

Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan

2015-2030

Basic Conditions Statement

Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)

Paragraph 8 (2) of Schedule 4B



Submitted by Nuthall Parish Council as the 'qualifying body' for the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan (NNP) area; comprising of the whole Parish of Nuthall as defined on the plan below.

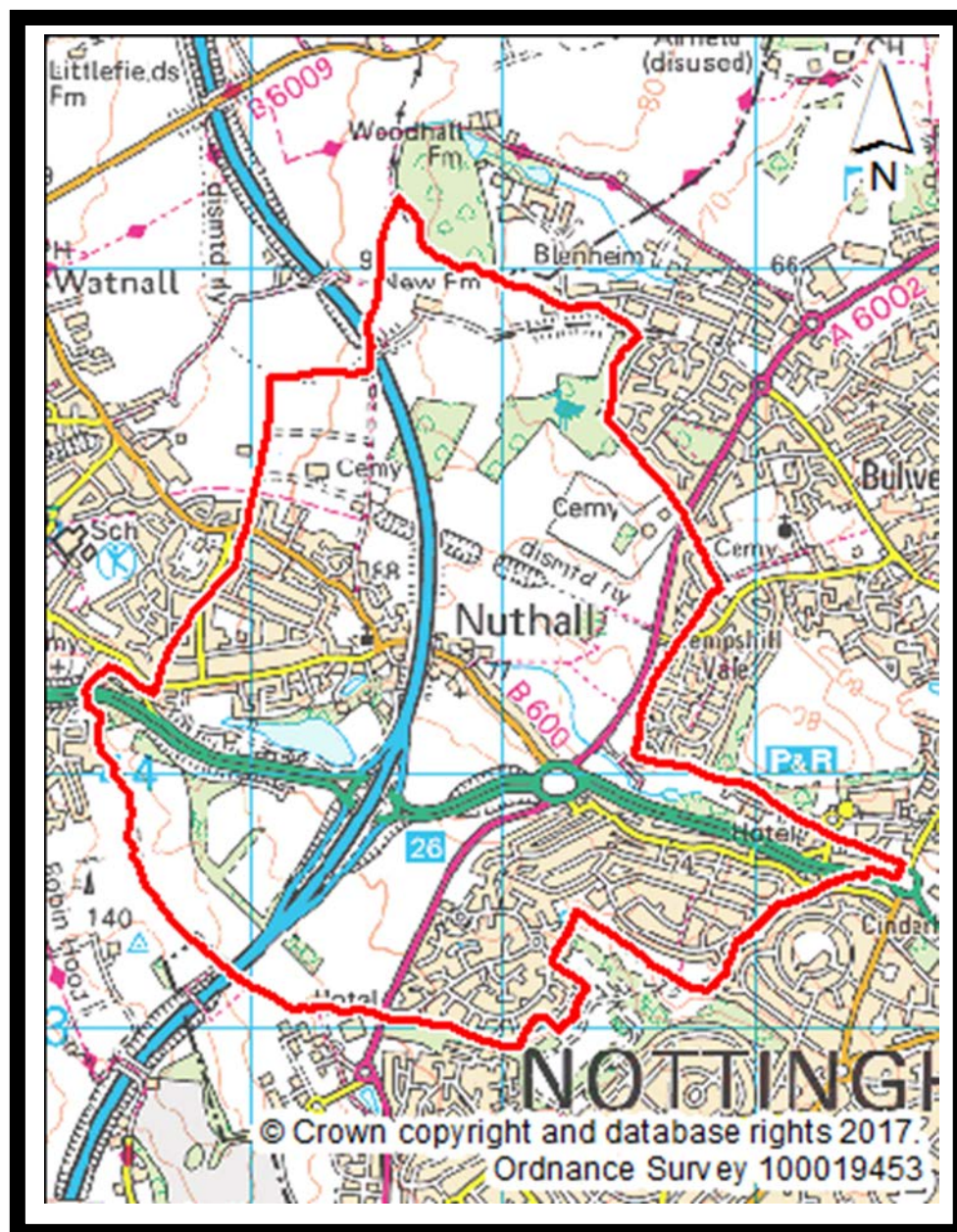


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Introduction

This Basic Conditions Statement has been prepared to accompany the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan (NNP).

The Basic Conditions

Paragraph 8 of Schedule 4B of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 requires that Neighbourhood Development Plans must meet the following basic conditions:

1. The Neighbourhood Plan must have regard to national policies (the NPPF) and advice contained in guidance (National Planning Guidance (NPG)) and written Ministerial Statements issued by the Secretary of State.
2. The neighbourhood plan must contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
3. The neighbourhood plan must be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area), in this case the Aligned Core Strategy (ACS).
4. The neighbourhood plan does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with EU obligations.
5. The prescribed conditions must be met in relation to the neighbourhood plan and prescribed matters have been complied with.

Submitting body

The Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan is submitted by Nuthall Parish Council, who are the 'qualifying body' as defined in the Localism Act 2011.

Neighbourhood Area

The Plan applies to the entire Parish of Nuthall in Nottinghamshire.

An application for the designation of the neighbourhood area was made on the 13th June 2014 in accordance with part 2 of the Regulations. Broxtowe Borough Council (BBC), the local planning authority, publicised the application from Nuthall Parish Council for the designation of the Neighbourhood Area and advertised a consultation period. The application was approved by BBC on 17th September 2014 and Nuthall Parish was approved as the Neighbourhood Area.

Nuthall Parish Council confirms that the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan (NNP) Relates only to the Parish of Nuthall and to no other Neighbourhood Area.

Basic Condition 1: Have regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance

At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is a **presumption in favour of sustainable development**, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking.

For **plan-making** this means that:

- local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area;
- Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless:
 - any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or
 - specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.

Policies in Local Plans should follow the approach of the presumption in favour of sustainable development so that it is clear that development which is sustainable can be approved without delay. All plans should be based upon and reflect the presumption in favour of sustainable development, with clear policies that will guide how the presumption should be applied locally.

The application of the presumption will have implications for how communities engage in neighbourhood planning. Critically, it will mean that neighbourhoods should:

- develop plans that support the strategic development needs set out in Local Plans, including policies for housing and economic development;
- plan positively to support local development, shaping and directing development in their area that is outside the strategic elements of the Local Plan; and
- identify opportunities to use Neighbourhood Development Orders to enable developments that are consistent with their neighbourhood plan to proceed.

The NPPF set 12 'Core planning principles' set out in the table below;

Table 1: How the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan (NNP) aims to achieve the Core Planning Principles as set out in the NPPF

NPPF Core Principle	NNP Vision and Objectives	NNP Policies (in brackets) / Decision Criteria
1. Be genuinely plan-led with a positive vision for the future of the area.	The NNP objectives all set a positive vision for the future development of Nuthall Parish. The plan seeks to encourage sustainable development throughout.	The NNP has been produced as a result of consultation with the community and seeks to address the ambitions and aspirations for future growth of the community.
2. Enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives.	Provision of lifetime homes and ensure that people have access to local facilities (health and recreation).	The NNP (Policy 1) aims to deliver a high quality of living accommodation with a focus on lifetime homes and accommodation for limited mobility and an increasingly elderly population. The NNP (Policy 4) also aims to deliver a wider variety and

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		increased amount of open space and recreational facilities for the local community.
3. Proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs.	Meet the need for future specialist housing provision and support the need for changing working practices (including working from home). Support for off-road parking and highways safety.	The NNP (Policy 1) supports the delivery of new homes within the Parish. The NPP (Policy 2) also designates a village centre to support the delivery of retail and business development. The NPP (Policy 3) strives to encourage new ways of working through the support of 'live-work' units.
4. Secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings.	Support development which contributes in a positive way to the character of the area. Amenity of adjacent occupiers is a key consideration throughout.	The NNP (Policy 1 & Policy 2) states that new homes and development within the village centre should contribute in a positive way to the character and appearance of the area. The NNP (Policy 2) also supports development within the village area that protects the amenity of adjacent and nearby occupiers.
5. Promote different roles, character and vitality of areas.	Retain the semi-rural nature of the Parish. Protecting the Green Belt. Promote proportionate development of the village centre.	The NNP (Policy 2) recognises the important role that the village centre plays for the local community and designates it as such in order to provide greater certainty to service providers and business who may wish to locate here.
6. Climate change, flood risk and reduced carbon usage.	Minimise pollution by seeking to reduce the reliance on private vehicles and the congestion around the Motorway Junction 26. Provide enhanced walking and cycling routes.	The NNP (Policy 2, Policy 3, Policy 4 and the Local Aspirations) sets out ambitions to reduce the reliance on private vehicles and encourage more sustainable modes of transport.
7. Conserve and enhance the natural environment and reducing pollution.	Improve the quality and extent of wildlife, recreation and play areas. Provision of allotments and creation / expansion of woodland areas. Protect the natural environment through only allowing development that of sites that have no contrary environmental or land use designations.	The NNP (Policy 4 & Local Aspirations) aims to improve the quality and extent of recreation and play areas, provide allotments, new open spaces (including a Country Park) and enhancement to existing or new woodland.
8. Encourage the effective use of land	Provision of shared-use facilities to efficiently use the land within the Parish.	The NNP (Local Aspirations) sets out ambitions to enhance local service and 'shared-use' services in order to maximise the efficient use of land.
9. Promote mixed use developments	Define a 'Village centre' to encourage a mixed use service	The NNP (Policy 2) supports development enhancing the function

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	centre to act as the 'heart of the community'. Provision of shared-use facilities to efficiently use the land within the Parish.	of a vibrant village centre. The NNP (Local Aspirations) sets out ambitions to enhance local service and 'shared-use' services in order to maximise the efficient use of land.
10. Conserve heritage assets	Protecting the heritage of the Parish.	The NNP (Policy 1, Policy 2 and Policy 5) share the ambition that new development should enhance the character and appearance of the area in order to protect and enhance the rich heritage of the Parish.
11. Encourage sustainable transport	To reduce the need to travel by private car, provision of routes appropriate for cyclists and walks.	The NNP (Policy 1) outlines the requirement for new housing development to provide the infrastructure necessary to reduce the need to travel by private car. The NNP (Policy 4) encourages provision of new walking and cycling routes to link the population within the Parish in order to reduce the need to travel by private car. The NNP (Local Aspirations) sets the aim to reduce congestion surrounding Junction 26 which is expected to be achieved through the provision of high quality alternative modes of sustainable transport.
12. Health, social and cultural wellbeing	Provision of new GP surgery, dentist, post office and country park.	The priorities set out in the NNP (Policy 4 & Local Aspirations) aim to attract investment in healthcare facilities and encourage outdoor activities through the provision of good quality outdoor space and dedicated walking and cycling routes.

The NPPF set out how it envisages that the planning system can help to achieve sustainable development; this is outlined in 13 different sections. The sections have each been taken in turn below and have been compared against the policies of the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan.

Table 2: How the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan aims to build a strong and competitive economy.

	NPPF Sustainability Policy 1: Building a strong, competitive economy
NPPF	<p>21. Planning policies should recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including a poor environment or any lack of infrastructure, services or housing. In drawing up Local Plans, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth; • Support existing business sectors, taking account of whether they are expanding or contracting and, where possible, identify and plan for new or emerging sectors likely to locate in their area. • Identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision and

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	<p>environmental enhancement; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit.
NNP Response	<p>The NNP supports this policy by;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Designating a 'village centre' (Policy 2) within which retail and business development will be supported in order to support existing business and encourage future investment into the area by providing greater certainty through the planning process. Facilitating the ability of home working through the support of 'live work' units (Policy 3).

Table 3: How the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan aims to ensuring the vitality of town centres

	NPPF Sustainability Policy 2: Ensuring the vitality of town centres
NPPF	<p>23. Planning policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period. In drawing up Local Plans, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise town centres as the heart of their communities and pursue policies to support their viability and vitality; define a network and hierarchy of centres that is resilient to anticipated future economic changes; promote competitive town centres that provide customer choice and a diverse retail offer and which reflect the individuality of town centres; retain and enhance existing markets and, where appropriate, re-introduce or create new ones, ensuring that markets remain attractive and competitive; allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, cultural, community and residential development needed in town centres. It is important that needs for retail, leisure, office and other main town centre uses are met in full and are not compromised by limited site availability. Local planning authorities should therefore undertake an assessment of the need to expand town centres to ensure a sufficient supply of suitable sites; allocate appropriate edge of centre sites for main town centre uses that are well connected to the town centre where suitable and viable town centre sites are not available. If sufficient edge of centre sites cannot be identified, set policies for meeting the identified needs in other accessible locations that are well connected to the town centre; set policies for the consideration of proposals for main town centre uses which cannot be accommodated in or adjacent to town centres; recognise that residential development can play an important role in ensuring the vitality of centres and set out policies to encourage residential development on appropriate sites; and where town centres are in decline, local planning authorities should plan positively for their future to encourage economic activity. <p>24. Local planning authorities should apply a sequential test to planning applications for main town centre uses that are not in an existing centre and are not in accordance with an up-to-date Local Plan. They should require applications for main town centre uses to be located in town centres, then in edge of centre locations and only if suitable sites are not available should out of centre sites be considered. When considering edge of centre and out of centre proposals, preference should be given to accessible sites that are well connected to the town centre. Applicants and local planning authorities should</p>

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	<p>demonstrate flexibility on issues such as format and scale.</p> <p>25. This sequential approach should not be applied to applications for small scale rural offices or other small scale rural development.</p> <p>26. When assessing applications for retail, leisure and office development outside of town centres, which are not in accordance with an up-to-date Local Plan, local planning authorities should require an impact assessment if the development is over a proportionate, locally set floorspace threshold (if there is no locally set threshold, the default threshold is 2,500 sq m). This should include assessment of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the impact of the proposal on existing, committed and planned public and private investment in a centre or centres in the catchment area of the proposal; and the impact of the proposal on town centre vitality and viability, including local consumer choice and trade in the town centre and wider area, up to five years from the time the application is made. For major schemes where the full impact will not be realised in five years, the impact should also be assessed up to ten years from the time the application is made. <p>27. Where an application fails to satisfy the sequential test or is likely to have significant adverse impact on one or more of the above factors, it should be refused.</p>
NNP Response	<p>Whilst Nuthall is a village and does not have a 'Town or District' centre as identified in the Aligned Core Strategy. It does play an important function for local people and in-line with the hierarchical approach the Neighbourhood Plan seeks to identify a lower tier (with regards to the sequential test) of a 'village centre' (Policy 2).</p>

Table 4: How the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan aims to supporting a prosperous rural economy

	NPPF Sustainability Policy 3: Supporting a prosperous rural economy
NPPF	<p>28. Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development. To promote a strong rural economy, local and neighbourhood plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> support the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings; promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.
NNP Response	<p>The designation of the 'Nuthall Village Centre' (Policy 2) aims to promote the retention of existing and the provision of new local businesses and retail services in the village. The Neighbourhood Plan (Policy 3) supports the sustainable growth of businesses within the village through the encouragement of 'home working' and 'live work' units. The Plan aims to attract investment in the provision of important services to the village such as a GP surgery, dentist and Post Office.</p>

Table 5: How the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan aims to promote sustainable transport

	NPPF Sustainability Policy 4: Promoting sustainable transport
NPPF	<p>29. Transport policies have an important role to play in facilitating sustainable development but also in contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. Smarter use of technologies can reduce the need to travel. The transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice</p>

	<p>about how they travel. However, the Government recognises that different policies and measures will be required in different communities and opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary from urban to rural areas.</p> <p>30. Encouragement should be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion. In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should therefore support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>31. Local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development, including large scale facilities such as rail freight interchanges, roadside facilities for motorists or transport investment necessary to support strategies for the growth of ports, airports or other major generators of travel demand in their areas. The primary function of roadside facilities for motorists should be to support the safety and welfare of the road user.</p> <p>32. All developments that generate significant amounts of movement should be supported by a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment. Plans and decisions should take account of whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up depending on the nature and location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure; • safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all people; and • improvements can be undertaken within the transport network that cost effectively limit the significant impacts of the development. Development should only be prevented or refused on transport grounds where the residual cumulative impacts of development are severe. <p>33. When planning for ports, airports and airfields that are not subject to a separate national policy statement, plans should take account of their growth and role in serving business, leisure, training and emergency service needs. Plans should take account of this Framework as well as the principles set out in the relevant national policy statements and the Government Framework for UK Aviation.</p> <p>34. Plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised. However this needs to take account of policies set out elsewhere in this Framework, particularly in rural areas.</p> <p>35. Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. Therefore, developments should be located and designed where practical to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • accommodate the efficient delivery of goods and supplies; • give priority to pedestrian and cycle movements, and have access to high quality public transport facilities; • create safe and secure layouts which minimise conflicts between traffic and cyclists or pedestrians, avoiding street clutter and where appropriate establishing home zones; • incorporate facilities for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles; and
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consider the needs of people with disabilities by all modes of transport. <p>36. A key tool to facilitate this will be a Travel Plan. All developments which generate significant amounts of movement should be required to provide a Travel Plan.</p> <p>37. Planning policies should aim for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities.</p> <p>38. For larger scale residential developments in particular, planning policies should promote a mix of uses in order to provide opportunities to undertake day-to-day activities including work on site. Where practical, particularly within large-scale developments, key facilities such as primary schools and local shops should be located within walking distance of most properties.</p> <p>39. If setting local parking standards for residential and non-residential development, local planning authorities should take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the accessibility of the development; the type, mix and use of development; the availability of and opportunities for public transport; local car ownership levels; and an overall need to reduce the use of high-emission vehicles. <p>40. Local authorities should seek to improve the quality of parking in town centres so that it is convenient, safe and secure, including appropriate provision for motorcycles. They should set appropriate parking charges that do not undermine the vitality of town centres. Parking enforcement should be proportionate.</p> <p>41. Local planning authorities should identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice.</p>
NNP Response	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan sets a requirement (Policy 1) for new housing development to provide the infrastructure necessary to reduce the need to travel by private car. Coupled with this is the expectation (set out in Policy 4) that safe and attractive walking and cycling routes would be provided which would link the population within the Parish and would encourage people to use alternative modes of transport. The village centre designation (policy 2) is intended to ensure that the local community have access to local services within the immediate locality which should negate the need to travel further afield (often in cars). In addition the support given to live work units (policy 3) should also have a positive impact on need to travel and the length of journeys to achieve employment.</p>

Table 6: How the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan aims to support high quality communications infrastructure

	NPPF Sustainability Policy 5: Supporting high quality communications infrastructure
NPPF	<p>42. Advanced, high quality communications infrastructure is essential for sustainable economic growth. The development of high speed broadband technology and other communications networks also plays a vital role in enhancing the provision of local community facilities and services.</p> <p>43. In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should support the expansion of</p>

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	<p>electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband. They should aim to keep the numbers of radio and telecommunications masts and the sites for such installations to a minimum consistent with the efficient operation of the network. Existing masts, buildings and other structures should be used, unless the need for a new site has been justified. Where new sites are required, equipment should be sympathetically designed and camouflaged where appropriate.</p> <p>44. Local planning authorities should not impose a ban on new telecommunications development in certain areas, impose blanket Article 4 directions over a wide area or a wide range of telecommunications development or insist on minimum distances between new telecommunications development and existing development. They should ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • they have evidence to demonstrate that telecommunications infrastructure will not cause significant and irremediable interference with other electrical equipment, air traffic services or instrumentation operated in the national interest; and • they have considered the possibility of the construction of new buildings or other structures interfering with broadcast and telecommunications services. <p>45. Applications for telecommunications development (including for prior approval under Part 24 of the General Permitted Development Order) should be supported by the necessary evidence to justify the proposed development. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the outcome of consultations with organisations with an interest in the proposed development, in particular with the relevant body where a mast is to be installed near a school or college or within a statutory safeguarding zone surrounding an aerodrome or technical site; and • for an addition to an existing mast or base station, a statement that self-certifies that the cumulative exposure, when operational, will not exceed International Commission on non-ionising radiation protection guidelines; or • for a new mast or base station, evidence that the applicant has explored the possibility of erecting antennas on an existing building, mast or other structure and a statement that self-certifies that, when operational, International Commission guidelines will be met. <p>46. Local planning authorities must determine applications on planning grounds. They should not seek to prevent competition between different operators, question the need for the telecommunications system, or determine health safeguards if the proposal meets International Commission guidelines for public exposure.</p>
NNP Response	The Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan is silent on this issue as it is content for this to be dealt with at the local authority level.

Table 7: How the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan aims to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes

	NPPF Sustainability Policy 6: Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes
NPPF	<p>47. To boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in this Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period; • identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to

	<p>provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. Where there has been a record of persistent under delivery of housing, local planning authorities should increase the buffer to 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to provide a realistic prospect of achieving the planned supply and to ensure choice and competition in the market for land;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15; • for market and affordable housing, illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory for the plan period and set out a housing implementation strategy for the full range of housing describing how they will maintain delivery of a five-year supply of housing land to meet their housing target; and • set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances. <p>48. Local planning authorities may make an allowance for windfall sites in the five-year supply if they have compelling evidence that such sites have consistently become available in the local area and will continue to provide a reliable source of supply. Any allowance should be realistic having regard to the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment, historic windfall delivery rates and expected future trends, and should not include residential gardens.</p> <p>49. Housing applications should be considered in the context of the presumption in favour of sustainable development. Relevant policies for the supply of housing should not be considered up-to-date if the local planning authority cannot demonstrate a five-year supply of deliverable housing sites.</p> <p>50. To deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes); • identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand; and • where they have identified that affordable housing is needed, set policies for meeting this need on site, unless off-site provision or a financial contribution of broadly equivalent value can be robustly justified (for example to improve or make more effective use of the existing housing stock) and the agreed approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. Such policies should be sufficiently flexible to take account of changing market conditions over time. <p>51. Local planning authorities should identify and bring back into residential use empty housing and buildings in line with local housing and empty homes strategies and, where appropriate, acquire properties under compulsory purchase powers. They should normally approve planning applications for change to residential use and any associated development from commercial buildings (currently in the B use classes) where there is an identified need for additional housing in that area, provided that there are not</p>
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	<p>strong economic reasons why such development would be inappropriate.</p> <p>52. The supply of new homes can sometimes be best achieved through planning for larger scale development, such as new settlements or extensions to existing villages and towns that follow the principles of Garden Cities. Working with the support of their communities, local planning authorities should consider whether such opportunities provide the best way of achieving sustainable development. In doing so, they should consider whether it is appropriate to establish Green Belt around or adjoining any such new development.</p> <p>53. Local planning authorities should consider the case for setting out policies to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens, for example where development would cause harm to the local area.</p> <p>54. In rural areas, exercising the duty to cooperate with neighbouring authorities, local planning authorities should be responsive to local circumstances and plan housing development to reflect local needs, particularly for affordable housing, including through rural exception sites where appropriate. Local planning authorities should in particular consider whether allowing some market housing would facilitate the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs.</p> <p>55. To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. For example, where there are groups of smaller settlements, development in one village may support services in a village nearby. Local planning authorities should avoid new isolated homes in the countryside unless there are special circumstances such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the essential need for a rural worker to live permanently at or near their place of work in the countryside; or • where such development would represent the optimal viable use of a heritage asset or would be appropriate enabling development to secure the future of heritage assets; or • where the development would re-use redundant or disused buildings and lead to an enhancement to the immediate setting; or • the exceptional quality or innovative nature of the design of the dwelling. Such a design should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ be truly outstanding or innovative, helping to raise standards of design more generally in rural areas; ○ reflect the highest standards in architecture; ○ significantly enhance its immediate setting; and ○ be sensitive to the defining characteristics of the local area.
NNP Response	<p>Policy 1 of the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan supports new housing development within the Parish. It also aims to deliver a high quality of living accommodation with a focus on lifetime homes and accommodation for limited mobility and an increasingly elderly population. New housing development within the Parish is expected to enhance the character and appearance of the area in order to protect and enhance the rich heritage of the Parish.</p>

Table 8: How the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan aims to require good design

	NPPF Sustainability Policy 7: Requiring good design
NPPF	<p>56. The Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good</p>

	<p>planning, and should contribute positively to making places better for people.</p> <p>57. It is important to plan positively for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design for all development, including individual buildings, public and private spaces and wider area development schemes.</p> <p>58. Local and neighbourhood plans should develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area. Such policies should be based on stated objectives for the future of the area and an understanding and evaluation of its defining characteristics. Planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development;• establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit;• optimise the potential of the site to accommodate development, create and sustain an appropriate mix of uses (including incorporation of green and other public space as part of developments) and support local facilities and transport networks;• respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation;• create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and• are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping. <p>59. Local planning authorities should consider using design codes where they could help deliver high quality outcomes. However, design policies should avoid unnecessary prescription or detail and should concentrate on guiding the overall scale, density, massing, height, landscape, layout, materials and access of new development in relation to neighbouring buildings and the local area more generally.</p> <p>60. Planning policies and decisions should not attempt to impose architectural styles or particular tastes and they should not stifle innovation, originality or initiative through unsubstantiated requirements to conform to certain development forms or styles. It is, however, proper to seek to promote or reinforce local distinctiveness.</p> <p>61. Although visual appearance and the architecture of individual buildings are very important factors, securing high quality and inclusive design goes beyond aesthetic considerations. Therefore, planning policies and decisions should address the connections between people and places and the integration of new development into the natural, built and historic environment.</p> <p>62. Local planning authorities should have local design review arrangements in place to provide assessment and support to ensure high standards of design. They should also when appropriate refer major projects for a national design review. In general, early engagement on design produces the greatest benefits. In assessing applications, local planning authorities should have regard to the recommendations from the design review panel.</p>
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	<p>63. In determining applications, great weight should be given to outstanding or innovative designs which help raise the standard of design more generally in the area.</p> <p>64. Permission should be refused for development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions.</p> <p>65. Local planning authorities should not refuse planning permission for buildings or infrastructure which promote high levels of sustainability because of concerns about incompatibility with an existing townscape, if those concerns have been mitigated by good design (unless the concern relates to a designated heritage asset and the impact would cause material harm to the asset or its setting which is not outweighed by the proposal's economic, social and environmental benefits).</p> <p>66. Applicants will be expected to work closely with those directly affected by their proposals to evolve designs that take account of the views of the community. Proposals that can demonstrate this in developing the design of the new development should be looked on more favourably.</p> <p>67. Poorly placed advertisements can have a negative impact on the appearance of the built and natural environment. Control over outdoor advertisements should be efficient, effective and simple in concept and operation. Only those advertisements which will clearly have an appreciable impact on a building or on their surroundings should be subject to the local planning authority's detailed assessment. Advertisements should be subject to control only in the interests of amenity and public safety, taking account of cumulative impacts.</p> <p>68. Where an area justifies a degree of special protection on the grounds of amenity, an Area of Special Control Order may be approved. Before formally proposing an Area of Special Control, the local planning authority is expected to consult local trade and amenity organisations about the proposal. Before a direction to remove deemed planning consent is made for specific advertisements, local planning authorities will be expected to demonstrate that the direction would improve visual amenity and there is no other way of effectively controlling the display of that particular class of advertisement. The comments of organisations, and individuals, whose interests would be affected by the direction should be sought as part of the process.</p>
NNP Response	<p>New residential development and proposals within the newly designated 'village centre' as set out in Policy 1 and Policy 2 is expected to enhance the character and appearance of the area in order to protect and enhance the rich heritage of the Parish. Policy 5 sets out what is expected with regards to design within the different local character areas including the 'historic core' of the village. Policy 5 also seeks to ensure that new development is designed and constructed in a way that minimises waste in order to achieve sustainable development.</p>

Table 9: How the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan aims to promote healthy communities

	NPPF Sustainability Policy 8: Promoting healthy communities
NPPF	<p>69. The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. To support this, local planning authorities should aim to involve all sections of the community in the development of Local Plans and in planning decisions, and should</p>

	<p>facilitate neighbourhood planning. Planning policies and decisions, in turn, should aim to achieve places which promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages which bring together those who work, live and play in the vicinity;• safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and• safe and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas. <p>70. To deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;• guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs;• ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community; and• ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services. <p>71. Local planning authorities should take a positive and collaborative approach to enable development to be brought forward under a Community Right to Build Order, including working with communities to identify and resolve key issues before applications are submitted.</p> <p>72. The Government attaches great importance to ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities. Local planning authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement, and to development that will widen choice in education. They should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• give great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools; and• work with schools promoters to identify and resolve key planning issues before applications are submitted. <p>73. Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.</p> <p>74. Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or • the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or • the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss. <p>75. Planning policies should protect and enhance public rights of way and access. Local authorities should seek opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks including National Trails.</p> <p>76. Local communities through local and neighbourhood plans should be able to identify for special protection green areas of particular importance to them. By designating land as Local Green Space local communities will be able to rule out new development other than in very special circumstances. Identifying land as Local Green Space should therefore be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. Local Green Spaces should only be designated when a plan is prepared or reviewed, and be capable of enduring beyond the end of the plan period.</p> <p>77. The Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for most green areas or open space. The designation should only be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves; • where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and • where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land. <p>78. Local policy for managing development within a Local Green Space should be consistent with policy for Green Belts.</p>
NNP Response	<p>The Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan recognises the importance of outdoor recreation and green spaces to enhance the community's health and well-being. Policy 4 and Local Aspirations aim to deliver new open space and recreation space in order to encourage physical activities. Local Aspirations also sets out the priority to attract investment in local healthcare facilities in order to ensure that healthcare the needs of the local community area met locally.</p>

Table 10: How the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan aims to protect Green Belt land

	NPPF Sustainability Policy 9: Protecting Green Belt land
NPPF	<p>79. The Government attaches great importance to Green Belts. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence.</p> <p>80. Green Belt serves five purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; • to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another; • to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and • to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land. <p>81. Once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land.</p> <p>82. The general extent of Green Belts across the country is already established. New Green Belts should only be established in exceptional circumstances, for example when planning for larger scale development such as new settlements or major urban extensions. If proposing a new Green Belt, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrate why normal planning and development management policies would not be adequate; • set out whether any major changes in circumstances have made the adoption of this exceptional measure necessary; • show what the consequences of the proposal would be for sustainable development; • demonstrate the necessity for the Green Belt and its consistency with Local Plans for adjoining areas; and • show how the Green Belt would meet the other objectives of the Framework. <p>83. Local planning authorities with Green Belts in their area should establish Green Belt boundaries in their Local Plans which set the framework for Green Belt and settlement policy. Once established, Green Belt boundaries should only be altered in exceptional circumstances, through the preparation or review of the Local Plan. At that time, authorities should consider the Green Belt boundaries having regard to their intended permanence in the long term, so that they should be capable of enduring beyond the plan period.</p> <p>84. When drawing up or reviewing Green Belt boundaries local planning authorities should take account of the need to promote sustainable patterns of development. They should consider the consequences for sustainable development of channelling development towards urban areas inside the Green Belt boundary, towards towns and villages inset within the Green Belt or towards locations beyond the outer Green Belt boundary.</p> <p>85. When defining boundaries, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensure consistency with the Local Plan strategy for meeting identified requirements for sustainable development; • not include land which it is unnecessary to keep permanently open; • where necessary, identify in their plans areas of 'safeguarded land' between the urban area and the Green Belt, in order to meet longer-term development needs stretching well beyond the plan period; • make clear that the safeguarded land is not allocated for development at the present time. Planning permission for the permanent development of safeguarded land should only be granted following a Local Plan review which proposes the development; • satisfy themselves that Green Belt boundaries will not need to be altered at the
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	<p>end of the development plan period; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define boundaries clearly, using physical features that are readily recognisable and likely to be permanent. <p>86. If it is necessary to prevent development in a village primarily because of the important contribution which the open character of the village makes to the openness of the Green Belt, the village should be included in the Green Belt. If, however, the character of the village needs to be protected for other reasons, other means should be used, such as conservation area or normal development management policies, and the village should be excluded from the Green Belt.</p> <p>87. As with previous Green Belt policy, inappropriate development is, by definition, harmful to the Green Belt and should not be approved except in very special circumstances.</p> <p>88. When considering any planning application, local planning authorities should ensure that substantial weight is given to any harm to the Green Belt. 'Very special circumstances' will not exist unless the potential harm to the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm, is clearly outweighed by other considerations.</p> <p>89. A local planning authority should regard the construction of new buildings as inappropriate in Green Belt. Exceptions to this are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • buildings for agriculture and forestry; • provision of appropriate facilities for outdoor sport, outdoor recreation and for cemeteries, as long as it preserves the openness of the Green Belt and does not conflict with the purposes of including land within it; • the extension or alteration of a building provided that it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building; • the replacement of a building, provided the new building is in the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces; • limited infilling in villages, and limited affordable housing for local community needs under policies set out in the Local Plan; or • limited infilling or the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites (brownfield land), whether redundant or in continuing use (excluding temporary buildings), which would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and the purpose of including land within it than the existing development. <p>90. Certain other forms of development are also not inappropriate in Green Belt provided they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belt. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mineral extraction; • engineering operations; • local transport infrastructure which can demonstrate a requirement for a Green Belt location; • the re-use of buildings provided that the buildings are of permanent and substantial construction; and • development brought forward under a Community Right to Build Order. <p>91. When located in the Green Belt, elements of many renewable energy projects will comprise inappropriate development. In such cases developers will need to</p>
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	<p>demonstrate very special circumstances if projects are to proceed. Such very special circumstances may include the wider environmental benefits associated with increased production of energy from renewable sources.</p> <p>92. Community Forests offer valuable opportunities for improving the environment around towns, by upgrading the landscape and providing for recreation and wildlife. An approved Community Forest plan may be a material consideration in preparing development plans and in deciding planning applications. Any development proposals within Community Forests in the Green Belt should be subject to the normal policies controlling development in Green Belts.</p>
NNP Response	<p>The Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan does not make specific reference to protecting the Green Belt. However, it is recognised that the Green Belt around Nuthall Parish protects the countryside which forms an important aspect of the character of Nuthall. In addition by supporting development (both residential and business) within the existing urban areas it is expected that this will assist meeting the development requirements of the borough as a whole and thus will minimise the need for Green Belt release or development within Nuthall or elsewhere.</p>

Table 11: How the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan aims to meet the challenge of climate change and flooding

	NPPF Sustainability Policy 10: Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change
NPPF	<p>93. Planning plays a key role in helping shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure. This is central to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.</p> <p>94. Local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.</p> <p>95. To support the move to a low carbon future, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions; • actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; and • when setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards. <p>96. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should expect new development to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comply with adopted Local Plan policies on local requirements for decentralised energy supply unless it can be demonstrated by the applicant, having regard to the type of development involved and its design, that this is not feasible or viable; and • take account of landform, layout, building orientation, massing and landscaping to minimise energy consumption. <p>97. To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy, local planning authorities should recognise the responsibility on all communities to contribute</p>

	<p>to energy generation from renewable or low carbon sources. They should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have a positive strategy to promote energy from renewable and low carbon sources; • design their policies to maximise renewable and low carbon energy development while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily, including cumulative landscape and visual impacts; • consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure the development of such sources; • support community-led initiatives for renewable and low carbon energy, including developments outside such areas being taken forward through neighbourhood planning; and • Identify opportunities where development can draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers. <p>98. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not require applicants for energy development to demonstrate the overall need for renewable or low carbon energy and also recognise that even small-scale projects provide a valuable contribution to cutting greenhouse gas emissions; and • approve the application if its impacts are (or can be made) acceptable. Once suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy have been identified in plans, local planning authorities should also expect subsequent applications for commercial scale projects outside these areas to demonstrate that the proposed location meets the criteria used in identifying suitable areas. <p>99. Local Plans should take account of climate change over the longer term, including factors such as flood risk, coastal change, water supply and changes to biodiversity and landscape. 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 planning of green infrastructure.</p> <p>100. Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should be supported by Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and develop policies to manage flood risk from all sources, taking account of advice from the Environment Agency and other relevant flood risk management bodies, such as lead local flood authorities and internal drainage boards. Local Plans should apply a sequential, risk-based approach to the location of development to avoid where possible flood risk to people and property and manage any residual risk, taking account of the impacts of climate change, by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • applying the Sequential Test; • if necessary, applying the Exception Test; • safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management; • using opportunities offered by new development to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding; and • where climate change is expected to increase flood risk so that some existing development may not be sustainable in the long-term, seeking opportunities to
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	<p>facilitate the relocation of development, including housing, to more sustainable locations.</p> <p>101. The aim of the Sequential Test is to steer new development to areas with the lowest probability of flooding. Development should not be allocated or permitted if there are reasonably available sites appropriate for the proposed development in areas with a lower probability of flooding. The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment will provide the basis for applying this test. A sequential approach should be used in areas known to be at risk from any form of flooding.</p> <p>102. If, following application of the Sequential Test, it is not possible, consistent with wider sustainability objectives, for the development to be located in zones with a lower probability of flooding, the Exception Test can be applied if appropriate. For the Exception Test to be passed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it must be demonstrated that the development provides wider sustainability benefits to the community that outweigh flood risk, informed by a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment where one has been prepared; and • a site-specific flood risk assessment must demonstrate that the development will be safe for its lifetime taking account of the vulnerability of its users, without increasing flood risk elsewhere, and, where possible, will reduce flood risk overall. Both elements of the test will have to be passed for development to be allocated or permitted. <p>103. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should ensure flood risk is not increased elsewhere and only consider development appropriate in areas at risk of flooding where, informed by a site-specific flood risk assessment following the Sequential Test, and if required the Exception Test, it can be demonstrated that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within the site, the most vulnerable development is located in areas of lowest flood risk unless there are overriding reasons to prefer a different location; and • development is appropriately flood resilient and resistant, including safe access and escape routes where required, and that any residual risk can be safely managed, including by emergency planning; and it gives priority to the use of sustainable drainage systems. <p>104. For individual developments on sites allocated in development plans through the Sequential Test, applicants need not apply the Sequential Test. Applications for minor development and changes of use should not be subject to the Sequential or Exception Tests but should still meet the requirements for site-specific flood risk assessments.</p>
NNP Response	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan (Policy 2, Policy 3, Policy 4 and Local Aspirations) aims to tackle the effects of climate change by minimise pollution from cars by seeking to reduce the reliance on private vehicles and the congestion around the Motorway Junction 26. In tandem it aims to enhance local walking and cycling routes in order to encourage alternative modes of transport.</p>

Table 12: How the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan aims to conserve and enhance the natural environment

	NPPF Sustainability Policy 11: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment
NPPF	<p>109. The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services; • minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; • preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; and • remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. <p>110. In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment. Plans should allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework.</p> <p>111. Planning policies and decisions should encourage the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value. Local planning authorities may continue to consider the case for setting a locally appropriate target for the use of brownfield land.</p> <p>112. Local planning authorities should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality.</p> <p>113. Local planning authorities should set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites or landscape areas will be judged. Distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites, so that protection is commensurate with their status and gives appropriate weight to their importance and the contribution that they make to wider ecological networks.</p> <p>114. Local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure; and • maintain the character of the undeveloped coast, protecting and enhancing its distinctive landscapes, particularly in areas defined as Heritage Coast, and improve public access to and enjoyment of the coast. <p>115. Great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. The conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage are important considerations in all these areas, and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads.</p> <p>116. Planning permission should be refused for major developments in these designated areas except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated they are in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of:</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy; • the cost of, and scope for, developing elsewhere outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and • any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated. <p>117. To minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity, planning policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries; • identify and map components of the local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them and areas identified by local partnerships for habitat restoration or creation; • promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets, and identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan; • aim to prevent harm to geological conservation interests; and • where Nature Improvement Areas are identified in Local Plans, consider specifying the types of development that may be appropriate in these Areas. <p>118. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused; • proposed development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest likely to have an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (either individually or in combination with other developments) should not normally be permitted. Where an adverse effect on the site's notified special interest features is likely, an exception should only be made where the benefits of the development, at this site, clearly outweigh both the impacts that it is likely to have on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest; • development proposals where the primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be permitted; • opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged; • planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss; and • the following wildlife sites should be given the same protection as European sites: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation; ○ listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and ○ sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse
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	<p>effects on European sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.</p> <p>119. The presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 14) does not apply where development requiring appropriate assessment under the Birds or Habitats Directives is being considered, planned or determined.</p> <p>120. To prevent unacceptable risks from pollution and land instability, planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development is appropriate for its location. The effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, the natural environment or general amenity, and the potential sensitivity of the area or proposed development to adverse effects from pollution, should be taken into account. Where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner.</p> <p>121. Planning policies and decisions should also ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the site is suitable for its new use taking account of ground conditions and land instability, including from natural hazards or former activities such as mining, pollution arising from previous uses and any proposals for mitigation including land remediation or impacts on the natural environment arising from that remediation; • after remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990; and • adequate site investigation information, prepared by a competent person, is presented. <p>122. In doing so, local planning authorities should focus on whether the development itself is an acceptable use of the land, and the impact of the use, rather than the control of processes or emissions themselves where these are subject to approval under pollution control regimes. Local planning authorities should assume that these regimes will operate effectively. Equally, where a planning decision has been made on a particular development, the planning issues should not be revisited through the permitting regimes operated by pollution control authorities.</p> <p>123. Planning policies and decisions should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid noise from giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life as a result of new development; • mitigate and reduce to a minimum other adverse impacts on health and quality of life arising from noise from new development, including through the use of conditions; • recognise that development will often create some noise and existing businesses wanting to develop in continuance of their business should not have unreasonable restrictions put on them because of changes in nearby land uses since they were established; and • identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason. <p>124. Planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air</p>
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	<p>Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan.</p> <p>125. By encouraging good design, planning policies and decisions should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.</p>
NNP Response	<p>The Neighbourhood Plan Policy 1, Policy 4 and Local Aspirations aims to protect land where there may be environmental from residential development and deliver improvements to the quantity and quality of recreation and play areas, provide allotments, new open spaces (including a Country Park) and enhancement to existing or new woodland.</p>

Table 13: How the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan aims to conserve and enhance the historic environment

	NPPF Sustainability Policy 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment
NPPF	<p>126. Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; • the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; • the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and • opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place. <p>127. When considering the designation of conservation areas, local planning authorities should ensure that an area justifies such status because of its special architectural or historic interest, and that the concept of conservation is not devalued through the designation of areas that lack special interest.</p> <p>128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.</p> <p>129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when</p>

	<p>considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.</p> <p>130. Where there is evidence of deliberate neglect of or damage to a heritage asset the deteriorated state of the heritage asset should not be taken into account in any decision.</p> <p>131. In determining planning applications, local planning authorities should take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; • the positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and • the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness. <p>132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.</p> <p>133. Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss, or all of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature of the heritage asset prevents all reasonable uses of the site; and • no viable use of the heritage asset itself can be found in the medium term through appropriate marketing that will enable its conservation; and • conservation by grant-funding or some form of charitable or public ownership is demonstrably not possible; and • the harm or loss is outweighed by the benefit of bringing the site back into use. <p>134. Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.</p> <p>135. The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.</p> <p>136. Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed</p>
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	<p>after the loss has occurred.</p> <p>137. Local planning authorities should look for opportunities for new development within Conservation Areas and World Heritage Sites and within the setting of heritage assets to enhance or better reveal their significance. Proposals that preserve those elements of the setting that make a positive contribution to or better reveal the significance of the asset should be treated favourably.</p> <p>138. Not all elements of a World Heritage Site or Conservation Area will necessarily contribute to its significance. Loss of a building (or other element) which makes a positive contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site should be treated either as substantial harm under paragraph 133 or less than substantial harm under paragraph 134, as appropriate, taking into account the relative significance of the element affected and its contribution to the significance of the Conservation Area or World Heritage Site as a whole.</p> <p>139. Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.</p> <p>140. Local planning authorities should assess whether the benefits of a proposal for enabling development, which would otherwise conflict with planning policies but which would secure the future conservation of a heritage asset, outweigh the disbenefits of departing from those policies.</p> <p>141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.</p>
NNP Response	<p>Nuthall Parish is rich in heritage which is detailed in the background of the plan. Policies Policy 1 and Policy 2 both set the criteria that new development should enhance the character and appearance of the area in order to protect and enhance the heritage assets of the Parish. Policy 5 sets out what is expected with regards to design within the different local character areas including the 'historic core' of the village.</p>

Basic Condition 2: Delivering Sustainable Development

The NNP must contribute towards sustainable development, Paragraph 7 of the NPPF sets three 'dimensions' of sustainable development; economic, social and environmental and requires the planning system (i.e. the NNP) to perform a number of roles;

- an economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
- a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and
- an environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.

This section demonstrates how the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan proposal delivers sustainable development.

Table 14: Delivering Economic Sustainability

NPPF Definition	Contribute to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure.
NNP Vision and Objectives	Deliver a vibrant, desirable and sustainable neighbourhood.
NNP Policies	Policy 2: Nuthall Village Centre Policy 3: Live Work Units
Commentary	The Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan contributes to economic sustainability by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a focus and increased certainty for economic development within the 'village centre' • Improving economic opportunities through encouraging working from home.

Table 15: Delivering Social Sustainability

NPPF Definition	Support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local
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	services that reflect the community's needs and support health, social and cultural well-being.
NNP Vision and Objectives	Deliver a vibrant, desirable and sustainable neighbourhood.
NNP Policies	<p>Policy 1: New housing within the existing urban area.</p> <p>Policy 2: Nuthall Village Centre</p> <p>Policy 4: Creation and enhancement of recreation space and habitats.</p> <p>Policy 5: Design and the Historic Environment</p> <p>Local Aspirations: Provision of key services</p>
Commentary	<p>The Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan contributes to social sustainability by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging new housing development within the Parish. • Ensuring that development makes a positive contribution to the character of the different areas within the Parish. • Ensuring that the heritage of the village is safeguarded from future development. • Ensuring that areas of population within the parish are physically linked with open spaces and recreation routes. • Specifying housing that meets the needs of the ageing local population. • Encouraging the provision of new community assets such as open spaces and the provision of allotments. • Ensuring that people have access to the key services that they require including shops and medical services.

Table 16: Delivering Environmental Sustainability

NPPF Definition	Contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.
NNP Vision and Objectives	Deliver a vibrant, desirable and sustainable neighbourhood, whilst maintaining the semi-rural nature of the Parish. Protect Nuthall's rich history and heritage.
NNP Policies	<p>Policy 1: New housing within the existing urban area.</p> <p>Policy 2: Nuthall Village Centre</p> <p>Policy 4: Creation and enhancement of recreation space and habitats.</p> <p>Policy 5: Design and the Historic</p>

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	EnvironmentLocal Aspirations: Easing congestion and Country Park
Commentary	<p>The Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan contributes to environmental sustainability by;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensuring that development makes a positive contribution to the character of the different areas within the Parish.• Ensuring that the heritage of the village is safeguarded from future development.• Ensuring that development is undertaken in a sustainable waste to minimise waste.• Enhancing and expanding existing natural assets (including woodland).• Providing open spaces and recreation space.• Reducing the congestion surrounding the M1 Motorway Junction 26.• Supporting the provision of a Country Park.

Basic Condition 3: General conformity with strategic policies

The NPP must demonstrate that it is in general conformity with the development plan for the area of the local planning authority (or any part of that area). This section shows how the NNP is in general conformity with the strategic policies in the Aligned Core Strategy (2014).

Aligned Core Strategy (ACS) Spatial Vision:

In 2028, the combined area of Broxtowe, Gedling and Nottingham City is known regionally and nationally as an area with an exceptional quality of life. It has a buoyant economy, with a strong 'Science City' theme, underpinned by the high proportion of people employed in knowledge based jobs and supported by a high quality, high capacity digital infrastructure network. It also includes a modern and competitive manufacturing sector.

The area has experienced sustainable growth, with 30,550 new homes developed since 2011, many of which were once areas in need of regeneration but are now attractive locations. It continues to be the pre-eminent sporting centre in the region with an excellent range of cultural, artistic and sports facilities.

Much of this growth is sustainably accommodated within the main built up area of Nottingham which has assisted in reducing the need to travel, made the most of existing infrastructure and has driven the regeneration of parts of the urban area. Some established residential areas have been remodelled, with a new housing and population mix, and are now popular neighbourhoods with both old and new residents. The disparities in the quality of life apparent in 2011 are being addressed, and fear of crime has been reduced, as a result, people are more willing to get involved in decisions which affect their lives.

The town centres within the area have improved their vitality and viability in line with their place in the hierarchy and network of centres.

In the more rural parts of the area, some identified settlements have developed to make the best of their accessibility to services, which have been sustained and enhanced, and their infrastructure capacity. Other towns and villages have experienced smaller levels of development in line with meeting local needs (especially affordable housing), supporting their communities, and maintaining their vitality, viability, and local distinctiveness. The rural economy has developed to be diverse and vibrant, although agriculture and food production remain important.

Connections to London and other regional cities, especially Derby and Leicester, are much improved, with rail line speed and capacity improvements, and the completion of major highway schemes. A HS2 hub station to serve the East Midlands is nearing completion at Toton in Broxtowe. Associated infrastructure including convenient sustainable public transport access to link the station to the rest of Greater Nottingham is complete or planned. Development in the vicinity of the proposed HS2 station at Toton has maximised opportunities for the local community and the regional and national economy. The public transport network continues to be world class, and includes new NET routes.

Major improvements to the quality of the bus network, especially in the City Centre, and to other parts of the area, the rest of the County, and beyond have been made. Public transport patronage continues to grow, in part due to targeted and successful behavioural change measures. New cycling and walking links mean that neighbourhoods have much better sustainable networks, which link through to major employment areas and the city and town centres.

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The area's unique built and natural environment has been improved through the sensitive and high quality design of new development, the historic environment, both urban and rural is valued and protected and where necessary has been enhanced.

The principle of the Green Belt remains and it continues to shape new development, especially with regard to its key purpose of preventing coalescence of Nottingham and Derby and their associated towns. Major new Green Infrastructure has enhanced the multifunctional open space provision and network of green corridors linking the built up areas to open countryside and has helped to address the impacts of that growth whilst also providing opportunities for healthy lifestyles. It has also contributed to a step change increase in the region's biodiversity whilst allowing it to cope with climate change. Landscape character is now a key influence on new development.

The area supports young people through education and training, with completed improvements to schools, academies, further education establishments and Universities now giving them a better start in life, and the ability to access education, training and high quality jobs.

Spatial Objectives

The ACS sets 12 spatial objectives seek to deliver this vision. These are;

- i. Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change.
- ii. High quality new housing.
- iii. Economic prosperity for all.
- iv. Flourishing and vibrant town centres.
- v. Regeneration.
- vi. Protecting and enhancing the area's individual and historic character and local distinctiveness.
- vii. Strong, safe and cohesive communities.
- viii. Health and wellbeing.
- ix. Opportunities for all.
- x. Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel.
- xi. Protecting and improving natural assets.
- xii. Timely and viable infrastructure.

To achieve these objectives the ACS presented policies for;

Section A: Sustainable Growth

- Policy A: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development
- Policy 1: Climate Change
- Policy 2: The Spatial Strategy
- Policy 3: The Green Belt
- Policy 4: Employment Provision and Economic Development
- Policy 5: Nottingham City Centre
- Policy 6: Role of Town and Local Centres
- Policy 7: Regeneration

Section B: Places for People

- Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice
- Policy 9: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
- Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identity
- Policy 11: The Historic Environment
- Policy 12: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles
- Policy 13: Culture, Tourism and Sport

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Policy 14: Managing Travel Demand

Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities

Section C: Our Environment

Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space

Policy 17: Biodiversity

Section D: Making it Happen

Policy 18: Infrastructure

Policy 19: Developer Contributions

Section 20: Key Monitoring Indicators

The following section demonstrates that the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan is in general conformity with the Aligned Core Strategy by showing:

- Conformity with the 12 strategic objectives of the Aligned Core Strategy; and
- Conformity with the relevant policies within the Aligned Core Strategy.

Conformity with the Strategic Objectives of the Aligned Core Strategy

The following tables relate the relevant strategic objective as set out in the Aligned Core Strategy with the vision and objectives of the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan.

Table 17 ACS Objective i: Environmentally responsible development addressing climate change

Relevant objective	To reduce the causes of climate change and to minimise its impacts, through locating development where it can be highly accessible by sustainable transport, requiring environmentally sensitive design and construction, reducing the risk of flooding, and promoting the use of low carbon technologies.
NNP Vision	Deliver a vibrant, desirable and sustainable neighbourhood, whilst maintaining the semi-rural nature of the Parish. Protect Nuthall's rich history and heritage.
NNP Objective	Designate a village centre to support local retail and business development. Minimise the need to travel by car, enhance walking and cycling routes and connections. Reduce congestion surrounding the M1 Motorway Junction 26.

Table 18 ACS Objective ii: High quality new housing

Relevant objective	To manage an increase in the supply of housing to ensure local and regional housing needs are met, brownfield opportunities are maximised, regeneration aims are delivered, and to provide access to affordable and decent new homes. In doing so, there will be a rebalancing of the housing mix where required in terms of size, type and tenure, to maximise choice including family housing, supporting people into home ownership, providing for particular groups such
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	as older people, and creating and supporting mixed and balanced communities.
NNP Vision	Deliver a vibrant, desirable and sustainable neighbourhood.
NNP Objective	Support new housing development and encourage the retention of houses which are suitable for elderly residents and those who have limited mobility. Support is given to the provision of new homes which accord with the principles of lifetime homes standard.

Table 19 ACS Objective iii: Economic prosperity for all

Relevant objective	To ensure economic growth is as equitable as possible, and that a more knowledge based economy is supported, in line with the aims of Science City, and enhancing the Core City role of the Nottingham conurbation. Creating the conditions for all people to participate in the economy, by providing new and protecting existing local employment opportunities, encouraging rural enterprise, improving access to training opportunities, and supporting educational developments at all levels.
NNP Vision	Deliver a vibrant, desirable and sustainable neighbourhood.
NNP Objective	Encourage local employment through support of live-work units, the designation of a village centre and support for the provision of medical facilities will all encourage employment and prosperity.

Table 20 ACS Objective iv: Flourishing and vibrant town centres

Relevant objective	To create the conditions for the protection and enhancement of a balanced hierarchy and network of City, town and other centres, through economic growth and retail development. The provision of innovative and efficient shopping, leisure, tourism and local services of a scale appropriate to the centre's position in the hierarchy will be promoted in addition to social, cultural and other appropriate uses, accessibility improvements, environmental improvements, and town centre regeneration measures.
NNP Vision	Deliver a vibrant, desirable and sustainable neighbourhood.
NNP Objective	Designate a village centre which recognises the importance of local services and businesses provision at a scale which meets the needs of the local community within the hierarchy of retail provision within the ACS without impacting upon the nearby Town Centres.

Table 21 ACS Objective v: Regeneration

Relevant objective	To ensure brownfield regeneration opportunities are maximised. To ensure that regeneration supports and enhances opportunities for local communities and residents, leading to all neighbourhoods being neighbourhoods of choice, where people want to live.
NNP Vision	Deliver a vibrant, desirable and sustainable neighbourhood, whilst maintaining the semi-rural nature of the Parish. Protect Nuthall's rich history and heritage.
NNP Objective	Support development within the existing urban area. Designate a village centre to support the regeneration and development of local services.

Table 22 ACS Objective vi: Protecting and enhancing the area's individual and historic character and local distinctiveness

Relevant objective	To preserve and enhance the distinctive natural and built heritage, by protecting and enhancing the historic environment, by promoting high quality locally distinct design, and by valuing the countryside for its productive qualities and ensuring its landscape character is maintained and enhanced.
NNP Vision	Deliver a vibrant, desirable and sustainable neighbourhood, whilst maintaining the semi-rural nature of the Parish. Protect Nuthall's rich history and heritage.
NNP Objective	<p>Create and enhance woodland within the Parish which includes some areas of Ancient Woodland.</p> <p>Ensuring that development makes a positive contribution to the character of the different areas within the Parish.</p> <p>Ensuring that the heritage of the village is safeguarded from future development.</p> <p>Ensuring that development is undertaken in a sustainable waste to minimise waste.</p>

Table 23 ACS Objective vii: Strong, safe and cohesive communities

Relevant objective	To create the conditions for communities to become strong, safe and cohesive by providing appropriate facilities, encouraging people to express their views, by designing out crime and by respecting and enhancing local distinctiveness.
NNP Vision	Deliver a vibrant, desirable and sustainable neighbourhood.
NNP Objective	To encourage the provision of key services that

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	will benefit the community including a GP surgery, dentist and post office.
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Table 24 ACS Objective viii: Health and wellbeing

Relevant objective	To create the conditions for a healthier population by addressing environmental factors underpinning health and wellbeing, and working with healthcare partners to deliver new and improved health and social care facilities especially where required by new development and through the integration of health and service provision, and by improving access to cultural, sport and leisure and lifelong learning activities.
NNP Vision	Deliver a vibrant, desirable and sustainable neighbourhood.
NNP Objective	Deliver improvement to existing recreational facilities, play areas, routes for cyclists and walkers, sports facilities and a new country park all of which seek to encourage exercise and improve the wellbeing of local residents.

Table 25 ACS Objective ix: Opportunities for all

Relevant objective	To give all children and young people the best possible start in life by providing the highest quality inclusive educational, community leisure and sport facilities, for instance through improving existing or providing new schools, academies, further education establishments and Universities, and to meet the needs of older and disabled people, especially through providing appropriate housing opportunities.
NNP Vision	Deliver a vibrant, desirable and sustainable neighbourhood, whilst maintaining the semi-rural nature of the Parish. Protect Nuthall's rich history and heritage.
NNP Objective	Support new housing development and encourage the retention of houses which are suitable for elderly residents and those who have limited mobility. Support is given to the provision of new homes which accord with the principles of lifetime homes standard.

Table 26 ACS Objective x: Excellent transport systems and reducing the need to travel

Relevant objective	To ensure access to jobs, leisure and services is improved in a sustainable way, reducing the need to travel especially by private car, by encouraging convenient and reliable transport systems, through implementing behavioural change measures, and encouraging new working practices such as use of IT and home working.
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NNP Vision	Deliver a vibrant, desirable and sustainable neighbourhood.
NNP Objective	Support the provision of 'live-work' units in order to reduce the need for travel. Ease congestion around J26 of the M1. Designate a village centre to ensure that small scale local retail and business provision coupled with the ambition to provide walking and cycling routes will reduce the need to travel by car.

Table 27 ACS Objective xi: Protecting and improving natural assets

Relevant objective	To improve and provide new Green Infrastructure, including open spaces, by enhancing and developing the network of multi-functional green spaces, by improving access and environmental quality, and by ensuring an increase in biodiversity.
NNP Vision	Deliver a vibrant, desirable and sustainable neighbourhood, whilst maintaining the semi-rural nature of the Parish. Protect Nuthall's rich history and heritage.
NNP Objective	Ensuring that development makes a positive contribution to the character of the area. Enhance and expand existing natural assets (including woodland). Provide new open spaces and recreation space. Support the provision of a Country Park.

Table 28 ACS Objective xii: Timely and viable infrastructure

Relevant objective	To make the best use of existing, and provide new and improved physical and social infrastructure, where required to support housing and economic growth, and make sure it is sustainable.
NNP Vision	Deliver a vibrant, desirable and sustainable neighbourhood.
NNP Objective	Support new housing development and encourage the retention of houses which are suitable for elderly residents and those who have limited mobility. Ensure that infrastructure required to reduce the need to travel by car is provided and that appropriate vehicle parking and safety features are delivered. Support is given to the provision of new homes which accord with the principles of lifetime homes standard. Provide new open spaces and recreation space. Support the provision of a Country Park.

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The Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan was drafted with the strategic policies of the Aligned Core Strategy in mind is in total conformity with these policies. The Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan was written to complement the Strategic aims and ambitions of the Borough Council. At the time of submission the emerging Part 2 Local Plan (whilst not formally adopted and therefore not a statutory part of the Development Plan) had been out to consultation prior to the submission to the Secretary of State for Examination, it was therefore deemed important to show how the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan also conforms with the emerging Part 2 Local Plan.

How the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan fits with the Strategic Policies as set out in the Aligned Core Strategy and the emerging Part 2 Local Plan

Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan Policy	Relevant Core Strategy Strategic Policy	Relevant Additional Emerging Part 2 Local Plan Strategic Policies
Policy 1 New Housing	Policy A: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development Policy 1: Climate Change Policy 2: The Spatial Strategy Policy 8: Housing Size, Mix and Choice Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identity Policy 18: Infrastructure	Policy 2 Site Allocations Policy 3 Main Built up Area Site Allocations Policy 7 Kimberley Site Allocations
Policy 2 Village Centre	Policy A: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development Policy 4: Employment Provision and Economic Development Policy 6: Role of Town and Local Centres Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identity	
Policy 3 Live Work Units	Policy A: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development Policy 1: Climate Change Policy 4: Employment Provision and Economic Development	
Policy 4 Open space and Recreation	Policy 12: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles Policy 13: Culture, Tourism and Sport Policy 16: Green Infrastructure, Parks and Open Space Policy 17: Biodiversity	
Policy 5 Design and the Historic Environment	Policy 10: Design and Enhancing Local Identity Policy 11: The Historic Environment	
Local Aspirations (not policy)	Policy 12: Local Services and Healthy Lifestyles Policy 14: Managing Travel Demand Policy 15: Transport Infrastructure Priorities	

Basic Condition 4: European Union (EU) Obligations

Environmental Impact and Habitat Regulations

With respect to the EU relevant directives the following applies:

- i. With regard to Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programs on the environment (often referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive). The conclusion of the SEA screen statement and consultation is that the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan does not require a Strategic Environmental Assessment.
- ii. With regard to the Directive 2001/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (often referred to as the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive). This is to confirm that no neighbourhood development orders are proposed by the qualifying body, so the directive does not apply.
- iii. With regard to Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora and Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservations of wild birds (often referred to as the Habitats and Wild Birds Directive respectively), the conclusion of the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) screening statement and consultation is that the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan would not have any significant negative effects on any identified European sites and therefore a full HRA assessment is not required.
- iv. With regard to the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC). This is to confirm that there are no policies contained within the Nuthall Neighbourhood Plan that are within the scope of the directives.

Human Rights

An equalities impact assessment has not been undertaken, as it is not required under the Equalities Act 2010, and it is not considered that the Plan discriminates unfairly or in a manner which is contrary to the Human Rights Act 1998.

Basic Condition 5: Meeting the Prescribed Conditions and Matters

- The plan is being submitted by a qualifying body (Nuthall Parish Council) in a neighbourhood area that covers the whole of the area of Nuthall Parish.
- The neighbourhood plan sets out policies in relation to the development and use of land in the whole or part of the neighbourhood area. The neighbourhood plan includes land use planning policies that can be used in the determination of planning applications. It relates to the designated neighbourhood area of Nuthall Parish.
- The neighbourhood plan states the period in which it is to have effect (2015 – 2030).
- No policies in the plan relate to excluded development.
- The proposed neighbourhood plan does not relate to more than one neighbourhood area.