



Local Plans and the National Planning Policy Framework

Compatibility Self Assessment Checklist

**Checklist completed by
Winchester City Council for
Submission Local Plan Part 1**

June 2012

Planning Advisory Service
Local Plans and National Planning Policy Framework: LPA Self Assessment

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><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>Local Plan Part 1 spatial vision, paras 2.32, 2.33, Policy DS1. Housing – Local Plan Part 1 Policies CP1, DS1, CP2, CP3.</p> <p>Supported by extensive Evidence Base and extensive consultation process. (see also up-date for Submission)</p> <p>Positive vision which meets development needs and collectivity achieves sustainable development (para 2.32, 2.33). Reflected in spatial strategy and development principles (DS1).</p> <p>A locally-derived, evidence-based assessment of housing needs has been produced and consulted on (see 'Plan-Making' section below). This is more up to date and with more locally-relevant evidence than the regional strategy (SE Plan). It includes a contribution to sub-regional needs as agreed by the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH). Policy CP1 commits to 'about 11,000' dwellings split into 3 spatial areas. This</p>	<p>A new paragraph has been inserted in the Policy Framework after paragraph 1.42 (Modification no 15). This follows guidance received at the PINs advisory meeting, where it was confirmed that the wording in favour of sustainable development should be in the form set out by PINs or very similar, but</p>

		includes flexibility	does not have to be contained within a policy. Modification no 15 reflects this advice.
The NPPF sets out a set of 12 core land-use principles which should underpin plan-making (and decision-making) (17)		See Questions 1-13 below.	

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?

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<p>Set out a clear economic vision for the area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth (21).</p>	<p><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>	<p>Clear and positive economic vision set out in the spatial strategy (DS1) reflecting the economic growth strategy for PUSH (SH1), with positive topic policies (CP6, CP8). Supported by employment provision within strategic allocations as necessary (SH2, saved policies S14, S15) and 'opportunity site' identified at Winchester (W3) for future potential needs. Rural settlement strategy is positive towards economic development / redevelopment in all settlement categories (MTRA2, MTRA3, saved policies S7, S10) and in the countryside (MTRA4). Provision made to retain / expand key commercial / educational establishments in the countryside (MTRA5).</p> <p>Needs assessments are part of the evidence base, including Economic and Employment Land Study 2007 and updates in 2009 and 2011. Progress on site allocations is monitored annually as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.</p> <p>Flexibility is built into policies CP6 and CP9 to allow loss of existing services / employment land where justified, including allocated sites. The only employment allocation in Local Plan Part 1 is as part of the West of Waterlooville development. This site has planning permission and development is due to commence soon. Existing employment allocations from the Saved Local Plan are not strategic and will be reviewed as part of the preparation of Local Plan Part 2.</p>	
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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?
Set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period (23).	<p><i>Have you undertaken an assessment of the need to expand your town centre, considering the needs of town centre uses?</i></p> <p><i>Have you identified primary and secondary shopping frontages?</i></p>	<p>Local Plan Part 1 spatial vision, paras 2.7, 2.22, 2.32, 3.18, Policy DS1, WT1, WT2, SH2, SH3, MTRA1, MTRA2, CP6.</p> <p>Saved Local Plan Policies SF1, SF5, W2, S2.</p> <p>A clear vision and hierarchy of centres is set out in the spatial vision and accompanying strategy (paras 2.7, 2.23) and Policy DS1 (as amended by Modification no 24 which defines the retail hierarchy more explicitly).</p> <p>Winchester is the main town centre (DS.1, 3.18, WT1) with assessed short / medium term needs being met by allocation of the Silver Hill site (saved policy W2), with local provision elsewhere (DS1, WT2).</p> <p>Modification no 38 amends paragraphs 3.17-3.18 to reflect the updated 2012 retail study and to clarify the delivery mechanisms. It also expands on the approach to dealing with growth in the longer term and the approach to large scale development proposals.</p> <p>In South Hampshire there is local provision at West of Waterlooville (subservient to Waterlooville town centre - SH2) and provision under construction at Whiteley to serve the strategic allocation (2.22, SH3). In the rural area there is a positive approach to local shops / services in the larger rural settlements (MTRA2, saved policy S2).</p> <p>There is a positive approach to new retail/services which accord with the development strategies and towards retaining / improving existing</p>

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		<p>facilities and services (CP6).</p> <p>Needs assessments are part of the evidence base, including Retail and Town Centre Uses Study 2007, the 2010 Update and the recently completed 2012 Retail Update.</p> <p>Town centre and primary shopping area boundaries are identified in saved Local Plan policies (SF1, SF5) and will be reviewed through Local Plan Part 2.</p>
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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?

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<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>Local Plan Part 1 spatial vision, paras 2.32, 3.64, Policy DS1, MTRA1, MTRA2, MTRA3, MTRA4, MTRA5, CP6, CP8, CP19.</p> <p>Saved Local Plan Policies CE17, CE28, HE17, SF1, SF2, SF3, SF5, RT11, RT12, RT13, RT16, RT17, RT18, S2, S7, S10.</p> <p>There is a positive approach to sustainable new business and enterprise in the Market Towns and Rural Area set out in the spatial vision and accompanying strategy (paras 2.32, 3.64, DS1 as amended, MTRA1). Policies MTRA2 and MTRA3 provide for economic growth of an appropriate scale in the rural settlements. Policy MTRA4 allows for reuse of rural buildings and redevelopment or expansion to accommodate business needs (replacing more restrictive saved Local Plan policies). Policy MTRA5 allows for several key commercial / educational sites in the countryside to be retained and developed.</p> <p>Appropriate business development is supported, not just in the traditional 'B' Use Classes but also in retail, tourism, facilities and services (CP.6, CP8), including in the National Park (CP19).</p> <p>Needs assessments are part of the evidence base, including Economic and Employment Land Study 2007 and update 2009, Review of Employment Prospects, Employment Land and Demographic Projections 2011</p> <p>Detailed policies for rural business development, retail, services, recreation and tourism are retained in saved Local Plan policies (CE17, CE28, HE17, SF1, SF2, SF3, SF5, RT11, RT12, RT13, RT16, RT17, RT18) along with small site allocations in rural settlements where these have not yet been developed (S2, S7, S10). These will be reviewed through Local Plan Part 2.</p>
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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)</i> <i>(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><i>Have you worked with adjoining authorities and transport providers on the provision of viable infrastructure?</i></p>	<p>Local Plan Part 1 spatial vision, para 2.32, Policy DS1, WT1, SH1, SH3, MTRA1, CP10.</p> <p>Saved Local Plan Policies T2, T3, T4.</p> <p>A clear spatial vision and hierarchy of settlements is set out, directing the majority of development to the most sustainable locations and taking account of local needs / aspirations (para 2.32, DS1, WT1, SH1, MTRA1). The proposed strategic allocation at Whiteley is aimed partly at resolving existing infrastructure deficiencies, including transport (SH3).</p> <p>The Plan has been developed in conjunction / consultation with key stakeholders including Hampshire County Council (Highway Authority), the Highways Agency (statutory</p>	<p>Detailed policies for transport and parking are retained in saved Local Plan policies (T2, T3, T4). These would be reviewed through Local Plan Part 2, but it is considered too prescriptive and inflexible to include detailed parking standards in this DPD. However, a new paragraph has been inserted after CP10 (Modification no 111) stating that it may be necessary to update and review parking standards and that this can be carried out as part of Local Plan Part 2.</p>

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		<p>consultee), Transport for South Hampshire (Highway Authority for PUSH area) and neighbouring Districts. The Council has also worked closely with the transport consultants acting for owners of the strategic allocations and has facilitated joint working between them and the above agencies.</p> <p>Policy CP10 seeks to reduce transport demands and prioritise non-car modes.</p> <p>Transport assessments and other evidence have been used to help develop the settlement hierarchy and development allocations, including Winchester Transport Assessment 2007, Stage 1 Assessment 2008, Stage 2 Assessment 2009, and Market Towns and Rural Area Development Strategy Background Paper.</p> <p>Parking standards have been developed taking account of factors like those in NPPF para 39 and are included in a Residential Parking Standards SPD (residential) and Hampshire Parking Strategy and Standards (non-residential).</p>	
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5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure (paras 42-46)			
There are no new or significantly different requirements for the policy content of local plans in this section of the NPPF.		<p>Local Plan Part 1 Policy CP8.</p> <p>Saved Local Plan Policy DP14.</p> <p>Clear and positive economic vision supporting the development of modern communications technology (CP8).</p> <p>Detailed policy in saved Local Plan (DP14), covering mast sharing and impact. This will be reviewed through Local Plan Part 2.</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?
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	<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;</p>	<p>Local Plan Part 1 Policies DS1, WT1, WT2, SH1, SH2, SH3, MTRA1, MTRA2, MTRA3, CP1, CP2, CP3, CP4, CP14.</p> <p>Saved Local Plan Policies H3, W2, S2, S10, S12.</p> <p>Positive approach to housing development, reflected in spatial</p>

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<p><i>buffer of 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>b) an additional buffer of 5% (moved forward from later in the plan period), or</i> <i>c) 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>strategy, housing targets and strategic allocations (DS1, WT1, WT2, SH1, SH2, SH3, MTRA1, MTRA2, MTRA3, CP1).</p> <p>Policy CP1 commits to 11,000 dwellings split between the 3 spatial areas and the Plan makes 3 strategic allocations (WT2, SH2, SH3) which would deliver 7,500 of this total. Targets are set for the remainder (WT1, MTRA1, MTRA2). This is expected to ensure an adequate supply of housing land, including at least 5 years supply during the Plan period. The Housing Background Paper includes detailed trajectories showing all expected sources of supply. This includes the expected windfall contribution, and the justification for its inclusion, and assesses the land supply situation year-by-year throughout the Plan period. This shows that a 5 years supply can be maintained, including a surplus of 5%-20%.</p> <p>In addition to the substantial supply from the strategic allocations, the policy approach towards housing sets targets for Winchester and the main rural settlements (WT1, MTRA1, MTRA2) and maintains policies which allow for housing within existing settlement boundaries and the completion of earlier allocations (WT1, MTRA2, MTRA3, saved policies H3, W2, S2, S10, S12).</p> <p>This will give a substantial supply from adoption of the Plan, with Local Plan Part 2 (Development Management and Allocations) making smaller allocations and amendments to settlement boundaries as necessary. This is considered to be the quickest way to increase housing delivery, whereas combining Local Plan Parts 1 and 2 (or other changes which delay the adoption of Part 1) will put back the implementation of these policies and cause problems in maintaining a 5-year supply of deliverable sites (see more detailed discussion in relation to gypsies and travellers below).</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>Policies as above. As above re housing trajectory</p> <p>The Plan's Monitoring Framework (Appendix D) and Annual Monitoring Report set out how housing delivery will be achieved and monitored. Further details on delivery and for the strategic allocations have been included by modifications to the relevant policies and by the inclusion of a District Housing Trajectory, as a new Appendix F – Modification 177. The trajectory will assist with monitoring the five year supply.</p> <p>The removal of brownfield targets could help delivery as a large proportion of housing will be on greenfield sites (strategic allocations and other sites).</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>Local Plan Part 1 Policies CP1, CP2, CP3, CP21.</p> <p>The Plan is supported by a whole raft of technical evidence as provided in the Evidence Base, including the Housing Technical Paper, the SHMA and its update, The Plan sets out housing mix requirements whilst maintaining a flexible approach (CP2), covering size, type, tenure, etc. It sets clear expectations for affordable housing, taking account of evidence on viability and ensuring that this would not cause viability problems (CP.3, CP21). The affordable housing requirements do not have a minimum size threshold, as justified by affordable housing needs and viability evidence.</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>Local Plan Part 1 Policy CP4.</p> <p>Positive affordable housing 'exceptions' policy (CP4) which sets out the circumstance where other forms of housing (including market) may be accepted in order to maximise affordable housing delivery</p>

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	<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>Local Plan Part 1 Policies DS1, WT1, MTRA1, MTRA2, MTRA3, CP13, CP14.</p> <p>Saved Local Plan Policies DP3, H3.</p> <p>Policies allow for development within existing built-up areas (DS1, WT1, MTRA1, MTRA2, MTRA3, saved policy H3) and do not distinguish between development of residential gardens and other sites. Design and density policies (CP13, CP14, saved policy DP3) and SPDs are in place to prevent harmful development, whether of garden land or other sites</p> <p>Specific reference to development of garden land is not considered to be necessary/desirable in Local Plan Part 1, but could be included in Part 2 if necessary.</p>
<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>Policies MTRA2 and MTRA3 provide for housing in association with listed existing settlements where it would reinforce the role and function of that settlement. MTRA4 defines what is meant by the countryside and defines the limited circumstances where development will be permitted outside built-up areas. Policies always allow for flexibility for consideration of special circumstances where appropriate.</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>		<p>Local Plan Part 1 Policies DS1, CP13, CP14.</p> <p>Saved Local Plan Policies DP2, DP3, DP4, DP5.</p> <p>Clear and positive approach to the promotion of high quality design and efficient use of land, developed as an integral part of the spatial strategy (DS1, CP13, CP14).</p>

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		<p>Detailed policies in saved Local Plan (DP2 – DP5), covering various aspects of design. These will be reviewed through Local Plan Part 2.</p> <p>Numerous Village / Neighbourhood Design Statements covering local areas and adopted as SPD. The need to maintain or update these will be reviewed following Local Plan Part 2.</p>
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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?

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<p><i>Policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities and other local services (70).</i></p>	<p><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>	<p>Local Plan Part 1 Policies DS1, WT1, WT2, SH1, SH2, SH3, MTRA1, MTRA2, MTRA3, CP6, CP7, CP8, CP9, CP15. Saved Local Plan Policies RT1, RT2, RT5.</p> <p>‘Active communities’ is one of the key themes of the Community Strategy, which is reflected in Chapter 5 of the Plan. This supports, or expects, the development of various facilities and services to help achieve balanced communities (DS1, WT1, SH1, MTRA1, MTRA2, MTRA3, CP6, CP7, CP8, CP15).</p> <p>The strategic allocations require the provision of adequate community facilities and services and specify what should be provided and that there should be integration with existing communities / facilities (WT2, SH2, SH3).</p> <p>There is a positive approach to the provision of new facilities and against the loss of existing facilities, open space, etc unless adequate alternative provision is made or they are no longer needed (WT1, SH1, MTRA1, CP6, CP7, CP8, CP9, CP15, saved policies RT1, RT2, RT5).</p> <p>The development strategy and settlement hierarchy directs development primarily to locations which are well-served by existing facilities, or where they can be provided/improved (WT1, SH1, MTRA1). However, there is scope for local communities to promote development to provide/improve facilities in smaller settlements (MTRA3).</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>Not included – for Local Plan Part 2 or Neighbourhood Plans to define in accordance with NPPF para 77.</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>N/A – No Green Belt in the District</p>			

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>Local Plan Part 1 Policies DS1, WT1, SH1, MTRA1, CP11, CP12, CP17.</p> <p>A clear spatial vision and hierarchy of settlements is set out, directing the majority of development to the most sustainable locations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (DS1, WT1, SH1, MTRA1).</p> <p>Policy CP12 is supportive of renewable energy generation</p> <p>Energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings will generally be covered by Building Regulations, however, they may also be made as part of the Allowable Solutions under Local Plan Part 1 Policy CP11.</p> <p>Policy CP11 sets sustainability requirements which are consistent with the Zero Carbon Homes policy and uses national descriptions (CfSH, BREEAM). Requirements are in advance of</p>	

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		the national requirements, however they are considered justified and viable.	
Help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy (97).	<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 (see also NPPF footnote 17)</i></p>	Local Plan Part 1 Policy CP12. Policy CP12 is supportive of renewable energy generation whilst ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed. It supports community-led initiatives but does not identify 'suitable areas' The evidence base did not identify any suitable areas that it was considered appropriate to designate at this level.	A study has just been completed by WinACC which considers a local strategy and some areas and sites for suitable development. The findings of this study need further consideration and any proposals could be incorporated as part of Local Plan Part 2.

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?
<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</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>Local Plan Part 1 WT1, CP13, CP15, CP16, CP17, CP19, CP20.</p> <p>Saved Local Plan Policies DP3, DP4, DP10, DP11, DP12, DP13.</p> <p>Policies reflect the Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan and the Green Infrastructure policy CP15 has been developed in association with adjoining authorities in the PUSH area.</p> <p>The key elements in this section are addressed as follows:</p>

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boundaries (117).		<p>Landscape – CP19, CP20, saved policy DP4; Biodiversity – CP15, CP16; Pollution – 3.22, WT1 (air quality), saved policies DP10, DP11, DP12; Contaminated land – saved policy DP13; National Parks – CP19; Design –CP13, saved policy DP3.</p> <p>The saved policies will be reviewed through Local Plan Part 2.</p>
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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.		<p>Local Plan Part 1 CP20.</p> <p>Saved Local Plan Policies HE1, HE2, HE4 – HE12, HE14, HE17.</p> <p>The key elements in this section are addressed by Policy CP20 and saved policies HE1, HE2, HE4 – HE12, HE14, HE17.</p> <p>The saved policies will be reviewed through Local Plan Part 2.</p>

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?
<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>N/A, see Hampshire Minerals & Waste Core Strategy.</p>

Planning policy for traveller sites

The CLG 'Planning policy for traveller sites' was published on 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

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?
<p>Early and effective community engagement with both settled and traveller communities.</p>	<p>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?</p>	<p>A group of 11 Hampshire Authorities including 8 District Councils, 2 National Parks Authorities (New Forest and South Downs) and Hampshire County Council, have jointly commissioned a Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment.</p> <p>A local charity 'Forest Bus' is undertaking the survey, which has strong links with and knowledge of the local traveler community. The work should be completed by the end of August 2012.</p>	<p>Policy CP5 commits the Council to undertake a needs assessment and quantify accommodation requirements. It had been expected that a pitch target would be set through a Partial Review of the South East Plan. This got as far as an examination but has not been taken forward following the Government's announcement of its intention to abolish regional guidance.</p> <p>The Council set up an Informal Scrutiny Group to consider G&T issues in 2011 and its report made recommendations on the type, size and tenure of G&T sites needed but did not aim to assess the quantity of pitches/plots needed. It recommended that a needs assessment was needed and the Core Strategy / Local Plan should give a commitment that this would be undertaken, but that a pitch target be included in the Development Allocations / Local Plan Part 2 document as the Core Strategy / Local Plan process would be seriously delayed if it waited for this assessment to be undertaken, consulted upon and included.</p>

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			<p>This recommendation was made in the knowledge that the (then draft) PPfTS sought a pitch requirement and adequate land supply. It was felt the most expedient way forward in the circumstances applying was to progress the Core Strategy / Local Plan Part 1 to early adoption, allowing a needs assessment to be undertaken and its conclusions to be quickly incorporated into the Local Plan Part 2.</p> <p>The Local Plan Part 1 implements all of the ISG's relevant recommendations and the City Council has taken a leading role in progressing joint work with neighbouring authorities to commission a needs assessment. The Council is in the process of commissioning a needs assessment (covering permanent and transit sites) on behalf of 11 Hampshire authorities, covering most of southern and central Hampshire outside the cities of Southampton and Portsmouth. The consultants brief seeks the completion of this work by the end of August 2012 and it will produce District-level recommendations on the need for permanent gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople's sites, and recommendations on transit site needs across the wider area.</p> <p>The Council is, therefore, actively seeking to establish G&T needs and work towards a pitch/plot target and appropriate allocations as necessary. However, this is a complex</p>
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			<p>and contentious issue and even when the needs assessment's recommendations are known they will need to be considered, approved as a basis for consultation, consulted upon and included in the Local Plan. If this was to be done in the Local Plan Part 1 it would result in the need for a further Pre-Submission consultation, which would be unlikely to start before early 2013, thus delaying the adoption process by at least 1 year.</p> <p>This is not considered realistic in view of the current housing land supply situation and the benefits of securing firm strategic allocations and other key policies in the short term, to help general and affordable housing provision and other policy aims. G&Ts would not be disadvantaged by the Council's approach as a pitch target would be established through the Local Plan Part 2, along with any necessary allocations, and the programme for this follows on from completion of the needs assessment (the LDS proposes Local Plan Part 2 publication in April 2013, submission in July 2013 and adoption in February 2014). Delaying the Local Plan Part 1 would put it back almost to this programme and would still not achieve site allocations – to include these in Part 1 would result in much greater delays.</p> <p>Further delay to the Local Plan Part 1 process would risk re-opening debate about other key issues and prevent Part 1 from</p>
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			being adopted within the 1 year NPPF 'transition period' up to March 2013. Progressing Local Plan Part 1 policy CP5 will provide the criteria for development sought by other parts of the PPfTS.
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.	<p>Can you demonstrate that you have a clear understanding of the needs of the traveller community over the lifespan of your development plan?</p> <p>Have you worked collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities?</p> <p>Have you used a robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of your local plan and make planning decisions?</p>	See section above	

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)	Local Plan Part 1 Policy CP5	<p>This will follow on from the setting of a pitch/plot target. Even if Local Plan Part 1 were delayed to include an evidence-based and locally-derived pitch target, a much greater delay is likely to be needed to include site allocations. Indeed, if site allocations for G&Ts were made in Part 1 it would seem necessary to make all site allocations in that document, effectively combining Local Plan Parts 1 and 2.</p> <p>It is impossible to see how a single Local Plan could be adopted any more quickly than the programme for a 2-part Plan (adoption of Part 2 in Feb 2014). Depending on how long the submission of Part 1 is delayed, this programme is already potentially optimistic, but the work that would be needed to make all site allocations and include updated development management polices in a single comprehensive Local Plan suggests that adoption before the end of 2014 is unlikely.</p> <p>Not only would this delay the identification</p>

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			of G&T sites, it would also delay all other allocations and policies, with serious implications for land availability, affordable housing provision, sustainability, etc. It would be likely to lead to an appeal-led system locally, not the plan-led system sought by the NPPF.
Consider the production of joint development plans that set targets on a cross-authority basis, to provide more flexibility in identifying sites.	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?	See above	
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.		Policy CP5 does this and accords with the advice in PPFTS paras 10 and 11.	
Protect local amenity and environment.		Policy CP5 does this and accords with the advice in PPFTS paras 10 and 11.	

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Set criteria to guide land supply allocations where there is identified need.	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?	Local Plan Part 1 Policy CP5 See also above for details of Needs Assessment process.	
Ensure that traveller sites are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally.	Have your policies been developed taking into account criteria a-h of para 11 of the policy	Local Plan Part 1 Policy CP5	

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?

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<p>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?</p>		<p>Local Plan Part 1 Policy CP5</p>	
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<p>Policy D: Rural exception sites (para 13)</p>			
<p>What the policy for traveller sites expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives</p>	<p>Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what the policy expects</p>	<p>Does your local plan meet the policy's expectations?</p>	<p>How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>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?</p>	<p>The needs assessment will identify the scale/type of need. Work done by the ISG suggests a strategy of making provision on smaller sites spread across the rural area, but exception sites (for housing) are normally managed by a Registered Provider or similar. It is unclear how G&T exception sites would work in practice and they would only seem relevant where there is provision by a public body.</p>	

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.	N/A - no Gren Belt in the District	

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?

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	<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>Policy CP5 refers to the storage of equipment and Modification number 105 refers also to maintenance of equipment for travelling showpeople's sites. Work by the ISG did not suggest a need for business provision on other sites, other than at an ancillary scale.</p>	
Policy G: Major development projects (para 19)			
<p>What the policy for traveller sites expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives</p>	<p>Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what the policy expects</p>	<p>Does your local plan meet the policy's expectations?</p>	<p>How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?</p>

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	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)?	N/A – the strategic allocations do not involve displacement of G&T sites.	
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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>	Local Plan Part 1 para 1.1 – 1.5.	<p>The Core Strategy has been re-named the Local Plan Part 1 to reflect more closely the terminology in the NPPF. The Council has concentrated on developing the Core Strategy / Local Plan Part 1 based on previous government advice, an earlier Inspector's advisory visit and the experience of other authorities (e.g. Test Valley Borough Council's Core Strategy was found unsound because it was not 'strategic' enough).</p> <p>The Local Plan Part 1 addresses the key policy issues in the District and allocates the majority of the development needed through its strategic allocations. It sets a clear vision, strategy and targets for other development to be allocated through Local Plan Part 2.</p> <p>The Local Plan Part 1 is well advanced and is expected to be adopted by the end of 2012, enabling an adequate supply of housing land to be secured and up to date policies on affordable housing, sustainable construction, etc. Any significant changes will require</p>

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			<p>potentially substantial delays, depending on the amount of new evidence gathering and consultation required (see above section on gypsies and travellers). Waiting until work on Local Plan Part 2 is sufficiently advanced to take forward a complete and comprehensive single Local Plan will involve major delays to the programme, which are likely to exceed the timescale by which Parts 1 and 2 could be adopted as separate Plans. The Council is mindful of the 1-year 'transition period' and has appointed a Programme Officer in anticipation of submission and examination of Local Plan Part 1.</p> <p>The key issue raised by the NPPF seems to be how much needs to be covered by Local Plan Part 1 and how much can be addressed in Local Plan Part 2. The Council would argue there is very 'clear justification' to press on and adopt Local Plan Part 1 as soon as possible (with the minimum of change) as this will do far more to achieve the aims of the NPPF quickly in the District than delaying to add further detail.</p>
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<p>Local Plans should: Plan positively (para 157)</p>	<p><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></p>	<p>Local Plan Part 1 spatial vision, para 2.32, Policies DS1, WT1, SH1, MTRA1.</p> <p>The Plan is positive and its timescale has been extended to 2031 to ensure an adequate time horizon (para 157).</p> <p>There has been consultation and cooperation with neighboring authorities and a 'Duty to Cooperate Statement' has been produced to demonstrate this. This cooperation has been particularly significant in the south of the District, where the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) has a formal Joint Committee, of which the Council is part, to develop the spatial strategy. There are few cross-boundary issues in the more rural northern part of the District, but there has been ongoing discussion of relevant policy areas and joint commissioning of evidence.</p> <p>The Plan sets out a spatial strategy which identifies</p>	
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		<p>areas for development and key designations and makes strategic allocations. Areas where development should be limited are defined and there is a clear strategy for the natural, built and historic environments. Detailed policies and allocations are contained in saved Local Plan policies as necessary and these will be reviewed through the production of Part 2 of the Local Plan.</p>	
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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?
		<p>There is an extensive but proportionate Evidence Base. The Plan has been subject to significant consultation and engagement in order to ensure relevant issues are addressed. The Statement of Consultation provides further details of this process.</p>	

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<p>Defence, national security, counter-terrorism and resilience</p>	<p>See para 163</p>	<p>Defence Estates has been consulted and has responded to the various versions of the Plan, as there are several MOD establishments in the District. The reference to MOD Strategic Planning Team is new and the Council has approached previous consultees for guidance and input. The Duty to Cooperate statement provides more information on this.</p>	
<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</i></p>	<p>Local Plan Part 1 Policies CP3, CP11, CP21.</p> <p>Separate viability studies were undertaken on Affordable Housing Viability (2008) and on Low Carbon Planning Policy Viability (2010) and used to develop the Local Plan Part 1. These were drawn together into an updated Viability Study Update 2012 which looks at the cumulative impacts of affordable housing requirements, sustainable construction expectations, infrastructure provision and potential future Community Infrastructure Levy charges.</p> <p>The aim is to tie down the policy requirements for affordable housing, etc through the Local Plan Part 1 in advance of setting the CIL charge. Work on CIL has started and the CIL charge will be developed alongside</p>	

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	<p><i>willing developer to enable the development to be deliverable (173)?</i></p> <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 Local Plan Part 1, as recommended in NPPF para 175, but the aim is to adopt the Core Strategy before the CIL Charging Schedule is examined. This will ensure that development viability is maintained whilst enabling affordable housing, etc objectives to be met.</p> <p>Policy CP21 specifically refers to the need to take account of the cumulative impact of requirements on the viability of development.</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>	As above see ref to NPPF paragraph 182, Duty-to-Cooperate Statement, Legal Toolkit and Soundness Toolkit.	