LE10		
LE10		
LE10		
LE10	9EU	
LE10	9EW	
LE10	9EX	
LE10	9EY	
LE10	9FB	
LE10	9FD	
LE10	9FG	
LE10	9FH	
LE10	9FL	
LE10	9FN	
LE10	9FP	
LE10	9SA	
LE10	9SB	
LE10	9SD	
LE10	9SE	
LE10	9SF	
LE10	9SG	
LE10		
LE10	9SJ	
LE10	9SL	
LE10		
	9SW	
LE10		
LE10		
LE10		
LE10	SIR	

Post code unit
LE10 9TD
LE10 9TE
LE10 9TF
LE10 9TG
LE10 9TH
LE10 9YZ
LE10 9ZJ
LE10 9ZY
LE10 9ZZ
LE9 OBJ
LE9 ODA
LE9 ODB
LE9 ODR
LE9 3JR
LE9 4AA
LE9 4AB
LE9 4AD
LE9 4AE
LE9 4AF
LE9 4AG
LE9 4AH
LE9 4AJ
LE9 4AL
LE9 4AR LE9 4BA
LE9 4BB
LE9 4BD
LE9 4BE
LE9 4BF
LE9 4BG
LE9 4BH
LE9 4BJ
LE9 4BP
LE9 4BQ
LE9 4BR
LE9 4BT
LE9 4BU
LE9 4BW
LE9 4BX
LE9 4BY
LE9 4BZ
LE9 4DA

Post code unit	
LE9 4DB	
LE9 4DD	_
LE9 4DE	_
LE9 4DF	_
LE9 4DG	_
LE9 4DH	_
LE9 4DJ	_
LE9 4DL	_
LE9 4DN	_
LE9 4DP	_
LE9 4DQ	_
LE9 4DR	_
LE9 4DS	_
LE9 4DT	_
LE9 4DU	_
LE9 4DW	_
LE9 4DX	_
LE9 4DY	_
LE9 4DZ	_
LE9 4ED	_
LE9 4EU	_
LE9 4EW	_
LE9 4EZ	_
LE9 4FA	_
LE9 4FB	_
LE9 4FD	_
LE9 4FE	_
LE9 4FF	_
LE9 4FG	_
LE9 4FH	_
LE9 4FJ	_
LE9 4FL	_
LE9 4FN	_
LE9 4FP	_
LE9 4FQ	_
LE9 4FR	_
LE9 4FS	_
LE9 4FW	_
LE9 4FX	_
LE9 4FY	_
LE9 4FZ	_
LE9 4GJ	-

Post code unit	•
LE9 4GL	_
LE9 4GN	
LE9 4GP	
LE9 4GQ	
LE9 4HA	
LE9 4HB	
LE9 4HD	
LE9 4HE	
LE9 4HF	
LE9 4HG	
LE9 4HH	
LE9 4HY	
LE9 4HZ	
LE9 4JA	
LE9 4JB	
LE9 4JD	
LE9 4JE	
LE9 4JF	
LE9 4JG	
LE9 4JH	
LE9 4JJ	
LE9 4JL	
LE9 4JN	
LE9 4JP	
LE9 4JQ	
LE9 4JR	
LE9 4JS	
LE9 4JT	
LE9 4JW	
LE9 4JX	
LE9 4JY	
LE9 4JZ	
LE9 4LA	
LE9 4LB	_
LE9 4LD	_
LE9 4LE	_
LE9 4LF	
LE9 4LG	
LE9 4LH	
LE9 4LJ	
LE9 4LL	
LE9 4LN	

Post code un	it
LE9 4LP	
LE9 4LQ	
LE9 4LR	
LE9 4LS	
LE9 4LT	
LE9 4LU	
LE9 4LW	
LE9 4LX	
LE9 4LY	
LE9 4NA	
LE9 4NB	
LE9 4ND	
LE9 4NE	
LE9 4NF	
LE9 4NG	
LE9 4NH	
LE9 4NJ	
LE9 4NS	
LE9 4PT	
LE9 4TA	
LE9 4TB	
LE9 4TD	
LE9 4TE	
LE9 4TF	
LE9 4TG	
LE9 4TH	
LE9 4TJ	
LE9 4TL	
LE9 4TN	
LE9 4TP	
LE9 4TQ	
LE9 4TR	
LE9 4TS	
LE9 4TT	
LE9 4TY	
LE9 4TZ	
LE9 4WB	
LE9 4WF	
LE9 4WG	
LE9 4WH	
LE9 4WJ	
LE9 4WP	

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Post code unit
LE9 4WQ
LE9 4WR
LE9 4ZR
LE9 7AA
LE9 7AB
LE9 7AD
LE9 7AE
LE9 7AF
LE9 7AG
LE9 7AH
LE9 7AJ
LE9 7AL
LE9 7AP
LE9 7AQ
LE9 7AR
LE9 7AS
LE9 7AT
LE9 7AU
LE9 7AW
LE9 7AX
LE9 7AY
LE9 7AZ
LE9 7BA
LE9 7BB
LE9 7BD
LE9 7BE
LE9 7BF
LE9 7BG
LE9 7BH
LE9 7BJ
LE9 7BL
LE9 7BN
LE9 7BP
LE9 7BQ
LE9 7BR
LE9 7BS
LE9 7BT
LE9 7BU
LE9 7BW
LE9 7BY
LE9 7DA
LE9 7DB

Post code unit
LE9 7DD
LE9 7DE
LE9 7DF
LE9 7DG
LE9 7DH
LE9 7DJ
LE9 7DL
LE9 7DN
LE9 7DP
LE9 7DQ
LE9 7DR
LE9 7DS
LE9 7DT
LE9 7DU
LE9 7DW
LE9 7DX
LE9 7DY
LE9 7DZ
LE9 7EA
LE9 7EB
LE9 7ED
LE9 7EE
LE9 7EF
LE9 7EG
LE9 7EH
LE9 7EJ
LE9 7EL
LE9 7EP
LE9 7EQ
LE9 7ER
LE9 7ES
LE9 7ET
LE9 7EW
LE9 7EX
LE9 7EY
LE9 7EZ
LE9 7FA
LE9 7FB
LE9 7FD
LE9 7FE
LE9 7FF
LE9 7FG
ובט /דט

Post code unit
LE9 7FH
LE9 7FJ
LE9 7FL
LE9 7FN
LE9 7FP
LE9 7FQ
LE9 7FR
LE9 7FS
LE9 7FT
LE9 7FW
LE9 7FX
LE9 7FY
LE9 7FZ
LE9 7GA
LE9 7GB
LE9 7GD
LE9 7GE
LE9 7GF
LE9 7GG
LE9 7GH
LE9 7GJ
LE9 7GL
LE9 7GN
LE9 7GP
LE9 7GQ
LE9 7GR
LE9 7GS
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DB SYMMETRY ◆ DRAFT STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION, OCTOBER 2018

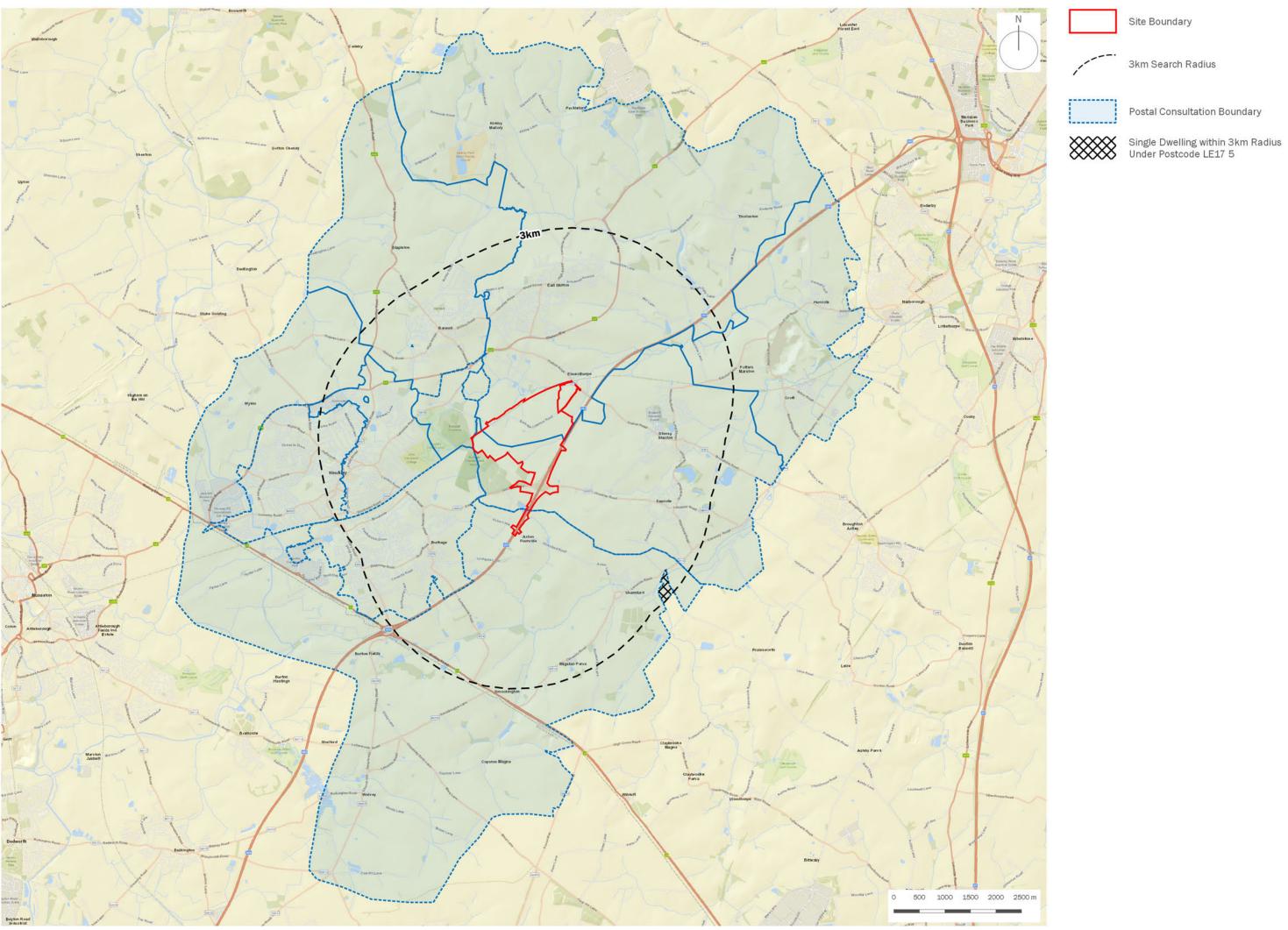
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Sourced from Royal Mail data

Post code unit: LE1/5 1 property (LE1/5EL)	Post code unit: LE17 5	1 property (LE17 5EL)
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Site Boundary

3km Search Radius

Postal Consultation Boundary

List of interested groups, as identified in consultation with Blaby District Council

List of interested groups, as identified in consultation with Blaby District Council

- 1. A5 Strategy Group
- 2. Fosse Villages Neighbourhood Plan Group
- 3. Friends of Fosse Meadows
- 4. Sharnford Environment Group
- 5. Leicestershire Local Access Forum
- 6. Leicestershire Local Access Forum, County Hall Leicester. FAO Councillor Denney Vice Chairman

List of interested groups, as identified in consultation with Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council

List of interested groups, as identified in consultation with Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council

1.	Hinckley Area Committee c/o Councillor Jan Kirby, Mayor of Hinckley and Bosworth Bor	ough			
2.	Leicester Road Residents Association c/o Khalid Ansari, Chair	and	Stuart	Pei	mberton
3.	Burbage Neighbourhood Plan Forum c/o Group Chairman Councillor Richard Flemming				
4.	Burbage Common Volunteers Group c/o Paul Scragg		and	lan	Pinfold
5.	Burbage Common Walking Group c/o Trevor Martin				

List of Leicestershire County Councillors to be consulted, as identified by LCC

List of Leicestershire County Councillors to be consulted, as identified by LCC

Councillor	Political Party	Division
David Bill MBE, CC	Liberal Democrat	Hollycroft
Richard Blunt CC	Conservative	Glenfields, Kirby Muxloe & Leicester Forests
Stuart Bray CC	Liberal Democrat	St Marys
Lee Breckon JP CC	Conservative	Glenfields, Kirby Muxloe & Leicester Forests
Bill Crooks CC	Liberal Democrat	Mallory
David Jennings CC	Conservative	Cosby & Countesthorpe
Michael Mullaney CC	Liberal Democrat	De Montfort
Blake Pain CC	Conservative	Bruntingthorpe
Byron Rhodes CC	Conservative	Belvoir
Janice Richards CC	Conservative	Earl Shilton
Louise Richardson CC	Conservative	Enderby & Lubbesthorpe
Terry Richardson CC	Conservative	Narborough & Whetstone
Nicholas Rushton CC	Conservative	Valley
Amanda Wright CC	Conservative	Burbage
Maggie Wright CC	Conservative	Stoney Stanton & Croft

Catchment areas of local publications

Catchment Areas of Local Publications

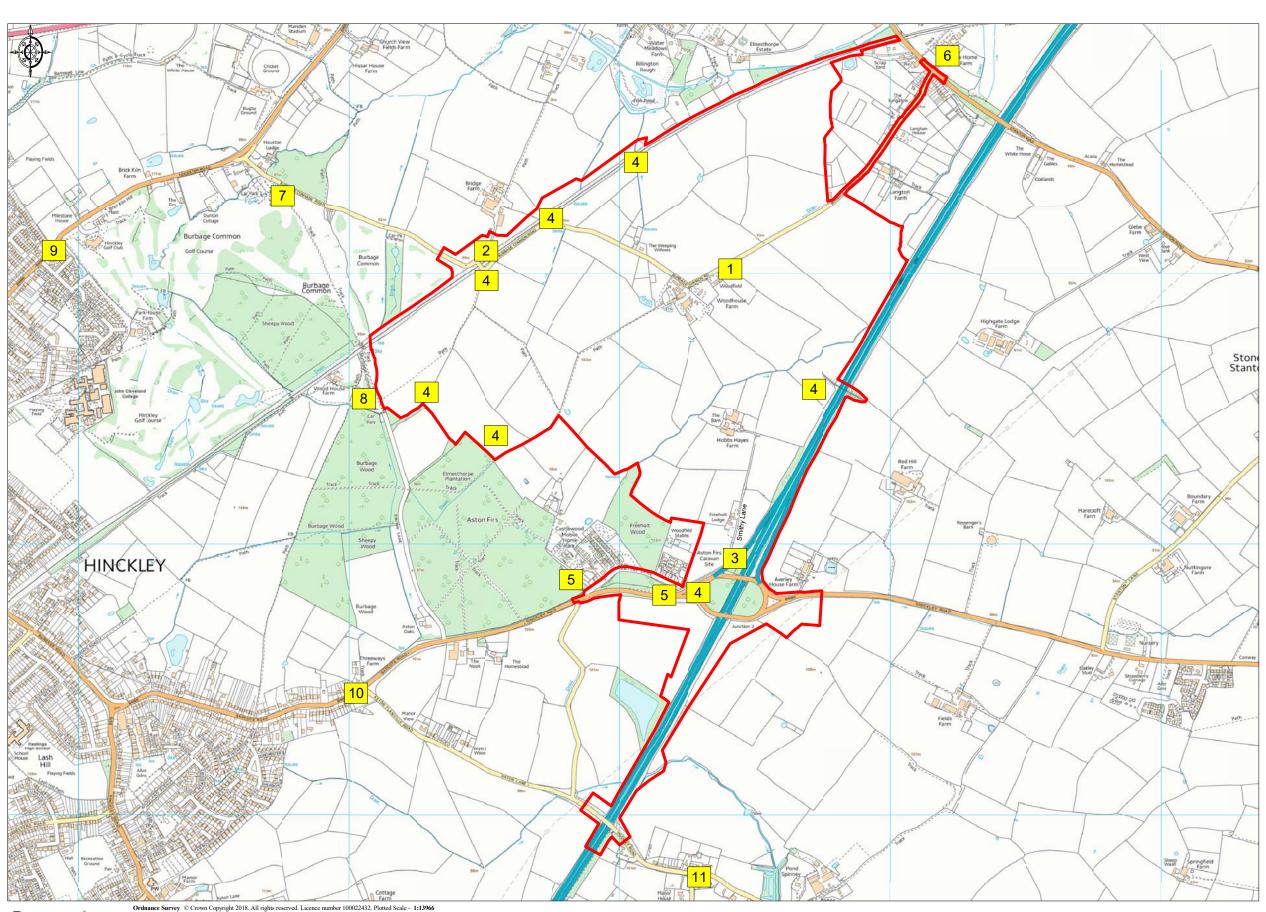
The local publications identified in Section 7 of the Statement are listed below with circulation numbers and areas.

Publication	Approximate	Settlements within
	circulation	catchment area (A – Z)
Hinckley Times	7,221	Atherstone
		Coalville
		Hinckley
		Leicester
		Lutterworth
		Market Bosworth
		Nuneaton
Leicester Mercury	22,794	Leicestershire
Lutterworth and District Journal	15,000	Ashby Magna
(Door to door delivery)		Ashby Parva
		Bitteswell
		Broughton Astley
		Bruntingthorpe
		Claybrooke Magna
		Claybrooke Parva
		Cotesbach
		Dunton Bassett
		Frolesworth
		Gilmorton
		Kimcote
		Leire
		Lutterworth
		Peatling Magna
		Peatling Parva
		Shawell Willey
		South Kilworth
		Ullesthorpe
		Upper Bruntingthorpe
		Walcote
		Walton

The accompanying plan is provided for reference purposes. Some settlements within the catchment areas of the local publications can be seen on the plan in relation to the Proposal site.



Dwg No. PF/9575.12 Rev A Plan identifying locations of Site Notices



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Dwg No: PF/9575.12 Rev. A Our Ref: PJF/bp/PF/9575



National Policy Statement for National Networks

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Section 9(8) and Section 5(4) of the Planning Act 2008

December 2014

The need for development of strategic rail freight interchanges

Importance of strategic rail freight interchanges⁴²

- 2.42 The logistics industry, which directly employs over two million people across more than 190,000 companies generating over £90 billion annually, underpins the efficient operation of most sectors of the wider national economy. Over recent years, rail freight has started to play an increasingly significant role in logistics and has become an important driver of economic growth.
- 2.43 For many freight movements rail is unable to undertake a full end-to-end journey for the goods concerned. Rail freight interchanges (RFI) enable freight to be transferred between transport modes, thus allowing rail to be used to best effect to undertake the long-haul primary trunk journey, with other modes (usually road) providing the secondary (final delivery) leg of the journey.
- 2.44 The aim of a strategic rail freight interchange (SRFI) is to optimise the use of rail in the freight journey by maximising rail trunk haul and minimising some elements of the secondary distribution leg by road, through co-location of other distribution and freight activities. SRFIs are a key element in reducing the cost to users of moving freight by rail and are important in facilitating the transfer of freight from road to rail, thereby reducing trip mileage of freight movements on both the national and local road networks.
- 2.45 The logistics industry provides warehousing and distribution networks for UK manufacturers, importers and retailers currently this is predominantly a road based industry. However, the users and buyers of warehousing and distribution services are increasingly looking to integrate rail freight into their transport operations with rail freight options sometimes specified in procurement contracts. This requires the logistics industry to develop new facilities that need to be located alongside the major rail routes, close to major trunk roads as well as near to the conurbations that consume the goods. In addition, the nature of that commercial development is such that some degree of flexibility is needed when schemes are being developed, in order to allow the development to respond to market requirements as they arise.

Drivers of need for strategic rail freight interchanges

2.46 The full range of drivers of the need for development of the national networks are set out in the Summary of Need in paragraphs 2.1 to 2.11.

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⁴² A strategic rail freight interchange (SRFI) is a large multi-purpose rail freight interchange and distribution centre linked into both the rail and trunk road system. It has rail-served warehousing and container handling facilities and may also include manufacturing and processing activities. Further details at http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/section/26

⁴³ Great Britain figures – Skills for Logistics

This section provides more detail on the drivers of the need for development of SRFIs

The changing needs of the logistics sector

2.47 A network of SRFIs is a key element in aiding the transfer of freight from road to rail, supporting sustainable distribution and rail freight growth and meeting the changing needs of the logistics industry, especially the ports and retail sector. SRFIs also play an important role in reducing trip mileage of freight movements on the national and local road networks. The siting of many existing rail freight interchanges in traditional urban locations means that there is no opportunity to expand, that they lack warehousing and they are not conveniently located for the modern logistics and supply chain industry.

Rail freight growth

- 2.48 The development of additional capacity at Felixstowe North Terminal and the construction of London Gateway will lead to a significant increase in logistics operations. This will increase the need for SRFI development to reduce the dependence on road haulage to serve the major markets.
- 2.49 The industry, working with Network Rail, has produced unconstrained rail freight forecasts to 2023 and 2033. The results are summarised in the table below. These forecasts, and the method used to produce them, are considered robust and the Government has accepted them for planning purposes. These forecasts will change over time as our understanding improves and circumstances change, but the table below demonstrates the scale of pressure.
- 2.50 While the forecasts in themselves, do not provide sufficient granularity to allow site-specific need cases to be demonstrated, they confirm the need for an expanded network of large SRFIs across the regions to accommodate the long-term growth in rail freight. They also indicate that new rail freight interchanges, especially in areas poorly served by such facilities at present, are likely to attract substantial business, generally new to rail.

Table 3: Rail freight forecasts to 2023 and 2033: tonne km (Great Britain)				
	Billion tonne km			
	2011	2023	2033	Compound annual growth 2011 to 2033
Solid fuels	7	4	3	-3%
Construction materials	4	4	4	1%
Metals and ore	3	3	3	0%
Ports: Intermodal	5	11	16	5%
Domestic: Intermodal	1	7	13	12%
Other	4	4	4	0%
Total	23	33	44	3%

Source: Network Rail, Freight Market Study, published 31 October 2013

Environmental

2.51 The environmental advantages of rail freight have already been noted at paragraph 2.40 and 2.41 Nevertheless, for developments such as SRFIs, it is likely that there will be local impacts in terms of land use and increased road and rail movements, and it is important for the environmental impacts at these locations to be minimised.

UK economy, national and local benefits - jobs and growth

2.52 SRFIs can provide considerable benefits for the local economy. For example, because many of the on-site functions of major distribution operations are relatively labour-intensive this can create many new job opportunities and contribute to the enhancement of people's skills and use of technology, with wider longer term benefits to the economy. The availability of a suitable workforce will therefore be an important consideration.

Government's policy for addressing need for SRFIs

- 2.53 The Government's vision for transport is for a low carbon sustainable transport system that is an engine for economic growth, but is also safer and improves the quality of life in our communities. The Government therefore believes it is important to facilitate the development of the intermodal rail freight industry. The transfer of freight from road to rail has an important part to play in a low carbon economy and in helping to address climate change.
- 2.54 To facilitate this modal transfer, a network of SRFIs is needed across the regions, to serve regional, sub-regional and cross-regional markets. In all cases it is essential that these have good connectivity with both the road and rail networks, in particular the strategic rail freight network (see maps at Annex C). The enhanced connectivity provided by a network of SRFIs should, in turn, provide improved trading links with our European neighbours and improved international connectivity and enhanced port growth.
- 2.55 There are a range of options to address need as, set out in Table 4, but these are neither viable nor desirable.

Table 4: Options to address	ole 4: Options to address need		
Reliance on the existing rail freight interchanges to manage demand	Perpetuating the status quo, by design or default, is simply not a viable option. Road congestion would continue to increase and the deep-sea ports would face increasing difficulties in ensuring		

	the efficient inland movement of the forecast growth in the volume of sea freight trade, causing port congestion and unacceptable costs and delays for shippers. This would constitute a constraint on economic growth, private sector investment and job creation.
Reliance on road-based logistics	Even with significant future improvements and enhancements to the Strategic Road Network, the forecast growth in freight demand would lead to increasing congestion both on the road network and at our ports, together with a continued increase in transport carbon emissions. Modal shift to rail therefore needs to be encouraged. This will require sustained investment in the capability of the national rail network and the terminals and interchange facilities which serve it.
Reliance on a larger number of smaller rail freight interchange terminals	The increasing performance and efficiency required of our logistics system would not allow reliance on an expanded network of smaller terminals. While there is a place for local terminals, these cannot provide the scale economies, operating efficiencies and benefits of the related business facilities and linkages offered by SRFIs.

- 2.56 The Government has concluded that there is a compelling need for an expanded network of SRFIs. It is important that SRFIs are located near the business markets they will serve major urban centres, or groups of centres and are linked to key supply chain routes. Given the locational requirements and the need for effective connections for both rail and road, the number of locations suitable for SRFIs will be limited, which will restrict the scope for developers to identify viable alternative sites.
- 2.57 Existing operational SRFIs and other intermodal RFIs are situated predominantly in the Midlands and the North. Conversely, in London and the South East, away from the deep-sea ports, most intermodal RFI and rail-connected warehousing is on a small scale and/or poorly located in relation to the main urban areas.
- 2.58 This means that SRFI capacity needs to be provided at a wide range of locations, to provide the flexibility needed to match the changing demands of the market, possibly with traffic moving from existing RFI to new larger facilities. There is a particular challenge in expanding rail freight interchanges serving London and the South East.

4. Assessment principles

General principles of assessment

- 4.1 The statutory framework for deciding applications for development consent under the Planning Act 2008 is set out in paragraph 1.2 of this NPS. This part of the NPS sets out general policies in accordance with which applications relating to national networks infrastructure are to be decided.
- 4.2 Subject to the detailed policies and protections in this NPS, and the legal constraints set out in the Planning Act, there is a presumption in favour of granting development consent for national networks NSIPs that fall within the need for infrastructure established in this NPS. The statutory framework for deciding NSIP applications where there is a relevant designated NPS is set out in Section 104 of the Planning Act.
- 4.3 In considering any proposed development, and in particular, when weighing its adverse impacts against its benefits, the Examining Authority and the Secretary of State should take into account:
 - its potential benefits, including the facilitation of economic development, including job creation, housing and environmental improvement, and any long-term or wider benefits;
 - its potential adverse impacts, including any longer-term and cumulative adverse impacts, as well as any measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for any adverse impacts.
- 4.4 In this context, environmental, safety, social and economic benefits and adverse impacts, should be considered at national, regional and local levels. These may be identified in this NPS, or elsewhere.
- Applications for road and rail projects (with the exception of those for SRFIs, for which the position is covered in paragraph 4.8 below) will normally be supported by a business case prepared in accordance with Treasury Green Book principles. This business case provides the basis for investment decisions on road and rail projects. The business case will normally be developed based on the Department's Transport Business Case guidance and WebTAG guidance. The economic case prepared for a transport business case will assess the economic, environmental and social impacts of a development. The information provided will be proportionate to the development. This information will be important for the Examining Authority and the Secretary of State's consideration of the adverse impacts and benefits of a proposed development. It is expected that NSIP schemes brought forward through

- the development consent order process by virtue of Section 35 of the Planning Act 2008, should also meet this requirement.
- 4.6 Applications for road and rail projects should usually be supported by a local transport model to provide sufficiently accurate detail of the impacts of a project. The modelling will usually include national level factors around the key drivers of transport demand such as economic growth, demographic change, travel costs and labour market participation, as well as local factors. The Examining Authority and the Secretary of State do not need to be concerned with the national methodology and national assumptions around the key drivers of transport demand. We do encourage an assessment of the benefits and costs of schemes under high and low growth scenarios, in addition to the core case. The modelling should be proportionate to the scale of the scheme and include appropriate sensitivity analysis to consider the impact of uncertainty on project impacts.
- 4.7 The Department's WebTAG guidance is updated regularly. This is to allow the evidence used to inform decision-making to be up-to-date. Where updates are made during the course of preparing analytical work, the updated guidance is only expected to be used where it would be material to the investment decision and in proportion to the scale of the investment and its impacts.⁴⁸
- 4.8 In the case of strategic rail freight interchanges, a judgement of viability will be made within the market framework, and taking account of Government interventions such as, for instance, investment in the strategic rail freight network.
- 4.9 The Examining Authority should only recommend, and the Secretary of State should only impose, requirements in relation to a development consent, that are necessary, relevant to planning, relevant to the development to be consented, enforceable, precise, and reasonable in all other respects.⁴⁹ Guidance on the use of planning conditions or any successor to it, should be taken into account where requirements are proposed.
- **4.10** Planning obligations should only be sought where they are necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms, directly related to the proposed development and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.⁵⁰

⁴⁸ See also WebTAG guidance on *The Proportionate Update Process*

⁴⁹ As defined in section 120 of the Planning Act 2008

⁵⁰ Where the words "planning obligations" are used in this NPS they refer to "development consent obligations" under section 106 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by section 174 of the Planning Act 2008. See paragraphs 203-206 of the Planning Act 2008.

Linear infrastructure

- **4.11** This NPS deals predominantly with linear infrastructure road and rail development. These differ from some of the other types of infrastructure covered by the Planning Act for several reasons:
 - These networks are designed to link together separate points.
 Consequently, benefits are heavily dependent on both the location of the network and the improvement to it.
 - Linear infrastructure is connected to a wider network, and any impacts from the development will have an effect on pre-existing sections of the network.
 - Improvements to infrastructure are often connected to pre-existing sections of the network. Where relevant, this may minimise the total impact of development, but may place some limits on the opportunity for alternatives.⁵¹
- 4.12 In considering applications for linear infrastructure, decision-makers will need to bear in mind the specific conditions under which such developments must be designed. The generic impacts section of this NPS has been written to take these differences into account.
- 4.13 This NPS does not identify locations at which development of the road and rail networks should be brought forward. However, the road and rail networks provide access for people, business and goods between places and so the location of development will usually be determined by economic activity and population and the location of existing transport networks.
- **4.14** Paragraphs 4.11 to 4.13 do not apply to strategic rail freight interchanges.

Environmental Impact Assessment

4.15 All proposals for projects that are subject to the European Union's Environmental Impact Assessment Directive⁵² and are likely to have significant effects on the environment, must be accompanied by an environmental statement (ES), describing the aspects of the environment likely to be significantly affected by the project.⁵³ The Directive specifically requires an environmental impact assessment to identify, describe and assess effects on human beings,⁵⁴ fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climate, the landscape, material assets and cultural heritage, and the interaction between them. Schedule 4 of the Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 sets out the information that should be included in the environmental statement

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⁵¹ See also paragraphs 4.26 to 4.27 on alternatives.

⁵² Council Directive 92/2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment

⁵³ The Infrastructure Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009/2263)

⁵⁴ The effects on human beings includes effects on health.

including a description of the likely significant effects of the proposed project on the environment, covering the direct effects and any indirect, secondary, cumulative, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects of the project, and also the measures envisaged for avoiding or mitigating significant adverse effects. Further guidance can be found in the online planning portal. When examining a proposal, the Examining Authority should ensure that likely significant effects at all stages of the project have been adequately assessed. Any requests for environmental information not included in the original environmental statement should be proportionate and focus only on significant effects. In this NPS, the terms 'effects', 'impacts' or 'benefits' should accordingly be understood to mean likely significant effects, impacts or benefits.

- 4.16 When considering significant cumulative effects, any environmental statement should provide information on how the effects of the applicant's proposal would combine and interact with the effects of other development (including projects for which consent has been granted, as well as those already in existence). The Examining Authority may also have other evidence before it, for example from a Transport Business Case, appraisals of sustainability of relevant NPSs or development plans, on such effects and potential interactions. Any such information may assist the Secretary of State in reaching decisions on proposals and on mitigation measures that may be required.
- **4.17** The Examining Authority should consider how significant cumulative effects and the interrelationship between effects might as a whole affect the environment, even though they may be acceptable when considered on an individual basis with mitigation measures in place.
- 4.18 In some instances it may not be possible at the time of the application for development consent for all aspects of the proposal to have been settled in precise detail. Where this is the case, the applicant should explain in its application which elements of the proposal have yet to be finalised, and the reasons why this is the case.
- 4.19 Where some details are still to be finalised, applicants are advised to set out in the environmental statement, to the best of their knowledge, what the maximum extent of the proposed development may be (for example in terms of site area) and assess the potential adverse effects which the project could have to ensure that the impacts of the project as it may be constructed have been properly assessed.
- 4.20 Should the Secretary of State decide to grant development consent for an application where details are still to be finalised, this will need to be reflected in appropriate development consent requirements in the development consent order. If development consent is granted for a proposal and at a later stage the applicant wishes for technical or commercial reasons to construct it in such a way that it is outside the terms of what has been consented, for example because its extent will be greater than has been provided for in terms of the consent, it will be necessary to apply for a change to be made to the development consent.

- The application to change the consent may need to be accompanied by environmental information to supplement that which was included in the original environmental statement.
- **4.21** In cases where the EIA Directive does not apply to a project, and an environmental statement is not therefore required, the applicant should instead provide information proportionate to the project on the likely environmental, social and economic effects.⁵⁵

Habitats Regulations Assessment

- 4.22 Prior to granting a Development Consent Order, the Secretary of State must, under the Habitats Regulations,⁵⁶ consider whether it is possible that the project could have a significant effect on the objectives of a European site,⁵⁷ or on any site to which the same protection⁵⁸ is applied as a matter of policy, either alone or in combination with other plans or projects.⁵⁹ Applicants should also refer to paragraphs 5.20 to 5.38 of this national policy statement on biodiversity and geological conservation and to paragraphs 5.3 to 5.15 on air quality. The applicant should seek the advice of Natural England and, where appropriate, for cross-boundary impacts, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage to ensure that impacts on European sites in Wales and Scotland are adequately considered.
- 4.23 Applicants are required to provide sufficient information with their applications for development consent to enable the Secretary of State to carry out an Appropriate Assessment if required. This information should include details of any measures that are proposed to minimise or avoid any likely significant effects on a European site. The information provided may also assist the Secretary of State in concluding that an appropriate assessment is not required because significant effects on European sites are sufficiently unlikely that they can be excluded.
- 4.24 If a proposed national network development makes it impossible to rule out an adverse effect on the integrity of a European site, it is possible to apply for derogation from the Habitats Directive, subject to the proposal meeting three tests. These tests are that no feasible, less-damaging alternatives should exist, that there are imperative reasons of overriding public interest for the proposal going ahead, and that adequate and

⁵⁵ See also paragraphs 4.2 to 4.4 above.

⁵⁶ The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats &c) Regulations 2007 (as amended)

⁵⁷ This includes candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas, and is defined in regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. See the Government Circular referred to in the introduction above for further information on the requirements of the Habitats Regulations

⁵⁸ Para 118 of the *National Planning Policy Framework*

⁵⁹ Further guidance on the requirements of the Habitats Regulations can be found in Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – Statutory Obligations and their impact within the Planning System (ODPM 06/2005, Defra 01/2005)). It should be noted that this document does not cover more recent legislative requirements. Where this circular has been superseded, reference should be made to the latest successor document. For road developments HD 44/09 Assessment of Implications (of Highways and/or Roads Projects) on European Sites (Including Appropriate Assessment) is also relevant.

- timely compensation measures will be put in place to ensure the overall coherence of the network of protected sites is maintained.⁶⁰
- 4.25 Where a development may negatively affect any priority habitat or species on a site for which they are a protected feature, any Imperative Reasons of Overiding Public Interest (IROPI) case would need to be established solely on one or more of the grounds relating to human health, public safety or beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment.

Alternatives

- 4.26 Applicants should comply with all legal requirements and any policy requirements set out in this NPS on the assessment of alternatives. In particular:
 - The EIA Directive requires projects with significant environmental effects to include an outline of the main alternatives studied by the applicant and an indication of the main reasons for the applicant's choice, taking into account the environmental effects.
 - There may also be other specific legal requirements for the consideration of alternatives, for example, under the Habitats and Water Framework Directives
 - There may also be policy requirements in this NPS, for example the flood risk sequential test and the assessment of alternatives for developments in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).
- 4.27 All projects should be subject to an options appraisal. The appraisal should consider viable modal alternatives and may also consider other options (in light of the paragraphs 3.23 to 3.27 of this NPS). Where projects have been subject to full options appraisal in achieving their status within Road or Rail Investment Strategies or other appropriate policies or investment plans, option testing need not be considered by the examining authority or the decision maker. For national road and rail schemes, proportionate option consideration of alternatives will have been undertaken as part of the investment decision making process. It is not necessary for the Examining Authority and the decision maker to reconsider this process, but they should be satisfied that this assessment has been undertaken.

⁶⁰ Further information will be available in guidance to be published shortly by Defra.

⁶¹ Investment decisions on strategic rail freight interchanges will be made in the context of a commercial framework.

Criteria for "good design" for national network infrastructure

- **4.28** Applicants should include design as an integral consideration from the outset of a proposal.
- 4.29 Visual appearance should be a key factor in considering the design of new infrastructure, as well as functionality, fitness for purpose, sustainability and cost. Applying "good design" to national network projects should therefore produce sustainable infrastructure sensitive to place, efficient in the use of natural resources and energy used in their construction, matched by an appearance that demonstrates good aesthetics as far as possible.
- 4.30 It is acknowledged however, that given the nature of much national network infrastructure development, particularly SRFIs, there may be a limit on the extent to which it can contribute to the enhancement of the quality of the area.
- 4.31 A good design should meet the principal objectives of the scheme by eliminating or substantially mitigating the identified problems by improving operational conditions and simultaneously minimising adverse impacts. It should also mitigate any existing adverse impacts wherever possible, for example, in relation to safety or the environment. A good design will also be one that sustains the improvements to operational efficiency for as many years as is practicable, taking into account capital cost, economics and environmental impacts.
- 4.32 Scheme design will be a material consideration in decision making. The Secretary of State needs to be satisfied that national networks infrastructure projects are sustainable and as aesthetically sensitive, durable, adaptable and resilient as they can reasonably be (having regard to regulatory and other constraints and including accounting for natural hazards such as flooding).⁶²
- 4.33 The applicant should therefore take into account, as far as possible, both functionality (including fitness for purpose and sustainability) and aesthetics (including the scheme's contribution to the quality of the area in which it would be located). Applicants will want to consider the role of technology in delivering new national networks projects. The use of professional, independent advice on the design aspects of a proposal⁶³ should be considered, to ensure good design principles are embedded into infrastructure proposals.
- **4.34** Whilst the applicant may only have limited choice in the physical appearance of some national networks infrastructure, there may be

⁶² Government policy on the infrastructure resilience is set out in Cabinet Office, *Keeping the Country Running*, and successor documents.

⁶³ Applicants can use the Design Council who can provide support for and encourage design review for nationally significant schemes.

- opportunities for the applicant to demonstrate good design in terms of siting and design measures relative to existing landscape and historical character and function, landscape permeability, landform and vegetation.
- 4.35 Applicants should be able to demonstrate in their application how the design process was conducted and how the proposed design evolved. Where a number of different designs were considered, applicants should set out the reasons why the favoured choice has been selected. The Examining Authority and Secretary of State should take into account the ultimate purpose of the infrastructure and bear in mind the operational, safety and security requirements which the design has to satisfy.

Climate change adaptation

- **4.36** Section 10(3)(a) of the Planning Act requires the Secretary of State to have regard to the desirability of mitigating, and adapting to, climate change in designating an NPS.
- 4.37 This section sets out how the NPS puts Government policy on climate change adaptation into practice, and in particular how applicants and the Secretary of State should take the effects of climate change into account when developing and consenting infrastructure. Climate change mitigation is essential to minimise the most dangerous impacts of climate change, as previous global greenhouse gas emissions have already committed us to some degree of continued climate change for at least the next 30 years. Climate change is likely to mean that the UK will experience hotter, drier summers and warmer, wetter winters. There is an increased risk of flooding, drought, heatwaves, intense rainfall events and other extreme events such as storms and wildfires, as well as rising sea levels.
- 4.38 Adaptation is therefore necessary to deal with the potential impacts of these changes that are already happening. New development should be planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the provision of green infrastructure.
- 4.39 The Government has published a set of UK Climate Projections and has developed a statutory National Adaptation Programme.⁶⁴ In addition, the Government's Adaptation Reporting Power⁶⁵ will invite reporting authorities (a defined list of public bodies and statutory undertakers, including Highways Agency, Network Rail and the Office of Rail

⁶⁴ s.58 of the Climate Change Act 2008.

⁶⁵ s.62 of the Climate Change Act 2008.

- Regulation) to build on their climate change risk assessments and report on progress implementing adaptation actions.
- 4.40 New national networks infrastructure will be typically long-term investments which will need to remain operational over many decades, in the face of a changing climate. Consequently, applicants must consider the impacts of climate change when planning location, design, build and operation. Any accompanying environment statement should set out how the proposal will take account of the projected impacts of climate change.
- 4.41 Where transport infrastructure has safety-critical elements and the design life of the asset is 60 years or greater, the applicant should apply the UK Climate Projections 2009 (UKCP09) high emissions scenario (high impact, low likelihood) against the 2080 projections at the 50% probability level.
- 4.42 The applicant should take into account the potential impacts of climate change using the latest UK Climate Projections available at the time and ensure any environment statement that is prepared identifies appropriate mitigation or adaptation measures. This should cover the estimated lifetime of the new infrastructure. Should a new set of UK Climate Projections become available after the preparation of any environment statement, the Examining Authority should consider whether they need to request additional information from the applicant.
- 4.43 The applicant should demonstrate that there are no critical features of the design of new national networks infrastructure which may be seriously affected by more radical changes to the climate beyond that projected in the latest set of UK climate projections. Any potential critical features should be assessed taking account of the latest credible scientific evidence on, for example, sea level rise (e.g. by referring to additional maximum credible scenarios such as from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change or Environment Agency) and on the basis that necessary action can be taken to ensure the operation of the infrastructure over its estimated lifetime through potential further mitigation or adaptation.
- 4.44 Any adaptation measures should be based on the latest set of UK Climate Projections, the Government's national Climate Change Risk Assessment and consultation with statutory consultation bodies. Any adaptation measures must themselves also be assessed as part of any environmental impact assessment and included in the environment statement, which should set out how and where such measures are proposed to be secured.
- 4.45 If any proposed adaptation measures themselves give rise to consequential impacts the Secretary of State should consider the impact in relation to the application as a whole and the impacts guidance set out in this part of this NPS (e.g. on flooding, water resources, biodiversity, landscape and coastal change).

- **4.46** Adaptation measures can be required to be implemented at the time of construction where necessary and appropriate to do so.
- 4.47 Where adaptation measures are necessary to deal with the impact of climate change, and that measure would have an adverse effect on other aspects of the project and/or surrounding environment (e.g. coastal processes), the Secretary of State may consider requiring the applicant to ensure that the adaptation measure could be implemented should the need arise, rather than at the outset of the development (e.g. reserving land for future extension, increasing the height of an existing sea wall, or requiring a new sea wall).

Pollution control and other environmental protection regimes

- 4.48 Issues relating to discharges or emissions from a proposed project which affect air quality, water quality, land quality and the marine environment, or which include noise and vibration, may be subject to separate regulation under the pollution control framework or other consenting and licensing regimes. Relevant permissions will need to be obtained for any activities within the development that are regulated under those regimes before the activities can be operated.
- 4.49 The planning and pollution control systems are separate but complementary. The planning system controls the development and use of land in the public interest. It plays a key role in protecting and improving the natural environment, public health and safety, and amenity, for example by attaching requirements to allow developments which would otherwise not be environmentally acceptable to proceed, and preventing harmful development which cannot be made acceptable even through requirements. Pollution control is concerned with preventing pollution through the use of measures to prohibit or limit the releases of substances to the environment from different sources to the lowest practicable level. It also ensures that ambient air and water quality meet standards that guard against impacts to the environment or human health. Environmental Permits cannot control impacts from sources outside the facility's boundary.⁶⁶
- 4.50 In deciding an application, the Examining Authority and the Secretary of State should focus on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land, and on the impacts of that use, rather than the control of processes, emissions or discharges themselves. They should assess the potential impacts of processes, emissions or discharges to inform decision making, but should work on the assumption that in terms of the control and enforcement, the relevant pollution control regime will be properly applied and enforced. Decisions under the Planning Act should

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⁶⁶ More information on Environmental Permits can be found on Defra's website: and the Environment Agency's website:

- complement but not duplicate those taken under the relevant pollution control regime.
- **4.51** These considerations apply in an analogous way to other environmental regulatory regimes, including those on land drainage and flood defence and biodiversity.
- 4.52 There is a statutory duty on applicants to consult the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) on nationally significant projects which would affect, or would be likely to affect, any relevant marine areas as defined in the Planning Act (as amended by section 23 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009). The Secretary of State's consent may include a deemed marine licence and the MMO will advise on what conditions should apply to the deemed marine licence. Where appropriate, the MMO should actively participate in examinations, and Examining Authorities engage with such matters, to help ensure that nationally significant infrastructure projects are licensed in accordance with environmental legislation, including European directives.
- 4.53 When an applicant applies for an Environmental Permit, the relevant regulator (the Environment Agency) requires that the application demonstrates that processes are in place to meet all relevant Environmental Permit requirements. In examining the impacts of the project, the Examining Authority may wish to seek the views of the regulator on the scope of the permit or consent and any management plans (such as any produced for noise) that would be included in an Environmental Permit application.
- 4.54 Applicants are encouraged to begin pre-application discussions with the Environment Agency as early as possible. It is however expected that an applicant will have first thought through the requirements as a starting point for discussion. Some consents require a significant amount of preparation; as an example, the Environment Agency suggests that applicants should start work towards submitting the permit application at least 6 months prior to the submission of an application for a Development Consent Order, where they wish to parallel track the applications. This will help ensure that applications take account of all relevant environmental considerations and that the relevant regulators are able to provide timely advice and assurance to the Examining Authority.
- 4.55 The Secretary of State should be satisfied that development consent can be granted taking full account of environmental impacts. This will require close cooperation with the Environment Agency and/or the pollution control authority, and other relevant bodies, such as the MMO, Natural England, Drainage Boards, and water and sewerage undertakers, to ensure that in the case of potentially polluting developments:
 - the relevant pollution control authority is satisfied that potential releases can be adequately regulated under the pollution control framework; and

- the effects of existing sources of pollution in and around the project are not such that the cumulative effects of pollution when the proposed development is added would make that development unacceptable, particularly in relation to statutory environmental quality limits.
- 4.56 The Secretary of State should not refuse consent on the basis of regulated impacts unless there is good reason to believe that any relevant necessary operational pollution control permits or licences or other consents will not subsequently be granted.

Common law nuisance and statutory nuisance

- 4.57 Section 158 of the Planning Act provides a defence of statutory authority in civil or criminal proceedings for nuisance. Such a defence is also available in respect of anything else authorised by an order granting development consent. The defence does not extinguish the local authority's duties under Part III of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 ("the 1990 Act") to inspect its area and take reasonable steps to investigate complaints of statutory nuisance and to serve an abatement notice where satisfied of its existence, likely occurrence or recurrence.
- 4.58 It is very important that during the examination of a nationally significant infrastructure project, possible sources of nuisance under section 79(1) of the 1990 Act, and how they may be mitigated or limited are considered by the Examining Authority so they can recommend appropriate requirements that the Secretary of State might include in any subsequent order granting development consent. More information on the consideration of possible sources of nuisance is at paragraphs 5.81-5.89.
- 4.59 The defence of statutory authority is subject to any contrary provision made by the Secretary of State in any particular case by an order granting development consent (section 158(3) of the Planning Act).

Safety

Road safety

- 4.60 New highways developments provide an opportunity to make significant safety improvements. Some developments may have safety as a key objective, but even where safety is not the main driver of a development the opportunity should be taken to improve safety, including introducing the most modern and effective safety measures where proportionate. Highway developments can potentially generate significant accident reduction benefits when they are well designed.
- 4.61 The applicant should undertake an objective assessment of the impact of the proposed development on safety including the impact of any

- mitigation measures. This should use the methodology outlined in the guidance from DfT (WebTAG) and from the Highways Agency.
- 4.62 They should also put in place arrangements for undertaking the road safety audit process. Road safety audits are a mandatory requirement for all trunk road highway improvement schemes in the UK (including motorways).
- **4.63** Road safety audits are intended to ensure that operational road safety experience is applied during the design and construction process so that the number and severity of collisions is as low as is reasonably practicable.
- 4.64 The applicant should be able to demonstrate that their scheme is consistent with the Highways Agency's Safety Framework for the Strategic Road Network and with the national *Strategic Framework for Road Safety*. Applicants will wish to show that they have taken all steps that are reasonably required to:
 - minimise the risk of death and injury arising from their development;
 - contribute to an overall reduction in road casualties:
 - contribute to an overall reduction in the number of unplanned incidents; and
 - contribute to improvements in road safety for walkers and cyclists.
- **4.65** They will also wish to demonstrate that:
 - they have considered the safety implications of their project from the outset; and
 - they are putting in place rigorous processes for monitoring and evaluating safety.
- **4.66** The Secretary of State should not grant development consent unless satisfied that all reasonable steps have been taken and will be taken to:
 - minimise the risk of road casualties arising from the scheme; and
 - contribute to an overall improvement in the safety of the Strategic Road Network.

Safety on the railways

- 4.67 Since the railways are one of the safest forms of transport, safety is unlikely to be the main driver for development. However, the opportunity should usually be taken to introduce the most modern and effective safety measures.
- 4.68 The rail industry is required by law to consider the impact on safety of any proposed changes to the rail network, through rigorous risk assessment. The principle of "so far as is reasonably practicable" (SFAIRP) is applied through the Railways and Other Guided Transport

- Systems (Safety) Regulations 2006 (ROGS) which were made under the Health and Safety at Work Act, etc. 1974, and are enforced by the Office of Rail Regulation (ORR the independent rail safety regulator).⁶⁷
- 4.69 For significant developments, the rail industry is also required by EU legislation to comply with Common Safety Methods published in the Official Journal of the European Union.
- 4.70 The Secretary of State should expect the applicant to have complied with all relevant regulations, industry guidance and regulatory guidance from the ORR.
- 4.71 The Secretary of State should expect the safety assessment to have considered the safety implications during the construction, commissioning and operational phases of the development.
- **4.72** The Secretary of State should not grant development consent unless satisfied that all reasonable steps have been taken, and will be taken to:
 - minimise the risk of deaths or injury arising from the scheme; and
 - contribute to an overall improvement in societal safety levels;
 - noting that railway developments can influence risk levels both on and off the railway networks.
- **4.73** The Secretary of State should not consent to development which would lead to a disproportionate increase in the risk of death or injury.

Security considerations

- 4.74 National security considerations apply across all national infrastructure sectors. The Department for Transport acts as the Sector Sponsor Department for the national networks and in this capacity has lead responsibility for security matters in that sector and for directing the security approach to be taken. The Department works closely with Government agencies including the Centre for the Protection of National Infrastructure (CPNI) to reduce the vulnerability of the most 'critical' infrastructure assets in the sector to terrorism and other national security threats.
- 4.75 Government policy is to ensure that, where possible, proportionate protective security measures are designed into new infrastructure projects at an early stage in the project development. Where applications for development consent for infrastructure covered by this NPS relate to potentially 'critical' infrastructure, there may be national security considerations.

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⁶⁷ Guidance on ROGS can be found on the ORR website

- 4.76 Where national security implications have been identified, the applicant should consult with relevant security experts from CPNI and the Department for Transport, to ensure that physical, procedural and personnel security measures have been adequately considered in the design process and that adequate consideration has been given to the management of security risks. If CPNI and the Department for Transport (as appropriate) are satisfied that security issues have been adequately addressed in the project when the application is submitted, they will provide confirmation of this to the Secretary of State, and the Examining Authority should not need to give any further consideration to the details of the security measures during the examination.
- 4.77 The applicant should only include such information in the application as is necessary to enable the Examining Authority to examine the development consent issues and make a properly informed recommendation on the application.
- 4.78 In exceptional cases, where examination of an application would involve public disclosure of information about defence or national security which would not be in the national interest, the Secretary of State can intervene and may appoint an examiner to consider evidence in closed session.

Health

- 4.79 National road and rail networks and strategic rail freight interchanges have the potential to affect the health, well-being and quality of life of the population. They can have direct impacts on health because of traffic, noise, vibration, air quality and emissions, light pollution, community severance, dust, odour, polluting water, hazardous waste and pests.
- 4.80 New or enhanced national network infrastructure may have indirect health impacts; for example if they affect access to key public services, local transport, opportunities for cycling and walking or the use of open space for recreation and physical activity.
- 4.81 As described in the relevant sections of this NPS, where the proposed project has likely significant environmental impacts that would have an effect on human beings, any environmental statement should identify and set out the assessment of any likely significant adverse health impacts.
- 4.82 The applicant should identify measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for adverse health impacts as appropriate. These impacts may affect people simultaneously, so the applicant, and the Secretary of State (in determining an application for development consent) should consider the cumulative impact on health.

Strategic rail freight interchanges

Rail freight interchange function

4.83 Rail freight interchanges are not only locations for freight access to the railway but also locations for businesses, capable now or in the future, of supporting their commercial activities by rail. Therefore, from the outset, a rail freight interchange (RFI) should be developed in a form that can accommodate both rail and non-rail activities.

Transport links and location requirements

- 4.84 Given the strategic nature of large rail freight interchanges it is important that new SRFIs or proposed extensions to RFIs upgrading them to SRFIs, are appropriately located relative to the markets they will serve, which will focus largely on major urban centres, or groups of centres, and key supply chain routes. Because the vast majority of freight in the UK is moved by road, proposed new rail freight interchanges should have good road access as this will allow rail to effectively compete with, and work alongside, road freight to achieve a modal shift to rail. Due to these requirements, it may be that countryside locations are required for SRFIs.
- 4.85 Adequate links to the rail and road networks are essential. Rail access will vary between rail lines, both in the number of services that can be accommodated, and the physical characteristics such as the train length and, for intermodal services, the size of intermodal units that can be carried (the 'loading gauge'). As a minimum a SRFI should ideally be located on a route with a gauge capability of W8 or more, or capable of enhancement to a suitable gauge. For road links, the Government's policy is set out in Circular 02/2013 The Strategic Road Network and the delivery of sustainable development.
- 4.86 SRFIs tend to be large scale commercial operations, which are most likely to need continuous working arrangements (up to 24 hours). By necessity they involve large structures, buildings and the operation of heavy machinery. In terms of location therefore, they often may not be considered suitable adjacent to residential areas or environmentally sensitive areas such as National Parks, the Broads and AONBs, which may be sensitive to the impact of noise and movements. However, depending on the particular circumstances involved, appropriate mitigation measures may be available to limit the impacts of noise and light.
- 4.87 SFRIs can provide many benefits for the local economy. For example because many of the on-site functions of major distribution operations are relatively labour intensive, this can create many new job opportunities. The existence of an available and economic local workforce will therefore be an important consideration for the applicant.

Scale and design

- 4.88 Applications for a proposed SRFI should provide for a number of rail connected or rail accessible buildings for initial take up, plus rail infrastructure to allow more extensive rail connection within the site in the longer term. The initial stages of the development must provide an operational rail network connection and areas for intermodal handling and container storage. It is not essential for all buildings on the site to be rail connected from the outset, but a significant element should be.
- 4.89 As a minimum, a SRFI should be capable of handling four trains per day and, where possible, be capable of increasing the number of trains handled. SRFIs should, where possible, have the capability to handle 775 metre trains with appropriately configured on-site infrastructure and layout. This should seek to minimise the need for on-site rail shunting and provide for a configuration which, ideally, will allow main line access for trains from either direction.



Our Ref: PJF/gp/PF/9575 (Please reply to Banbury office)

9th August 2018

By email

Ms L Hryniw Strategic Growth Manager Blaby District Council Desford Road Narborough LE19 2EP

Dear Louise

THE PLANNING ACT 2008
SECTION 47(i)
STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION
NSIP HINCKLEY NATIONAL SRFI AND HIGHWAY WORKS TO J2 M69

I formally submit for consultation the Statement of Community Consultation for the two NSIP proposals, for which an application for a Development Consent Order is being prepared by db symmetry.

For the purposes of Section 47(3), I ask you to confirm the date upon which this Consultation has been received.

I attach copies of the submission of the Consultation Draft which I have also sent directly to the Lead Contacts at Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council and Leicestershire County Council.

I welcome your considerations.

Yours faithfully



Peter J Frampton

Enc: 090818 9575 Hinckley National - SoCC Final Consultation Draft

090818 9575 Hinckley National - SoCC Final Consultation Draft Appendices

enquiries@framptons-planning.com

Oriel House, 42 North Bar, Banbury, Oxfordshire, OX16 0TH Aylesford House, 72 Clarendon Street, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, CV32 4PE Oxford – Area Office, 4 Staplehurst Office Centre, Weston on the Green, Bicester, Oxfordshire, OX25 3QU



CC: Lonek Wojtulewicz, Leicestershire County Council Rhiannon Hill, Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council Jonathan Dawes, db symmetry Harry Sadleir, db symmetry



Our Ref: PJF/gp/PF/9575 (Please reply to Banbury office)

9th August 2018

By email

Ms R Hill
Team Leader (Development Management)
Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council
Hinckley Hub
Rugby Road
Hinckley
LE10 OFR

Dear Rhiannon

THE PLANNING ACT 2008
SECTION 47(i)
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NSIP HINCKLEY NATIONAL SRFI AND HIGHWAY WORKS TO J2 M69

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CC: Lonek Wojtulewicz, Leicestershire County Council

Louise Hryniw, Blaby District Council Jonathan Dawes, db symmetry Harry Sadleir, db symmetry

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Our Ref: PJF/gp/PF/9575 (Please reply to Banbury office)

9th August 2018

By email

Mr L Wojtulewicz Head of Planning, Historic & Natural Environment Leicestershire County Council County Hall Glenfield LE3 8RA

Dear Lonek

THE PLANNING ACT 2008
SECTION 47(i)
STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATION
NSIP HINCKLEY NATIONAL SRFI AND HIGHWAY WORKS TO J2 M69

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CC: Louise Hryniw, Blaby District Council

Rhiannon Hill, Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council

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Appendix 4.4

Appendix 4.4 Amendments made to the initial SoCC in 2018

Amended as required	Amended as required	Amended as required
Correct typographical errors	22 March 2018 8 May 2018 4 June 2018	Amended as required
The project description should make reference to the location of the site and include reference to nearby roads. Include a location plan	22 March 2018	Site Location Plan appended to the draft SoCC as Appendix1
Set out the project is 2 NSIPs	22 March 2018	Change not made — Peter Frampton emailed BDC on 18 April 2018 to advise only 1 NSIP is involved, which includes the rail port, logistics buildings and the J2 alterations
Add Georgina Isherwood as a Major Schemes officer in the contacts at BDC section	22 March 2018	Added details for Georgina Isherwood
Include the opening hours for the Council offices/libraries etc	22 March 2018	Draft SoCC Amended
might be useful to include a new section 8 to include a summary of timescales for consultation	22 March 2018	Not added as it was considered that this was adequately covered by the project programme in section 6.
Can the document be placed in parish Council offices as well as libraries (where they exist?)	22 March 2018	Draft SoCC amended to include this
Under impacts there is no mention of air quality, this is rising up the national agenda	22 March 2018	Added to draft SoCC

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so we think it should be referenced in		
Section 7.1		
Can you please be more specific with	22 March 2018	Amended to specify social media channels
regards to social media in paragraph 5.3,		that will be used
5.5 etc ie twitter/facebook		
Exhibitions: Will there only be 4	22 March 2018	Amended to list sequence of Exhibitions
exhibitions? This is not clear. An indication		
of the likely number would be helpful.		
Postal Communications advertising the	22 March 2018	Details of the website and ways of leaving
exhibitions; the letters should also clearly		feedback were outlined in the letter. Social
advertise the website, social media and		media was not specifically referenced
outline the way of leaving representations		however the project website had links
		through to the projects social media pages.
It mentions District Journal do you mean	22 March 2018	Amended to state BDC Contact Magazine
BDC Contact magazine		
The project description is now very wordy	8 May 2018	Amended to be more 'user friendly' with
in Section 1 – previously included summary		bullet points for project summary.
bullet points which was helpful and much		
more reader friendly when considering this		
document is produced for the general		
public. It may be useful to include the		
previous short bullet points, i.e rail freight		
terminal/on site facilities/ provision of		
south facing slips etc – these could be in		
addition to the additional wording that now		
appears		

In Section 3.1 should there be reference to	8 May 2018	Correct – this was appended to draft SoCC
the National Policy Statement too, and		as Appendix2 (refer to para 3.4 of Draft
extracts relating to rail freight as an		SoCC v.22
appendix?		
Time scales in table Page 8 needs updating	8 May 2018	Timescales updated on Page 8/9
In paragraph 6.5, should you confirm the	8 May 2018	Amended to state it would be managed by
information line is being run by the		Lexington Communications of behalf of TSH
developer/promoter, so the public know it		(the Applicant)
isn't a Council run line?		
In paragraph 9, it may be advisable to move	8 May 2018	Amended to show traffic issues as top of
the traffic issue up the list given this will be		the list
important to local people		
There appears to be an error with Appendix	8 May 2018	At paragraph 7.12 ('Postal
7 which only shows postal consultation		Communications') we have identified two
areas in BDC and none in Hinckley /		areas of concern, namely:
Harborough. The size of the consultation		
shown in Appendix 6 seems more		1) The polygons bounded by Watling
reasonable although the use of the District		Street and Fosseway would create
boundaries to determine cut off (in		anomalies in the geographical
Appendix 6 and 7) seems a bit simplistic		extent of consultation from the site
and may not realistically relate to		– e.g. Broughton Astley is a newer
properties which may need to be		community than the parish of Thurlaston.
consulted. The proposal has a theoretical		2) It has been calculated that there
visual impact (shown in the Scoping		are circa 32,000 addresses within
request) over twice the size of the area		these polygons.
shown in Appendix6 table (not that this		these polygons.
should be used as the area as it may be too		The Guidance on the Pre-Application
		Process states (25) that consultation should

big). A summary of how the consultation		be thorough, effective and
area has been determined would be helpful		proportionate. In this context, it appears to us that a core consultation area of 3km from the site, which has an evidential base from the Scoping Opinion, would be appropriate for receipt of written notification to each property, residential and non-residential.
		Reliance is placed upon reaching a wider community consultation via Press Notices. I am producing a separate Appendix(new Appendix12) to identify the catchment areas of these publications. The press announcements are in addition to the Site Notices.
We also think Appendix7 should have the location of the site denoted on it	8 May 2018	Location of site denoted on Plan (Appendix7 changed to Appendix8)
No detail as to whether there will only be one exhibition in each of the 5 locations identified or whether each will have a single work day and a Saturday half day	8 May 2018	It was considered it would be most effective to hold all exhibitions within the first three weeks of the six week consultation period. exhibitions to be held on a Saturday at each of the following locations: - Elmesthorpe Village Hall (Area 1) - Burbage Millenium Hall (Area 3)

In terms of interested groups beyond those 8	8 May 2018	Added to Appendix9 – Interested Groups
you have listed, I suggest the A5 Strategy		identified by BDC
Group and the Fosse Villages		
Neighbourhood Plan		
Paragraph 6.1 – we understand informal 4	4 July 2018	Correct – amended within paragraph 6.1
consultation will be September (not		
June/July) with formal consultation now in		
January/February		
note at paragraph 3.5 it now states the 4	4 July 2018	We have received legal advice that, on
project is 2 NSIPs — I know we had		account of the area covered by the highway
corresponded on this point previously		works (J2), these works now amount to a
because the early information I had seen		NSIP in their own right
suggested that was the case, then the first		
versions of the SOCC referred to one NSIP,		
and then I queried this and you said it		
would be one, with the highways/M69		
works being ancillary to the railfreight		
project. Is it two?		
Paragraph 7.13 mentions Contact 4	4 July 2018	Reference to Contact Magazine has been
Magazine – I spoke to Cat Hartley after our		deleted
meeting in October about Contact		
Magazine – Cat's view is that is isn't the		
right type of publication for this notice. In		
addition, it is produced 3 times a year, with		
a long lead in time for material, and so the		
timings are unlikely to work		
Agree that the NPS statements can be dealt 4	4 July 2018	Amended to reflect this within SoCC
with by e-links		

the area to which the Leicester Mercury	11 July 2018	Amended
circulation/coverage area states Leicester,		
and we think this should be Leicestershire		
HBBC requested amendment		
Para 4.1 ii) can I be added to the list of	8 June 2018	Added to Para 4.1 ii)
contact; Rhiannon Hill, Principal Planning		
Officer (Development Management)		
HBBC seek clarification relating to para.7.9	8 June 2018	Appendix8 was updated to provide greater
and Appendix8; it is not clear whether		clarity regarding the areas — and to show
residents within the Borough of Hinckley		clearly the boundary between BDC and
and Bosworth are to receive consultation		HBBC. There will be 17 polygons of
by post? HBBC would not be satisfied with		individual areas and two showing the
only site and press notices relating to this		whole area (one showing parishes, the
proposal. Paragraph 7.9 refers to letters to		other wards). We are awaiting two
be sent to all properties with the areas		updated drawings from Savills and will then
covered by the parishes presumably as		email the revised Appendix8 round for
identified in Polygon 1a & 1b? However,		approval
this does not appear to be reflected in the		
numbers in each area as in the table		
provided within Appendix 8? It is unclear		
whether paragraph 7.9 only relates to the 6		
communities as identified- Elmesthorpe,		
Sapcote, Stoney Stanton, Sharnford, Aston		
Flamville and Croft?		
Appendix10- not yet seen. However,	8 June 2018	Information for Interested groups updated
could the following be added to it;		with new additions from Rhiannon Hill

 Hinckley (town) does not have a Parish Council, 		
therefore could Hinckley		
Area Committee be added		
as an interested group for		
consultation (previous e-		
mail I gave Jan Kirby as the		
contact for this)		
 Burbage Neighbourhood 		
Plan Forum		
 Burbage Common 		
Volunteers Group (Ian		
Pinfold is the contact as per		
previous e-mail)		
Leicester Road Residents Association		
Para 7.11 HBBC would like to see additional	8 June 2018	Additional site notice locations have been
site notices along Sapcote Road, Burbage		added to the main document and reflected
(where the residential properties start) and		in Appendix12
within the Burbage Common Visitor Centre		
and on the Burbage Common Notice		
Boards		
It is appreciated that the 3km radius from	17 July 2018	The consultant team has produced the
the site covers a large proportion of the		attached plan, which shows the
surrounding urban areas and encompasses		consultation area extended to the post
the zone of theoretical visibility. However,		code units. This extends the consultation
there is some concern that the radius		to Junction 1 M69. The consultation area
segments Burbage and Hinckley in to those		now includes:
who will and will not be consulted. The		
impacts from this development are		- 27,410 residential addresses

obviously much winder than its visual		- 1,209 business addresses
impact and considering the major vehicular		
roots and railway run through Hinckley and		Appendix7 amended accordingly
enclose Burbage on all sides the		
consultation radius should be skewed to		
the west and include these areas. I am		
unable to determine how far the post code		
areas extend beyond the 3km line and		
some of these properties may well be		
included, however this cannot be		
determined from the information available		
to me. It is my suggestion that inclusion of		
properties down to the A5 is warranted.		
This is properties within the LE10 postcode		
(although I am not suggesting that all		
properties within LE10 should be		
consulted).		
HBBC would prefer to see the consultation	2 August 2018	We ask for your reconsideration of the
zone extended to the A5 especially with		extent to which correspondence is sent to
regard to the comments made about the		individual homes and other properties. In
major transport routes that enclose		doing so I have had regard to other NSIP
Burbage and the potential impact upon		highway schemes to consider the approach
these routes and therefore the enclosed		that has been taken. dbs has agreed that
residents.		individual correspondences should be sent
		to all properties within a defined core
If the applicants are not willing to further		consultation area of 3km from DCO
extend the consultation zone it is unlikely		boundary. In order to rationalise this
that HBBC would formally object to this,		consultation boundary, the actual

however I strongly advise consideration of		boundary is extended to the full post code
this. HBBC would like to see this project get		unit. Some 28,619 correspondences will be
off to a positive start and it is Officers		issued.
opinion that including the wider area of		
Burbage would aid with this.		The SoCC explains other methods of
		consultation which are proposed to inform
		the wider community.
		The provision in the Act is for the local
		community to be consulted 'living in the
		vicinity of the land'. I appreciate that
		'vicinity' is not defined in the Act, however
		I have not identified any other scheme
		where notification to individual properties
		is of the order proposed by dbs.
Proposed Saturday venue for Sapcote	2 August 2018	A Saturday exhibition was not held in
exhibition at statutory stage (BDC / Sapcote		Sapcote as it was considered that a
Parish Council)		reasonable spread of venues, days of the
		week and times was available for
		attendees. The map at figure 9.1
		demonstrates the proximity of exhibition
		venues such that if someone could not
		attend their closest exhibition on that day
		another exhibition was available in closer
		proximity on another day.
Add Parish Chairs to circulation (BDC /	2 August 2018	The draft SoCC amended to include
Aston Flamville Parish Meeting)		reference to Chairs

Add Aston Flamville to Site Notices location		The plan and list at Appendix12 was amended to include this location for a site notice.
Include the Leicestershire Local Access	2 August 2018	The draft SoCC was amended to include this
Forum at County Hall (BDC / Councillor		interest group (Appendix8).
Denney)		