

EREWASH CORE STRATEGY REVIEW EXAMINATION - STATEMENT

I, MARGARET BANNISTER [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Rep ID 636, wish to make a written Statement in connection with the Erewash Core Strategy Review Examination.

I have lived in Kirk Hallam for my entire life. My education was gained at Dallimore junior school and my secondary education was at St John Houghton RC school, both of which are in Kirk Hallam. After studying for A levels I went onto work at Kirk Hallam Pharmacy as a dispensing assistant. I was brought up in a Stanton house by my father who served a 40 years service at Stanton Iron Works as an electrician and was very respected in his profession by both management and peers. My mother worked as a kitchen assistant at Dallimore primary school...where she also worked voluntary listening to children read. After leaving school my brother attained an apprenticeship at Stanton & Staveley plc as a welder and before all of this my grandfather served 40 years at Stanton Iron Works. Over the years I have attended various local groups...one of which was the Tenants & Residents Association, of which I was secretary for 3 years. So as you can see I have had very strong connections with the community of Kirk Hallam.

My husband and I are extremely keen walkers and regularly walk our beautiful Green Belt footpaths all around this area especially to visit both Stanton by Dale and also Dale Abbey, where we love to visit Hermits Wood at every season change to admire the change in flora and fauna.

I wish to comment on the Inspector's Matters, Issues and Questions as follows:

MAIN MATTER 1: PROCEDURE/LEGAL REQUIREMENTS/SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL (6)

ALSO: MAIN MATTER 6: HOUSING ALLOCATIONS, Q. 8 STRATEGIC POLICY 1.5 SOUTH WEST OF KIRK HALLAM

The inclusion of South West of Kirk Hallam for development is inherently unsustainable. The Council is well aware of the severe traffic congestion in this area and its vulnerability to flooding. The extensive flooding that took place in October at

Sowbrook Lane/Ilkeston Road highlights this lack of sustainability. The destruction of precious Green Belt for the building of 1300 houses, a busy Relief Road cutting Kirk Hallam off all around its Green Belt border, an unnecessary new Local Centre when a Kirk Hallam village centre already exists, and a Primary School made necessary only by the huge scale of the proposed development, will remove the ability of the Green Belt land to absorb excess water. This will risk further flooding to both Kirk Hallam and its roads and also further afield. Following flooding in Erewash, the Council declared a Climate Emergency on 26.10.2003.

Pioneer Meadows Nature Reserve would, save for a small green corridor leading straight onto the Relief Road, have most of its Green Belt boundary enclosed by new housing development, and its entire perimeter enclosed by the proposed Relief Road. This would lead to frequent death of animals on the road. Its biodiversity, now shared with the Green Belt, would be destroyed.

There is no evidence of a broad distribution of housing development across the Borough. South West of Kirk Hallam has been targeted for by far the greatest level of Green Belt destruction and development, without any reasoned consideration of the consequences, either for Kirk Hallam or the surrounding area.

The allocation of 1300 houses to South West of Kirk Hallam reflects tunnel vision rather than a logical reassessment when other sites have fallen through. Rather than a careful methodology, the Council have set in stone their "preferences", resulting in South West of Kirk Hallam house allocation increasing from 300 to the current 1300. This allocation is unfair, unjustified and inappropriate, whilst no other proposed site has seen increases.

Many sites were put forward for development. The reasons for rejection often appear superficial (**EBC05**). South West of Kirk Hallam's heritage and ecological assets, a Grade 1 Listed Church with strong historical connections with the abbey of Dale Abbey, a Green Flag multi award winning nature reserve, extensive Green Belt land crossed by well-used footpaths, have been ignored or downplayed. It is impossible to see how South West of Kirk Hallam has been preferred by the Council for development above, for instance, North of West Hallam, a village which also has a modern housing estate, and offers 1085 houses, with the only reason for rejection being that development "would encroach into the open countryside." The same

reason for rejection was applied to land east of Borrowash offering 304 houses. Despite Long Eaton being the preferred choice for growth, 3115 houses offered at nearby North of Draycott and Breaston was rejected as leading "effectively to the coalescence of Draycott and Breaston". Had the Council considered taking up some, rather than the whole, of this vast offer, this would have enabled the objection to be overcome so that Long Eaton's strategic growth would not be totally abandoned. With poor decisions such as these, it is impossible to conclude that there has been a broad distribution of development proposed across the Borough that is both appropriate and justified.

The Council has failed to take proper account of the vast number of objections from residents of Kirk Hallam and the impact on the sustainability of a development imposed on a community against their will. The new development, aimed at wealthier people than those of Kirk Hallam, contains very low numbers of affordable homes, no bungalows for the elderly and no homes specifically for the disabled. These factors should have been considered under the **Equality Act 2010**. Further, housing need remains unproven given only 0.7% population growth in Erewash over 10 years and c.1800 empty properties.

Document CD4 Sustainability Appraisal Nov, 2022 provides for the need to improve the health and wellbeing of residents and reduce health inequalities. The South West of Kirk Hallam development would be detrimental to the health and wellbeing of existing residents, depriving them of close proximity to their precious Green Belt, cut off by unwanted housing and a busy road. Rather than levelling up, a two tier split community could cause real difficulties, with an unnecessary Local Centre, a Primary School for use of new residents only, and possible only by destruction of precious Green Belt land.

The scale of the development at South West of Kirk Hallam is out of all proportion to the other villages that gather around the Green Belt. The 2021 Census merged Kirk Hallam and Stanton by Dale, with a population of 6408. Assuming an average of 4 people per home, the new development would add 5200 people, an increase in population of 81.15%. Dale Abbey parish, which includes part of Kirk Hallam, had a population 1309 in the 2021 Census, the population of the new development being 4 times larger than Dale Abbey Parish.

The increased traffic caused by the new population, their deliveries, commercial traffic and HGVs, would represent a totally unreasonable burden for the local area to bear. Already an excess of traffic causes problems in Kirk Hallam and on country roads through Stanton by Dale and Dale Abbey, for village residents, farmers carrying out their work and children using the roads. Many motorists would choose to travel village and country roads, often in excess of speed limits, rather than join a queue amongst numerous HGV vehicles on a busy Relief Road.

Since May 2023, there has been new leadership at the Council, and the time has come for a fresh approach to the allocation of sites following a total review of sites available for development, with an emphasis on brown field sites wherever possible and ensuring a fair and broad distribution of development across the borough that is both appropriate and justified and includes proper consultation with local residents.

MATTER 4: THE GREEN BELT GREEN BELT REVIEW: EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

ALSO: MAIN MATTER 3: THE SPATIAL STRATEGY

ALSO: MAIN MATTER 6: HOUSING ALLOCATIONS Q. 8 STRATEGIC POLICY 1.5 SOUTH WEST OF KIRK HALLAM

Given that once established, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered where exceptional circumstances are fully evidenced and justified (**Para 140 NATIONAL POLICY FRAMEWORK, NPF**) and inappropriate development...should not be approved except in very special circumstances (**Para 147 NPF**), it should be considered whether it can ever be right in a small mostly Green Belt Borough such as Erewash for large scale development such as that proposed at South West of Kirk Hallam to take place. The development is so large at 1300 houses as to necessitate a Relief Road, a Primary School and a Local Centre. It is out of all proportion to the size of other villages around the Green Belt and is extravagant and destructive, where far more Green Belt is extinguished than can ever be necessary in this special historic and ecological setting. If the Council had properly considered all its many offers of land for development, it could have readily selected sites of around 200 houses which would have led to sharing the housing burden fairly and broadly

across the borough. It has chosen instead to load the greater part of its allocation to one area of Erewash at South West of Kirk Hallam. In making this inappropriate choice, the Council has paid scant if any real regard to the local Green Belt, as if it was completely reasonable to choose expensive unnecessary infrastructure such as the 10 million pound Relief Road, the 5 million pound Primary School and the lavish Local Centre on the A6096 Ladywood Road that would stand out like an ugly service station amid irreplaceable Green Belt bulldozed for its construction. All this destruction and expenditure is deemed necessary only because the Council have been fixed on this outcome, and ignored with impunity smaller scale though still “strategic” options around the borough.

To residents, the Erewash Green Belt is precious. It has long been known as “The Jewel of Erewash” (**Appendix 1**). It is well loved throughout the Borough and attracts many visitors who enjoy the peace and quiet, the views and exploring the many footpaths. The Green Belt is accessible on foot, by cycle, on horse-back or a short car ride to thousands of Erewash residents and those beyond. It has long been an exceptional benefit to the mental and physical health of those fortunate enough to live and visit here, including during Covid when many people discovered it and continue to enjoy its benefits today. If the development at South West of Kirk Hallam proceeds, the Green belt will become vulnerable to increasingly intrusive development, that would doubtless take place on the other side of the Relief Road. “The Jewel of Erewash” would become a memory and the Green Belt will be destroyed forever.

Exceptional circumstances have not been evidenced by the Council to change existing Green Belt boundaries. They have failed to demonstrate a strategy that enables a broad distribution of housing development across the Borough, have given inappropriate weighting for “preferred” sites in not examining fully all other reasonable options for development so that their Spatial Strategy is neither appropriate nor justified.

MATTER 6: HOUSING ALLOCATION

4. The policy should effectively protect ecological assets. Pioneer Meadows, Kirk Hallam should not be seen as limited by its boundaries but also in its effects

unfolding into the Green Belt by enhancing its biodiversity. For instance, the two way flow of its plants, fungi, animals and birds extending beyond its boundaries into the Green Belt This accords with **Document CD4 Para 13** – to increase biodiversity levels and to protect and enhance Green and Blue infrastructure and the natural environment. To destroy the Green Belt around Pioneer Meadows, as would follow from the development at South West of Kirk Hallam, would be contrary to this policy.

8. A. South West of Kirk Hallam has been weighted as a site for development by the Council without reference to its heritage value. Kirk Hallam began as a village recorded in the Domesday Book completed in 1086. Its Grade 1 Listed church of All Saints was served by the priests of Dale Abbey's 12th Century Abbey until the dissolution of the monastery by King Henry V in 1539. The priests would have travelled paths along today's Green Belt to minister here (**Appendix 2**). Kirk Hallam also has 20th century heritage value in that Pioneer Meadow's lake was formed by the removal of ironstone by Stanton Ironworks, a significant source of the area's importance and wealth. Many residents' relatives, including my own relatives worked at the former Stanton Ironworks. The houses in which many of us still live were built for workers by Stanton Ironworks. Many met untimely deaths as a result of tending Stanton Ironwork's furnaces. Those of us who live here today represent a proud and unbroken history.

Little consideration has been given to the ecological significance of Pioneer Meadows Nature Reserve which is a source of community pride and attracts much community support. In addition to its biodiversity, Pioneer Meadows ecological significance has been demonstrated by achieving Green Flag status every year from its inception as a nature reserve in 2018 to the current day. Pioneer Meadows has been placed on the Derbyshire County Biological Register – it includes 111 flowering species, which are glorious in spring and summer, along with the butterflies and bees that fly amongst them, the birds that eat their seeds in autumn and are still singing to us in winter.

Omitting and minimising Kirk Hallam's heritage and ecological assets has resulted in South West of Kirk of Hallam being described inaccurately, considered for development inaccurately, and unfairly weighted in comparison with the many other possible locations available to the Council.

MAIN MATTER 9: TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

What evidence is there to support the requirement for the Kirk Hallam Relief Road? How will it be funded and how will it be delivered?

I have been deeply concerned about the proposed Relief Road since first hearing of the Council's strategy. There were closed doors whenever the Relief Road was raised. Questions were asked of our Councillors Aaron Gibson and Tony King yet no answers were given. I emailed Julian Goulds, Derbyshire County Council Highways Director. The reply stated that the Council would not be funding the Relief Road. Unfortunately, my worst fears have now been realised upon discovering that the plans now propose an expensive and totally unsuitable By-Pass Road, with an increased speed limit of 40 mph, which many may exceed, and roundabouts at both the Sowter Lane and A6096 Ladywood Road exits, should the Council's consultants **SYSTRA Report (ETB.1.1)** be implemented.

Given that Sowter Lane/Ilkeston Road is already extremely congested and also liable to flooding, the location is not a sustainable option for a road at all. When the Council state in **Strategy Policy 1.5 – South West of Kirk Hallam** that **“the housing development is required to fund the Kirk Hallam Relief Road”**, this excludes any consideration of the destruction such a huge development would inflict on precious Green Belt land, and comes across as flippant disregard. It tells us the development is not about meeting a housing need at all, but about building a By-Pass road with all its attendant pollution, risk of danger and noise, which will be predominantly used by HGVs/commercial vehicles from New Stanton Park. All we know at present is that the proposed Relief Road is intended to be funded out of the profits of house sales, and if that doesn't work out, the cost would no doubt unacceptably fall upon local council tax payers.

The proposed Relief Road would only add to the congestion around Kirk Hallam due to the impact of c5200 new residents with their cars and deliveries adding to the already beyond capacity queues for work and school at peak times. When you add in ever increasing HGV traffic from the developing New Stanton site alongside the HGVs from existing businesses and West Hallam Storage and Distribution Depot, there will be gridlock, made ever more untenable as HGVs exit either of the new roundabouts. Those exiting on A6096 Ladywood Road will have to drive through

local villages to get to their destinations, causing real problems with parked vehicles. Drivers from the new development will also cause increased congestion and speed problems driving through the villages of Kirk Hallam, Stanton by Dale and Dale Abbey as they try to avoid queues amongst HGVs on the Relief Road.

The Council cannot provide evidence to support a Kirk Hallam Relief Road when once they get beyond dumping a totally out of proportion housing development onto Kirk Hallam for want of properly considering alternatives for smaller strategic developments that do not require expensive infrastructure, they turn to circular thoughtless reasoning, such as you need a development to pay for the road, as in **Strategy Policy 1.5 South West of Kirk Hallam** above. Erewash MP Maggie Throup has opposed the Relief Road, saying it would be in danger of becoming "a road to nowhere".

Local residents do not want the Relief Road and have shown this in a vast number of objections. Their health and wellbeing would be at stake by having the road forced upon them. Local children would be at risk from the traffic, especially HGVs , travelling 24/7 on a road they would not be used to.

I am concerned that the proposed Local Centre will attract young people with their vehicles, as if it were a service station, some of whom without police presence, may engage in joy riding and others may use it to enter housing development roads for the purpose of crime.

The impact of the Relief Road, together with the Housing Development, Primary School and Local Centre, all built on our precious Green Belt would be immense, causing a large area to be completely destroyed without justification and cause many animals from Pioneer Meadows to lose their lives beneath the wheels of traffic. Our beautiful "Jewel of Erewash" Green Belt and its biodiversity deserves our protection.

SIGNED:



DATED: 5-12-23

Word Count: 2993 out of 3000)

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filed: May 10, 2013 • England

Villagers' joy as turbine is refused

Credit: Ilkeston Advertiser | 10 May 2013 |
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Translate: **FROM** English | **TO** English

Villagers have won their fight against a 150ft wind turbine which was set to be built less than half a mile from their homes.

Despite advice from planning officers to approve the plan for Friesland Farm, Sandiacre, councillors voted against it on the grounds that it was on greenbelt land.

Residents and parish councillors teamed up to fight the turbine plan, which they said would have blighted the countryside, killed wildlife and kept them awake at night.

Villager Lynne Evans said after the meeting on Wednesday at Ilkeston Town Hall: "We're obviously quite relieved – it's been a long, hard slog."

"It's fantastic," added Claire Gallagher, of Manor Farm, just 600m from the proposed site.

"It's the result we needed."

Discussing the plan, Cllr Margaret Griffiths said: "Guidelines say there has to be very, very special circumstances to overcome building on the greenbelt.

"I don't feel convinced we have them here."

The 30m-high turbine – which was planned to be used by Garry Peacock to power his farm – would have stood at 45m with the rotors attached, and be visible from most of Stanton-by-Dale, standing 800km away from the village centre.

And Cllr Daniel Walton added: "It has been said that it's the jewel in the crown of our greenbelt and it certainly is. I would hate to see a 30m mast in what is a beautiful area."

A total of 64 objections were received by Erewash Borough Council.

* APPENDIX 1 - JEWEL OF EREWASH *

LOCATION/TYPE

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Building record MDR5802 - All Saints' Church, Ladywood Road, Kirk Hallam

Type and Period (1)

PARISH CHURCH (Medieval to Post Medieval - 1066 AD to 1900 AD)

Protected Status/Designation

Listed Building (I) 1205580: CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS

Images (0)

Documents (0)

Full Description

No church is mentioned as being extant at Kirk Hallam in the Domesday Book, but one must have been founded shortly afterwards, as it was in existence by the reign of Henry II in the 12th century. The present church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small building, consisting only of chancel, nave and low embattled tower at the west end. On each side of the south entrance there is a piece of Norman beak-head moulding, which formed part of an old chancel arch. The Norman font appears to be only other original relic within the church. It rests on a base of Early English mouldings. There are Decorated and Perpendicular features, but there have been several alterations and restorations carried out during the late 18th and 19th century. (1)

All Saints' Church is a small, aisleless church with Decorated straight-headed chancel windows, sedilia and piscina. There is a Perpendicular west tower that is short and ashlar-faced. Minor restoration work was carried out by G E Street in 1859. A Norman font and two Norman beakheads are preserved in the church. (2)

Church of All Saints. Grade B. Simple medieval church consisting of nave, chancel and west tower; largely 14-15th century. 17th or 18th century altar rails. 12th century font. (4)

A grade I listed parish church dating to the 14th and 15th centuries, with restoration work carried out in the 19th century. It is built of coursed squared gritstone with gritstone dressings, and has Welsh slate roofs with stone coped gables. It comprises west tower, nave and chancel. Set into the walls of the south porch are two 12th century beakheads. Inside the church is a 12th century circular font with intersecting arcading, set on a 19th century octagonal base. There is also a Decorated piscina and a triple sedilia with cusped tracery. There are monuments dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. There is 19th century stained glass in the three chancel windows. A south nave window dates to 1910, and a north nave window to 1909. The latter is an 'arts and crafts' design of 1910 by Bernard Sleight of Birmingham. It is one of the very few windows by Sleight, who was better known as a wood engraver. See list description for more details. (6)

Church piscina has been photographed. (7)

A bell in All Saint's Church is of historical significance considering that it dates from circa 1500. (8)

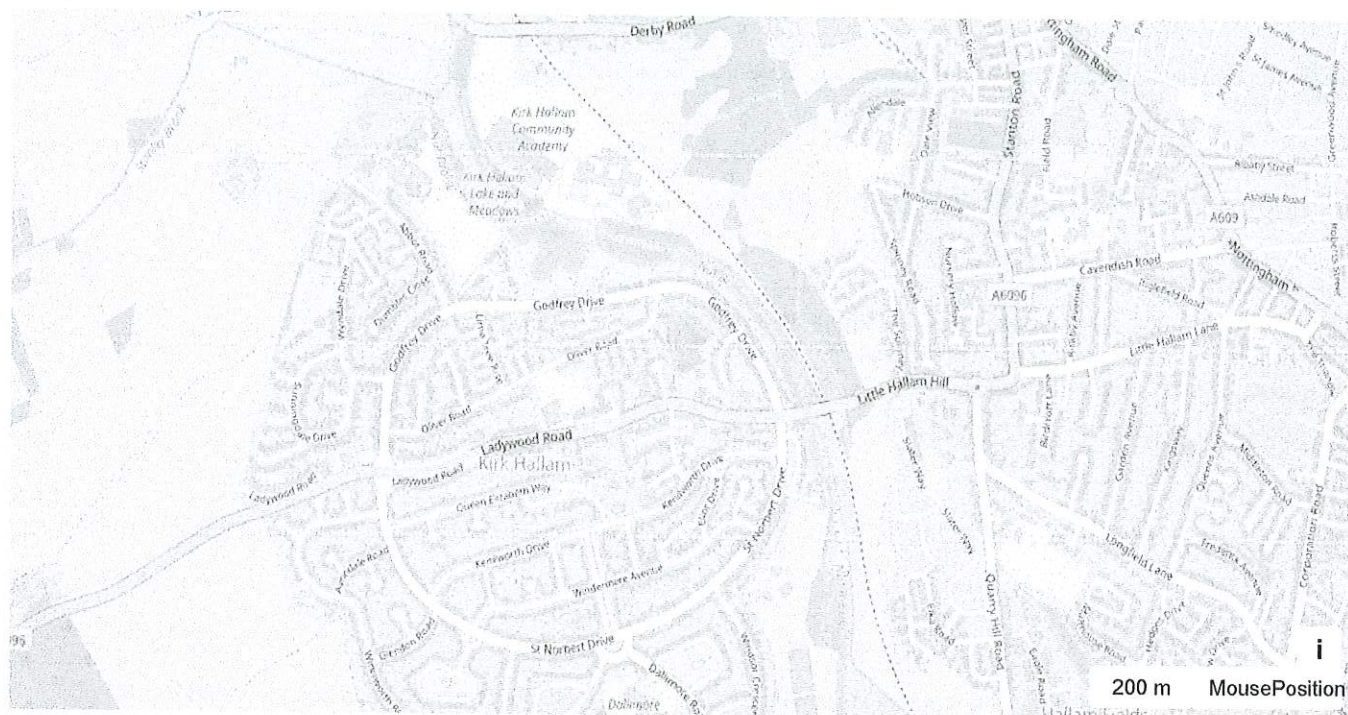
Sources/Archives (8)

- <1> [SDR11672](#) Bibliographic reference: Cox, J C. 1879. Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire, Vol IV. pp 213-6.
- <2> [SDR12891](#) Bibliographic reference: Pevsner, N. 1979. The Buildings of England: Derbyshire. 2nd ed., revised. p 260.
- <3> [SDR6300](#) Personal Observation: F1 FRH 06-OCT-66.
- <4> [SDR5246](#) Bibliographic reference: Department of the Environment. 1960. Ilkeston Boro Derby June 1960 2.
- <5> [SDR5187](#) Bibliographic reference: Department of the Environment. 1986. Dist of Erewash Derby 6 Nov 1986 32.
- <6> [SDR19551](#) Listed Building File: Historic England. 2011. The National Heritage List for England. Original UID: 352246.
- <7> [SDR23398](#) Photograph: Derbyshire Archaeological Society. Kirk Hallam church piscina.
- <8> [SDR23468](#) Unpublished document: Church of England. 2007. Identification of bells and bell frames of historic significance.

Map

* APPENDIX 2 - CHURCH GRADE 1 *

LISTING ~ HISTORY



Location

Grid reference Centred SK 45857 40550 (28m by 16m)

Civil Parish ILKESTON, EREWASH, DERBYSHIRE

Related Monuments/Buildings (0)

Related Events/Activities (1)

EDR859

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External Links (0)

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WIKIPEDIA

The Free Encyclopedia

Kirk Hallam

Coordinates: 52.955°N 1.329°W﻿ / ﻿

Kirk Hallam is a village in the Erewash district, in the south-east of Derbyshire, England. It was part of the former Ilkeston borough and is largely regarded today as a part of the much larger town of Ilkeston which adjoins it to the north east. Since 1974 Kirk Hallam has been part of the borough of Erewash. Kirk Hallam is a ward of the Erewash Borough Council showing a population of 6,417 at the 2001 Census, reducing to 6,216 at the 2011 Census.^[2]

History

Kirk Hallam is one of several 'Hallams' in the locality which include West Hallam, Little Hallam and the Hallam Fields area of Ilkeston, all within a few miles. The name 'Halum' appears in the Domesday Book and this may refer to West Hallam, Kirk Hallam or both. In any case, the village is long established.

Originally a small agricultural parish, Kirk Hallam's population expanded dramatically in the 1950s and 1960s when large housing developments were carried out, firstly of public sector housing by Ilkeston Corporation and local employer Stanton and Staveley in the 1950s (the 'St Norbert Drive' area to the South) and a mix of public and private housing in the 1960s and 1970s to the north (the 'Godfrey Drive' area). The westernmost part of the 'Godfrey Drive' development is in fact in the parish of Dale Abbey.

These two large developments form a rough oval shape, either side of the main Ladywood Road (A6096) from Ilkeston towards Derby. Kirk Hallam's population at the 2001 census was given as 6,417.

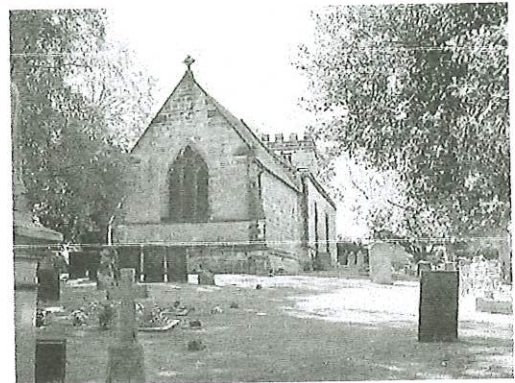
In 1931 the civil parish had a population of 110.^[3] On 1 April 1934 the parish was abolished and merged with Ilkeston and Dale Abbey.^[4]

All Saints' Church

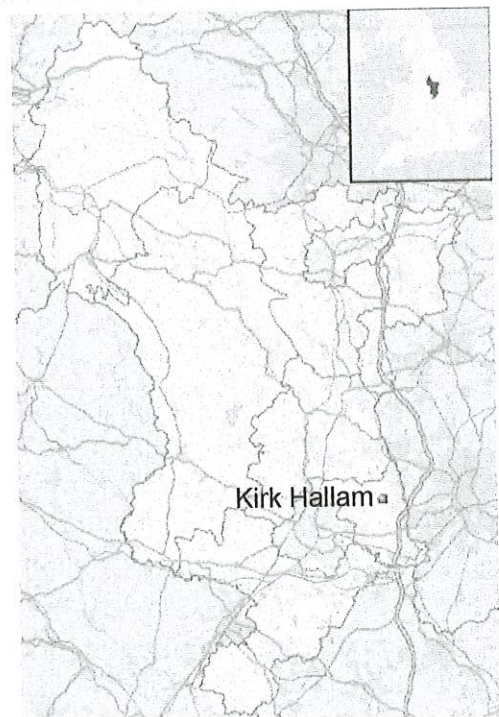
Kirk Hallam's Parish Church dates from the late Norman period and until 1539 was administered by Dale Abbey, who provided its priests.

The earliest recorded vicar is the monk Simon de Radford in

Kirk Hallam



The church



Location within Derbyshire

Population	6,417 (2001 census) ^[1]
OS grid reference	SK450400
District	Erewash
Shire county	Derbyshire
Region	East Midlands
Country	England

1298.^[5] He was followed by another fifteen monk vicars up to Roger Page who stayed on as vicar after the Abbey was dissolved. The canons of Dale were largely responsible for turning the heavily forested land around Kirk Hallam into the fertile arable and pasture which predominated up to the 1950s.

After the dissolution of Dale Abbey in 1539, the right to appoint vicars (the advowson) in Kirk Hallam eventually passed to the Newdigate family in the mid-18th century. The church was in such a ruined state it was lucky to escape demolition in 1778 and a public subscription organised by the Newdigates in 1858 supplied funds for a substantial and much needed renovation. All Saints' Church is now a Grade I listed building.

Sovereign state	United Kingdom
Post town	ILKESTON
Postcode district	DE7
Dialling code	0115
Police	Derbyshire
Fire	Derbyshire
Ambulance	East Midlands
UK Parliament	Erewash

Schools

Kirk Hallam has four schools, Kirk Hallam Community Academy and St John Houghton Catholic Voluntary Academy are secondary schools while Dallimore and Ladywood are primary schools.

Notable people

- Pierrepont Mundy (1815–1889), cricketer and British Army officer

References

1. "Parish Headcounts: Kirk Hallam CP" (<http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadKeyFigures.do?a=3&b=6098940&c=Kirk+Hallam&d=14&e=16&g=434517&i=1001x1003x1004&m=0&p=1&r=1&s=1231167955578&enc=1>). *Neighbourhood Statistics*. Office for National Statistics. Retrieved 5 January 2009.
2. "Erewash Borough Council population 2011" (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadKeyFigures.do?a=7&b=13691372&c=kirk+hallam&d=14&e=62&g=6413942&i=1001x1003x1032x1004&m=0&r=1&s=1459084381375&enc=1>). *Neighbourhood Statistics*. Office for National Statistics. Retrieved 27 March 2016.
3. "Population statistics Kirk Hallam Tn/AP/CP through time" (https://visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10196255/cube/TOT_POP). A Vision of Britain through Time. Retrieved 5 October 2023.
4. "Relationships and changes Kirk Hallam Tn/AP/CP through time" (<https://visionofbritain.org.uk/unit/10196255>). A Vision of Britain through Time. Retrieved 5 October 2023.
5. A history of All Saints' Church Kirk Hallam, by Esther A. Collington

External links

- Ilkeston Cam - More about Kirk Hallam with pictures (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080526201533/http://www.ilkcamlake.com/2006/060115/Kirk%20Hallam.html>)
- Kirk Hallam lake and meadows (http://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/leisure/countryside/countryside_sites/waterways_ponds/kirk_hallam_lake/default.asp)
- Kirk Hallam Community Technology & Sports College (<http://www.kirkhallam.derbyshire.sch.uk/>)
- St John Houghton Catholic Voluntary Academy (<http://www.st-johnhoughton.derbyshire.sch.uk/>)