

Basic Conditions Statement

Lound Parish Neighbourhood Plan

2021 - 2037



Prepared by Planning With People on behalf of Lound Parish Council

29 March 2021

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Key Statements	3
Conformity with National and District Policy.....	5
Contribution to the Achievement of Sustainable Development	10
Compatibility with Former EU Obligations Post Brexit.....	11
General Conformity with Strategic Local Policy	13
Conclusion.....	18
Appendix A Sustainability Matrix	19

Introduction

What is the Neighbourhood Plan?

- 1.1 The Lound Parish Neighbourhood Plan (hereafter the LNP) has been prepared in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the Localism Act 2011, the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 and Directive 2001/42/EC on Strategic Environmental Assessment. The Plan establishes a vision of the future for the Parish and sets out how that vision will be realised through planning and controlling land use and development change.
- 1.2 The Plan relates to planning matters (the use and development of land) and has been prepared in accordance with the statutory requirements and processes set out in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by the Localism Act 2011) and the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.

What is the Basic Conditions Statement?

- 1.3 This Basic Conditions Statement has been prepared to accompany the LNP. Paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as applied to neighbourhood plans by section 38A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, requires that Neighbourhood Development Plans meet each of the following Basic Conditions¹:
 - I. has regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State it is appropriate to make the neighbourhood plan,
 - II. contributes to the achievement of sustainable development,
 - III. is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area),
 - IV. does not breach and is otherwise compatible with European Union (EU) and European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) obligations,²
 - V. does not breach the requirements of chapter 8 part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017,³
 - VI. having regard to all material considerations it is appropriate that it is made.
- 1.4 This document outlines how the LNP meets all of the above Basic Conditions.

Key Statements

- 1.5 The Plan area covers the Parish of Lound. Lound Parish Council is the qualifying body responsible for the preparation of this Neighbourhood Plan. The LNP expresses policies that relate to the development and use of land only within the Neighbourhood Area.

¹ See national planning practice guidance Paragraph: 065 Reference ID: 41-065-20140306

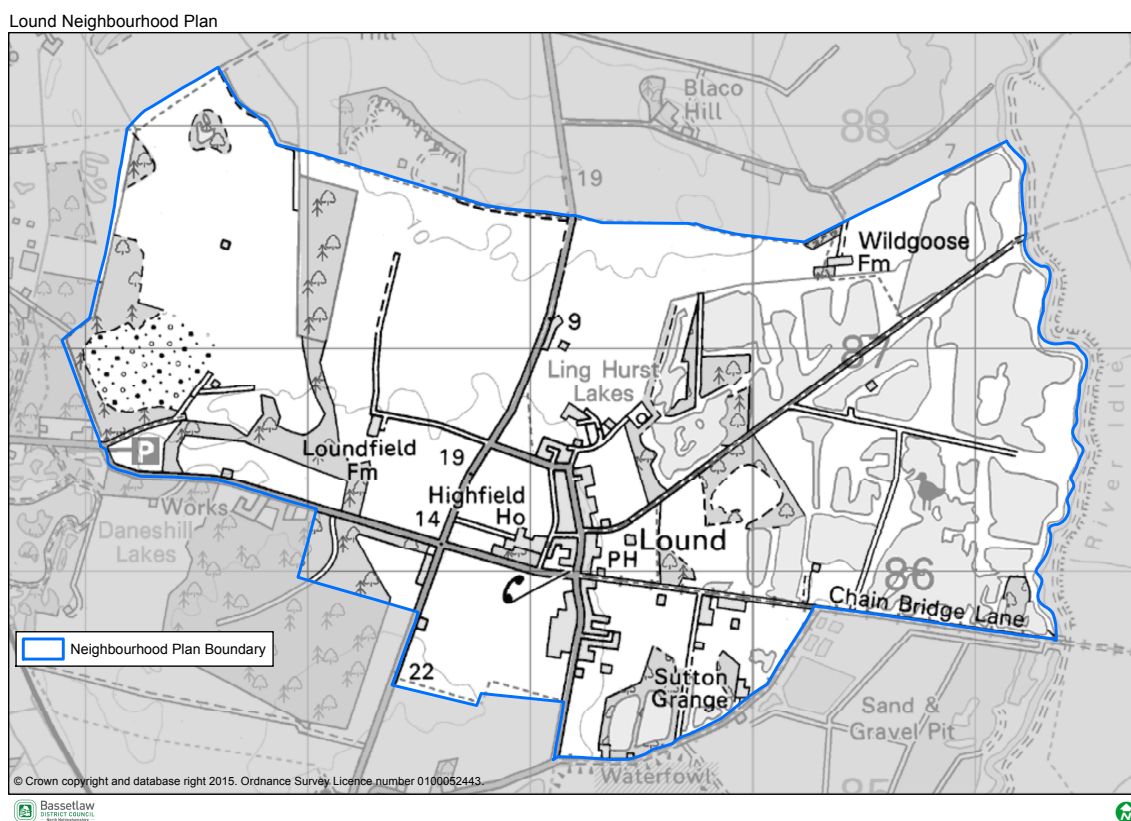
² In accordance with the European Union Withdrawal Act 2018 section 7 'Anything which was immediately before exit day, primary legislation of a particular kind, subordinate legislation of a particular kind or another enactment of a particular kind and continues to be domestic law on and after exit day continues to be domestic law as an enactment of the same kind.'

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2018/16/section/7>

³ See above re status of EU retained Law

- 1.6 The Neighbourhood Area is contiguous with the Parish boundary as shown on the map accompanying the neighbourhood designation application.
- 1.7 The LNP Plan covers the period from 2021 to 2037 – this timeframe matches that of the draft Local Plan.
- 1.8 The Plan proposals do not deal with County matters (mineral extraction and waste development), nationally significant infrastructure or any other matters set out in Section 61K of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as ‘excluded development’.
- 1.9 The LNP does not relate to more than one neighbourhood area. It is related to Lound Parish as designated by Bassetlaw District Council (hereafter BDC) on 7th July 2016 as shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Lound Parish Neighbourhood Area



- 1.10 There are no other Neighbourhood Plans in place for the Lound Parish Neighbourhood Area.
- 1.11 The Pre-Submission Draft LNP was made available for consultation in accordance with Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Plan Regulations from 1st August to 18th September 2020.

Conformity with National and District Policy

- 1.12 The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared having regard to national policies and advice set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)⁴ (see Table 1). The NPPF provides a framework within which local communities can produce neighbourhood development plans for their area and sets out how planning should help achieve sustainable development (see section below relating to achieving sustainable development).

Table 1: Assessment of how each policy in the LNP conforms to the NPPF

Neighbourhood Plan Policy (NPP) No.	Policy Title	NPPF Ref (para.)	Commentary
1	Sustainable Development and the Development Boundary	7,8,11,12, 117	The NPPF enshrines sustainable development at the heart of planning. Neighbourhood Plan Policy 1 (hereafter NPP1) defines what sustainable development is in the context of Lound Parish and establishes a Development Boundary. This provides certainty in respect of the extent of development and the need to protect valued open spaces, the areas of nature conservation and open countryside in accordance with the NPPF.
2	Infill Development and Density	122 (d)	The NPPF notes that planning policies should achieve appropriate densities taking into account ' <i>the desirability of maintaining an area's prevailing character and setting (including residential gardens)</i> '. NPP2 is based on analysis to provide a policy framework to ensure infill development is sensitive to the local character.
3	Protecting Biodiversity	118, 170, 174	The NPPF states that ' <i>Planning policies should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment</i> '. NPP3 identifies and protects designated nature conservation areas. The NPPF at para 118 states that planning policies should ' <i>take opportunities to achieve net environmental gain</i> '. NPP3 provides a clear policy framework to show how the impact on biodiversity of development will be assessed and how it can be mitigated. This is in accordance with NPPF paras 170 and 174. NPP3 shows how (in the context of Lound Parish) development should result in a net biodiversity gain in accordance with NPPF para 170(d).

⁴ All references are to the NPPF 2019

Neighbourhood Plan Policy (NPP) No.	Policy Title	NPPF Ref (para.)	Commentary
4	Protecting and Enhancing the Landscape Character	118,127,170	<p>The landscape character of the Parish is highly valued by the local community. The NPPF at para 127 requires planning policies to ensure that developments will <i>'function well and add to the overall quality of the area not just in the short term but over the life time of the development'</i>.</p> <p>The NPPF at para 170 requires planning policies to <i>'contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes'</i>.</p> <p>NPP4 defines the overall approach to protecting landscape character and provides a framework to show how the allocated sites and any infill development should be designed to minimise the impact on the landscape. NPP4 is based on an understanding and evaluation of the defining characteristics of the Parish undertaken for the Neighbourhood Plan. The Lound Parish Design Code combines an assessment of landscape character with the historic landscape (in accordance with NPPF para 127(c)). Based on this detailed analysis NPP4 provides a framework to identify and protect the valued landscape.</p>
5	Designation of Local Green Space	99,100	<p>The NPPF encourages communities to identify green areas of particular importance. NPP5 identifies areas of tranquillity and/or community value that will be protected from development. Descriptions and justification against NPPF criteria are provided.</p>
6	Flood Risk and Drainage	155 to 165	<p>The capacity of the existing drainage system and recent surface water flood events make this a pressing concern for residents living along Town Street. NPP 6 seeks to ensure that new development will not cause more flooding elsewhere.</p> <p>The importance of SuDS and their potential to achieve net biodiversity gains is emphasised in accordance with NPPF para 165.</p>
7	Achieving High Quality Design	124, 125, 126, 127, 129,	<p>In accordance with NPPF para 125 NPP7 provides <i>'a clear vision and expectations, so that applicants have</i></p>

Neighbourhood Plan Policy (NPP) No.	Policy Title	NPPF Ref (para.)	Commentary
		130 131 185(c)	<p><i>... certainty about what is likely to be acceptable... and how these will be tested</i>'.</p> <p>NPP7 para 127(c) ensures that development 'adds to the overall quality' of the Parish'. The policy is 'sympathetic to local character and history including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting' as it is based on the Lound Design Code analysis.</p> <p>NPP7 allows flexibility for innovative and/or contemporary design where it adds to the overall quality.</p> <p>NPP7 encourages the use of the National Design Guide standards and Building for a Healthy Life to provide a measure of the standard required in accordance with NPPF para 124 'Being clear about design expectations and how these will be tested is essential for achieving [good design]'.</p>
8	Energy Efficiency in Design	148, 149, 150, 151	<p>The NPPF para 148 sees the planning system as crucial in supporting the transition to a low carbon future to 'shape places in ways that minimise vulnerability and improve resilience'.</p> <p>New development should be planned in ways that 'can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design'.</p> <p>NPPF para 149 and footnote 48 note that 'Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, in line with the objectives and provisions of the Climate Change Act 2008'. The amendments to the Climate Change Act 2008 have set a net zero target for UK carbon emissions by 2050.</p> <p>NPPF para 149 says Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change and that 'Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts'.</p> <p>The Government is consulting on a new Future Homes Standard which would make changes to Part L and Part</p>

Neighbourhood Plan Policy (NPP) No.	Policy Title	NPPF Ref (para.)	Commentary
			<p>F of the Building Regulations for new dwellings. The consultation paper provides that the Government '<i>expect that an average home built to [the new standard] will have 75-80% less carbon emissions than one built to current energy efficiency requirements</i>'. The Government proposes '<i>introducing in 2020 a meaningful but achievable uplift to energy efficiency standards as a stepping stone to the Future Home Standard</i>'. The Government's preferred option for this 2020 uplift is a 31% reduction in carbon emissions compared to the current standard. NPP8 is proactive and seeks to set standards that reflect more recent statements of government policy. NPP8 encourages the use of materials, layout and orientation that will build resilience in the design of new development.</p>
9	Protecting and Enhancing Heritage Assets	184, 185, 189, 192	<p>The heritage of Lound Parish is a defining feature. The NPPF places great importance on the protection and enhancement of heritage assets and that '<i>these assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance</i>'. The LNP sets out '<i>a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment</i>' in accordance with NPPF para 185. NPP9 also sets out a clear framework for how proposals affecting buildings of local and national historic significance should be considered and sets out how a balanced judgment is required to assess the benefit of development on heritage assets versus an assessment of any harm.</p>
10	A Mix of Housing Types	61	<p>The NPPF supports policies that meet local housing need. NPP10 is based on the evidence in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) 2013 and Update 2017⁵. NPP10 includes a requirement for smaller dwellings to be accessible and</p>

⁵ See <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/3806/north-derbyshire-and-bassetlaw-shma-oan-update.pdf>

Neighbourhood Plan Policy (NPP) No.	Policy Title	NPPF Ref (para.)	Commentary
			adaptable. This ensures future housing is flexible to meet the changing needs of an ageing population in accordance with NPPF para 61.
11	Enhancing the Provision of Community Facilities	83	The NPPF states that planning policies should enable <i>‘the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship’</i> . Lound has limited facilities and NPP11 supports the need to protect and improve these community facilities.
12-14	Site allocations	7,8,11,12, 117, 184, 185, 155 to 165	Each site-specific policy seeks to encourage sustainable development as defined in the NPPF and the LNP (see NPP1). NPP12-14 sets a policy framework that provides specific criteria based on local knowledge to assist developers in preparing planning applications that constitute sustainable development. The policies reflect the heritage value, landscape of the site and location in relation to the village. Requirements relating to other site-specific issues (e.g. flooding) are also reflected in accordance with NPP6 and the NPPF.

- 1.13 NPPF paragraphs 28 – 30 and footnote 16 refer to Neighbourhood Plans and requires them to have regard to the policies in the NPPF and to be in general conformity with strategic policies in any Development Plan that covers the area. For Lound this is BDC’s 2011 Core Strategy. The LNP has been prepared having regard to the strategic policies contained therein (see Table 2).
- 1.14 The policies in the LNP have also been drafted to be in general conformity with the evidence base for the emerging Bassetlaw Plan to ensure this Neighbourhood Plan will remain up to date once the new Local Plan is adopted (see Table 3).
- 1.15 The Neighbourhood Plan has been in preparation since 2017 and National Planning Guidance Paragraph: 009 Reference ID: 41-009-20190509 provides advice on how a neighbourhood plan should relate to the Development Plan where not all the policies are up to date as has been the case during the drafting of the LNP. The NPPG advises that

‘Where a neighbourhood plan is brought forward before an up-to-date local plan is in place the qualifying body and the Local Planning authority should discuss and aim to agree the relationship between policies in:

*the emerging neighbourhood plan,
the emerging local plan,
the adopted development plan,
with appropriate regard to national policy and guidance.*

The Local Planning authority should take a proactive and positive approach, working collaboratively with a qualifying body particularly sharing evidence and seeking to resolve any issues to ensure the draft neighbourhood plan has the greatest chance of success at independent examination’.

- 1.16 In accordance with National Planning Guidance, documents commissioned by BDC in preparation for the new Local Plan have been used to guide the Neighbourhood Plan policies. These are:
- SHMA 2013 and OAN Update 2017, and
 - Residential Design Successful Places: Supplementary Planning Document 2013⁶.
- 1.17 The LNP was drafted in the context of the January 2020 Bassetlaw Plan that identified a 20% housing requirement for Lound. The work of the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group in undertaking site assessments for Lound and local consultation contributed to a change in strategic approach for BDC in their subsequent draft Local Plan November 2020 which reduced the housing requirement to 5% for Lound. This draft Local Plan allows for site allocations in Neighbourhood Plans to exceed this 5%, but the Lound community were strongly of the opinion that 5% was the scale of growth that they considered sustainable.

Contribution to the Achievement of Sustainable Development

- 1.18 The NPPF has a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The NPPF defines sustainable development as having three overarching objectives *‘which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives)’*⁷. The LNP recognises that this is a balancing act and the objectives of the Plan comprise a balance of social, economic and environmental objectives.
- 1.19 The **economic** goals are limited, reflecting the focus of the LNP on very limited growth and protecting the natural environment. NPP11 does however support the retention of the pub which is a local business.
- 1.20 The **social** goals are to maintain a thriving community, recognising that the community and its needs change over time. The LNP defines what sustainable development means for Lound Parish and supports the development of a few houses to meet BDC’s housing requirement. The LNP protects the community facilities, the pub, village hall and playing fields and recognises the value the community place on the quality of the outdoors. The walking routes and areas of nature conservation are community assets because of their accessibility to the local community and provide outdoor opportunities for meeting up with other people as well as improving health by increasing activity levels. The LNP identifies areas of community value

⁶ See <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/2117/successfulplacesspd.pdf>

⁷ NPPF para 8

as Local Green Spaces (LGS). The new Local Green Spaces in Lound Parish have a social value (for leisure and recreation) as well as for their tranquillity and environmental value. Community facilities are vital to provide social space and these are protected.

(See NPP3, 4, 5, 11)

- 1.21 The LNP has been prepared on the basis that local people can inform planning policy in their neighbourhood at the pre-application engagement stage (see the Key Principle). By enabling people to become more actively involved in the decision-making process⁸ the Neighbourhood Plan has assisted in building social capacity.
 - 1.22 The **environmental** goals are to protect the natural and built environment. The Neighbourhood Plan policies ensure that proposals protect and where possible enhance valued landscapes and the heritage of the Parish. The LNP provides locally specific policies based on the Lound Design Code to provide clarity to developers on what constitutes sustainable development. The identification of Significant Green Gaps based on landscape analysis is an important part of this process to provide clarity to decision makers and developers about the sensitivity of these spaces within and adjoining the Development Boundary.
 - 1.23 The need to recognise and mitigate for flood risk and the vital importance of protecting the biodiversity of this rural parish are important environmental goals.
 - 1.24 The LNP reflects the urgent need to address climate change in all planning decisions and policies promote energy efficiency and the use of green construction materials and methods.
- (See NPP 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 6, 8, 9)
- 1.25 A Sustainability Matrix of the policies in the LNP has been produced to assess the LNP policies against sustainability criteria. This is in Appendix A. The Sustainability Matrix concluded that the Neighbourhood Plan policies would mostly have a positive benefit and occasionally a neutral impact.
 - 1.26 There is no legal requirement for neighbourhood plans to have a Sustainability Appraisal. It is considered that this Sustainability Matrix is adequate in showing how the Neighbourhood Plan policies will deliver sustainable development.

Compatibility with Former EU Obligations Post Brexit

- 1.27 The European Withdrawal Act 2018 (EUWA) provides a new constitutional framework for the continuity of retained EU law in the UK, replacing the EU treaties that had until that point applied in the UK. Section 7 of the EUWA 2018 states that '*Anything which was immediately before exit day, primary legislation of a particular kind, subordinate legislation of a particular kind or another enactment of a particular kind and continues to be domestic law on and after exit day continues to be domestic law as an enactment of the same kind*'⁹.

⁸ Supported by NPPF para 128

⁹ See <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2018/16/section/7>

- 1.28 The references below are to EU directives and regulations because *‘there is no official record of which EU treaty rights were incorporated into UK law’*¹⁰ but the EUWA accepts that the same environmental standards remain.
- 1.29 *‘The EU (Withdrawal) Bill will incorporate the existing body of EU environmental law into UK law, making sure the same protections have effect in the UK and laws still function effectively after the UK leaves the EU’*¹¹.
- 1.30 On the basis of the foregoing the LNP has been assessed in accordance with extant EU regulation that has been incorporated into UK law.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) Screening

- 1.31 The environmental assessment of plans with a significant environmental impact is a requirement of the EC Directive on the assessment of plans and programmes on the environment (Directive 2001/42/EC), known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.
- 1.32 A Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) is required where a Neighbourhood Plan is deemed likely to result in significant negative effects on protected European sites as a result of the Plan’s implementation¹².
- 1.33 A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening Report was undertaken by BDC in February 2021 to determine whether or not the LNP (Regulation 14 Pre-Submission Draft) required a SEA and HRA. The report is available on BDC’s web site¹³. In accordance with regulations BDC consulted Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England.
- 1.34 The consultee comments taken from SEA Screening Report are set out below:
- Historic England – On the basis of the information supplied and in the context of the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment Regulations, Historic England is of the view that the preparation of a SEA is not likely to be required.
 - Environment Agency – Has no specific comments to make, but recommends seeking the views of Natural England due to the proximity of two SSSI (Mattersey Hill Marsh and Sutton and Lound Gravel Pits).
 - Natural England – Agrees that there are unlikely to be significant environmental effects from the proposed plan, meaning that a full SEA is not required, and that a HRA is not required, as the proposals are unlikely to have any significant effect upon European designated sites either alone or in combination.

¹⁰ See <https://www.pinsentmasons.com/out-law/guides/retained-eu-law-uk-after-brexit>

¹¹ EU Withdrawal Bill Fact sheet 8 Environmental Principles.

¹² Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive and with Regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended).

¹³ See <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/media/6154/lound-np-sea-hra-screening-report-final.pdf>

1.35 The screening outcome is set out below¹⁴:

It is concluded that the Lound Neighbourhood Plan will not have significant environmental effects in relation to any of the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations and, therefore, **does not need to be subject to a full SEA.**

1.36 With regard to the need for a Habitat Regulation Assessment, BDC's Screening Report concluded that:

It is also concluded that the Lound Neighbourhood Plan would not be likely to have significant effects on European sites either alone or in-combination with any other plan or project and, therefore, **Appropriate Assessment (Stage 2 of the Habitat Regulation Assessment process) is not required.**

Other Former EU obligations

1.37 The Neighbourhood Plan has regard to and is compatible with the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed under the **European Convention on Human Rights**. Whilst an Equality Impact Assessment Report has not been specifically prepared, great care has been taken throughout the preparation and drafting of this Plan to ensure that the views of the whole community were embraced to avoid any unintentional negative impacts on particular groups.

1.38 The main issues for planning are the right to family life and in preventing discrimination. The LNP makes positive contributions, such as protecting the heritage and landscape of the Parish, supporting the transition to a decarbonised economy and promoting housing to meet local needs (in accordance with national and District policies). The population profile has revealed that there are not significant numbers of people who do not speak English (as a first language) and it has not been necessary to produce consultation material in other languages.

1.39 The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared with extensive input from the community and stakeholders as set out in the accompanying Consultation Statement. There was consultation and engagement early on in the process and residents were encouraged to participate throughout. The draft Neighbourhood Plan has been consulted on as required by Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. Responses have been recorded and changes have been made as per the schedule set out in the Statement of Consultation. The Consultation Statement has been prepared on behalf of the Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group and meets the requirements set out in Paragraph 15 (2) of the Regulations.

General Conformity with Strategic Local Policy

Bassetlaw District Council's 2011 Core Strategy

1.40 To meet the Basic Conditions, the Neighbourhood Plan is required to demonstrate general conformity with the strategic policies in the adopted Local Plan (which is the 2011 Core Strategy).

¹⁴ See SEA Screening Report page 18

- 1.41 The LNP has been developed to be in general conformity with these strategic policies.
- 1.42 The Core Strategy policies provide detailed guidance on where new development can take place and sets out the factors that will be considered by BDC when considering all proposals for development.
- 1.43 Table 2 provides a summary of how each of the Neighbourhood Plan policies are in general conformity with adopted strategic policies.

Table 2: Assessment of how each policy in the LNP is in general conformity with the Strategic Policies in BDC's Core Strategy

Adopted Strategic Policies BDC Core Strategy 2011	Lound Neighbourhood Plan
CS1 'Settlement Hierarchy' sets out the approach to sustainable development where development should be well related to existing patterns of development. Development should be restricted to sites inside the development boundary or on allocated sites or where it addresses a shortfall in the District's 5 year housing supply, or provides local community services that have the community's support.	NPP1 requires a positive approach to sustainable development and requires development to be focused within the Development Boundary to meet local and District housing need where it minimises the impact on the built and natural environment.
CS9 'All other settlements' limits development outside Rural Service Centres to that necessary to deliver rural employment opportunities (where the scale and type is appropriate to the settlement) and community infrastructure (where there is community support).	NPP1 is in conformity with this approach proposing some development necessary to support the rural economy in accordance with District policies.
DM4 Design and Character requires major development to make clear functional physical links to the existing settlement, that it is of an appropriate scale and that it provides a qualitative improvement to the existing range of houses, services, facilities and open spaces. New development should not have a detrimental impact on amenity and should minimise CO2 emissions.	NPP12-14 - the location of the allocated sites reflects this requirement to be adjoining the existing settlement and is why some of the sites put forward at the call for sites stage were rejected. NPP1,2,4,7 require development to reinforce existing character. NPP7,8 and 10 require development to make a positive contribution to the quality and quantum of housing, whilst promoting energy efficiency in construction. NPP8 encourages the construction of low carbon homes.
DM5 Housing Mix and Density requires the size and type of housing to be appropriate to the locality and to be informed by BDC's housing strategies and the SHMA. The density of development is expected to reflect the specific	NPP10 requires housing to reflect local as well as the District need for smaller dwellings and that those dwellings are adaptable over the lifetime of the occupant. NPP2 and the site allocation policies require development to reflect local characteristics and defines what these characteristics are based on

<p>characteristics of the site and locality.</p> <p>DM5 sets out general design principals requiring proposals to respect the wider character, be of a high architectural quality and retain historic boundaries (walls and hedgerows).</p>	<p>the Lound Design Code. The rural character and openness are also defined and protected in NPP2. NPP1(3) defines and limits infill to protect the rural character and low density of the village.</p> <p>NPP1 provides the overarching policy approach that is in conformity with DM5 whilst NPP7 defines what high quality design is in the context of Lound referencing the Lound Design Code thereby providing a clear framework to ensure that development proposals respond to the local character and history and promote or reinforce local distinctiveness.</p> <p>NPP12-14 addresses the specific boundary and landscaping requirements of the sites if the development is to reinforce local distinctiveness.</p>
<p>DM9 'Green Infrastructure (GI); Biodiversity and Geodiversity; Landscape; Open Space and Sports Facilities' requires development to protect and enhance the District's green infrastructure through the establishment of a network of green corridors. Development is required to provide improvements to the GI where possible and to restore or enhance habitats and species and not adversely affect biodiversity. Development is expected to be sensitive to landscape setting and not adversely affect or result in the loss of open space.</p>	<p>The importance of protecting the natural environment runs throughout the NP policies and is included in the overarching policy NPP1. NPP4 reinforces this approach with the justification text to NPP4 providing detailed analysis of the landscape character areas from the NCC 2009 Landscape Character Assessment relevant to the Parish. Further analysis of key views and Significant Green Gaps provides a Lound specific policy framework in NPP3 that protects these valued landscapes.</p> <p>NPP1 and NPP3 supports this emphasis on the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment and the NP policies seek to protect and enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>NPP3 requires development to aim to achieve a net biodiversity gain. The Plan supports the mitigation hierarchy approach.</p> <p>NPP5 identifies open spaces for local green space designation reflecting their value to the community and providing an opportunity for further environmental improvement.</p> <p>NPP12-14 are located so as to minimise the harm to the landscape character and biodiversity and do not cause the loss of valued landscape.</p>
<p>DM10 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy encourages development that utilises renewable and low carbon energy.</p>	<p>NPP8 supports the use of low carbon construction methods. NPP9 and the retrofit of heritage properties to reduce energy demand.</p>
<p>DM12 Flood Risk, Sewerage and Drainage requires development to demonstrate that it will not exacerbate existing land drainage and sewerage problems and SuDS are required to be incorporated into all development.</p>	<p>NPP1(g) reinforces the requirement for SuDS (which should also improve biodiversity) as part of sustainable development in the Parish.</p> <p>NPP6 recognises the problems with drainage in Lound village and requires the incorporation of SuDS but emphasises the need for SuDS to be designed as a natural flood management scheme that also has biodiversity benefits.</p>

	All the site allocation policies NPP12-14 require surface water run-off to be addressed in accordance with planning practice guidance.
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Bassetlaw District Council's Draft Local Plan

- 1.44 Whilst the LNP must be in general conformity with the adopted policies in the Core Strategy, where relevant, it is important that the Neighbourhood Plan is also in conformity with the evidence base of the emerging Local Plan 2020-2038. At time of submission of the Neighbourhood Plan the Local Plan is at draft stage and Table 3 sets out how the neighbourhood plan policies are also in conformity with the emerging policy approach.

Table 3: Assessment of how each policy in the LNP is in general conformity with the BDC's draft Local Plan

Draft Local Plan	Lound Neighbourhood Plan
ST1 Bassetlaw's Spatial Strategy	The LNP proposes site allocations that are in conformity with this scale of growth whilst taking great care to protect to existing community facilities, green spaces and the natural environment. NPP1,2,3,4,5,11,12,13,14
ST2 Rural Bassetlaw	The LNP proposes site allocations that are in conformity with the 5% scale of growth prescribed for Lound. NPP1,2,12,13,14
ST32 Housing Mix, Type and Density	The LNP supports housing development that meets local need and requires density to reflect local character. NPP2
ST37 Design Quality	The LNP is supported by the Lound Design Code and the use of Local Design Codes is supported in ST37. ST37 provides an overarching comprehensive policy for the District covering local character and settlement form, architectural quality and materials, landscaping, the environment, private amenity space and accessibility. NPP7 provides the locally specific detail and translates ST37 into a Lound specific policy. This is continued in the site-specific policies which define precisely what good design means for each site. NPP7, 12, 13, 14
ST39 Landscape Character	The landscape around Lound is "valued" and the LNP identifies areas of nature conservation, key views and significant green gaps to provide a robust evidence base to justify the policy approach taken. 5 sites are identified as Local Green Spaces due (in part) to the contribution they make to the landscape character within and on the edge of the village. NPP4,5

ST40 Green Gaps	The LNP takes a similar approach to ST40 but applies it to Lound and identifies significant green gaps where development could adversely affect <i>'openness, appearance, functionality and therefore the quality of these landscapes'</i> (as stated in the draft Local Plan para 8.4.5). NPP4
ST41 Green and Blue Infrastructure, ST42 Biodiversity and Geodiversity, ST43 Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows	The LNP demonstrates that much of the community value of living in Lound comes from its access to a wider natural environment. The LNP provides descriptions of the local biodiversity. Map 4 and 5 show the areas of nature designation and Map 6 identifies the trees and hedgerows that contribute to that character. The LNP is in conformity with ST41-ST43 in seeking to minimise the harm to the natural environment caused by the location of development and where possible to enhance biodiversity, e.g. NPP3 biodiversity net gain (ST42) and tree replacement policy (ST43). 5 sites are identified as Local Green Spaces due (in part) to the contribution they make to the biodiversity of the Parish. NPP3,5
ST44 The Historic Environment, ST45 Heritage Assets	Lound is a historic village and the LNP seeks to protect the Conservation Area and Listed Buildings in accordance with ST44 and ST45. The LNP includes maps of the heritage assets and areas of archaeology to assist developers in understanding the heritage sensitivity of the Parish. NPP9
ST47 Protection and Enhancement of Community Facilities	In accordance with the requirements of ST47 the LNP identifies and protects the village community facilities. NPP11
ST52 Reducing Carbon Emissions, Climate Change and Adaption	The LNP focuses on energy efficiency in the design of new development as well as encouraging the retrofit of historic buildings (where this does not harm their heritage value). This is in conformity with ST52 which requires all proposals to consider how they will reduce carbon emissions. ST52 (A 1) identifies the opportunities for reducing emissions through design. NPP8
ST54 Flood Risk and Drainage	Drainage capacity is an issue for parts of Lound due to surface water flooding. ST54 considers surface water flood risk particularly. ST54 requires the use of SuDS for major development (10 dwellings or more) whereas NPP6 requires the use of SuDS 'commensurate with the scale and impact of development' reflecting the known drainage capacity issues in Lound. NPP6

Conclusion

- 1.45 It is the view of Lound Parish Council that the foregoing has shown that the Basic Conditions as set out in Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 are considered to be met by the LNP and all the policies therein.
- 1.46 The LNP has appropriate regard to the NPPF, will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, is in conformity with the strategic policies contained in BDC's Core Strategy and emerging Local Plan and meets relevant EU obligations that have been transferred into UK Law.
- 1.47 On that basis, it is respectfully suggested to the Examiner that the LNP complies with Paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B of the Act.

Appendix A Sustainability Matrix

Sustainability Matrix: LNP

Policy	Environmental Impact	Economic Impact	Social Impact
NPP1 Sustainable Development and the Development Boundary and NPP2 Infill and Density	Positive impact Minimises the impact of development on the environment by requiring development to be sustainable and defining what that means for Lound Parish. Defines the extent of the Village Envelopes so that the wider landscape character and natural environment is protected.	Positive impact Sets out clear guidelines for the location of new development. Ensures that the impact of new development avoids harm to the local character of Lound Parish as a place to live. Protecting the quality of the place will ensure the parish remains a desirable and economically attractive place to live/work.	Positive impact Sets out clear guidelines for sustainable development to provide assurance to existing and future generations that the attributes that make Lound Parish special will be protected and that the scale of growth is in accordance with what the community supported.
NPP3 Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity	Positive impact Highlights the specific biodiversity quality of the Parish and requires development to make a net contribution to biodiversity. Identifying areas of nature conservation - supports a proactive approach to tree planting. Identifies specific actions that would enhance biodiversity in the Parish.	Neutral Impact	Positive impact The biodiversity around the Parish is a valuable attribute; residents cherish the quality and accessibility of nature. This policy provides assurance that the quality of the landscape and the areas of designated nature conservation (which are often areas of leisure and recreation as well) will be protected for the duration of the Plan period.
NPP4 Protecting the Landscape Character	Positive impact Requires development to protect the local landscape, recognizes the importance of the sense of openness provided by significant green gaps and key views and that this is a defining characteristic.	Positive Impact The rurality of the Parish is an attribute that attracts people to live and work in the Parish.	Positive impact The quality of the landscape around the Parish is one of the most valuable attributes. This policy provides assurance that the quality and quantity of the landscape within and around the Parish will remain largely

Policy	Environmental Impact	Economic Impact	Social Impact
			unchanged for the duration of the Plan period.
NPP5 Designation of Local Green Spaces	Positive Impact The designation of Local Green Spaces highlights the value of these spaces to local people and affords them additional protection from development.	Neutral Impact	Positive Impact These local green spaces have been put forward by local people and are very important to them; their designation provides assurance that they will be protected from development for the duration of the Plan period. The focus on them may enable improved maintenance of them to enhance form and function.
NPP6 Reducing the Risk of Flooding	Positive Impact Development must not cause flooding elsewhere and must be addressed on site as part of a SuDS scheme. Development that increases the use of SuDS increases biodiversity and creates open spaces with multi-functional uses.	Positive Impact The economic cost of flooded homes and businesses is very high – ensuring the risk of flooding is reduced ensures the Parish remains economically vibrant.	Positive Impact The fear of flooding and its occurrence creates anxiety and distress. Development which will not exacerbate the situation and may reduce the likelihood of flooding in general improves well-being.
NPP7 Ensuring High Quality Design	Positive Impact NPP7 minimises the impact of development on the environment by setting out design guidelines that ensure development will blend with the existing built form and landscape and ensures that development will reinforce existing character.	Positive Impact Ensures that the development of the sites will be to a high standard that will have the support of the community	Positive Impact Ensures that new development integrates with the existing, creating high-quality buildings. Provides existing and future residents with confidence that future development will be of the highest design quality.
NPP8 Energy Efficiency in Design	Positive Impact Proposals that improve air quality, use 'green' materials and low carbon technologies are necessary to address the damage of climate change to the environment.	Positive Impact In the long-term addressing climate change is an economic necessity.	Positive Impact The community want development built to higher environmental standards to reduce carbon in its construction and operation.

Policy	Environmental Impact	Economic Impact	Social Impact
NPP9 Protecting and Enhancing Heritage Assets	Positive Impact Protecting the historic environment is an important tenet of sustainable development. NPP9 provides a policy framework to protect heritage assets in accordance with NPPF guidelines.	Positive Impact Protecting the historic environment maintains the quality of the Parish – ensuring Lound Parish remains an attractive economically vibrant place to live and work.	Positive Impact The community value the historic character of the village. This character is due to the protection provided through national and District policy to buildings and structures that have heritage value. NPP9 is locally specific and reinforces this requirement to protect these assets.
NPP10 A Mix of Housing Types	Positive Impact The requirement to have some dwellings that are accessible and adaptable should enable people to live in one house longer and may reduce the need for purpose-built accommodation.	Positive Impact Seeks to address the need for smaller dwellings, reflecting community feedback and an understanding of the existing housing stock. Will create houses that are in demand by local people.	Positive Impact Seeks to provide new houses that will meet the local need for down-sizing and for those looking to afford their first house. Accessible and adaptable homes will enable more people to remain living in communities where they have social connections.
NPP11 Protecting and Enhancing the Provision of Community Facilities	Neutral Impact	Positive Impact A good range of community provision creates a more vibrant neighbourhood where people want to live and work.	Positive Impact Access to a range of indoor and outdoor community facilities is vital to foster a sense of community cohesion and well-being in the Parish.
NPP12-14 Site-specific Policies	Positive Impact The site-specific policies assist developers by drawing together all the local information and identify issues on the sites relating to flooding, landscape or biodiversity and set out how development can minimize impact on the environment.	Positive Impact The LNP supports the development of the sites so long as the proposals are in accordance with the LNP policies. This will reduce conflict with the community.	Positive Impact The sites will provide housing to meet BDC's housing need.