

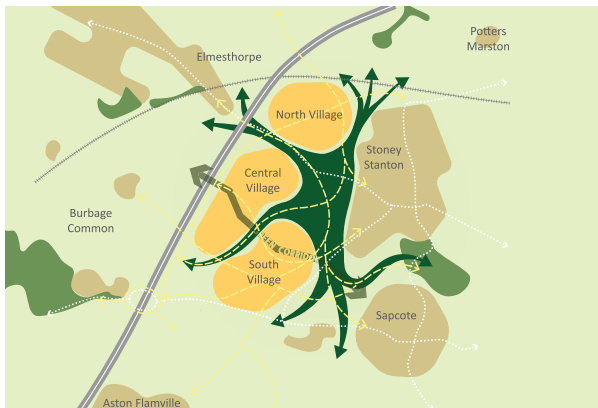
Three New Villages



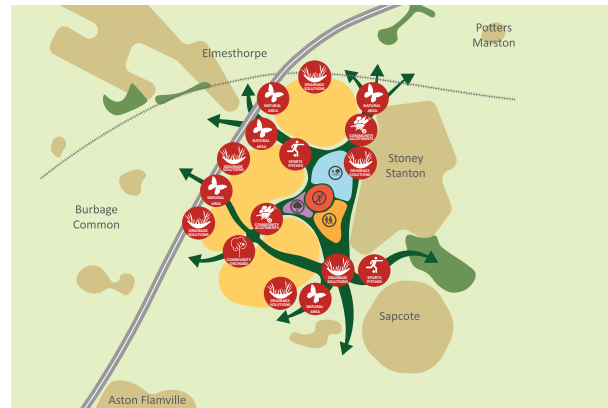
1. Creating New Fosse Villages



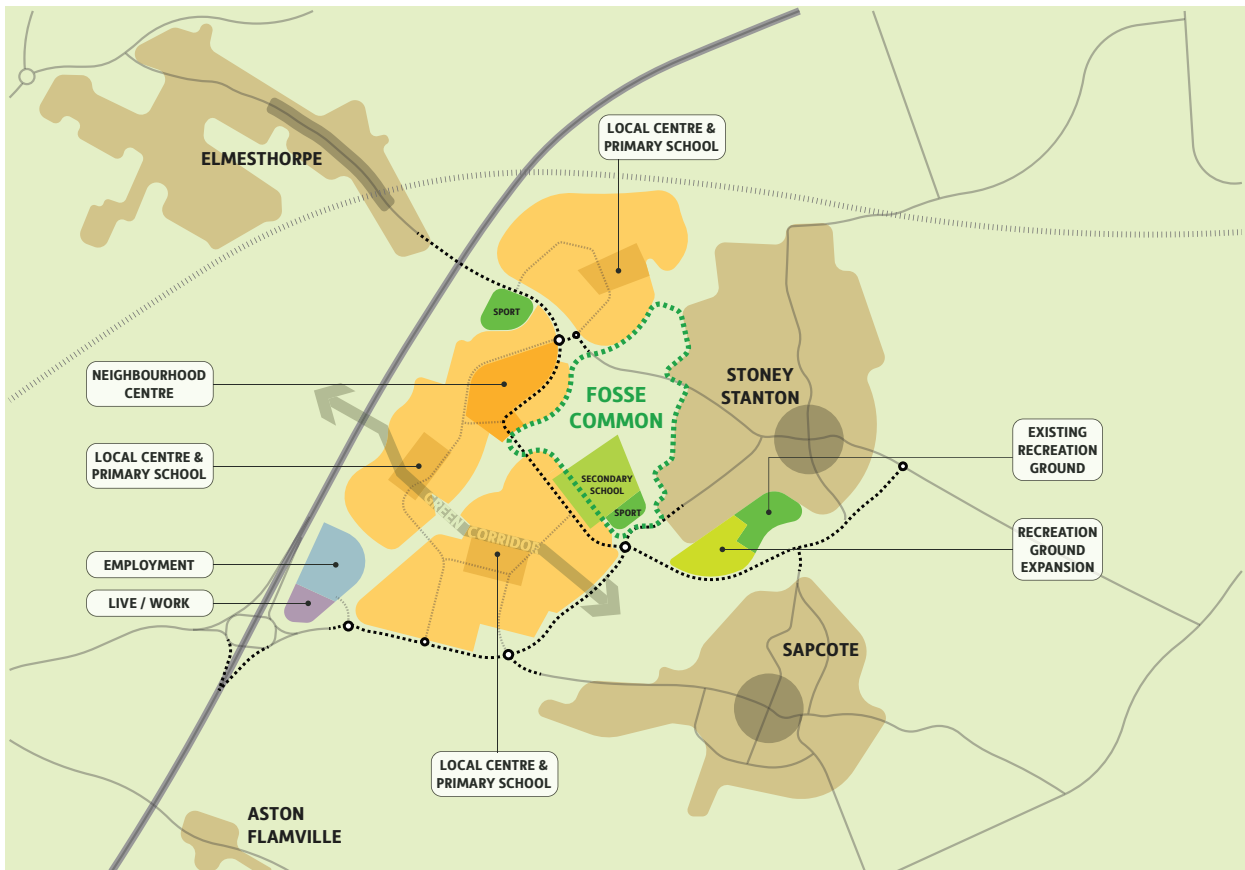
2. Create and Protect New Fosse Common



3. Connecting to the Wider Environment



4. Fosse Common: Extending the Concept

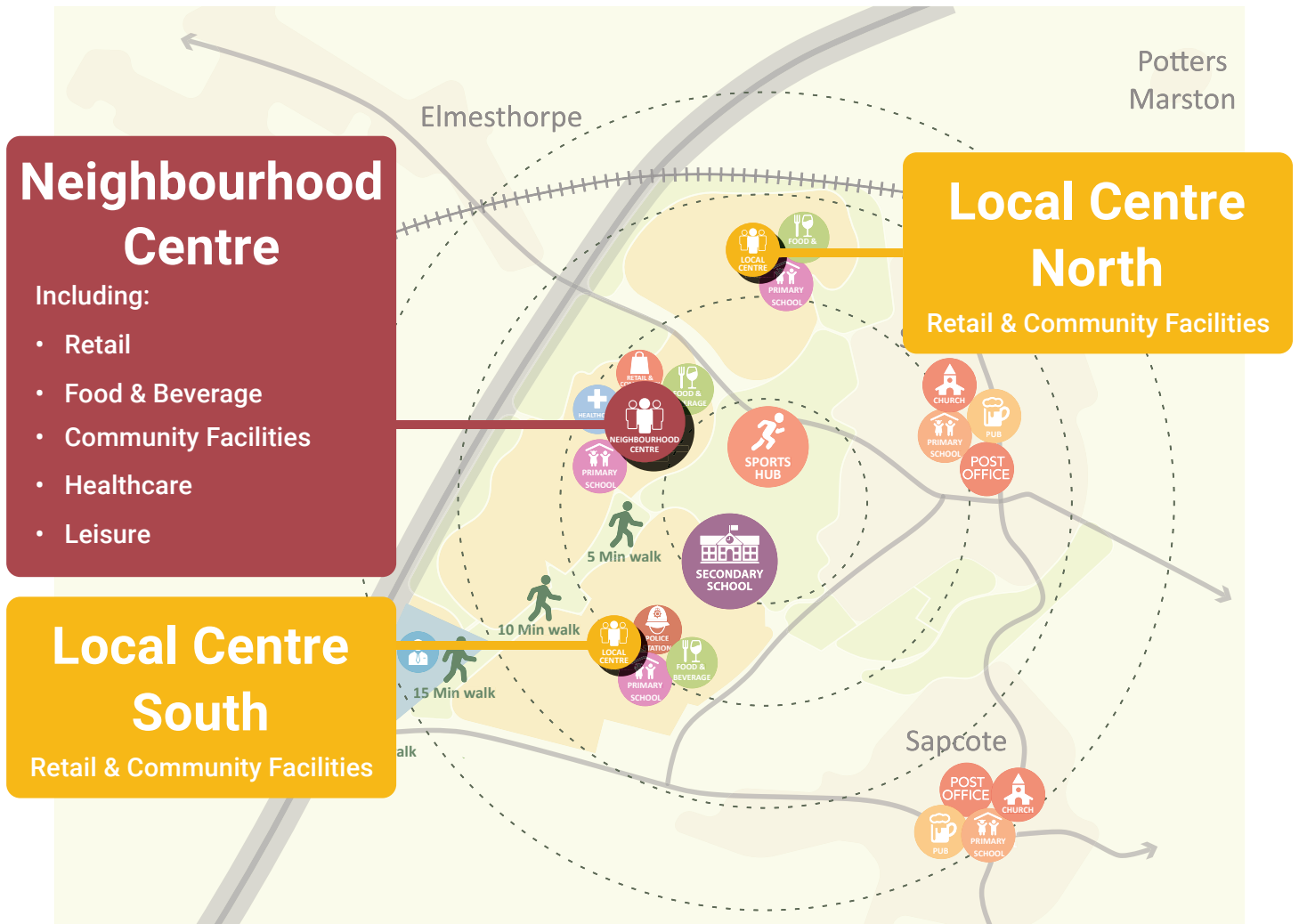


5. The Village Framework

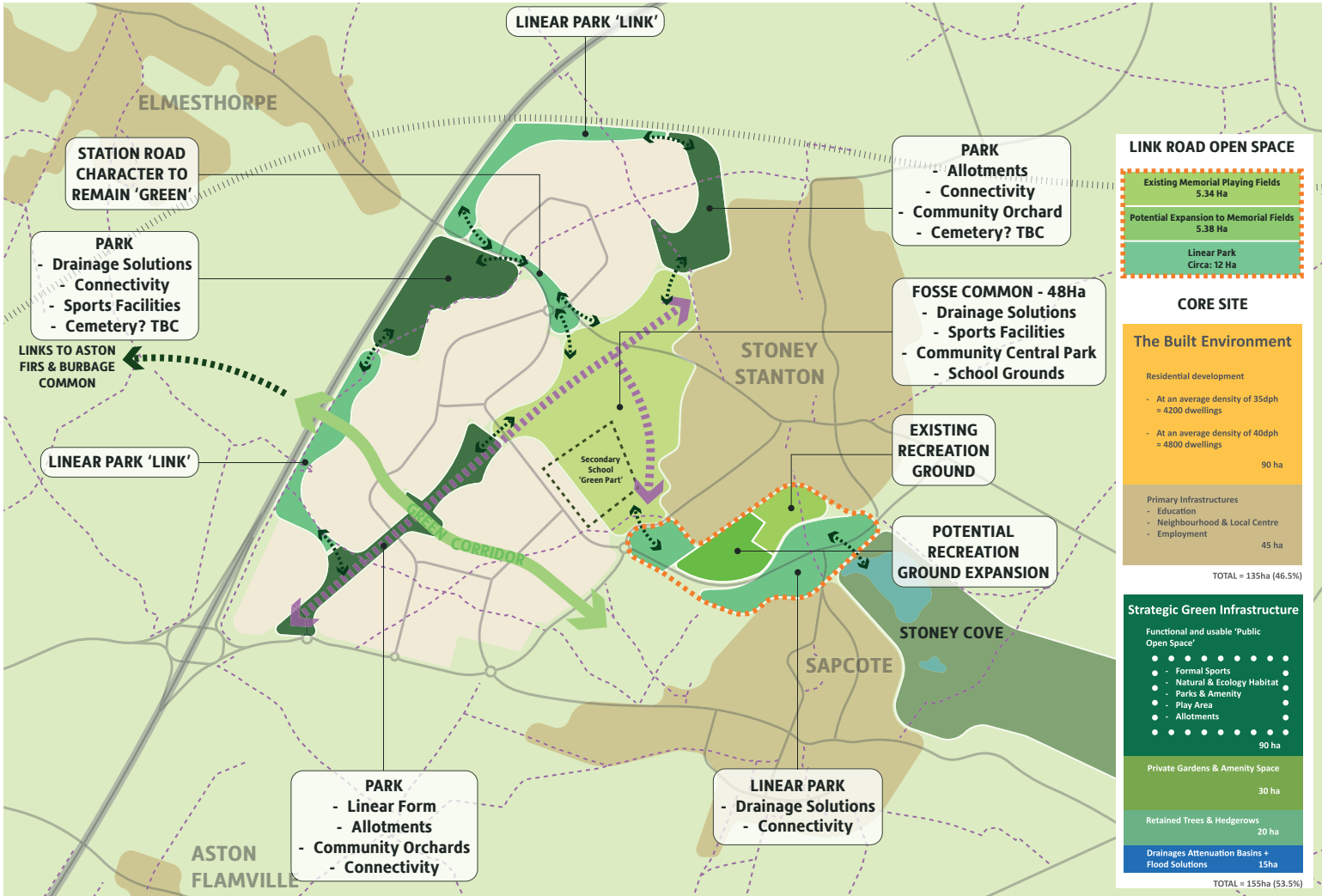
Education



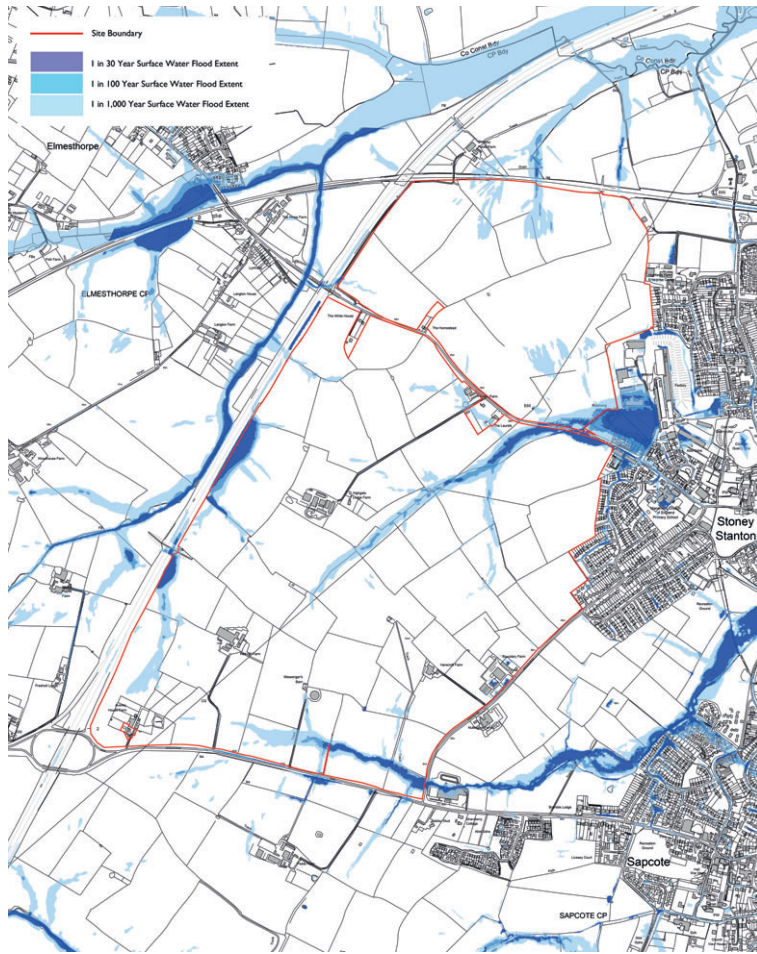
Community Facilities



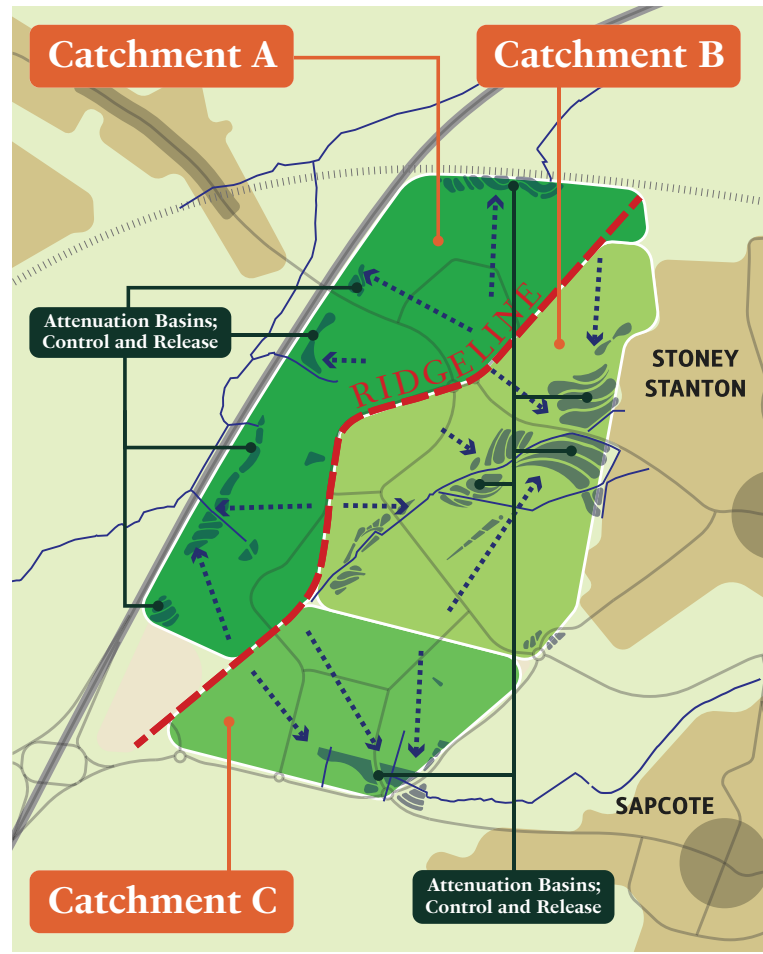
Public Open Space



Drainage Solution



Existing Flood Map



Proposed Drainage Strategy



Highways



Local Links & Public Transport

Engagement

Community Inputs into Masterplan and Evolution (2021-25)

2021

January 2021- March 2021
Blaby District Council Regulation 18 consultation on the New Local Plan Options document

October 2021
Land west of Stoney Stanton community workshops held in Stoney Stanton

2023

January 2023 – CLG 4
Meet the Transport Planner

June 2023 – CLG 5
Meet the Masterplanner

August 2023
Ward and County Councillor Meeting

2025

March 2025
HNRFI determination (TBC)

Blaby District Council Regulation 19 Submission Plan (TBC)

2026

Blaby District Council Local Plan Submission, Examination, and Adoption

Outline Planning and Reserved Matters Application, full public consultations, submissions, and determinations

2019

March - May 2019
Blaby District Council 'Call for Sites' exercise

June - September 2019
Blaby District Council Regulation 18 consultation on the New Local Plan Issues and Options

2022

May 2022 - CLG 1
Inaugural Community Liaison Group (CLG) meeting

August 2022 - CLG 2
Highways infrastructure needs and public transport

October 2022 – CLG 3
Design Development and new settlement identity

2024

January – March 2024
Parish roadshow (Stoney Stanton, Sapcote, Sharnford, Huncote, Elvesthorpe, Thurlaston)

June 2024
Updated Master Plan review meeting with Stoney Stanton Parish Council

September 2024
HNRFI decision delayed: Secretary of State requested further evidence from by 10 December 2024

October 2024
Stoney Stanton Parish Drop-in event

Planning Reform

Blaby District Council – Local Plan

New Blaby District Council housing targets:

- Pre 2024 planning reform: 329 (homes per year)
- Post 2024 planning reform: 559 (homes per year)

There is no Green Belt in Leicestershire and the government is committed to building a generation of new towns, including “large-scale new communities built on greenfield land and separated from other nearby settlements, but also a larger number of urban extensions and urban regeneration schemes that will work with the grain of development in any given area.”



Planning Reform

In July 2024, the government published the updated National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), targeting the delivery of 371,000 new homes a year in order to achieve 1.5 million new homes during this parliament.

Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Housing, Communities & Local Government, Angela Rayner, in a Ministerial statement on 30th July 2024 stated:

“If we see quality schemes come forward that promise to deliver in the public interest but individual landowners are unwilling to sell at a fair price, bodies such as Homes England, local authorities and combined authorities should take a proactive role in the assembly of land to help bring forward those schemes, supported where necessary by compulsory purchase powers.”

“Housing need in England cannot be met without planning for growth on a larger than local scale... local authorities will be expected to make every effort to allocate land in line with their housing need as per the standard method.”

“We will take the steps necessary to enable universal coverage of strategic planning within this Parliament which we will formalise in legislation...this will play a vital role in delivering sustainable growth and addressing key spatial issues – including meeting housing needs, delivering strategic infrastructure, building the economy, and improving climate resilience.”

“We are proposing a number of changes to: support new, expanded or upgraded public service infrastructure, take a vision-led approach to transport planning.. and boost the provision of much needed facilities for early-years childcare and post-16 education.”