

BRADWELL PARISH NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

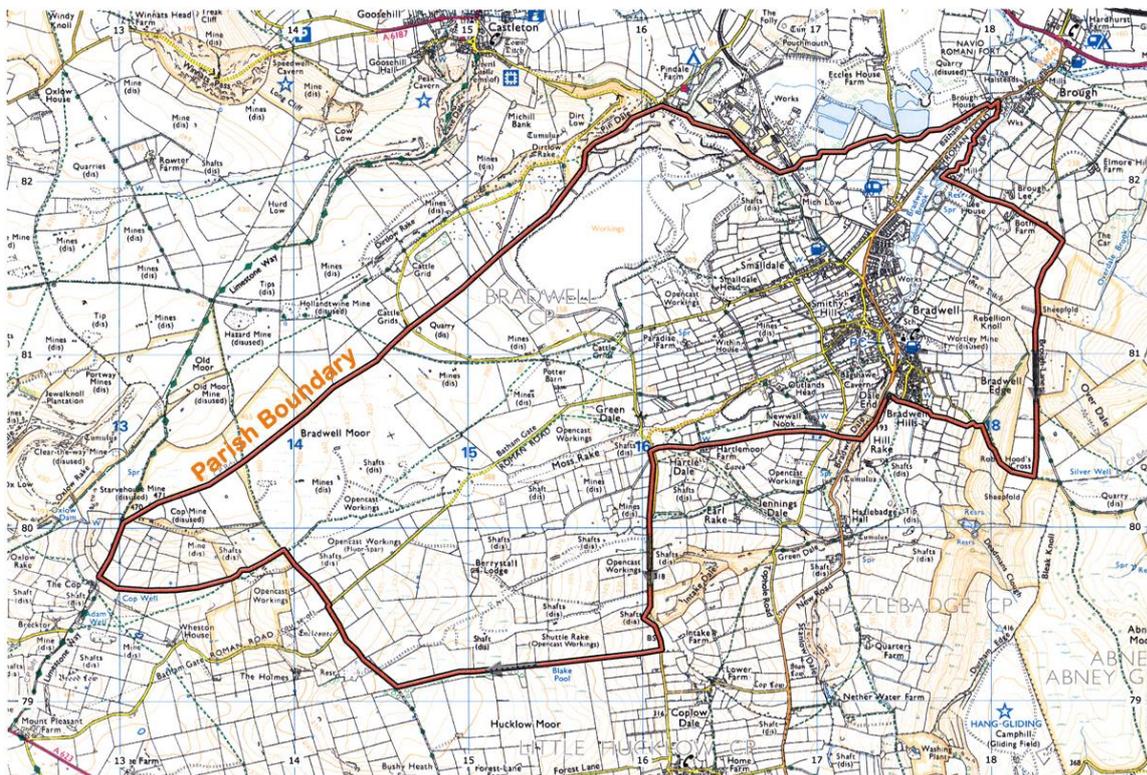
2015 -2030

BASIC CONDITIONS STATEMENT

Town and County Planning Act 1990 (as amended)

Paragraph 8 (2) of Schedule 4B

Submitted by Bradwell Parish Council as the qualifying body for the Bradwell Parish Neighbourhood Plan (BNP) area; comprising the Parish of Bradwell as defined on the plan below.



Produced by: Bradwell Parish Council

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Introduction

Basic Conditions

This Basic Conditions Statement has been prepared to accompany the Bradwell Parish Neighbourhood Plan (BPNP)

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

- (i) the draft NDP must have appropriate regard to national policies and advice contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF);
- (ii) the draft NDP must contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;
- (iii) the draft NDP must be in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the local planning authority, in this case Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) Core Strategy; and
- (iv) the draft NDP must meet the relevant EU obligations.

This Basic Conditions Statement addresses these requirements in four sections:

Section 1 demonstrates the conformity of the BPNP with the NPPF;

Section 2 shows how the BPNP will contribute to sustainable development;

Section 3 demonstrates the conformity of the BPNP with the NPA Core Strategy and saved local plan policies; and

Section 4 demonstrates compliance with the appropriate EU obligations.

Submitting Body

The Bradwell Neighbourhood Plan is submitted by Bradwell Parish Council, which is a qualifying body as defined by the Localism Act 2011.

Neighbourhood Area

The Plan applies to the Parish of Bradwell in Derbyshire.

An application was made on 2 July 2012 in accordance with part 2 of the Regulations. Peak District National Park Authority, the local planning authority, publicised the application from Bradwell Parish Council to produce a Neighbourhood Development Plan and advertised a consultation period. The application was approved by the NPA on 29 October 2012¹ and Bradwell Parish designated as the Neighbourhood Area.

Bradwell Parish Council confirms that this Bradwell Neighbourhood Development Plan:

- i. relates only to the Parish of Bradwell and to no other Neighbourhood Areas; and

¹ Bradwell Neighbourhood Planning Area Consultation Statement, PDNPA, October 2012

ii. is the only Neighbourhood Development Plan in the designated area. No other Neighbourhood Development Plan exists nor is in development for part or all of the designated area.

Bradwell: Location

Bradwell is located in the Peak District National Park, an area of Outstanding Natural Beauty in the north of the County of Derbyshire. The maps in Figures I and II show both the general location of the district and the parish within it.

Fig 1 General Location

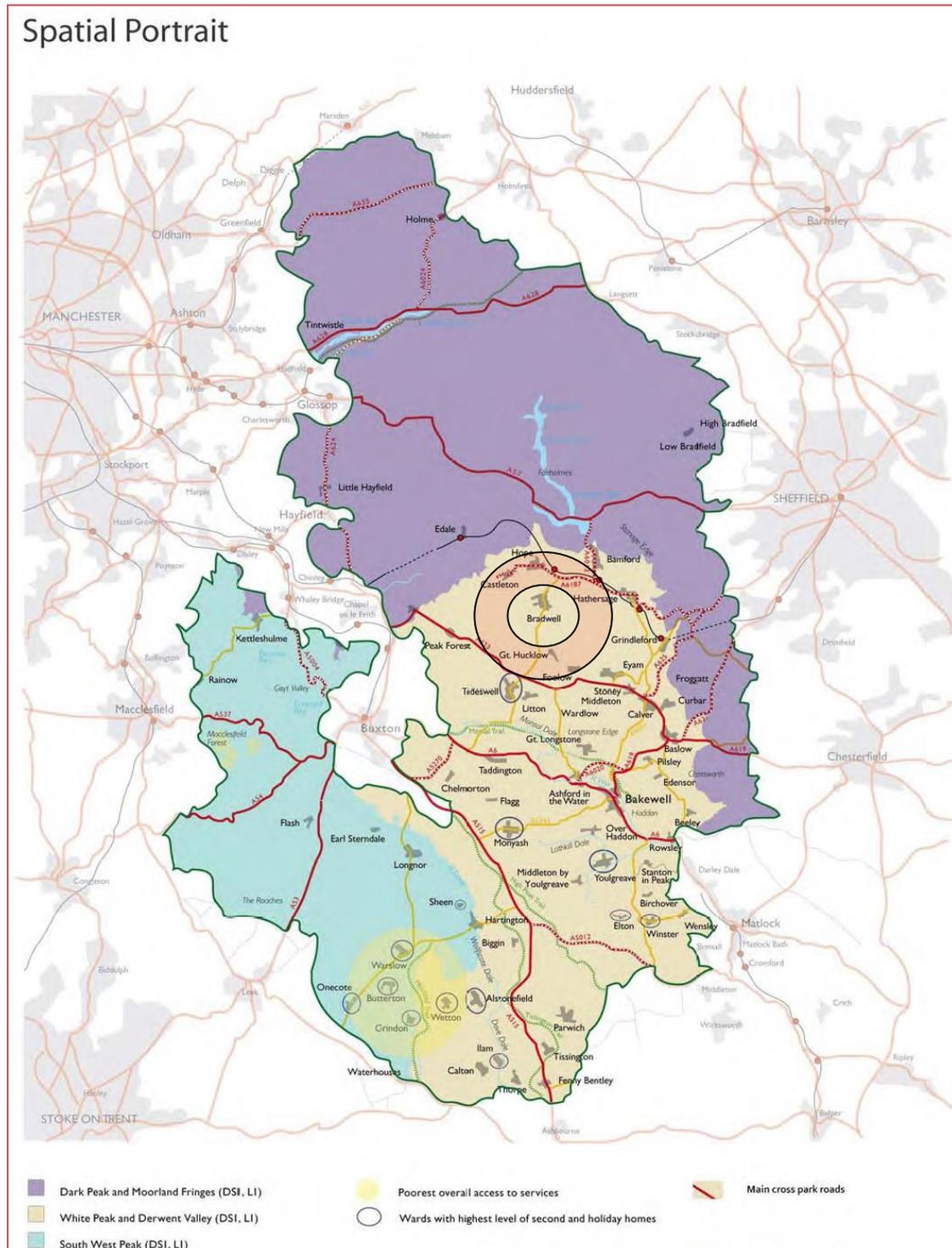
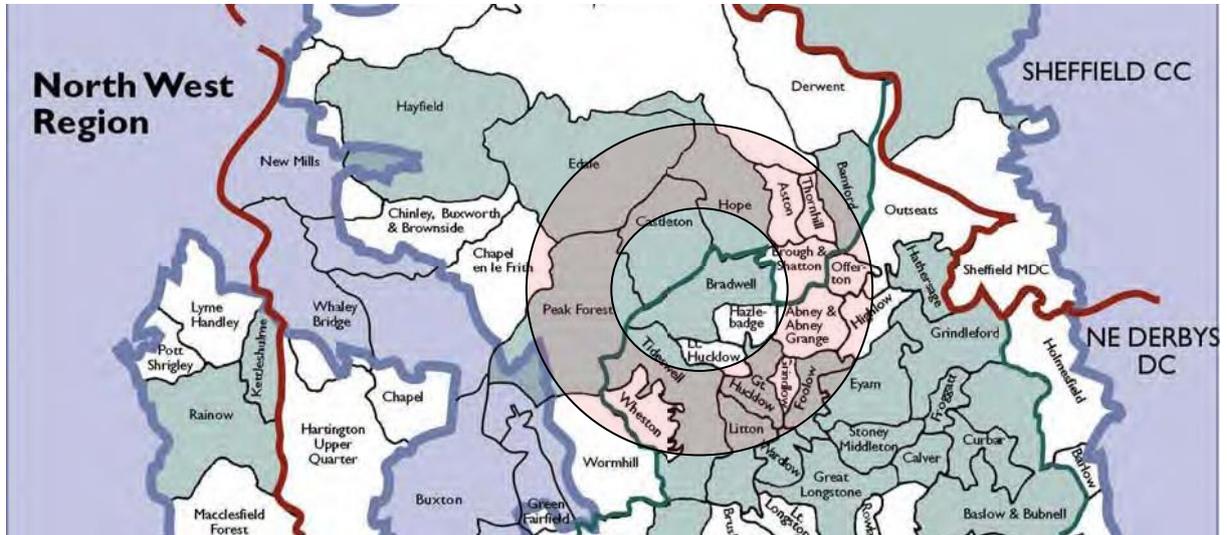


Fig 2 Parishes within the Peak District National Park



Section 1: NPPF Obligations

1.1 National Policy

The BPNP must have appropriate regard to national policy. The following section describes how the BPNP proposal relates to the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012).

Sustainable Development

The central theme of the NPPF is the presumption in favour of sustainable development. In this context sustainable development is broadly defined internationally² as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The NPPF uses three 'dimensions' to describe sustainable development: economic, social and environmental, and requires the planning system, and thus the BPNP where appropriate:

- to contribute to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and by improving the local supporting infrastructure.
- to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and
- to contribute to protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment; helping to improve biodiversity, making better use of natural resources, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy

The NPPF specifies that delivery of sustainable development by the planning system is to be through the application of 12 core planning principles and the pursuit of 13 sustainability objectives supporting the three economic, social and environmental dimensions described above.

1.2 BPNP Fit with the NPPF Core Planning Principles

There are 12 core planning principles put forward in the NPPF (Paragraph 17). Table I, below, lists these core planning principles and relates them to the Bradwell Neighbourhood Plan's Vision, Objectives and Policies

² Resolution 24/187 of the United Nations General Assembly

NPPF Core Principle	BPNP Vision and Objectives	Policies (in brackets) / Decision Criteria
Plan-led based on a positive local vision	All BPNP objectives apply	The Plan has developed a vision and objectives for the village based on local appraisals, local surveys and local consultations, and has developed objectives which will help deliver the community's aspirations.
Enhance and Improve places in which people live	A sustainable community made up of people of all ages. Meet locally assessed housing need. Ensure that new development is of high quality and enhances the character of the village.	The Plan has policies for new housing (H1-H5), which are affordable and in a broad mix of housing types. Policies specify high development standards (D1, D2, D3).
	A place which has grown with the times, but where development has been carefully managed to be in keeping with our heritage and to protect and enhance the environment of our Peak District location. Designate and Protect Local Spaces	The Plan has policies to protect the local environment and green space while encouraging growth and amenity improvement (HEW2,E2)
	A connected community with access to viable options for using public transport and technology for work, health, education and leisure	The Plan seeks to reduce pollution and inconvenience caused by road congestion by encouraging the use of alternative transport and provision of improved car parking facilities. (T1 – T4)
High quality design and standard of amenity	Ensure that new development is of high quality and enhances the character of the village.	The Plan has a policy which specifies high development standards (H5).
	Protect the unique character of the environment by allowing for growth whilst ensuring that design quality is high, heritage assets are preserved and that the countryside surrounding the settlements is maintained.	The plan includes a policy (E2) on Local design. Development is sited to protect green space and the surrounding countryside (HEW2).
Promote the character and vitality of communities	A working community with a vibrant economy made up of a balance of businesses and services for both residents and visitors.	The plan includes policies (H1 to H5) which protect and improve the local amenity, development locations and design. Policy (HEW2) defines the working nature of the village.
Climate change, flood risk and reduced carbon usage	To reduce harm to the environment by seeking to minimise pollution. Develop and Promote the use of walking and cycling routes and improve existing footways, footpaths and cycle ways.	The Plan locates new development close to essential village services (H1-H5), encourages recycling, the use of renewable energy (E1 – E3) and seeks to improve public transport, walking and cycling (T1 –T2)
Conserving and enhancing the natural environment	Protect the unique character of the environment by allowing for growth whilst ensuring that design quality is high, heritage	The Plan includes policies (HEW 2, E1, E2) to protect the landscape and rural nature of the village.

	assets are preserved and that the countryside surrounding the settlements is maintained Designate and Protect Local Spaces	
Using Brown-field land	Ensure that development to meet housing need is carried out as infill within the village built area before using green field ³ sites.	The Plan gives high priority to the use and regeneration of brown field land and prioritises identified developed sites (H2- H3 and LEW1 - LEW2).
Promoting mixed use	Provide a broad mix of housing types which includes affordable, smaller starter, family (3 to 4 bedrooms) and retirement units. Support Bradwell's shops and businesses. Develop Improved Local Employment Opportunities.	The Plan includes a policy (HS 4) which identifies brown field land for housing and a policy for business (LE2) amenity.
Conserving heritage	Protect the unique character of the environment.	The Plan includes a policy (E2) to protect and conserve heritage assets.
Encourage sustainable transport	To reduce the need for travel by car, develop and promote the use of walking and cycling routes and improve existing footways, footpaths and cycle ways.	The plan locates developments (H1 – H5) within easy walking distance of all essential village facilities and includes a transport policy (T1) to encourage walking and cycling.
Health and social and cultural well being	A connected community with access to viable options for using public transport and technology for work, health, education and leisure.	The Plan specifies small developments which are easily integrated socially, are designed to maintain a demographic balance, close to essential health, education and cultural facilities (H1-H5), and support community well-being (HEW1-HEW3).

Table I: Map of NPPF Core Planning Principles against the BPNP Goals

³ See Glossary

1.3 BPNP Fit with the NPPF Sustainability Policies

The following section seeks to compare the sustainability policies of the NPPF with those of the BPNP (policies in brackets).

Table II-i	NPPF Sustainability Policy 1 - Building a strong, competitive economy
	<p>The NPPF (paragraph 21) requires that planning policies should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including a poor environment or any lack of infrastructure, services or housing; and ii. facilitate flexible working practices.
BPNP Response	<p>The BPNP supports this policy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. providing affordable social and open-market housing for lower-paid and essential workers (H1 – H5); and ii. seeking to improve the infrastructure, and facilitate home working, through improved broadband services (LE3)

Table II-ii	NPPF Sustainability Policy 2 -Ensuring the vitality of town centres
	<p>This NPPF policy has particular relevance to towns or large villages with a recognised centre.</p> <p>Bradwell is a village without a generally recognised village centre. The largest concentration of facilities (Bradwell War Memorial Hall, a haulage company, several retail facilities, the Post Office, medical practice, the Co-Op the C of E church and one of the public houses) are located on Netherside and Church Street, the main road through the village, whilst the Hardware shop, other retail outlets and two other public houses are located elsewhere.</p> <p>Several provisions of the policy do apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the requirement that development is well connected to services, and (ii) the recognition that residential development can play an important role in ensuring the vitality of centres
BPNP Response	<p>The BPNP supports this principle by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Allocating residential sites within the village built area, which supports Bradwell's shops and businesses and safeguards and develops the range of services available to residents to meet their daily needs. (H1-H5); (ii) Supporting Bradwell's shops and businesses and safeguarding and developing the range of services available to residents to meet their daily needs (LE1).

Table II-iii	NPPF Sustainability Policy 3 -Supporting a prosperous rural economy
	<p>The NPPF states that neighbourhood plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship, (Paragraph 28); and (ii) support the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas.
<p>BNP Response</p>	<p>The BPNP supports this policy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Allocating sites for new housing and mixed use development and encouraging local business(H1,H2 & – H5 and LE1 – LE2). This will increase the population of the village, within the catchment area of local businesses; (ii) Seeking to improve the communication network, including high speed broadband (LE3), to support both home working in the village and local businesses; and (iii) Seeking to improve parking, improve cycling and pedestrian facilities and reduce congestion (T1 – T4) to make travel easier and improve access to employment opportunities, including those relying on public transport.

Table II-iv	NPPF Sustainability Policy 4 - Promoting sustainable transport
	<p>The NPPF states ‘The transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice about how they travel. However, the Government recognises that different policies and measures will be required in different communities, and opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary from urban to rural areas’, (Paragraph 29).</p>
<p>BNP Response</p>	<p>The BPNP supports this policy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. promoting a balanced approach to an improved transport infrastructure. This is effected by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locating development sites within the village built area (H1 – H3), (LE2) • encouraging walking and cycling (T1) • provision of parking for new housing and community facilities (T3 and T4) • reducing the need for travel by improving communications and reducing the need for travel by, for example improving the electronic communications infrastructure (LE3). ii. Promoting the use of the Building for Life standard, which seeks to integrate transport infrastructure into well-designed and sustainable places (E2) and requiring that developers provide access to local facilities and public transport links via convenient, direct paths suitable for those pushing a pushchair, in a wheelchair, walking with a stick or walking frame or using a mobility scooter.

Table II-iv	NPPF Sustainability Policy 5 - Supporting high quality communications infrastructure
	The NPPF notes that ‘Advanced, high quality communications infrastructure is essential for sustainable economic growth. The development of high speed broadband technology and other communications networks also plays a vital role in enhancing the provision of local community facilities and services’.
BNP Response	<p>The BPNP supports the provision of electronic communications networks and high speed broadband and requires developers to provide a broadband infrastructure for new developments (LE3).</p> <p>The BPNP also recognises the responsibility (paragraph 43 of the NPPF) to provide these services in a way which is sympathetic to the village location (LE3)</p>

Table II-vi	NPPF Sustainability Policy 6 -Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes
	<p>The NPPF requires plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes which widen opportunities for home ownership, create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, ii. provide a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community iii. cater for current and future needs, to identify size, type and tenure, and to provide affordable housing where needed, (Paragraph 50).
BNP Response	<p>The BPNP supports this policy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Identifying a site for the development of a maximum of 40 new homes (H1 - H2). ii. Requiring a mix of property types and local need new homes to be affordable H4, and iii. Basing the housing requirement on a housing needs survey and demographic projections.

Table II-vii	NPPF Sustainability Policy 7 - Requiring good design
	<p>The NPPF states ‘Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good planning, and should contribute positively to making places better for people’, (Paragraph 56) and requires:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. that neighbourhood plans develop robust and comprehensive policies which set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area; ii. that developments establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and history and promote or reinforce local distinctiveness create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping.
<p>BP NP Response</p>	<p>The BPNP supports this policy by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Including polices to encourage good design (H5 and E2). ii. Requiring developers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adopt, to the fullest extent practicable, guidance produced by the PDNP Design Guide and design policies in the Local plan and Core Strategy on local building material and use of locally sourced building materials; • ensure that the eclectic and informal arrangement of buildings and their design is maintained and that new development is not designed as a single solution but seeks to both replicate and invent, design themes in the vernacular tradition.

Table II-viii	NPPF Sustainability Policy 8 - Promoting healthy communities
	<p>NPPF policies to promote healthy communities include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. creating safe, accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; ii. creating safe and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas; iii. guarding against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community’s ability to meet its day-to-day needs; iv. providing a sufficient choice of school places to meet the needs of existing and new communities and working with schools promoters to identify and resolve key planning issues before applications are submitted.
<p>BP NP Response</p>	<p>The BPNP supports this policy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking to protect the amenities which already exist but also to encourage the development of facilities which will support both population growth and the needs of the existing population. (HEW1-HEW3) • Also ensuring that there are adequate, educational and recreational (open space and allotments) facilities for both young and old and to secure the long term future of community facilities which make the Parish special.

Table II-x	NPPF Sustainability Policy 10 - Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change
	The NPPF states ‘Planning plays a key role in helping shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure. This is central to the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development’, (Paragraph 93).
BPNP Response	Bradwell is located at a height of 160m in the White Peak Area of the Peak District National Park. There is a river which rises in the village which has high risk flood risk areas. The BPNP supports this policy by: Policy E1, which aims to reduce flooding risk by: i. Requiring that no development commence until full details of the design, implementation, maintenance and management of the SuDs system is set out in a site-specific maintenance manual which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority in consultation with the Environment Agency. ii. creating a more pedestrian and cycle friendly neighbourhood and providing access to local facilities (T1); iii. Seeking to reduce the need for travel by improving the electronic communications infrastructure (LE3). iv. Proposals for energy generating infrastructure using renewable or low carbon energy sources are supported (E3) v. requiring developers to maximise the use of renewable energy opportunities offered by a particular site (E1).

Table II-xi	NPPF Sustainability Policy 11 - Conserving and enhancing the natural environment
	The NPPF requires that the planning system contributes to and enhances the natural and local environment by: i. protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, soils and the best agricultural land; ii. minimising impacts on biodiversity; iii. re-using and remediating previously developed (brownfield land); iv. minimising pollution of all kinds v. conserving landscape and scenic beauty in Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.
BPNP Response	The BPNP supports this principle by: i. requiring that all new development takes place on in-fill or brown field sites and ensuring that impact of developments on landscape, including trees and hedgerows, is considered (H 3); ii. seeking to provide allotments and designating and protecting local green spaces (HEW1 –HEW2) iii. giving high priority to potential development sites (H1 – H5) which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduce the need to use cars in the village; • are previously developed; and • have a low impact on a sensitive landscape (Bradwell is in the Peak District National Park)

<p>Table II-xii</p>	<p>NPPF Sustainability Policy 12 - Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.</p>
	<p>The NPPF requires a positive approach to ‘the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats’.</p>
<p>BNP Response</p>	<p>Bradwell has significant heritage assets, which reflect its National Park status. Proposals for new housing must be of high quality and of a design which is in keeping with the character of the immediate surroundings, particularly sites within the Conservation Area and heritage assets identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal .(E2 and H5)</p>

Section 2: Delivering Sustainable Development

2.1 Requirement

The BPNP must contribute to sustainable development (as defined in the NPPF and summarised in section 1.1 of this Basic Conditions Statement) and presented (paragraph 7 of the NPPF) as consisting of three dimensions:

- to contribute to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy,
- to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities; and
- to contribute to protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment

This section demonstrates how the BPNP proposal delivers sustainable development.

2.2 Fit of BPNP Objectives with Sustainable Development

Table III shows, for each dimension of sustainability, alignment of the BPNP with the aims of the NPPF.

Table III-i	Delivering Economic Sustainability
NPPF Definition	Contribute to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure.
BPNP Vision and Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A working community with a vibrant economy made up of a balance of businesses and services for both residents and visitors. • Support Bradwell's shops and businesses and safeguard and develop the range of services available to residents to meet their daily needs. • Market the area as an attractive destination by developing publications and website information • Improve electronic communication links.
BPNP Policies	LE1: Protecting employment sites and uses H4: Provide a Broad Mix of Housing Types LE 2: Develop Improved Local Employment Opportunities. LE3: Support efforts to provide a high quality communications infrastructure. T4: New car parking facilities
Commentary	These BPNP policies contribute to economic sustainability by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving the opportunities for home working and for local businesses to promote themselves more widely; • ensuring land is available for new businesses; and • ensuring that potential customers are not deterred by traffic difficulties. also, the additional housing will generate more customers for local businesses

Table III-ii	Delivering Social Sustainability
NPPF Definition	Support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being
BPNP Vision and Objectives	<p>A sustainable community made up of people of all ages.</p> <p>A connected community with access to viable options for using public transport and technology for work, health, education and leisure</p>
BPNP Policies	<p>Housing development (policies H1-H5)</p> <p>Housing type and mix (policies (policy H4)</p> <p>Provision of footpaths and cycle ways (policy T1)</p> <p>Provide allotments (HEW1)</p> <p>Protect schools(HEW2)</p>
Commentary	<p>These BPNP policies contribute to social sustainability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying areas for new housing within the village built area; • Specifying housing which recognises the need for affordable housing, housing for young families and housing for a village population which is aging; • Ensuring that all new developments have safe pedestrian access to shops, schools, medical services and other community facilities; • Protecting valued community assets, such as local open spaces and encouraging allotments; • Seeking to improve schools by requiring developers to contribute; and • Seeking to improve pedestrian and cycle ways.

Table III-iii	Delivering Environmental Sustainability
NPPF Definition	Contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.
BPNP Vision and Objective	<p>Protect the unique character of the environment by allowing for growth whilst ensuring that design quality is high, heritage assets are preserved and that the countryside surrounding the settlements is maintained.</p> <p>Designate and Protect Local Spaces</p>
BPNP Policies	<p>E1: Applications for new development must meet the local drainage requirements</p> <p>E2: Local design policies</p> <p>E3: Climate change</p> <p>E4: Conversion of buildings to holiday accommodation</p> <p>T1: Provision of footpaths and cycle ways</p> <p>HEW2: Protect Local Green spaces</p>

<p>Commentary</p>	<p>The BPNP contributes to environmental sustainability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explicitly protecting the historic environment; • reducing the impact on the natural environment by spreading development across brownfield sites where possible, or sites with little biodiversity or agricultural value. Selecting sites with relatively low landscape value, which are biologically not diverse, within the defined built area; • encouraging walking and cycling around the village, encouraging the incorporation of renewable energy technologies and waste water management systems into new builds.
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In short, the BPNP contributes to the achievement of sustainable development by:

- planning positively for housing growth to meet the needs of present and future generations and identifying various sites to meet the local housing need up to 2030;
- encouraging flexible working in the parish by improving the electronic infrastructure, protecting land for commercial development and, by allocating new housing, helping local businesses and organisations;
- protecting the national park by focusing development on the use, recovery and restoration of previously developed sites;
- protecting community assets which both enhances the quality of life in the village and reduces the need to travel to obtain these services elsewhere;
- locating new development within easy walking or cycling distance of existing village facilities (including schools, shops and healthcare), close to bus stops, and therefore minimising traffic congestion, the related emissions and pedestrian safety concerns; and
- protecting and enhancing the built and historic environment of Bradwell by encouraging high quality development which responds to the distinctive Peak District village character of Bradwell and protecting open spaces within the built up area.

Section 3: Local Strategic Policy Obligations

3.1 Requirement

The BPNP must demonstrate that it is in general conformity with the development plan for the area of the local planning authority (or any part of that area). This section shows how the BPNP is in general conformity with the strategic policies in PDNPA's Core Strategy (2010). This Development Plan for the National Park comprises the Peak District National Park Local Development Framework – Core Strategy and the saved policies of the Peak District National Park Local Plan 2001 (see Appendix 2: Page 173 of the Core Strategy). Policies need to be read in sequence.

Core Strategy Objectives

The Core Strategy sets eight objectives to deliver the Authority's vision for the district. The seven which are relevant cover:

- The control and management of development so as to conserve and enhance the valued characteristics of the National Park
- Creation of sustainable communities, helping us to care for the natural beauty and environment that is the National Park whilst responding to the new challenges of climate change, constraints on natural resources

- The promotion of excellence in design in order to conserve and enhance the natural and built environment
- Conserving and enhancing the diverse landscapes of the National Park through new knowledge acquired from the Landscape Character Assessment.
- Supporting the National Park's communities, by developing our innovative approaches for providing locally-needed affordable homes, and by seeking to retain shops, services and community facilities which are vital to them
- Encouraging small-scale business development, and helping farmers and land managers to look after our landscapes
- Encouraging sustainable modes of travel

The challenges broadly fall into seven closely related themes:

- Landscapes and conservation
- Recreation and tourism
- Climate change and sustainable building
- Homes, shops and community facilities
- Supporting economic development
- Minerals
- Accessibility, travel and traffic

Core Strategy Policies

To achieve its objectives the Core Strategy presents policies for:

Development Strategy: DS1

General Spatial Strategies

GSP1: Securing National Park purposes

GSP2: Achieving enhancement

GSP3: Development Management principles

GSP4: Securing Planning Benefit

Landscape and Conservation

L1: Landscape character and valued characteristics

L2: Sites of biodiversity or geo-diversity importance

L3: Cultural Heritage assets of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance

Recreation and Tourism

RT1: Recreation, environmental education and interpretation

RT2: Hotel, Bed and Breakfast and Self Catering Accommodation

RT3: Caravans and Camping

Climate Change and Sustainable development

CC1: Climate change mitigation and adaption

CC2: Low carbon and renewable energy development

CC3: Waste management – domestic, industrial and commercial waste

CC4: Waste management - on-farm anaerobic digestion of agricultural manure and slurry

CC5: Flood risk and water conservation

Homes, shops and community facilities

HC1: New Housing

HC2: Housing for key workers in agriculture, forestry or other rural enterprises

HC3: Buying existing homes to add to the affordable housing stock

HC4: Gypsy, Traveller or Showman's sites

HC5: Provision and retention of community services and facilities

HC6: Shops, professional services and related activities

Supporting economic development

E1: Business development in towns and villages

E2: Businesses in the countryside

Minerals

MIN1: Minerals development

MIN2: Fluorspar proposals

MIN3: Local small-scale building and roofing stone

MIN4: Mineral safeguarding

Accessibility, travel and traffic

T1: Reducing the general need to travel and encouraging sustainable transport

T2: Reducing and directing traffic

T3: Design of transport infrastructure

T4: Managing the demand for freight transport

T5: Managing the demand for rail, and reuse of former railway routes

T6: Routes for walking, cycling and horse riding, and waterways

T7: Minimising the adverse impact of motor vehicles and managing the demand for car parks

This section demonstrates general conformity of the BPNP with the Core Strategy by showing:

- a. Conformity with the seven strategic objectives of the Core Strategy; and
- b. Conformity with the relevant policies within the Core Strategy.

3.2 Conformity with the Strategic Objectives of the Core Strategy

Table IV relates the relevant strategic objectives of the PDNPA Core Strategy to the Vision and Objectives of the Bradwell Neighbourhood Plan, demonstrating clear correspondence and conformity with the overarching strategic objectives for the PDNPA.

Table IV-i	Core Strategy Objective 1: Landscapes and conservation
Relevant Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to conserve and enhance the valued characteristics of the National Park in three distinct areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the less populated upland moorland areas and their fringes (the Dark Peak and Moorland Fringes); • the most populated lower-lying limestone grasslands and limestone dales and the Derwent and Hope Valleys (the White Peak and Derwent Valley); • the sparsely populated mixed moorland and grassland landscapes of the south west (the South West Peak).
BPNP Vision	A place which has grown with the times, but where development has been carefully managed to be in keeping with our heritage and to protect and enhance the environment of our Peak District location.
BPNP Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that development to meet housing need is carried out as infill within the village built area before using green field⁴ sites. • Ensure that new development is of high quality and enhances the character of the village. • Bradwell recognises the need for housing for local people but wants to protect the unique character of the environment by allowing for growth whilst ensuring that design quality is high, heritage assets are preserved and that the countryside surrounding the settlements is maintained. • Control of the manner in which a property is used and how "domestic clutter" can be controlled.

⁴ See Glossary

Table IV-ii	Core Strategy Objective 2: Recreation and tourism
Relevant Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism remains a vital part of the local economy, supporting not only tourism businesses but also the services which residents value • To support the development of appropriate facilities in recognised visitor locations such as Bakewell, Castleton, the Hope Valley and Dovedale;
BPNP Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A working community with a vibrant economy made up of a balance of businesses and services for both residents and visitors
BPNP Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Bradwell's shops and businesses and safeguard and develop the range of services available to residents to meet their daily needs. • Peak Park policies will attract more visitors to an increasing number of events within the Parish and the National Park. There is a lack of parking space for tourists and visitors.

Table IV-iii	Core Strategy Objective 3 Climate change and sustainable building
Relevant Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enable people and businesses to mitigate and adapt to climate change. • To generate sustainable energy in ways suited to the National Park landscape • For existing buildings, to reduce energy consumption and not replace expensive and polluting fossil fuel consumption by incongruous renewable energy infrastructure • Better natural resource management
BPNP Vision	A connected community with access to viable options for using public transport and technology for work, health, education and leisure.
BPNP Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a community is to attract and retain high quality employment to the area, digital connectivity for access to online services is vital. • Develop and promote the use of walking and cycling routes and improve existing footways, footpaths and cycle ways. • Bradwell Parish contains areas at High Risk from both Flooding from surface water and 'Flooding from Rivers and Sea' as identified by the Environment agency. • Respect the special character of the village in the installation of renewable energy infrastructure.

Table IV-iv	Core Strategy Objective 4: Homes, shops and community facilities
Relevant Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assist the delivery of affordable homes because it is an urgent priority for communities and housing authorities • Permit conversion of existing buildings to affordable rather than open market homes • To focus development on the needs of local communities • To resist change of use of shops and community services where communities run the risk of losing services altogether
BPNP Vision	<p>A sustainable community made up of people of all ages.</p> <p>A working community with a vibrant economy made up of a balance of businesses and services for both residents and visitors.</p>
BPNP Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet locally assessed housing need. • Provide a broad mix of housing types which includes affordable, smaller starter, family (3 to 4 bedrooms) and retirement units. • Support Bradwell's shops and businesses and safeguard and develop the range of services available to residents to meet their daily needs. • Develop Improved Local Employment Opportunities.

Table IV-v	Core Strategy Objective 5: Supporting economic development
Relevant Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage a pattern of development which encourages shorter and easier commuting for work because this can improve the sustainability of peoples' lifestyles. • The need to diversify the economy • To shape the economy in ways that work with the National Park landscape and benefit its traditional and new custodians.
BPNP Vision	<p>A working community with a vibrant economy made up of a balance of businesses and services for both residents and visitors.</p>
BPNP Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Bradwell's shops and businesses and safeguard and develop the range of services available to residents to meet their daily needs • Develop Improved Local Employment Opportunities • If a community is to attract and retain high quality employment to the area, digital connectivity for access to online services is vital. • Car parking is seen as vital to supporting businesses, particularly shops, within the village and existing car parking issues caused by commuters and visitors must not be exacerbated

Table IV-vi	Core Strategy Objective 6: Accessibility, travel and traffic
Relevant Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage Highways Authorities to tackle road safety in ways which conserve the valued characteristics of the landscapes through which routes pass. • To discourage traffic that has no essential need to be in the National Park and find ways to maximise the quality of the road and rail network for residents, visitors and National Park based businesses • Effect a positive change for conditions which would otherwise exacerbate climate change.
BPNP Objective	A connected community with access to viable options for using public transport and technology for work, health, education and leisure.
BPNP Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and promote the use of walking and cycling routes and improve existing footways, footpaths and cycle ways. • Car parking is seen as vital to supporting businesses, particularly shops, within the village and existing car parking issues caused by commuters and visitors must not be exacerbated. • Any new developments must not exacerbate the existing parking problem. • Any new developments must not exacerbate the existing parking problem.

3.2 Fit of BPNP Policies to the Core Strategy Policies

3.3 Conformity with the Policies within the Core Strategy

This section compares the policies in the PDNPA Core Strategy 2010 with the policies in the Bradwell Neighbourhood Plan.

The policies considered relevant are those listed in Table V.

Table V Core Strategy policy areas relevant to Bradwell are:

PDNPA Core Strategy		
Section Policy	Code	Policy Area
7	GSP1	Securing national park purposes and sustainable development
7	GSP2	Enhancing the National Park
7	GSP3	Development management principles
8	DS1	Development strategy
9	L1	Landscape character and valued characteristics
9	L2	Sites of biodiversity or geo-diversity importance
9	L3	Cultural heritage assets of archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic significance
10	RT1	Recreation, environmental education and interpretation
10	RT2	Hotels, bed and breakfast and self-catering accommodation
11	CC2	Low carbon and renewable energy development
11	CC5	Flood risk and water conservation
12	HC1	New Housing
13	E1	Business development in towns and villages
15	T1	Reducing the general need to travel and encouraging sustainable transport.
15	T4	Managing the demand for freight transport
15	T6	Routes for walking, cycling and horse riding, and waterways
15	T7	Minimising the adverse impact of motor vehicles and managing the demand for car and coach parks.
Local Plan	Local Plan 'saved' LH2 LT 10,11,14,15 LC8	
Supplementary Planning Guidance 'meeting the local need for affordable housing'		

Note: to aid clarity in the following assessment of conformity only those aspects of Core Strategy policies applicable to Bradwell have been quoted.

Bradwell Neighbourhood Plan		Summary of content	Corresponding Section of NPA Core Strategy, saved Local Plan or supplementary planning document
Vision	<p>A sustainable community made up of people of all ages.</p> <p>A connected community with access to viable options for using public transport and technology for work, health, education and leisure.</p>		A living, modern and innovative Peak District that contributes positively to vibrant communities for both residents and people in neighbouring urban areas and demonstrates a high quality of life whilst conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the National Park.
Vision	A place which has grown with the times, but where development has been carefully managed to be in keeping with our heritage and to protect and enhance the environment of our Peak District location.		A conserved and enhanced peak district, where the natural beauty and quality of its landscapes, its biodiversity, tranquillity, cultural heritage and the settlements within it continue to be valued for their diversity and richness.
Vision	A working community with a vibrant economy made up of a balance of businesses and services for both residents and visitors.		A visible and thriving Peak District economy which capitalises on its special qualities and promotes a strong sense of identity.
Objective	Section 1: Housing	Provide housing to meet needs of Bradwell Parish	Core Strategy DS1, HC1
Policy	H1: Local needs affordable housing	The provision of local needs affordable housing is encouraged, provided it is limited to the needs of the Parish and based on the current local needs housing survey.	Core Strategy HC1, Local Plan 'saved' LH2
Policy	H2: Newburgh site	Provides for up to 40 open market homes in context of mixed development with land and commuted sum to address local needs housing	Core Strategy HC1

Bradwell Neighbourhood Plan		Summary of content	Corresponding Section of NPA Core Strategy, saved Local Plan or supplementary planning document
Policy	H3: Housing sites	Sets priority for site selection	Core Strategy DS1
Policy	H4	Broad mix of housing types	Core Strategy HC1 and Supplementary Planning Guidance 'meeting the local need for affordable housing', Chapter 3
Policy	H5	High quality design	Core Strategy L1, L3, NPA adopted Design Guide
Policy	LE1	Safeguarding employment sites	Core Strategy E1
Policy	LE2	Industrial development at Newburgh site	Core Strategy DS1, E1,
Policy	LE3	Broadband	Core Strategy CC1 & E1
Policy	T1	Footpaths & cycle ways	Core Strategy T1, T6
Policy	T2	Prevent loss of existing parking	Core Strategy T7 & Local Plan LT 10,11,14,15
Policy	T3	Parking for new residential	Core Strategy T7 and Local Plan LT11
Policy	HEW1	Provision of allotments	Core Strategy GSP3, DS1 & RT1
Policy	HEW2	Designate & protect local green space	Core Strategy GSP3, L1 & L2 .
Policy	HEW3	Requiring new residential development to support education	Core Strategy GSP4
Policy	E1	Drainage requirements	Core strategy CC5
Policy	E2	Design	Core Strategy L1, L3 NPA adopted Design Guide
Policy	E3	Energy generating infrastructure	Core Strategy CC2, Renewables SPD

Section 4: European Union Obligations

4.1 Environmental Impact and Habitat Regulations

With respect to EU relevant directives the following applies:

- i. With regard to Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (often referred to as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive). The conclusion of the SEA screening statement and consultation is: “ It is demonstrated, through assessment against the significance criteria in the SEA Directive and Regulations . . . that the impact of Bradwell Neighbourhood Plan will not result in significant environmental effects.” The consultation responses supported the conclusion and with comments that will be taken into account.
- ii. With regard to Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (often referred to as the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive). This is to confirm that no neighbourhood development orders are proposed by the qualifying body, so the directive does not apply.
- iii. With regard to Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora and Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (often referred to as the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives respectively), the conclusion of the HRA screening statement and consultation is: “there is likely to be no significant effect of the Bradwell Neighbourhood Plan on the European sites. Therefore an appropriate assessment is not required.”
- iv. With regard to the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC) and the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC). This is to confirm that there are no policies contained in Bradwell neighbourhood that are within the scope of the directives.

4.2 Human Rights

An equalities impact assessment has not been undertaken, as no longer required under the Equalities Act 2010, and it is not considered the Plan discriminates unfairly or in a manner which is contrary to the Human Rights Act 1998.