Local Plan for the Bradford District

Core Strategy

Publication Draft

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist

Update December 2014

Note:-

This soundness checklist has been prepared by AMEC on behalf of the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) in January 2013 for the purposes of undertaking a self assessment of the tests the soundness of a Plan.

The City of Bradford Metropolitan District Council has used this checklist to demonstrate how the Core Strategy Development Plan Document meets the tests of soundness as set out in the 2004 Act, relevant Planning Regulations and the national Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The document is a working draft up until Submission.

Soundness Self-Assessment Checklist (Update December 2014)

This note was prepared by AMEC on behalf of the Planning Advisory Service. It aims to help local authorities prepare their plans in advance of an examination, taking into account the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework. A separate checklist looks at legal compliance.

In summary – the key requirements of plan preparation are:

- Has the plan been positively prepared i.e. based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed requirements?
- Is the plan justified?
- Is it based on robust and credible evidence?
- Is it the most appropriate strategy when considered against the alternatives?
- Is the document effective?
- Is it deliverable?
- Is it flexible?
- Will it be able to be monitored?
- Is it consistent with national policy?

The Tests of Soundness at Examination
The starting point for the examination is the assumption that the Council has submitted what it considers to be a sound plan. Those seeking changes should demonstrate why the plan is unsound by reference to one or more of the soundness criteria.

The tests of soundness are set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (para 182): "The Local Plan will be examined by an independent inspector whose role is to assess whether the plan has been prepared in accordance with the Duty to Cooperate, legal and procedural requirements, and whether it is sound. A local planning authority should submit a plan for examination which it considers is 'sound' ", namely that it is:

1. **Positively Prepared: based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements**
This means that the Development Plan Document (DPD) should be based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development. The NPPF has 12 principles through which it expects sustainable development can be achieved.

2. **Justified: the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence**
This means that the DPD should be based on a robust and credible evidence base involving:

- Research/fact finding: the choices made in the plan are backed up by facts.
- Evidence of participation of the local community and others having a stake in the area; and

The DPD should also provide the most appropriate strategy when considered against reasonable alternatives. These alternatives should be realistic and subject to sustainability appraisal. The DPD should show how the policies and proposals help to ensure that the social, environmental, economic and resource use objectives of sustainability will be achieved.

3. Effective: deliverable over its period based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities
This means the DPD should be deliverable, requiring evidence of:
- Sound infrastructure delivery planning;
- Having no regulatory or national planning barriers to delivery;
- Delivery partners who are signed up to it; and
- Coherence with the strategies of neighbouring authorities.
- The DPD should be flexible and able to be monitored.

 The DPD should indicate who is to be responsible for making sure that the policies and proposals happen and when they will happen. The plan should be flexible to deal with changing circumstances, which may involve minor changes to respond to the outcome of the monitoring process or more significant changes to respond to problems such as lack of funding for major infrastructure proposals. Although it is important that policies are flexible, the DPD should make clear that major changes may require a formal review including public consultation. Any measures which the Council has included to make sure that targets are met should be clearly linked to an Annual Monitoring Report.

4. Consistent with national policy: enabling the delivery of sustainable development
The demonstration of this is a 'lead' policy on sustainable development which specifies how decisions are to be made against the sustainability criterion (see the Planning Portal for a model policy www.planningportal). If you are not using this model policy, the Council will need to provide clear and convincing reasons to justify its approach.

The following table sets out the requirements associated with these four tests of soundness. Suggestions for evidence which could be used to support these requirements are set out, although these have to be viewed in the context of the plan being prepared. Please don't assume that you have got to provide all of these, they are just suggestions of what could be relevant.

In addition, the Legal Compliance checklist (a separate document, see www.pas.gov.uk) should be completed to ensure that this aspect is covered.

The Duty to Co-operate will also be assessed as part of the examination process.

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Positively Prepared: the plan should be prepared based on a strategy which seeks to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements, including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development.		
Vision and Objectives Has the LPA clearly identified what the issues are that the DPD is seeking to address? Have priorities been set so that it is clear what the DPD is seeking to achieve? Does the DPD contain clear vision(s) and objectives which are specific to the place? Is there a direct relationship between the identified issues, the vision(s) and the objectives? Is it clear how the policies will meet the objectives? Are there any obvious gaps in the policies, having regard to the objectives of the DPD? Have reasonable alternatives to the quantum of development and overall spatial strategy been considered? Are the policies internally consistent? Are there realistic timescales related to the objectives? Does the DPD explain how its key policy objectives will be achieved?	• Sections of the DPD and other documents which set out (where applicable) the vision, strategic objectives, key outcomes expected, spatial portrait and issues to be addressed. • Relevant sections of the DPD which explain how policies derive from the objectives and are designed to meet them. • The strategic objectives of the DPD, and the commentary in the DPD of how they derive from the spatial portrait and vision, and how the objectives are consistent with one another. • Sections of the DPD which address delivery, the means of delivery and the timescales for key developments through evidenced infrastructure delivery planning. • Confirmation from the relevant agencies that they support the objectives and the identified means of delivery. • Information in the local development scheme, or provided separately, about the scope and content (actual and intended) of each DPD showing how they combine to provide a coherent policy structure.	Spatial portrait set out in section 2 paras 2.29 to 2.68. Place Spatial Vision set out in section 3 supported by supplementary text and Sub-Area Policies in section 4. Spatial Objectives set out to deliver the vision. Appendix 2 A sets out the policy linkages between key plan elements. Outcomes, Indicators and Targets tables. Lead Roles and Main Mechanisms tables. Section 6 sets out implementation tools and mechanisms Overview background paper and Statement of Consultation Local Development Scheme (due to update before submission)
The presumption in favour of sustainable development (NPPF paras 6-17) Local Plans should meet objectively assessed	• An evidence base which establishes the development needs of the plan area (see Justified below) and includes a flexible approach to delivery (see 'Section 3 Effective', below).	SHMA, Housing Requirement Study, Employment Land Review, Retail and Leisure Study, Local Infrastructure

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless: —any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or —specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.	• An audit trail showing how and why the quantum of development, preferred overall strategy and plan area distribution of development were arrived at.	Plan, Playing Pitch Strategy, Open Space Assessment, Bradford Local Economic Assessment, Understanding Bradford District Report The quantum of development proposed reflects the contents of the Housing Requirement Study and SHMA update. The approach to distribution is explained in paragraphs 5.2.39 to 5.2.64 and a Housing Background Paper. The distribution is specifically linked to the strategic core policies and in particular the settlement hierarchy which concentrates development in the main urban areas where population growth and housing need is greatest and where accessibility to jobs and services can be maximised. The text explains how the approach has been modified and aligned to the realities / constraints of the land supply evidence in the SHLAA, the results of the SA and in particular to the outcome of the HRA. The quantum of Employment land is explained in paragraph 5-1-15 and also in the Economy and Jobs Background paper.
Policies in Local Plans should follow the approach of the presumption in favour of sustainable development so that it is clear that	• A policy or policies which reflect the principles of the presumption in favour of sustainable development (see model policy at	Policy P1 Presumption in favour of sustainable development based upon

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
development which is sustainable can be approved without delay. All plans should be based upon and reflect the presumption in favour of sustainable development, with clear policies that will guide how the presumption should be applied locally.	www.planningportal.	model policy.
Objectively assessed needs The economic, social and environmental needs of the authority area addressed and clearly presented in a fashion which makes effective use of land and specifically promotes mixed use development, and take account of cross-boundary and strategic issues. Note: Meeting these needs should be subject to the caveats specified in Paragraph 14 of the NPPF (see above).	• Background evidence papers demonstrating requirements based on population forecasts, employment projections and community needs. • Technical papers demonstrating how the aspirations and objectives of the DPD are related to the evidence, and how these are to be met, including from consultation and associated with the Duty to Co-operate.	Population and household forecasts together with employment projections from the Experian Regional Econometric Model (REM) were core to the development of scenarios within the Bradford Housing Requirement Study & Addendum report. Employment land requirements also had regard to employment projections – see Bradford Employment Land Review & Updates. Further information contained within Background Papers on Housing and Economy and the overall Baseline Evidence Report. Background Papers

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
NPPF Principles: Delivering sustainable development		
1. Building a strong, competitive economy (paras 18-22)		
Set out a clear economic vision and strategy for the area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth (21),	• Articulation of a clear economic vision and strategy for the plan area linked to the Economic Strategy and LEP Strategy where appropriate.	The strategy for 'Economy and Jobs' is summarized in Paragraph 5.1.11 which aligns with the Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2015, The Community Strategy, and informed by the Bradford Local Economic Assessment, Understanding Bradford District Report and the Employment land Review. The Challenges facing the District and the Strategy to address the need for economic development across the District and the resultant strategy is drawn out in the Economy and Jobs background paper.
Recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including poor environment or any lack of infrastructure, services or housing (21)	• A criteria-based policy which meets identified needs and is positive and flexible in planning for specialist sectors, regeneration, infrastructure provision, environmental enhancement. • An up-to-date assessment of the deliverability of allocated employment sites, to meet local needs, (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)	Policy EC3 sets the context for the identification of locations and sites that are attractive for inward investment. Policy EC4 ensures that economic growth and specialist development is managed in a sustainable manner. The Employment land Review undertakes a detailed analysis of all the existing employment sites and the contribution they can make to the economic strategy. Reference is also made to deliverability in paragraph 5-

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		1-18 and further discussed in the Employment and Jobs background paper. Infrastructure Delivery plan identifies key infrastructure in particular transport investment. Key infrastructure is also identified in sub area policies linked to development strategy in each locality.
2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres (paras 23-37)		
Policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments, and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period (23)	• The Plan and its policies may include such matters as: definition of networks and hierarchies; defining town centres; encouragement of residential development on appropriate sites; allocation of appropriate edge of centre sites where suitable and viable town centre sites are not available; consideration of retail and leisure proposals which cannot be accommodated in or adjacent to town centres.	Strategic Core Policy 4 (SC4), supporting the hierarchy of settlements and gives strategic guidance on their development. Policy EC5 defines the roles of centres throughout the district and gives development management guidance on town centre uses. Sub Area Policies
Allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial, office, tourism, cultural, community services and residential development needed in town centres (23)	• An assessment of the need to expand (the) town centre(s), considering the needs of town centre uses. • Primary and secondary shopping frontages identified and allocated.	Core Strategy provides framework for other DPDs to make allocations in line with its policies.

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3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy (para 28)		
Support sustainable economic growth in rural areas. Planning strategies should promote a strong rural economy by taking a positive approach to new development. (28)	• Where relevant include a policy or policies which support the sustainable growth of rural businesses; promote the development and diversification of agricultural businesses; support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments, and support local services and facilities.	Guidance on rural economic development is referred to in Policies EC1 and EC4 with greater detail presented in the Economy and Jobs background paper. Sub area policies.
4. Promoting sustainable transport (paras 29-41)		
Facilitate sustainable development whilst contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives. (29) Balance the transport system in favour of sustainable transport modes and give people a real choice about how they travel whilst recognising that different policies will be required in different communities and opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary from urban to rural areas. (29) Encourage solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and congestion (29) including supporting a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport. (30) Local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the	• Joint working with adjoining authorities, transport providers and Government Agencies on infrastructure provision in order to support sustainable economic growth with particular regard to the facilities referred to in paragraph 31. • Policies encouraging development which facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport and a range of transport choices where appropriate, particularly the criteria in paragraph 35. • A spatial strategy and policy which seeks to reduce the need to travel through balancing housing and employment provision.	Policy TR1 **supports LTP3, joint working with the Highways Agency, Metro and Network Rail.** Policy TR3 on Public Transport, Cycling and Walking **encourages the uses of sustainable modes of transport.** Policies HO3 and EC3 promote a concentration of development on the main urban areas in accordance with Policies SC4 (Hierarchy of Settlements) and SC5 (Location of Development) and with the aim of reducing the need to travel and utilising the public transport network. Policy TR1 (A) on Travel Reduction

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development. (31) Opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up depending on the nature and location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure. (32) Ensure that developments which generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised (34) Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people. (35) Policies should aim for a balance of land uses so that people can be encouraged to minimize journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities. (37) For larger scale residential developments in particular, planning policies should promote a mix of uses in order to provide opportunities to undertake day-to-day activities including work on site. Where practical, particularly within large-scale developments, key facilities such as primary schools and local shops should be located within walking distance of most properties. (38) The setting of car parking standards including provision for town centres. (39-40) Local planning authorities should identify and protect, where there is robust evidence, sites and routes which could be critical in developing	• Policy for major developments which promotes a mix of uses and access to key facilities by sustainable transport modes. • If local (car parking) standards have been prepared, are they justified and necessary? (39) • Identification and protection of sites and routes where infrastructure could be developed to widen transport choice linked to the Local Transport Plan.	and Modal Shift **encourages development to be appropriately located to ensure that the need to travel is reduced, the use of sustainable travel is maximised, and the impact of development on the existing transport networks is minimal.** Appendix 3 sets out set of accessibility standards developed with METRO. Policy TR1 (E) on Travel Reduction and Modal Shift. **encourages the Identification, protection and develop appropriate facilities and high quality infrastructure for active travel modes; and with appropriate facilities for active travel modes inat new developments** Appendix sets out set of accessibility standards developed with METRO. Infrastructure Delivery plan identifies key infrastructure in particular transport investment. Key

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
infrastructure to widen transport choice. (41)		infrastructure is also identified in sub area policies linked to development strategy in each locality. Core Strategy provides framework for other DPDs to identify specific improvement schemes and any protection lines for transport infrastructure improvements. .
5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure (paras 42-46)		
Support the expansion of the electronic communications networks, including telecommunications' masts and high speed broadband. (43) Local planning authorities should not impose a ban on new telecommunications development in certain areas, impose blanket Article 4 directions over a wide area or a wide range of telecommunications development or insist on minimum distances between new telecommunications development and existing development. (44)	• Policy supporting the expansion of electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband, noting the caveats in para 44.	Policy EC1 (L) - Creating a successful and competitive Bradford District economy within the Leeds City Region **supports the delivery of ICT infrastructure and take up of broadband, particularly as a priority in rural and peripheral areas of the Bradford District.** **Sub area policies supports high speed broad band specifically in more rural areas.** Local Infrastructure Plan
6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality housing (paras 47-55)		
Identify and maintain a rolling supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years'	• Identification of:	Five year land supply assessment

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worth of housing against their housing requirements; this should include an additional buffer of 5% or 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land. 20% buffer applies where there has been persistent under delivery of housing(47)	a) five years or more supply of specific deliverable sites; plus the buffer as appropriate	included within the SHLAA. Latest position identified as a 2.3 years worth supply. Core Strategy puts forward a strategy for major land releases to meet need over the short and longer term. Initiatives already underway to bring forward sites including significant progress on the Bradford City Centre and Shipley and Canal Road Corridor AAP's. Work also already advanced on bringing forward land at Holme Wood via the production of a Neighbourhood Plan. Feasibility work / delivery mechanisms also underway in the case of the Holme Wood and Canal Road areas. Issues and Options consultation for the Allocations DPD programmed to occur in the second half of 2014.
	• Where this element of housing supply includes windfall sites, inclusion of 'compelling evidence' to justify their inclusion (48)	No windfall element included in the SHLAA or 5 year land supply.
	• A SHLAA	SHLAA produced and then updated in 2013. Second update underway.
Identify a supply of developable sites or broad locations for years 6-10 and, where possible,	• Identification of a supply of developable sites or broad locations for: a) years 6-10; b) years 11-15	Sites to be identified for years 6-15 via the Allocations DPD, and the Bradford

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years 11-15 (47).		City Centre and Shipley and Canal Road AAP's. The strategic approach to identifying sites and locations is set out in a variety of core strategy policies including SC4 (Settlement Hierarchy), SC5 (Location of Development), SC7 (Green Belt), HO2 (Strategic Sources of Supply) and HO7 (Housing Site Allocation Principles). The distribution of development is articulated in Policy HO3 with targets applied on a settlement by settlement basis. Sub Area Policies **set out the detailed housing requirement for each vicinity with the sub-areas and general guidance on their future growth.**
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)	• A housing trajectory • Monitoring of completions and permissions (47) • Updated and managed SHLAA. (47)	A Housing trajectory is included in Appendix 7 which contains the overall Housing Implementation and Delivery Strategy Annual Monitoring Report and monitoring framework set out in section 6 and also against relevant policies. SHLAA produced and then updated in 2013. Second update underway.

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Set out the authority's approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances (47).	• Policy on the density of development.	Policy HO5 sets out the Council's approach to density of Housing Schemes. It states that to ensure delivery of housing growth in the most sustainable way, developers will be required developments to make the best and most efficient use of land.
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)	• Policy on planning for a mix of housing (including self-build, and housing for older people • SHMA • Identification of the size, type, tenure and range of housing) required in particular locations, reflecting local demand. (50) • Evidence for housing provision based on up to date, objectively assessed needs. (50) • Policy on affordable housing and consideration for the need for on-site provision or if off-site provision or financial contributions are sought, where these can these be justified and to what extent do they contribute to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. (50)	Policy HO8 on Housing Mix ensures that a mix and balance of housing is provided to meet the needs of the district's growing and diverse population. Policies have been informed by the original SHMA produced in 2010 and SHMA update in 2013. Policy HO11 on Affordable Housing will ensure that there is a sufficient supply of good quality affordable housing distributed throughout the district, particularly in the areas of highest need. An appropriate mix of affordable housing in terms of size, type and tenure having regard to robust evidence of local need, site suitability and viability.

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		Policies have been informed by the original SHMA produced in 2010 and SHMA update in 2013. Affordable Housing economic Viability Assessment Local Plan Viability Assessment Housing Requirement Study
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). In rural areas housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.	• Consideration of allowing some market housing to facilitate the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs. • Consideration of the case for resisting inappropriate development of residential gardens. (This is discretionary)(para 53) • Examples of special circumstances to allow new isolated homes listed at para 55.	Policy HO11 on Affordable Housing **provides guidance on rural affordable housing under points F. & G.** SHMA and AHEVA
7. Requiring good design (paras 56-68)		
Develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area (58).	• Inclusion of policy or policies which seek to increase the quality of development through the principles set out at para 58 and approaches in paras 59-61, linked to the vision for the area and specific local issues	Core Policy SC9 sets out high level design principals. Policy DS1 on Achieving good design **seeks to ensure that development schemes are informed by a good understanding of the site and its context, and by involving local communities and, where appropriate, design review.**

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		Policy DS2 on Working with the landscape **concentrates on guiding the landscape aspect of new development proposals to ensure that it is integrated with the wider natural environment and that it is attractive and will function well over the lifetime of the development.** Policy DS3 on Urban Character **focuses on the layout, scale, density, details and appearance of new development. It seeks to ensure that it responds to local character, whilst encouraging innovation, and creates attractive streetscapes, buildings and a strong sense of place.** Policy DS4 on Streets and movement **seeks to ensure that new development addresses the links between people and places and supports transport networks by creating clear, well connected pedestrian friendly streets and routes.** Policy DS5 on Safe and inclusive places **seeks to ensure that new developments create safe and**

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		accessible environments, and that they can adapt to change and therefore function well over their lifetime. Policy HO9 Housing Quality **identifies the quality of housing required to help address the district's strategic housing market challenges and priorities** Supported by evidence in the SHMA and Local Plan Viability Assessment
8. Promoting healthy communities (paras 69-77)		
Policies should aim to design places which: promote community interaction, including through mixed-use development; are safe and accessible environments; and are accessible developments (69).	• Inclusion of a policy or policies on inclusive communities. • Promotion of opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mixed-use developments which bring together those who work, live and play in the vicinity; safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion; and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas. (69)	Policy SC1 encourages inclusive design Policy SC4 on Hierarchy of Settlements p**romotes the creation of new and improve existing green areas, networks and corridors including the urban fringe to enhance biodiversity and recreation.** Policy SC5 on Location of Settlements **prioritises sites with good access by walking, cycling and public transport.** Policy SC6 on Green Infrastructure **supports and encourages the maintenance, enhancement and**

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		extension of networks of multi-functional spaces, routes and key areas of Green Infrastructure, as an integral part of the urban fabric and to improve urban and rural connectivity. Policy DS4 on Streets and Movement **ensures development proposals maximise the opportunities to encourage people to walk, cycle and use public transport.** Policy DS5 (A) on Safe and Inclusive Places **encourages positive contribution to people's lives through high quality, inclusive design, -creating a safe and secure environment and reducing the opportunities for crime.** **- Encourage social interaction and where appropriate provide opportunities for members of the community to meet and come into contact with each other.**
Policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities and other local services (70).	• Inclusion of a policy or policies addressing community facilities and local service. • Positive planning for the provision and integration of community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; safeguard against the	Policy DS5 (d) on Safe and Inclusive Places emphasises the importance of high quality inclusive design by ensuring developments encourage social interaction and where

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	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.	appropriate provide opportunities for members of the community to meet and come into contact with each other. Policy HO7 (4) (7a)seeks to ensure growth is delivered in a sustainable way, the policy encourages prioritising the allocation of sites which would remedy identified deficiencies in local infrastructure and services including open space, community and education facilities. Sites will also be selected which are accessible to a range of services and community facilities thereby reducing the need to travel. Strategic Objectives (10) The objective encourages improved access to good quality homes, jobs, shopping, cultural facilities, health and education provision and community facilities for a growing population. Policy SC1 (9) on Overall Approach and Key Spatial Priorities encourages sustainable patterns of development, inclusive access to jobs and facilities, and shift to sustainable forms of movement.
Identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space,	• Identification of specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational	Policy HO7 maximises positive environmental benefits of housing

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
sports and recreational facilities; and set locally derived standards to provide these (73).	facilities in the local area. (73) • A policy protecting existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land from development, with specific exceptions. (74) • Protection and enhancement of rights of way and access. (75)	development by prioritising allocated sites which **provide opportunities to create or enhance green infrastructure particularly those that link urban green spaces with the wider countryside**. Policy EN1 **safeguards all current and past open spaces, including the following range of typologies; parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural greenspaces, green corridors, amenity and local greenspace, outdoor sports facilities, provision for children, allotments, civic spaces and also areas of water which offer opportunities for sport and recreation.** Appendix 9 Sets the local open space standards
Enable local communities, through local and neighbourhood plans, to identify special protection green areas of particular importance to them – 'Local Green Space' (76-78).	• Policy enabling the protection of Local Green Spaces. (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). Policy for managing development within a local green space should be consistent with policy for Green Belts. (78)	Policy EN1 (D) sets out high level policy for Local Green Spaces. Allocations DPD and neighbourhood plans to allocated Local Green Spaces.
9. Protecting Green Belt land (paras 79-92)		
Local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the	• Where Green Belt policies are included, these should reflect the need to:	SC6 – Para 3.152 Encourages the delivery of Green Infrastructure within

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land. (81) Local planning authorities with Green Belts in their area should establish Green Belt boundaries in their Local Plans which set the framework for Green Belt and settlement policy. (83) When drawing up or reviewing Green Belt boundaries local planning authorities should take account of the need to promote sustainable patterns of development. (84) Boundaries should be set using 'physical features likely to be permanent' amongst other things (85)	o Enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt. (81) o Accord with criteria on boundary setting, and the need for clarity on the status of safeguarded land, in particular. (85) o Specify that inappropriate development should not be approved except in very special circumstances. (87) o Specify the exceptions to inappropriate development (89-90) o Identify where very special circumstances might apply to renewable energy development. (91)	Green Belt releases. Policy SC7 on Green Belt sets out the strategic approach to green belt and any change to its boundaries. Detailed policies for the green belt will be included in the Allocations DPD where the Green belt will be defined.
10. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change (paras 93-108)		
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)	• Planning of new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions. • Support for energy efficiency improvements to existing building. • Local requirements for a building's sustainability which are consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy . (95))	Policy SC 2 sets out the strategic approach to climate change mitigation and adaption. Policy TR1 **encourages Development to be appropriately located to ensure that the need to travel is reduced, the use of sustainable travel is maximised, thus reducing any potential increases in greenhouse gas emissions associated with increased**

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		traffic flows from new development. Policy TR3 **encourages travelling by means other than car, thus reducing any potential increases in greenhouse gas emissions associated with increased traffic flows from new development.** EC4 encourages BREEAM standards. Policy HO9 sets out the standards for housing development.
Help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy through a strategy, policies maximising renewable and low carbon energy, and identification of key energy sources. (97)	• A strategy and policies to promote and maximise energy from renewable and low carbon sources, • Identification of 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) • Identification of where development can draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers. (97)	Policy SC2 and Policy EN6 seek to promote use of renewable energy. Sub area policies support use of renewable energy and creation of networks linked to development opportunities.
Minimise vulnerability to climate change and manage the risk of flooding (99)	• Account taken of the impacts of climate change. (99) • Allocate, and where necessary re-locate, development away from flood risk areas through a sequential test, based on a SFRA. (100) • Policies to manage risk, from a range of impacts, through suitable adaptation measures	Strategic Objectives recognise climate change and risk from Flooding. Policies SC1, SC2, SC6. seek to set the principals for climate change and flood risk management approach Policy HO7 (7) sets out detailed principals for site selection including flood risk sequential approach.

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		Policy EN7 sets out approach to flood risk management. Policy approach supported by SFRA level 1.
Manage risk from coastal change (106)	• Identification of where the coast is likely to experience physical changes and identify Coastal Change Management Areas, and clarity on what development will be allowed in such areas. • Provision for development and infrastructure that needs to be re-located from such areas, based on SMPs and Marine Plans, where appropriate.	Not applicable
11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (paras 109-125)		
Protect valued landscapes (109)	• A strategy and policy or policies to create, protect, enhance and manage networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. • Policy which seeks to minimise the loss of higher quality agricultural land and give great weight to protecting the landscape and scenic beauty of National Parks, the Broads and AONBs.	SC6 seeks to protect green spaces and corridors which can be assessed as making a significant contribution towards green infrastructure within the district, one of the elements is valued landscapes. EN1 protects land identified as recreation open space, or which is currently or was formerly used for recreation open space. EN2 seeks to achieve biodiversity enhancement and to protect areas of biodiversity importance and habitats and species outside designated sites. EN3 preserves, protects and enhances the District's designated and undesignated heritage assets and their

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		settings. EN4 supports a landscape character assessment approach, assessment of the potential for adverse visual effects and identifies criteria to be used to assess proposals in relation to impacts on the landscape. EN5 seeks to preserve and enhance the contribution that trees and areas of woodland cover make to the character of the district. Policy HO7 (7) set out key principals for site selection.
Prevent unacceptable risks from pollution and land instability (109)	• Policy which seeks development which is appropriate for its location having regard to the effects of pollution on health, the natural environment or general amenity.	TR1 aims to reduce the demand for travel, encourage and facilitate the use of sustainable travel modes, limit traffic growth and reduce congestion. SC2 supports reducing emissions by maximising energy efficiency, use of sustainable transport and other forms of infrastructure, encouraging low carbon living and requiring new development to use resources sustainable and reduce its environmental impact. EN8 seeks to protect public health and the environment and to ensure that proposals likely to cause pollution or result in exposure to pollutants will only be permitted provided mitigation measures can be

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		implemented. Housing General Principles under Policy HO7
Planning policies should minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity (117) Planning policies should plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries (117)	• Identification and mapping of local ecological networks and geological conservation interests. • Policies to promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the recovery of priority species.	SC6 seeks to protect green spaces and corridors which can be assessed as making a significant contribution towards green infrastructure within the District, one of the elements is the retention, creation and enhancement of important habitats and ecological networks. SC8 identifies a mechanism to protect the South Pennine Moors and their zone of influence. EN2 seeks to achieve biodiversity enhancement and to protect areas of biodiversity importance and habitats and species outside designated sites. EN5 seeks to preserve and enhance the contribution that trees and areas of woodland cover make to the character of the district. Minerals policies seek to avoid proposals that would lead to a long-term net loss of biodiversity, the loss or significant deterioration of any irreplaceable habitats, or to the permanent disruption of a significant ecological network. The Council has undertaken a Habitats Regulations Assessment of the core

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
		strategy to assess the potential for policies and proposals to have adverse effects on the ecological integrity of internationally important habitats or species and has made a range of amendments to the plan.
12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (paras 126-141)		
Include a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk (126)	• A strategy for the historic environment based on a clear understanding of the cultural assets in the plan area, including assets most at risk. • A map/register of historic assets • A policy or policies which promote new development that will make a positive contribution to character and distinctiveness. (126)	Policy EN4 on Historic Elements of the Landscape (2) recognises and states the diversity and breadth of designated and undesignated assets, and fully supports the principles of Section 12 of the NPPF in maximising the benefits to the environment made by heritage assets. Policy EN3 on Historic Environment Sets out the detailed principals for the protect and management of heritage assets designated and non designated Design policies reinforce consideration in character and distinctiveness in any design solution
13. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals (paras 142-149)		
It is important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure,	Account taken of the matters raised in relation to paragraph 143 and 145, including matters in relation to land in national / international	Policies EN9 – EN12 set out the approach for sustainable use of

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
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) Minerals planning authorities should plan for a steady and adequate supply of industrial materials (146)	designations; landbanks; the defining of Minerals Safeguarding Areas; wider matters relating to safeguarding; approaches if non-mineral development is necessary within Minerals Safeguarding Areas; the setting of environmental criteria; development of noise limits; reclamation of land; plan for a steady and adequate supply of aggregates. This could include evidence of co-operation with neighbouring and more distant authorities.	minerals. This seeks to safeguard local resources and set out approach for their use.
Justified: *The plan should be the most appropriate strategy, when considered against the reasonable alternatives, based on proportionate evidence.* To be 'justified' a DPD needs to be: • Founded on a robust and credible evidence base involving: research / fact finding demonstrating how the choices made in the plan are backed up by facts; and evidence of participation of the local community and others having a stake in the area. • The most appropriate strategy when considered against reasonable alternatives.		
Participation Has the consultation process allowed for effective engagement of all interested parties?	The consultation statement. This should set out what consultation was undertaken, when, with who and how it has influenced the plan. The statement should show that efforts have been made to consult hard to reach groups, key stakeholders etc. Reference SCI	Engagement Plans from all stages of production. Statement of Consultation.
Research / fact finding Is the plan justified by a sound and credible evidence base? What are the sources of evidence? How up to date, and how convincing is it? What assumptions were made in preparing the DPD? Were they reasonable and justified?	• The studies, reports and technical papers that provide the evidence for the policies set out in the DPD, the date of preparation and who they were produced by. AND • Sections of the DPD (at various stages of development) and SA Report which illustrate how evidence supports the strategy, policies and proposals, including key assumptions. OR • A very brief statement of how the main findings of consultation support the policies, with reference to: reports to the council on the issues raised during participation, covering both the front-loading and formulation phases; and any other information on	Baseline Evidence Base Report Sustainability Appraisals from all stages of production. Main evidence used to inform policies are set out in relevant sections of Core Strategy. The Overview Background paper sets out in Appendix 2 a quick reference for each piece of evidence which policies they have informed.

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	community views and preferences. OR • For each policy (or group of policies dealing with the same issue), a very brief statement of the evidence documents relied upon and how they support the policy (where this is not already clear in the reasoned justification in the DPD).	All main studies have been made available on line.
Alternatives Can it be shown that the LPA's chosen approach is the most appropriate given the reasonable alternatives? Have the reasonable alternatives been considered and is there a clear audit trail showing how and why the preferred approach was arrived at? Where a balance had to be struck in taking decisions between competing alternatives, is it clear how and why the decisions were taken? Does the sustainability appraisal show how the different options perform and is it clear that sustainability considerations informed the content of the DPD from the start?	• Reports and consultation documents produced in the early stages setting out how alternatives were developed and evaluated, and the reasons for selecting the preferred strategy, and reasons for rejecting the alternatives. This should include options covering not just the spatial strategy, but also the quantum of development, strategic policies and development management policies. • An audit trail of how the evidence base, consultation and SA have influenced the plan. • Sections of the SA Report showing the assessment of options and alternatives. • Reports on how decisions on the inclusion of policy were made. • Sections of the consultation document demonstrating how options were developed and appraised. • Any other documentation showing how alternatives were developed and evaluated, including a report on how sustainability appraisal has influenced the choice of strategy and the content of policies.	Issues and Options (2006) Further Issues and Options (2007) Further Engagement Draft (2011/12) Sustainability Appraisal reports supporting each of the above stages. Background Papers. Summary of Representations Statement of Consultation.

***Effective:** the plan should be deliverable over its period and based on effective joint working on cross-boundary strategic priorities.*

To be 'effective' a DPD needs to:

• Be deliverable

• Demonstrate sound infrastructure delivery planning

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
• Have no regulatory or national planning barriers to its delivery • Have delivery partners who are signed up to it • Be coherent with the strategies of neighbouring authorities • Demonstrate how the Duty to Co-operate has been fulfilled • Be flexible • Be able to be monitored		
Deliverable and Coherent • Is it clear how the policies will meet the Plan's vision and objectives? Are there any obvious gaps in the policies, having regard to the objectives of the DPD? • Are the policies internally consistent? • Are there realistic timescales related to the objectives? • Does the DPD explain how its key policy objectives will be achieved?	• Sections of the DPD which address delivery, the means of delivery and the timescales for key developments and initiatives. • Confirmation from the relevant agencies that they support the objectives and the identified means of delivery, such as evidence that the plans and programmes of other bodies have been taken into account (e.g. Water Resources Management Plans). • Information in the local development scheme, or provided separately, about the scope and content (actual and intended) of each DPD showing how they combine to provide a coherent policy structure. • Section in the DPD that shows the linkages between the objectives and the corresponding policies, and consistency between policies (such as through a matrix).	Appendix 2 sets out the policy linkages against plan objectives, SA Objectives and also NPPF and Community Strategy Appendix 7 includes an Implementation and delivery section relating to housing. Outcomes, Indicators and targets tables are included for each policy and composite in Appendix 10. Local Development Scheme to be updated in June 2014 Lead Roles and Main Mechanisms tables for Policies.
Infrastructure Delivery	• A section or sections of the DPD where infrastructure needs are	Local Infrastructure Plan.

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
• Have the infrastructure implications of the policies clearly been identified? • Are the delivery mechanisms and timescales for implementation of the policies clearly identified? • Is it clear who is going to deliver the required infrastructure and does the timing of the provision complement the timescale of the policies?	identified and the proposed solutions put forward. • A schedule setting out responsibilities for delivery, mechanisms and timescales, and related to a CIL schedule where appropriate. • Confirmation from infrastructure providers that they support the solutions proposed and the identified means and timescales for their delivery, or a plan for resolving issues. • Demonstrable plan-wide viability, particularly in relation to the delivery of affordable housing and the role of a CIL schedule.	Implementation and Delivery Policy Section Policies ID4. and ID5 set out approach to implementation Core Strategy Viability (DTZ). Policy ID2 Viability. AHEVA. CIL DPD show how viability has been addressed.
Co-ordinated Planning Does the DPD reflect the concept of spatial planning? Does it go beyond traditional land use planning by bringing together and integrating policies for development and the use of land with other policies and programmes from a variety of agencies / organisations that influence the nature of places and how they function?	• Sections of the DPD that reflect the plans or strategies of the local authority and other bodies • Policies which seek to pull together different policy objectives • Expressions of support/representations from bodies responsible for other strategies affecting the area	Appendix 2 sets out the policy linkages against plan objectives, SA Objectives and also NPPF and Community Strategy Statement of Consultation. Overview background report and duty to cooperate information.

Flexibility
 	
• Is the DPD flexible enough to respond to a variety of, or unexpected changes in, circumstances?
 	
• Does the DPD include the remedial actions that will be taken if the policies need adjustment?
	• Sections of the DPD setting out the assumptions of the plan and identifying the circumstances when policies might need to be reviewed.
	
	• Sections of the annual monitoring report and sustainability appraisal report describing how the council will monitor:
	
	   a. the effectiveness of policies and what evidence is being collected to undertake this
	
	   b. changes affecting the baseline information and any information on trends on which the DPD is based
		This dealt in section 7 which sets out the monitoring framework supported by Appendix 10 which gives an indication as to how performance will be judged against outcomes and possible triggers for plan review with regard to housing policies and objectives.

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
	• Risk analysis of the strategy and policies to demonstrate robustness and how the plan could cope with changing circumstances • Sections within the DPD dealing with possible change areas and how they would be dealt with, including mechanisms for the rate of development to be increased or slowed and how that would impact on other aspects of the strategy and on infrastructure provision • Sections of the DPD identifying the key indicators of success of the strategy, and the remedial actions which will be taken if adjustment is required.	Housing Implementation and Delivery Strategy – Appendix 6.
Co-operation • Is there sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the Duty to Co-operate has been undertaken appropriately for the plan being examined? • Is it clear who is intended to implement each part of the DPD? Where the actions required are outside the direct control of the LPA, is there evidence that there is the necessary commitment from the relevant organisation to the implementation of the policies?	• A succinct Duty to Co-operate Statement which flows from the strategic issues that have been addressed jointly. A 'tick box' approach or a collection of correspondence is not sufficient, and it needs to be shown (where appropriate) if joint plan-making arrangements have been considered, what decisions were reached and why. • The Duty to Co-operate Statement could highlight: the sharing of ideas, evidence and pooling of resources; the practical policy outcomes of co-operation; how decisions were reached and why; and evidence of having effectively co-operated to plan for issues which need other ogransations to deliver on, common objectives for elements of strategy and policy; a memorandum of understanding; aligned or joint core strategies and liaison with other consultees as appropriate.	Overview Background paper sets out outline of approach to Duty to Cooperate. A further detailed background paper will be produced for submission.
Monitoring • Does the DPD contain targets, and milestones which relate to the delivery of the policies,	• Sections of the DPD setting out indicators, targets and milestones • Sections of the current annual monitoring report which report on indicators, targets, milestones and trajectories	This dealt in section 7 which sets out the monitoring framework supported by Appendix 10 which gives an

Soundness Test and Key Requirements	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
(including housing trajectories where the DPD contains housing allocations)? • Is it clear how targets are to be measured (by when, how and by whom) and are these linked to the production of the annual monitoring report? • Is it clear how the significant effects identified in the sustainability appraisal report will be taken forward in the ongoing monitoring of the implementation of the plan, through the annual monitoring report?	• Reference to any other reports or technical documents which contain information on the delivery of policies • Sections of the current annual monitoring report and the sustainability appraisal report setting out the framework for monitoring, including monitoring the effects of the DPD against the sustainability appraisal	indication as to how performance will be judged against outcomes and cross reference to set of indicators. Each policy supported by outcome and indicator section On going AMR

Consistent with national policy: *the plan should enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the Framework.*

The DPD should not contradict or ignore national policy. Where there is a departure, there must be clear and convincing reasoning to justify the approach taken.

• Does the DPD contain any policies or proposals which are not consistent with national policy and, if so, is there local justification? • Does the DPD contain policies that do not add anything to existing national guidance? If so, why have these been included?	• Sections of the DPD which explain where and how national policy has been elaborated upon and the reasons. • Studies forming evidence for the DPD or, where appropriate, other information which provides the rationale for departing from national policy. • Evidence provided from the sustainability appraisal (including reference to the sustainability report) and/or from the results of community involvement. • Reports or copies of correspondence as to how representations have been considered and dealt with.	Appendix 2(A) sets out the linkages of policies to NPPF.

Planning policy for traveller sites

Planning Policy for Traveller Sites was published in 23 March 2012 and came into effect on 27 March 2012. Circular 01/06: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites and Circular 04/07: Planning for Travelling Showpeople have been cancelled. Planning Policy for Traveller 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 whilst 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 Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Policy A: Using evidence to plan positively and manage development (para 6)		
Early and effective community engagement with both settled and traveller communities.	• Early and effective engagement undertaken, including discussing travellers' accommodation needs with travellers themselves, their representative bodies and local support groups.	Engagement carried out as part of the West Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment. An update to the assessment covering the Bradford District has been commissioned and will include early engagement with the community. Statement of Consultation
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.	• Demonstration of a clear understanding of the needs of the traveller community over the lifespan of your development plan. • Collaborative working with neighbouring local planning authorities. • A robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of your local plan and make planning decisions.	West Yorkshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment. Bradford District Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment Update 2014 will include consultation and collaboration as appropriate with neighbouring authorities. DTC Report

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
Policy B: Planning for traveller sites (paras 7-11)		
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. Set criteria to guide land supply allocations where there is identified need. Ensure that traveller sites are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally.	• Identification, and annual update, of a supply of specific, deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years worth of sites against locally set target. Identification of a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth for years 6-10, and, where possible, for years 11-15. • An assessment of the need for traveller sites, and where an unmet need has been demonstrated a supply of specific, deliverable sites been identified. • Policy which takes into account criteria a-h of para 11	Policy HO12 – Sites for Travellers and Travelling Show People sets out the approach including pitch requirements. Site Allocations will follow policy HO12 and other relevant policies to identify supply of new sites.
Policy C: Sites in rural areas and the countryside (para 12)		
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.		Sites to be considered as part of the Allocations DPD
Policy D: Rural exception sites (para 13)		
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	• If a rural exception site policy is used, and if so clarity that such sites shall be used for affordable traveller sites in perpetuity.	Policy HO12 (E) – Sites for Travellers and Travelling Show People and assessments

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
travellers sites.		
Policy E: Traveller sites in Green Belt (paras 14-15)		
Traveller sites (both permanent and temporary) in the Green Belt are inappropriate development. Exceptional limited alteration to the defined Green Belt boundary (which might be to accommodate a site inset within the Green Belt) to meet a specific, identified need for a traveller site ... should be done only through the plan-making process.	• Green Belt boundary revisions made in response to a specific identified need for a traveller site, undertaken through the plan making process.	Policy HO12 (F) – Sites for Travellers and Travelling Show People Sites to be considered as part of the Allocations DPD
Policy F: Mixed planning use traveller sites (paras 16-18)		
Local planning authorities should consider, wherever possible, including traveller sites suitable for mixed residential and business uses, having regard to the safety and amenity of the occupants and neighbouring residents.	• Consideration of the need for sites for mixed residential and business use (having regard to safety and amenity of the occupants and neighbouring residents), or separate sites in close proximity to one another. • N.B. Mixed use should not be permitted on rural exception sites	Sites to be considered as part of the Allocations DPD
Policy G: Major development projects (para 19)		
Local planning authorities should work with the	• Where a major development proposal requires the permanent or	Not applicable

Policy Expectations	Possible Evidence	Evidence Provided
planning applicant and the affected traveller community to identify a site or sites suitable for relocation of the community if a major development proposal requires the permanent or temporary relocation of a traveller site.	temporary relocation of a traveller site, the identification of a site or sites suitable for re-location of the community.	

End