



Local Plans and the National Planning Policy Framework Newark & Sherwood Compatibility Self-Assessment Checklist

This checklist which will help you assess the content of your new or emerging local plan¹ against requirements in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) that are new or significantly different from national policy set out in PPGs and PPSs.

These elements are highlighted in red and in italics.

¹ We use the term “local plan” throughout this document. However, adopted plans may comprise a number of development plan documents prepared under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, in which case it may be all of those documents that a local planning authority may wish to consider in the context of the NPPF using this document.

1A: Achieving sustainable development

The presumption in favour of sustainable development and core planning principles (para 6-17)			
What NPPF expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what NPPF expects	Does your local plan address this issue and meet the NPPF's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
<p><i>Policies in local plans should follow the approach of the presumption in favour of sustainable development and guide how it should be applied locally (15).</i></p>	<p><i>Does the plan positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of the area?</i></p> <p><i>Does the plan meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, (subject to the caveats set out in para14)?</i></p>	<p>Yes the policies contained within the Adopted Core Strategy and the various proposed Development Management Policies in this DPD. In particular Spatial Policies 1, 2, 3 along with proposed Policy DM 1 seek to positively promote sustainable growth in the District</p> <p>The Core Strategy sets out objectively assessed needs for all types of development and establishes a spatial framework in which to facilitate this. The suite of Development Management Policies reflects the NPPF in identifying areas where development should be restricted and sets out assessment criteria that are sufficiently flexible to respond to change. The implementation of the Monitoring Mechanism set out in the A&DM DPD would signal the need for change in</p>	

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	<p><i>Do you have a policy or policies which reflect the principles of the presumption in favour of sustainable development? A model policy is provided on the Planning Portal in the Local Plans section, as a suggestion (but this isn't prescriptive).</i></p>	<p>both Core and Spatial Polices and the application of Development Management Policies.</p> <p>Yes. The Council's Core Strategy sets the framework for overall sustainable development in the District, including Spatial Policies and Core Policies.</p> <p>It is proposed in this DPD that Policy DM1 Development within Settlements Central to Delivering the Spatial Strategy and Policy DM12 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development* will articulate the presumption in favour.</p> <p>*Introduced as a main modification.</p>	
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<p>The NPPF sets out a set of 12 core land-use principles which should underpin plan-making (and decision-making) (17)</p>		<p>The 12 principles closely correspond with the vision and strategic objectives of the Newark & Sherwood LDF as expressed in the Core Strategy.</p>	
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1B: Delivering sustainable development

1. Building a strong, competitive economy (paras 18-22)			
What NPPF expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what NPPF expects	Does your local plan address this issue and meet the NPPF's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
Set out a clear economic vision for the area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth (21).	<i>Is there an up to date assessment of the deliverability of allocated employment sites, to meet local needs, to justify their long-term protection (taking into account that LPAs should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of an allocated site being used for that purpose) para (22)?</i>	<p>Yes – The Core Strategy allocated two strategic sites with employment elements on them. This DPD contains a range of sites which have allocated to meet the needs of the District over the plan period.</p> <p>Those sites which are proposed for allocation are mostly land within or adjoining existing employment allocations which have a good chance of coming forward. A smaller number have been identified as part of mixed use schemes or individual sites.</p>	

2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres (paras 23-27)			
What NPPF expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what NPPF expects	Does your local plan address this issue and meet the NPPF's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
Set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period (23).	<i>Have you undertaken an assessment of the need to expand your town centre, considering the needs of town centre uses? Have you identified primary and secondary shopping frontages?</i>	As part of the Core Strategy preparation a Retail Assessment was carried out to inform decision making. This work has been supplemented with more recent advice from the retail consultants and as no edge of centre sites exists for new retail a mixed use scheme is proposed for a key brownfield site in Newark to address capacity issues in the long term. Primary and Secondary Shopping frontages have been identified based on the finding of the Retail Assessment.	

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3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy (para 28)			
What NPPF expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what NPPF expects	Does your local plan address this issue and meet the NPPF's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
<p>Policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development (28).</p>	<p><i>Do your policies align with the objectives of para 28?</i></p>	<p>Yes – Various Policies in the Core Strategy and proposed DM policies address this matter. Specifically</p> <p>Point 1 of Para 28 – Spatial Policy 3, Core Policy 6 Shaping our Employment Profile and proposed Policy DM8 Development in the Open Countryside</p> <p>Point 2 of Para 28 – Spatial Policy 3 and proposed Policy DM 8</p> <p>Point 3 of Para 28 – Spatial Policy 3, Core Policy 7 Tourism Development and proposed Policy DM8</p> <p>Point 4 of Para 28 – Spatial Policy 3, Spatial Policy 8 Protecting and Promoting Leisure Facilities and Core Policy 11 Rural Accessibility</p> <p>Employment Allocations and Areas have been identified in Service Centres and Principal Villages to support the rural economy.</p>	

4. Promoting sustainable transport (paras 29-41)			
What NPPF expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what NPPF expects	Does your local plan address this issue and meet the NPPF's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
<p>Policies that facilitate sustainable development but also contribute to wider sustainability and health objectives (29).</p> <p>Different policies and measures will be required in different communities and opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary from urban to rural areas (29).</p>	<p><i>If local (car parking) standards have been prepared, are they justified and necessary? (39) (The cancellation of PPG13 removes the maximum standards for major non-residential development set out in Annex D. PPS4 allowed for non-residential standards to be set locally with Annex D being the default position. There is no longer a requirement to set non-residential parking standards as a maximum but that does not preclude lpas from doing so if justified by local circumstances).</i></p> <p>Has it taken into account how this relates to other policies set out elsewhere in the Framework, particularly in rural areas? (34).</p>	<p>Local Parking Standard have not been proposed. Proposed Policy DM5 Design requires developers to provide parking based on the scale and specific location of development. The Council will rely on the advice of the County Highways Department.</p> <p>The overall spatial strategy focuses growth in the most sustainable locations and Spatial Policy 7 Sustainable Transport makes clear that all major developments should be focused in places where access can be achieved by non-car modes. Spatial Policy 3 seeks to ensure that new development in Rural Areas has access to larger settlements and seeks to discourage excessive car-borne traffic – however it flexible enough to accommodate development in rural areas.</p>	

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	<p><i>Have you worked with adjoining authorities and transport providers on the provision of viable infrastructure?</i></p>	<p>Yes – Throughout the production of the LDF the Council has engaged with all infrastructure providers – including in the production of the infrastructure delivery plan. We have also engaged with Nottinghamshire County Council and the neighbouring Local Planning Authorities.</p>	
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<p>5.Supporting high quality communications infrastructure (paras 42-46)</p>			
<p>There are no new or significantly different requirements for the policy content of local plans in this section of the NPPF.</p>			

6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes (paras 47-55)			
What NPPF expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what NPPF expects	Does your local plan address this issue and meet the NPPF's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
<p>Identify and maintain a rolling supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements; this should include an additional buffer of <i>5% or 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land (47)</i>.</p>	<p><i>What is your record of housing delivery?</i></p> <p><i>Have you identified:</i></p> <p>a) five years or more supply of specific deliverable sites; <i>b) an additional buffer of 5% (moved forward from later in the plan period), or</i> c) <i>If there has been a record of persistent under delivery have you identified a buffer of 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period)? [Para 47].</i></p> <p><i>Does this element of housing supply include windfall sites; if so, to what extent is there 'compelling evidence' to justify their inclusion (48)?</i></p>	<p>The District Council has not achieved the annual housing requirement since the beginning of the Plan period (2006). This is principally because of the market failure which has occurred in the UK which has continued through the period of RSS and Core Strategy formulation. However the Core Strategy contains three strategic allocations and progress is being made with Planning Applications.</p> <p>There is sufficient land available and deliverable for six years and over with planning permission. As and when the market recovers further dwellings on these already available sites could come forward at an increased rate of delivery.</p> <p>No windfall sites have been included within our calculations.</p>	

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<p>Illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a trajectory and set out a housing implementation strategy describing how a five year supply will be maintained (47).</p>	<p><i>To what extent does the removal of national and regional brownfield targets have an impact on housing land supply?</i></p>	<p>This does not have an impact. The Council has included a range of greenfield and brown field sites within the proposed DPD. As part of the Council's growth point proposals large urban expansions on the edge of Newark Urban Area have already been incorporated in the Core Strategy.</p>	
<p>Plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic and market trends, and needs of different groups (50), and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply to meet this demand (para 159)</p>	<p><i>Does the plan include policies requiring affordable housing? Do these need to be reviewed in the light of removal of the national minimum threshold? Is your evidence for housing provision based on up to date, objectively assessed needs</i></p>	<p>The Core Strategy requires Affordable Housing based on locally set thresholds, which were recommendations from our Viability Assessment. Housing need is based on the SHMA and the Housing Needs Assessment.</p>	
<p>In rural areas be responsive to local circumstances and plan housing development to reflect local needs, particularly for affordable housing, including through rural exception sites where appropriate (54).</p>	<p><i>Have you considered whether your plan needs a policy which allows some market housing to facilitate the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs?</i></p>	<p>Whilst Core Policy 3 Rural Affordable Housing is written based on the previous policy stance in PPS3 the policy itself is silent on the matter it is only the accompanying text which specifies that only affordable dwellings should be allowed on such sites. However Spatial Policy 3 Rural Areas is flexible enough to allow market housing to support proven local need.</p>	<p>It is intended that an Affordable Housing SPD will clarify this matter</p>
	<p><i>Have you considered the case for setting out policies to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens? (This is discretionary)(para 53)</i></p>	<p>Yes – Proposed Policy DM 5 Design sets out that backland development will only be permitted where it is in keeping with the area.</p>	

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<p>In rural areas housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.</p>	<p><i>Examples of special circumstances to allow new isolated homes listed at para 55 (note, previous requirement about requiring economic use first has gone).</i></p>	<p>Proposed Policy DM 8 Development in the Open Countryside address many of the issues within paragraph 55 however the council was at variance over isolated dwellings of exceptional quality or innovative design.</p>	<p>*Introduced as a modification to the Policy DM 8 to bring it into line with the NPPF.</p>
<p>7. Requiring good design (paras 56-68)</p>			
<p>There are no new or significantly different requirements for the policy content of local plans in this section of the NPPF.</p>			

8. Promoting healthy communities (paras 69-78)			
What NPPF expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what NPPF expects	Does your local plan address this issue and meet the NPPF's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
<i>Policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities and other local services (70).</i>	<i>Does the plan include a policy or policies addressing community facilities and local services? To what extent do policies plan positively for the provision and integration of community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; safeguard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services; ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernize; and ensure that housing is developed in suitable locations which offer a range of community facilities and good access to key services and infrastructure?</i>	<p>The whole thrust of the Spatial Strategy of the Core Strategy is about retaining and enhancing community facilities and local services by focusing new development in sustainable locations.</p> <p>The strategic sites include provision of additional local centres and proposed development is well related to existing facilities. Spatial Policy 8 protects community facilities and promotes their retention and expansion.</p> <p>Within this DPD new housing allocations are located in sustainable locations in and around the main settlements of the District with good access to facilities and services.</p> <p>There are a number of occasions where proposed development will mean changes in the status of public open space, however these are accompanied either by improvement in the quality of the remaining facilities or appropriate replacement.</p>	

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<p><i>Enable local communities, through local and neighbourhood plans, to identify special protection green areas of particular importance to them – 'Local Green Space' (76-78).</i></p>	<p><i>Do you have a policy which would enable the protection of Local Green Spaces and manage any development within it in a manner consistent with policy for Green Belts? (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. The designation should only be used when it accords with the criteria in para 77).</i></p>	<p>The Core Strategy protects community facilities such as public open space from loss, but this is not comparable with green belt protection.</p> <p>The Allocations & Development Management DPD does however designate Main Open Areas (MOAs), which are areas of predominantly open land that play an important role in defining a settlements form and structure. They are protected from development on a similar level to Green Belts. These however are not local green spaces.</p> <p>Both Spatial Policy 8 sites and MOAs have been the subject of public consultation and additional sites were proposed and a number have been added.</p>	<p>There is still potential for Neighbourhood Plans to address this matter, and many important areas of green space have protection as MOA's.</p>
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9. Protecting Green Belt land (paras 79-92)			
What NPPF expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what NPPF expects	Does your local plan address this issue and meet the NPPF's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
<p>The general extent of Green Belts across the country is already established. New Green Belts should only be established in exceptional circumstances (82)</p> <p>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 (83).</p> <p>Boundaries should be set using 'physical features likely to be permanent' amongst other things (85)</p>	<p>If you are including Green Belt policies in your plan, do they accurately reflect the NPPF policy?</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>LPAs should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt. <i>Beneficial uses are listed in para 81.</i> PPG2 set out that 'Green Belts have a positive role to play in fulfilling objectives. Para 1.6 of PPG2 set out the objectives – some of these have been rephrased/ amended and 'to retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses' has been omitted.</p> <p>Ensure consistency with the Local Plan strategy for meeting identified requirements for sustainable development (85).</p>	<p>The Core Strategy Spatial Policy 4B Green Belt Development - development is required to be in line with "national green belt policy" which is of course now the NPPF.</p> <p>Spatial Policy 4B sets the policy framework for Green Belt areas.</p> <p>Spatial Policy 4A Extent of the Green Belt sets parameters for small scale green belt reviews.</p>	

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	<p>Does it allow for the extension or alteration of a <i>building</i>, provided that it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building? (89). <i>PPG2 previously referred to dwelling. Original building is defined in the Glossary.</i></p> <p>Does it allow for the replacement of a <i>building</i>, <i>provided the new building is in the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces?</i> (89) <i>PPG2 did not have a separate bullet point – replacement related to dwellings rather than buildings.</i></p> <p><i>Does it allow for 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? (89)</i> (PPG2 referred to ‘major existing developed sites’)</p>	<p>The Core Strategy Spatial Policy 4B Green Belt Development - development is required to be in line with “national green belt policy” which is of course now the NPPF.</p>	
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	<p>Change from 'Park and Ride' in PPG2 to <i>local transport infrastructure</i> and the inclusion of <i>'development brought forward under a Community Right to Build Order'</i> in relation to other forms of development that are not inappropriate in the Green Belt provided they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belt. (90).</p>		
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10. Meeting the challenge of climate change flooding and coastal change (paras 93-108)			
What NPPF expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what NPPF expects	Does your local plan address this issue and meet the NPPF's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
<p><i>Adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations (94).</i></p>	<p><i>Have you planned new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions?</i></p> <p><i>Does your plan actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings?</i></p> <p><i>When setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, have you done so in a way that is consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards? (95)</i></p>	<p>Yes – development is focused in the main settlements in the District to encourage walking and cycling and where possible use of public transport.</p> <p>Yes – Core Policy 9 Sustainable Design and proposed Policy DM 4 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation encourage and provide a positive context for the determination of Planning Applications.</p> <p>Yes – Core Policy 10 Climate Change sets targets to reduce carbon emissions. The targets are only in place until 2013 when Building Regulations will supersede them. Due to current market conditions this policy has been hard to implement</p>	
<p>Help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy (97).</p>	<p><i>Do you have a positive strategy to promote energy from renewable and low carbon sources?</i></p> <p><i>Have you considered identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure the development of such sources</i></p>	<p>Yes – Core Policy 9 Sustainable Design and proposed Policy DM 4 encourage and provide a positive context for the determination of Planning Applications.</p> <p>Not currently considered.</p>	

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	<i>(see also NPPF footnote 17)</i>		
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11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (paras 109-125)			
What NPPF expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what NPPF expects	Does your local plan address this issue and meet the NPPF's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
<p>Planning policies should minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity (para 117).</p> <p>Planning policies should plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries (117).</p>	<p><i>If you have identified Nature Improvement Areas, have you considered specifying the types of development that may be appropriate in these areas (para 117)?</i></p>	<p>Nature Improvement Areas have not been identified.</p>	

12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (paras 126 – 141)			
There are no new or significantly different requirements for the policy content of local plans in this section of the NPPF.			

13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals (paras 142-149)			
What NPPF expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what NPPF expects	Does your local plan address this issue and meet the NPPF's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
<p>It is important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. However, since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them to secure their long-term conservation (142).</p>	<p><i>Does the plan have policies for the selection of sites for future peat extraction? (143) (NPPF removes the requirement to have a criteria based policy as peat extraction is not supported nationally over the longer term).</i></p>	<p>No – there is no history of peat extraction in Newark & Sherwood – this is a County Matter.</p>	

Plan-making

Local Plans (paras 150-157)			
What NPPF identifies in relation to the development of local plans	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what NPPF expects	Which parts of your local plan address this issue (reference and brief summary of content, plus any other relevant evidence)	Does your local plan meet the NPPF's expectations? How significant are any differences?
Each local planning authority should produce a Local Plan for its area. Any additional DPDs should only be used where clearly justified. SPDs should be used where they help applicants make successful applications/aid infrastructure delivery/not be used to add unnecessarily to financial burdens on development (153)	<i>Are you able to clearly justify the use of additional DPDs if this is the approach that you are pursuing?</i>	We already have an adopted Core Strategy DPD which was prepared under the previous regime therefore this DPD will substantially complete the framework. The Council has approved the production of a Gypsy and Traveller DPD which will set out how we accommodate the allocation of future Gypsy and Traveller need in the District.	
Local Plans should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan positively (para 157) 	<i>Have you objectively assessed development needs and planned for them? If you can't meet them in your area, have you co-operated with others on meeting them elsewhere? (para 182)</i>	Yes the Core Strategy DPD meets these requirements.	

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Using a proportionate evidence base (paras 158-177)			
What NPPF identifies in relation to the development of local plans	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what NPPF expects	Which parts of your local plan address this issue (reference and brief summary of content, plus any other relevant evidence)	Does your local plan meet the NPPF's expectations? How significant are any differences?
Defence, national security, counter-terrorism and resilience	See para 163	No significant defence issues in Newark & Sherwood.	
<p>Ensuring viability and deliverability</p> <p>The sites and scale of development identified in the plan should not be subject to such a scale of obligations and policy burdens that their ability to be developed viably is threatened (173)</p>	<p><i>To what extent has your plan been assessed to ensure viability, taking into account the costs of any requirements likely to be applied to development, such as requirements for affordable housing, standards, infrastructure contributions or other requirements?</i></p> <p><i>In so doing to what extent has it taken into account the normal cost of development and on-site mitigation and provide competitive returns to a willing land owner and willing developer to enable the development to be deliverable (173)?</i></p>	<p>The Council has undertaken a range of viability assessments, including an overall Affordable Housing Viability Assessment and a full assessment of Viability was undertaken to develop the Community Infrastructure Levy. Building on this work a Viability Assessment of the Allocations within the DPD has been undertaken.</p> <p>These factors were integral to the viability assessments the Council has undertaken.</p>	

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	<p><i>To what extent have the likely cumulative impacts on development in your area of all existing and proposed local standards, supplementary planning documents and policies that support the development plan, when added to nationally required standards been assessed to ensure that the cumulative impact of these standards and policies do not put implementation of the development plan at serious risk, and facilitate development throughout the economic cycle (174)?</i></p>	<p>The preparation of the Community Infrastructure Levy was accompanied by a detailed viability assessment which established reasonable known development costs (including costs arising from S106 agreements) and the CIL was set in the context of the results of these assessment to ensure development was not put at risk though the CIL implication. Enough flexibility exists in other local requirements to ensure that development can be facilitated throughout the economic cycle.</p>	
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Examining Local Plans (para 182)			
What NPPF identifies in relation to the development of local plans	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what NPPF expects	Which parts of your local plan address this issue (reference and brief summary of content, plus any other relevant evidence)	Does your local plan meet the NPPF's expectations? How significant are any differences?
Authorities should submit a plan for examination which it considers is sound, including being	<i>Positively prepared</i>	The Core Strategy set the baseline for objectively identified requirements and the Allocations & Development Management DPD has translated these requirements in most circumstances into allocations in the identified communities.	

Planning policy for traveller sites

The CLG 'Planning policy for traveller sites' was published in 23 March 2012 and came into effect on 27 March 2012. Circular 01/06: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites and Circular 04/07: Planning for Travelling Showpeople have been cancelled. 'Planning policy for travellers sites' should be read in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework, including the implementation policies of that document.

The government's aim in relation to planning for traveller sites is:

'To ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic life of travellers which respecting the interests of the settled community'.

Government's aims in respect of traveller sites are:

- That local planning authorities (lpas) make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning
- That lpas work collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites
- Plan for sites over a reasonable timescale
- Plan-making should protect green Belt land from inappropriate development
- Promote more private traveller site provision whilst recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites
- Aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective.

In addition local planning authorities should:

- Include fair, realistic and inclusive policies
- Increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply
- Reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and decision-taking
- Enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure
- Have due regard to protection of local amenity and local environment

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Policy A: Using evidence to plan positively and manage development (para 6)			
What the policy for traveller sites expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what the policy expects	Does your local plan meet the policy's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
Early and effective community engagement with both settled and traveller communities.	Has your evidence been developed having undertaken early and effective engagement including discussing travellers accommodation needs with travellers themselves, their representative bodies and local support groups?	The District Council's current evidence base was prepared in 2007 with 7 other Nottinghamshire LPAs. It forms the basis for Core Policy 4 which requires the Council to identify and where necessary allocate 84 pitches up to 2012. This Assessment was conducted in close collaboration with the East Notts Travellers Association and included interviews with members of the community.	
Co-operate with travellers, their representative bodies and local support groups, other local authorities and relevant interest groups to prepare and maintain an up-to-date understanding of likely permanent and transit accommodation needs of their areas.	Can you demonstrate that you have a clear understanding of the needs of the traveller community over the lifespan of your development plan? Have you worked collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities? Have you used a robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of your local plan and make planning decisions?	The Council is currently preparing to undertake a new Assessment. This is because as the Council has met its current requirement and we believe that the situation has fundamentally altered the accommodation requirements. The Council is currently working with Bassetlaw District Council (which is the other LPA in Nottinghamshire with a high Gypsy and Traveller need) and are looking to involve the other Notts LPAs in the process.	

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Policy B: Planning for traveller sites (paras 7-11)			
What the policy for traveller sites expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what the policy expects	Does your local plan meet the policy's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
Set pitch targets for gypsies and travellers and plot targets for travelling showpeople which address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of travellers in your area, working collaboratively with neighbouring lpas (8)	Have you identified, and do you update annually, a supply of specific, deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years worth of sites against locally set targets? Have you identified a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth for years 6-10, and, where possible, for years 11-15. (9)	The current requirement for Gypsy and Traveller provision in the Core Strategy is 84 pitches has now been met and exceeded with 93 pitches being secured. This requirement covers the period to the end of 2012. Projecting forward based on the existing needs study it is anticipated that an additional 21 pitches will be required over the next 5 years. Currently the District Council is in negotiation to buy an existing site which has planning permission, but is not in use, to create additional capacity which should meet such a target. Cabinet has resolved that if necessary Compulsory Purchase Order powers can be used for this purpose. More fundamentally the District Council is updating its evidence base and will be producing a separate Gypsy & Traveller DPD	

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<p>Consider the production of joint development plans that set targets on a cross-authority basis, to provide more flexibility in identifying sites.</p>	<p>Have you identified constraints within your local area which prevent you from allocating sufficient sites to meet likely future need? If so have you prepared a joint development plan or do you intend to do so? Is the reason for this clearly explained?</p>	<p>Newark is a traditional location of Gypsy and Traveller communities and therefore it is unlikely that a joint document would remedy the need which is associated with the town, however we are working closely with other LPAs as highlighted above.</p>	
<p>Relate the number of pitches and plots to the circumstances of the specific size and location of the site and the surrounding population size and density.</p>		<p>No</p>	
<p>Protect local amenity and environment.</p>		<p>Core Policy 5 Criteria for Considering Sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople requires that sites should offer a suitable level of residential amenity and be suitably designed to preserve residential amenity.</p>	

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<p>Set criteria to guide land supply allocations where there is identified need.</p>	<p>Has an up-to-date assessment of the need for traveller sites been carried out? If an unmet need has been demonstrated has a supply of specific, deliverable sites been identified based on the criteria you have set? Where there is no identified need, have criteria been included in case applications nevertheless come forward?</p>	<p>See Above</p>	
<p>Ensure that traveller sites are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally.</p>	<p>Have your policies been developed taking into account criteria a-h of para 11 of the policy</p>	<p>Core Policy 5 Criteria for Considering Sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople was written before the Planning Policy for traveller sites was published, however it reflects the aims of this policy.</p>	

Policy C: Sites in rural areas and the countryside (para 12)			
What the policy for traveller sites expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what the policy expects	Does your local plan meet the policy's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
When assessing the suitability of sites in rural or semi-rural settings LPAs should ensure that the scale of such sites do not dominate the nearest settled community?		Core Policy 5 Criteria for Considering Sites for Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople requires that sites should offer a suitable level of residential amenity and be suitably designed to preserve residential amenity.	

Policy D: Rural exception sites (para 13)			
What the policy for traveller sites expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what the policy expects	Does your local plan meet the policy's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
If there is a lack of affordable land to meet local traveller needs, LPAs in rural areas, where viable and practical, should consider allocating and releasing sites solely for affordable travellers sites.	If you have a lack of affordable land to meet local traveller needs in your rural area have you used a rural exception site policy, and if so, does it make it clear that such sites shall be used for affordable traveller sites in perpetuity?	No - most Gypsy's in Newark & Sherwood live close to urban areas and the Council's policy seeks to maintain this approach by looking to accommodate Gypsy and Travellers in locations where existing support services are located.	

Policy E: Traveller sites in Green Belt (paras 14-15)			
What the policy for traveller sites expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what the policy expects	Does your local plan meet the policy's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
Traveller sites (both permanent and temporary) in the Green Belt are inappropriate development.	Have you made an exceptional limited alteration to the defined Green Belt boundary to meet a specific, identified need for a traveller site? Has this alteration been done through the plan-making process and is it specifically allocated in the development plan as a traveller site only	No	

Policy F: Mixed planning use traveller sites (paras 16-18)			
What the policy for traveller sites expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what the policy expects	Does your local plan meet the policy's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
	<p>Have you considered including travellers sites suitable for mixed residential and business use (having regard to safety and amenity of the occupants and neighbouring residents)? If mixed sites are not practicable have you considered the scope for identifying separate sites for residential and for business purposes in close proximity to one another? Have you had regard to the need that travelling showpeople have for mixed-use yards to allow residential accommodation and space for storage of equipment? NB Mixed use should not be permitted on rural exception sites</p>	<p>No – there has been no identified need for this in Newark & Sherwood. Similarly there is no identified need for Travelling Showpeople sites in the District.</p>	

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Policy G: Major development projects (para 19)			
What the policy for traveller sites expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what the policy expects	Does your local plan meet the policy's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
	Do you have a major development proposal which requires the permanent or temporary relocation of a traveller site? If so has a site or sites suitable for the relocation of the community been identified (if the original site is authorised)?	No	