

# Basic Conditions Statement

## Sutton cum Lound Full Review Neighbourhood Plan



14 October 2025



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## 1. Introduction

### What is the Sutton Cum Lound Review Neighbourhood Plan?

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

### What is the Basic Conditions Statement?

- 1.3 This Basic Conditions Statement has been prepared to accompany the Sutton cum Lound Full Review Neighbourhood Plan (hereafter the SCLFRNP). Paragraph 8 (2) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as applied to neighbourhood plans by section 38A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, requires that a Neighbourhood Development Plan meets each of the following Basic Conditions<sup>1</sup>:
  - I. has regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State it is appropriate to make the neighbourhood plan,
  - II. contributes to the achievement of sustainable development,
  - III. is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area),
  - IV. does not breach and is otherwise compatible with European Union (EU) and European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) obligations,
  - V. does not breach the requirements of chapter 8 part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017,
  - VI. having regard to all material considerations, it is appropriate that it is made.
- 1.4 This document outlines how the SCLFRNP meets the Basic Conditions.

## 2. Key Statements

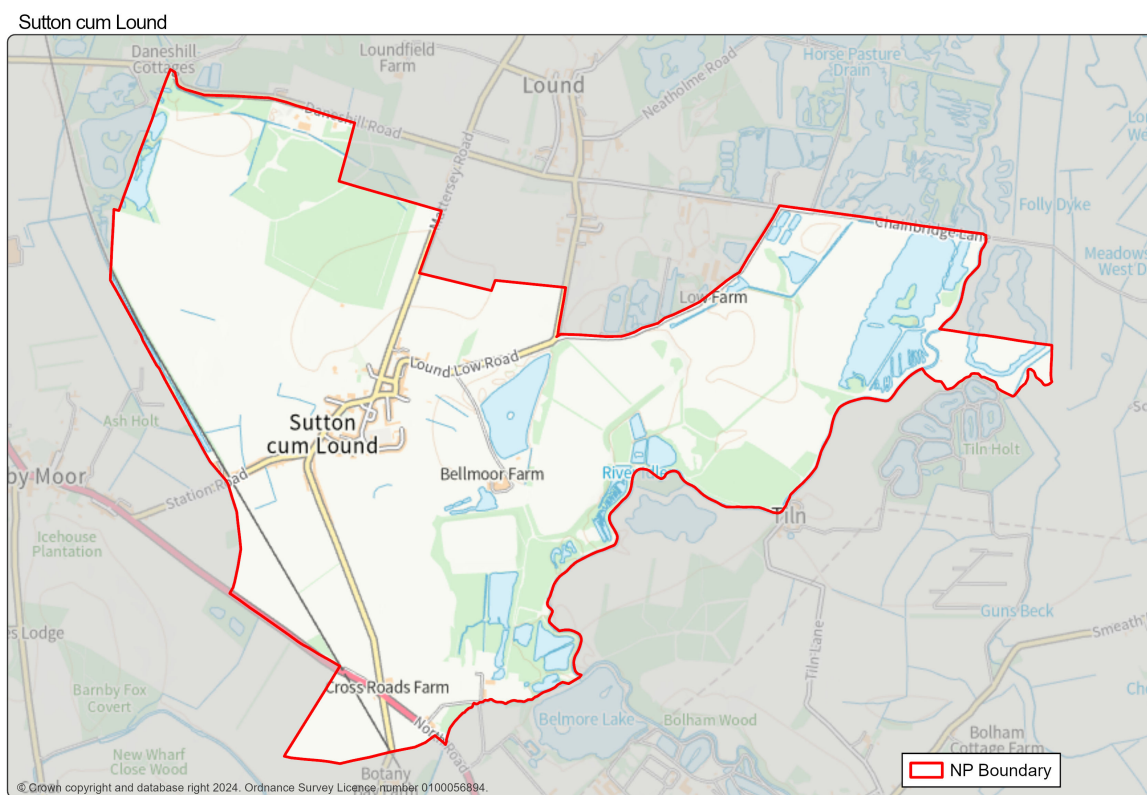
- 1.5 The Plan area covers Sutton cum Lound Parish Council and was designated a neighbourhood plan area on 28<sup>th</sup> June 2015.
- 1.6 The SCLFRNP expresses policies that relate to the development and use of land only within the Neighbourhood Area. Sutton cum Lound Parish Council is the qualifying body for the purposes of neighbourhood planning.

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<sup>1</sup> See national planning practice guidance Paragraph: 065 Reference ID: 41-065-20140306

- 1.7 The SCLFRNP expresses policies that relate to the development and use of land only within the Neighbourhood Area.
- 1.8 The Neighbourhood Area is shown on the map accompanying the neighbourhood designation application and the designated area is aligned with the Parish Council boundary. The SCLFRNP does not relate to more than one neighbourhood area.
- 1.9 The SCLFRNP covers the period from 2024 to 2038 matching the timeframe of the Bassetlaw Plan.
- 1.10 The Plan proposals do not deal with mineral extraction and waste development, nationally significant infrastructure or any other matters set out in Section 61K of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as 'excluded development'.

**Figure 1: Sutton cum Lound Full Review Neighbourhood Plan Area**



- 1.11 There are no other Neighbourhood Plans in place for this area.
- 1.12 The Pre-Submission Draft SCLFRNP was made available for consultation in accordance with Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Plan Regulations from 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2025 until the 21st July 2025. Amendments have been made to the document based on all the comments received and these are summarised in the document entitled 'Consultation Statement'.

### 3. Conformity with National and District Policy

- 1.13 The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared having regard to national policies and advice set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<sup>2</sup>. Paragraphs 29 to 31 and footnote 17 of the NPPF refers to Neighbourhood Plans requiring them to have regard to the policies in the NPPF.
- 1.14 The NPPF provides a framework within which local communities can produce Neighbourhood Development Plans for their area and sets out how planning should help achieve sustainable development (see paragraphs below relating to achieving sustainable development).
- 1.15 The NPPF also refers to the need for Neighbourhood Plans to be in general conformity with strategic policies in any Development Plan that covers the area, which is the Bassetlaw Plan adopted in May 2024.
- 1.16 Parish Council area-based studies have been commissioned and are available on the Neighbourhood Plan tab at <https://www.suttoncumlound.net/neighbourhood-plan/>
- Sutton cum Lound Design Codes and Guidance AECOM 2024 (amended February 2025)
  - Housing Needs Assessment AECOM 2025
- 1.17 In addition, the NPG have done their own assessment of Local Green Spaces, Key Views and Areas of Landscape Sensitivity. This involved a walkabout and discussion with planning officers from Bassetlaw District Council and the planning consultant supporting the group to write the Neighbourhood Plan. The NPG then met with maps to agree the Local Green Spaces, Key Views and Areas of Landscape Sensitivity based on criteria provided by the planning consultant.
- 1.18 Table 1 sets out how the SclFRNP is in general conformity National Policy.

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<sup>2</sup> All references are to the NPPF 2024

**Table 1: Assessment of how each policy in the SCLFRNP conforms to the NPPF.**

NP Policy No.	Policy Title	NPPF (para.)	Ref	Commentary
1	Sustainable Development, and the Development Boundary	7,8,		The NPPF enshrines sustainable development at the heart of planning. Policy 1 defines what sustainable development is in the context of the Plan Area and establishes a Development Boundary for Sutton cum Lound village. This provides certainty in respect of the suitable locations for development, the need to protect valued open spaces, the areas of nature conservation and open countryside in accordance with the NPPF.
2	Infill and Backland Development	129		The NPPF para 129 notes that whilst planning should make efficient use of land, planning policies should take into account <i>'the desirability of maintaining an area's prevailing character and setting (including residential gardens)'</i> . Policy 2 is based on local analysis to provide a policy framework to ensure all infill development is sensitive to the local character.
3	Protecting Landscape Character	135, 187		<p>The landscape character of the area is valued by the local community.</p> <p>The NPPF at para 135a requires planning policies to ensure that developments will <i>'function well and add to the overall quality of the area not just in the short term but over the lifetime of the development'</i>.</p> <p>The NPPF at para 187 requires planning policies to <i>'contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes'</i>.</p> <p>The SCLFRNP has focused on defining the quality and location of Areas of Landscape Sensitivity to ensure this is taken into account in decision making.</p> <p>Policy 3 defines the overall approach to protecting landscape character and provides a framework to show how the allocated site and any infill development should be designed to minimise the impact on the</p>

NP Policy No.	Policy Title	NPPF (para.)	Ref Commentary
			<p>landscape. Policy 3 is based on an understanding and evaluation of the defining characteristics of the Plan Area undertaken for the Neighbourhood Plan. The Sutton cum Lound Design Guidance and Codes combines an assessment of the surrounding built environment and landscape setting (in accordance with NPPF para 135c). The identification of the areas of landscape sensitivity, the key views and local green spaces, contributes to this analysis, providing local input in establishing where the landscape is locally valuable.</p>
4	Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity	136, 256, 192	<p>At para 192 of the NPPF plans are required to <i>'map and safeguard components of local wildlife rich habitats'</i></p> <p>Policy 4 is based on a wealth of local data about the variety of species in the Parish.</p> <p>The NPPF at para 125 states that planning policies should <i>'achieve net environmental gains such as developments that would enable new habitat creation....'</i> Policy 4 provides a clear policy framework to show how the impact on biodiversity of development will be assessed, how the uplift will be measured and how it can be mitigated.</p> <p>The NPPF para 136 states that <i>'Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure new streets are tree lined and..... existing trees are retained wherever possible.'</i></p> <p>Policy 4 emphasises the importance of the trees and other planting (like hedgerows) in the Parish and development proposals to protect the existing trees where possible and to include additional planting in landscape schemes.</p>

NP Policy No.	Policy Title	NPPF (para.)	Ref Commentary
5	Designation of Local Green Spaces	106,107	The NPPF encourages communities to identify, for special protection, green areas of particular importance. Policy 5 identifies 11 green spaces of tranquillity and community value that will be protected from development.
6	Reducing the Risk of Flooding	162, 182	<p>Para 162 of the NPPF requires plans to <i>'Take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk'</i>.</p> <p>Flooding incidents are increasing in the Parish and policy 6 reflects the local concern about flood risk and provides a policy framework to set out clearly how it should be taken into account. The importance of SuDs, designed to provide an opportunity to achieve net biodiversity gains and multi benefits is supported in Policy 6 in accordance with best practice.</p>
7	Achieving Well Designed Places	131, 132, 134	<p>The NPPF sees good design as a key aspect of sustainable development (para 131) and para 132 notes that design policies should be developed with local communities.</p> <p>Para 134 supports the production of Design Guides for neighbourhood areas and Policy 7 is underpinned by the Sutton cum Lound Design Guidance and Codes.</p> <p>In accordance with NPPF para 131 Policy 7 is clear about the design expectations and how these will be tested.</p> <p>Policy 7 is based on robust local evidence, has involved the community in its preparation and sets out a framework for developers.</p>
8a	Improving Walking and Cycling Routes	96,109	The NPPF supports the promotion of sustainable transport like cycling and walking in planning policies to achieve healthy

NP Policy No.	Policy Title	NPPF (para.)	Ref Commentary
			<p>inclusive and safe places (para 96) and to consider the location of development to encourage walking and cycling (para 109).</p> <p>There is potential to enhance the network of walking and cycling routes through the Parish and connect them to wider active travel routes. Policy 8 has identified these opportunities and encourages their enhancement. The NPPF sees the enhancement of walking and cycling routes as a way of encouraging healthy, inclusive and safe places.</p>
8b	Traffic Speeding and Pedestrian Safety	96, 113, 117	The NPPF requires street layouts to ensure pedestrian safety which in turn enables safer spaces, promoting cycling and walking. Policy 8b identifies the through roads where speeding is an issue and encourages proposals that will provide an opportunity for enhancement.
9	Protecting and Enhancing Community Facilities and Services	88	<p>The NPPF states that planning policies should <i>'plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship)</i>.</p> <p>The Parish has a well-used but limited range of facilities. They are highly valued and vital to providing community cohesion in a community. The gaps in provision, highlighted through community consultation, are also identified, and Policy 9 supports the need to protect and improve these community facilities and services.</p>
10a,10b	A Mix of Housing Types, Affordable Housing,	62,63,64,65	Para 62 supports the use of local housing needs assessments to inform policy. The ScLFRNP is supported by a specific HNA. Policy 10a supports development that meets local housing need (for 2 or 3 bed homes) in accordance with District and local analysis from the HNA and a housing size mix is

NP Policy No.	Policy Title	NPPF (para.)	Ref	Commentary
				<p>identified. The use of up-to-date evidence is in accordance with the NPPF. This creates a policy framework that will ensure there is a variety of house sizes and types to meet local need in accordance with NPPF para 63.</p> <p>NPPF para 64 states that where a need is identified (including for affordable housing) this should be reflected in planning policy <i>'where a need for affordable housing is identified, planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required'</i>. The HNA identified a need for affordable housing and this is reflected in Policy 10b.</p> <p>Policy 10a and 10b are a response to the HNA findings.</p>
11	Protecting and Enhancing Heritage Assets	202,203		<p>The NPPF places great importance on the protection and enhancement of heritage assets and that <i>'these assets are an irreplaceable resource and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance'</i> (Para 202).</p> <p>The ERNP identifies the designated monuments, listed buildings and non-designated heritage assets in the Parish.</p> <p>Policy 9 sets out <i>'a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment'</i> in accordance with NPPF para 203.</p>

#### 4. Contribution to the Achievement of Sustainable Development

1.33 The NPPF has a presumption in favour of sustainable development. The NPPF defines sustainable development as having three overarching objectives *'which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across*

*each of the different objectives)*'.<sup>3</sup> The SclFRNP recognises that this is a balancing act and the objectives of the Plan comprise a balance of social, economic and environmental objectives.

- 1.34 The **social** goals are to maintain a thriving community, recognising that the community and its needs change over time. The Housing Needs Assessment commissioned for the SclFRNP provides local analysis and is used to support policies to ensure that house types meet local.
- 1.35 Community facilities and services are vital to provide social cohesion, and these are protected. Where there is a shortfall in provision this is identified and development to secure the expansion of facilities supported. The SclFRNP recognises the value the community place on the quality of outdoor recreation as well and this is reflected in the focus on making sure the community can access a high-quality landscape for walking and cycling.
- 1.36 The SclFRNP identifies some outdoor areas of community value as Local Green Spaces (LGS). These Local Green Spaces have a social value (for leisure and recreation) as well as for their tranquillity and environmental value.
- 1.37 The SclFRNP includes detailed analysis of the existing design of the area and the NPG has been actively involved in considering the policy framework for new development. This should ensure that growth is in keeping with the local character.
- 1.38 The SclFRNP has been prepared on the basis that local people can inform planning policy in their neighbourhood at the pre-application engagement stage (see Key Principle). By enabling people to become more actively involved in the decision-making process the Neighbourhood Plan has assisted in building social capacity.
- 1.39 The **environmental** goals are to protect the natural and built environment. The SclFRNP policies ensure that proposals protect and where possible enhance valued landscapes and the heritage of the Parish. The SclFRNP provides locally specific policies based on the Sutton cum Lound Design Guidance and Codes to assist to developers to understand what constitutes sustainable development in the Parish. The identification of Areas of Landscape Sensitivity, Local Green Spaces and Key Views based on landscape analysis is an important part of this process to provide clarity to decision makers and developers about the sensitivity of these spaces within and adjoining the Development Boundary.
- 1.40 The **economic** goals relate to the combined effect of the Parish protecting its landscape, providing houses the meet local need and with community facilities protected. This will ensure Sutton cum Lound remains an attractive place to live.
- 1.41 A sustainability matrix of the policies in the SclFRNP has been produced to assess the policies against sustainability criteria - see Appendix A. There is no legal requirement for neighbourhood plans to have a Sustainability Appraisal, but the Sustainability Matrix concluded that the SclFRNP policies would mostly have a positive benefit and occasionally a neutral impact.

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<sup>3</sup> NPPF para 8

## 5. Compatibility with EU Obligations post Brexit

- 1.42 The European Withdrawal Act 2018 (EUWA) provides a new constitutional framework for the continuity of retained EU law in the UK, replacing the EU treaties that had until that point applied in the UK. Section 7 of the EUWA 2018 states that *'Anything which was immediately before exit day, primary legislation of a particular kind, subordinate legislation of a particular kind or another enactment of a particular kind and continues to be domestic law on and after exit day continues to be domestic law as an enactment of the same kind'*<sup>4</sup>.
- 1.43 The references below are to EU directives and regulations because *'there is no official record of which EU treaty rights were incorporated into UK law'*<sup>5</sup> but the EUWA accepts that the same environmental standards remain.
- 1.44 *'The EU (Withdrawal) Bill incorporates the existing body of EU environmental law into UK law, making sure the same protections have effect in the UK and laws still function effectively after the UK leaves the EU'*<sup>6</sup>.
- 1.45 On the basis of the foregoing the ScLFRNP has been assessed in accordance with extant EU regulation that has been incorporated into UK law.

## 6. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) Screening

- 1.46 The environmental assessment of plans with a significant environmental impact is a requirement of the EC Directive on the assessment of plans and programmes on the environment (Directive 2001/42/EC), known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.
- 1.47 A Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) is required where a Neighbourhood Plan is deemed likely to result in significant negative effects on protected European Sites as a result of the Plan's implementation<sup>7</sup>.
- 1.48 A Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitat Regulation Assessment Screening Report was undertaken on behalf of the NPG in August/September 2025 to determine whether or not the ScLFRNP (Submission Draft) required a SEA and HRA. In accordance with regulations Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England were consulted.
- 1.49 The SEA/HRA Screening process identified that one was not required. See extract below from the SEA/HRA Screening Statement and the full report at <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/neighbourhood-plans/all-neighbourhood-plans/sutton-cum-lound-neighbourhood-plan/>

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<sup>4</sup> See <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2018/16/section/7>

<sup>5</sup> See <https://www.pinsentmasons.com/out-law/guides/retained-eu-law-uk-after-brexit>

<sup>6</sup> EU Withdrawal Bill Fact sheet 8 Environmental Principles. EU Withdrawal Bill came into force in January 2020

<sup>7</sup> Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive and with Regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended).

## SEA/HRA Screening Conclusions

### Consultation


- 6.1 As required by the regulation, a draft version of this report was issued for the purposes of consultation with the statutory bodies, specifically the Environment Agency, Historic England, and Natural England. On conclusion of the five-week consultation (18 August to 23 September 2025), responses had been received from all three bodies. The responses are included in full at Appendix 1, and can be summarised as follows:

**Environment Agency:** content with the conclusion and no further comments.

**Historic England:** concurs with the view that the preparation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment is not required and does not disagree that a HRA is not required but defers to other consultees on this matter.

**Natural England:** agrees with the conclusion that significant effects on statutorily designated nature conservation sites or landscapes are unlikely, and significant effects on habitats sites, either alone or in combination, are unlikely.

### SEA Screening

- 6.2  On the basis of the SEA Screening Assessment set out in this document, the conclusion is that the Sutton cum Lound Full Review Neighbourhood Plan will not have significant environmental effects in relation to any of the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the SEA Regulations and therefore **does not need to be subject to a full SEA**.

### HRA Screening

The HRA Screening Assessment concludes that no significant effects are likely to occur with regard to the integrity of the Birklands and Bilhaugh SAC as a consequence of the implementation of the Plan. As such, **a full HRA is not required to be undertaken**.

- 6.3 The main reason for these conclusions is:
- The development that is supported in the Plan is deemed to be of a scale and nature and located on sites that will not result in any significant effects on the identified European sites.

## Other EU obligations

- 1.50 The Neighbourhood Plan has regard to and is compatible with the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed under the **European Convention on Human Rights**. Whilst an Equality Impact Assessment Report has not been specifically prepared, great care has been taken throughout the preparation and drafting of this Plan to ensure that the views of the whole community were embraced to avoid any unintentional negative impacts on particular groups.
- 1.51 The main issues for planning are the right to family life and in preventing discrimination. The ScLFRNP makes positive contributions, such as protecting the landscape and countryside of the Plan area, supporting the improvement of walking and cycling routes, promoting housing to meet local needs and protecting and improving community facilities. The population profile has revealed that there are not significant numbers of people who do not speak English (as a first language) and it has not been necessary to produce consultation material in other languages.

1.52 The SCLFRNP has been prepared with extensive input from the community and stakeholders as set out in the accompanying Consultation Statement.<sup>8</sup> There was consultation and engagement early on in the process and residents were encouraged to participate throughout. The pre submission draft SCLFRNP has been consulted on as required by Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012; responses have been recorded and changes have been made as per the schedule set out in the Consultation Statement. The Consultation Statement has been prepared by the Neighbourhood Plan Group and meets the requirements set out in Paragraph 15 (2) of the Regulations.

## 7. General Conformity with Strategic Local Policy

1.53 To meet the Basic Conditions, the Neighbourhood Plan is required to demonstrate general conformity with the strategic policies in the adopted Local Plan, here the Bassetlaw Plan. Bassetlaw Plan strategic policies provide detailed guidance on where new development can take place. They set out the factors that will be considered by BDC when considering all proposals for development.

1.54 The SCLFRNP has been developed to be in general conformity with these strategic policies. Table 2 provides a summary of how each of the neighbourhood plan policies are in general conformity with BDCs strategic policies.

**Table 2: Assessment of how the policies in the SCLFRNP are in general conformity with the Strategic Policies in the Bassetlaw Plan**

Bassetlaw Plan	Sutton cum Lound Full Review Neighbourhood Plan
ST1 Bassetlaw’s Spatial Strategy	The SCLFRNP reflects the scale of growth for Sutton cum Lound as defined in the Bassetlaw Plan. The development boundary in the neighbourhood plan includes the site allocated in the previous neighbourhood plan that has not yet been built out. In relation to windfall sites the development boundary also assists in guiding development (see Policy 1) in accordance with ST1.
ST27 Affordable Housing and ST28 Housing Mix	The SCLFRNP Policies 10a and 10b support housing development that is based on an up to date assessment of local need based on an understanding of existing housing stock, income levels and demographic projections in the Parish this aligns with the approach in ST27 and ST28.
ST33 Design Quality	The SCLFRNP is supported by the Sutton cum Lound Design Guidance and Codes which provides local detail - an approach supported at para 8.1.12. ST33 provides an overarching comprehensive policy for the District covering local character and settlement form, architectural quality and materials,

<sup>8</sup>See Consultation Statement at <https://suttoncumlound.neighbourhoodplan.uk/neighbourhood-plan>

	<p>landscaping, the environment, private amenity space and accessibility. Policy 7 provides the locally specific detail and translates ST33 into a parish specific policy as encouraged at para 8.1.12. <i>'The Council encourages communities preparing neighbourhood plans to consider what the positive features are in their local area and identify them as part of a made Plan and/or design code. Where these local features have been identified as part of a made neighbourhood plan, proposals should demonstrate that they have been incorporated into the design.'</i></p>
<p>ST35 Landscape Character and ST36 Green Gaps</p>	<p>Para 8.3.7 notes that national policy provides strong support towards protecting valued landscapes. The landscape around Sutton cum Lound is "valued" and the ScLFRNP identifies areas of nature conservation, key views and areas of landscape sensitivity to provide a robust evidence base to justify the policy approach taken.</p> <p>Neighbourhood plan Policy 3 takes a similar approach to ST35 but with the key views and area of landscape sensitivity analysis it provides an understanding of the landscape sensitivity at the local scale across the Parish.</p> <p>The green gap definition at para 8.4.6 is <i>'Green Gaps are intended to enable high quality development to continue to be proposed in appropriate locations in and adjoining these settlements, but to identify and protect the development of land which is integral to the character and identity of that settlement.'</i> This is the same approach taken to identifying areas of landscape sensitivity. Policy 3 takes the same principles as ST35 but applies it to the Plan Area. Note the Local Plan does not designate any green gaps around Sutton cum Lound.</p>
<p>ST37 Green and Blue Infrastructure, ST38 Biodiversity and Geodiversity. ST 39 Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows</p>	<p>The ScLFRNP reflects the feedback from the community consultation about the value people place on their access to a high-quality natural environment. The ScLFRNP is in conformity with ST37-ST39 as policies 3 and 4 seek to minimise the harm to the natural environment caused by the location of development and require development to enhance biodiversity. Tree planting as part of enhancing biodiversity is especially supported.</p>
<p>ST40 The Historic Environment and ST41 Designated and Non Designated Heritage Assets</p>	<p>The archaeological heritage of the Parish is valued by local people as are the heritage assets that cluster around All Saints Church. Policy 11 includes a requirement to take into account</p>

	the heritage assets in the Parish and the requirement to reflect their significance in accordance with ST40 and 41.
ST42 Promoting Healthy, Active Lifestyles	ScLFRNP Policy 8a identifies the network of existing footpaths and identifies where links can be made to enhance this network. Development is required to protect these routes and where possible improve them. Policy 8b identifies the roads that feel unsafe for pedestrians and requires development to address this where practicable. This will also encourage more people to cycle and walk. The protection of Local Green Spaces (Policy 5) and Protecting and Enhancing Community Facilities and Services (Policy 9) also contributes to strategic policy ST42 as they protect spaces and buildings where people can meet and do exercise.
ST43 Protection and Enhancement of Community Facilities ST45 Promoting Sport and Recreation	In accordance with the requirements of ST43, Policy 9 of the neighbourhood plan identifies and protects the community facilities and services in the Parish and seeks their enhancement where gaps in provision are evidenced e.g. the need support for a village shop.
ST53 Promoting Sustainable Transport and Active Travel	ST53 requires development to <i>'assist in the improvement of transport infrastructure to help all communities ...travel without a car for everyday journeys'</i> and <i>'to provide safe and convenient access for all, giving priority to the needs of pedestrians, cyclists...'</i> . Policy 8b identifies the roads where pedestrians safety is an issue due to speeding cars and promotes proposals that would address this.

## 8. Conclusion

- 1.55 It is the view of Sutton cum Lound Parish Council (as the qualifying body) that the foregoing has shown that the Basic Conditions as set out in Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 are considered to be met by the ScLFRNP and all the policies therein.
- 1.56 The ScLFRNP has appropriate regard to the NPPF, will contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and is in conformity with the
- strategic policies contained in BDCs adopted Bassetlaw Plan
  - meets relevant EU obligations that have been transferred into UK Law.
- 1.57 On that basis, it is respectfully suggested to the Examiner that the ScLFRNP complies with Paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B of the Act.

## 9. Appendix A Sustainability Matrix

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Environmental Impact</b>	<b>Economic Impact</b>	<b>Social Impact</b>
<b>Policy 1 Sustainable Development, and the Development Boundary</b>	<b>Positive Impact</b> Minimises the impact of development on the environment by requiring development to be sustainable and defining what that means for Sutton cum Lound Parish. Defines the extent of the Development Boundary.	<b>Positive Impact</b> Sets out clear guidelines for the location of new development. Ensures that the impact of future development avoids harm to the local character of the Plan Area. Protecting the quality of the place will ensure the Parish remains a desirable and economically attractive place to live/work.	<b>Positive Impact</b> Sets out clear guidelines for sustainable development to provide assurance to existing and future generations that the attributes that make the Parish special will be protected and that the scale of growth is in accordance with what the community supports.
<b>Policy 2 Infill and Backland Development</b>	<b>Positive Impact</b> Minimises the impact of development on eroding the character of the environment by defining the scale of infill and backland development that will be acceptable and requiring it to be designed in accordance with the Sutton cum Lound Design Guidance and Codes.	<b>Positive Impact</b> Protecting the quality of the place will ensure the Parish remains a desirable and economically attractive place to live.	<b>Positive Impact</b> Allows a limited number of additional houses within the village.
<b>Policy 3 Protecting the Landscape Character</b>	<b>Positive Impact</b> Requires development to protect the local landscape, provides a detailed understanding of this landscape and why it is important. The sense of openness around the village and the contribution made by the areas of landscape sensitivity and key views are highlighted.	<b>Positive Impact</b> The rurality of the Parish and its connectivity to the countryside and the Idle Valley is an attribute that attracts people to live and work in the Parish.	<b>Positive impact</b> The quality of the landscape is a valuable attribute. This policy provides assurance that the landscape around Sutton cum Lound will remain largely unchanged for the duration of the Plan period.
<b>Policy 4 Protecting and</b>	<b>Positive impact</b>	<b>Positive impact</b>	<b>Positive impact</b>

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Environmental Impact</b>	<b>Economic Impact</b>	<b>Social Impact</b>
<b>Enhancing Biodiversity</b>	Highlights the quality of the natural environment and requires development to make a net contribution to biodiversity. The policy identifies areas of nature conservation and specific actions that would enhance biodiversity in the Plan Area. Requires development to retain existing trees and have a landscape plan that enhances the greenery along boundaries, along streets within the village and within development sites.	The quality of the natural environment is an attribute that attracts people to living in the Parish.	The undeveloped expanse around the village and the access to nature are valuable attributes; residents enjoy the quality and accessibility of nature. This policy provides assurance that the environment will not be eroded and may be enhanced over the Plan period.
<b>Policy 5 Designation of Local Green Spaces</b>	<b>Positive impact</b> The designation of Local Green Spaces highlights the value of these spaces to local people and affords them additional protection from development.	<b>Neutral Impact</b>	<b>Positive impact</b> These Local Green Spaces have been put forward by local people and are very important to them; their designation provides assurance that they will be protected from development for the duration of the Plan period. The focus on them may enable improved maintenance of them to enhance their form and function.
<b>Policy 6 Reducing the Risk of Flooding</b>	<b>Positive Impact</b> Recognises the flood risk issues in the parish	<b>Positive Impact</b> Minimising the impact of flooding on a community is a cost saving to residents and businesses.	<b>Positive Impact</b> Flooding causes significant anxiety – reducing its impact is a significant benefit to a community
<b>Policy 7 Achieving Well Designed Places</b>	<b>Positive Impact</b> Minimises the impact of development on the environment by setting out design guidelines that ensure development will blend	<b>Positive Impact</b> Ensures a high-quality design that will have community support and that will increase the attractiveness of the area as	<b>Positive Impact</b> Ensures that new development integrates with the existing, creating high-quality buildings. Provides existing and future residents with

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Environmental Impact</b>	<b>Economic Impact</b>	<b>Social Impact</b>
	with the existing built form and landscape. Ensures that development will reinforce existing character.	somewhere to live and work.	confidence that future development will be of the highest design quality.
<b>Policy 8a Improving Walking and Cycling Routes</b> <b>Policy 8b Traffic Speeding and Pedestrian Safety</b>	<b>Positive impact</b> Reducing car usage by improving active travel has multi benefits for the environment. Reducing speeding traffic makes the environment more pleasant for pedestrians.	<b>Neutral Impact</b>	<b>Positive impact</b> Cycling and walking is good for health and will improve the well-being of residents. Improving pedestrian safety and reducing speeding can significantly enhance the quality of life of residents.
<b>Policy 9 Protecting and Enhancing Community Facilities and Services</b>	<b>Neutral Impact</b>	<b>Positive Impact</b> A good range of community provision creates a more vibrant neighbourhood where people want to live and work.	<b>Positive Impact</b> Access to a range of indoor and outdoor community facilities is vital to foster a sense of community cohesion and well-being in the Parish.
<b>Policy 10a A Mix of Housing Types</b> <b>Policy 10b Affordable Housing</b>	<b>Neutral impact</b>	<b>Positive Impact</b> Seeks to address the need for 2 and 3 bed dwellings, reflecting community feedback, findings from the HNA and an understanding of the existing housing stock. Housing to meet local need will ensure local people can remain in the Plan Area.	<b>Positive impact</b> Seeks to ensure that any new houses will meet local needs taking into account population changes over time.
<b>Policy 11 Protecting Heritage Assets</b>	<b>Positive Impact</b> Protecting the historic environment is an important tenet of sustainable development. Policy 11 provides a policy framework to protect heritage assets in accordance with NPPF guidelines.	<b>Positive Impact</b> Protecting the historic environment contributes to maintaining the built quality of the Parish—ensuring the Plan Area remains an attractive, place to live.	<b>Positive Impact</b> The community value the historic character of the Parish. Policy 11 reinforces this requirement to protect the heritage in the Parish.