

Local Plans and the National Planning Policy Framework - Compatibility Self Assessment Checklist (PAS & LGA, April 2012)

1A: Achieving sustainable development

What NPPF expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what NPPF expects	Does your local plan address this issue and meet the NPPF's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
The presumption in favour of sustainable development and core planning principles (para 6-17)			
Policies in local plans should follow the approach of the presumption in favour of sustainable development and guide how it should be applied locally (15).	<p>Does the plan positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of the area?</p> <p>Does the plan meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, (subject to the caveats set out in para14)?</p> <p>Do you have a policy or policies which reflect the principles of the presumption in favour of sustainable development?</p>	<p>Paragraph 1.13 refers to the presumption in favour of sustainable development as part of the Hastings Planning Strategy. It is proposed to include the model policy published by PINS with regard to the presumption in favour of sustainable development, in the proposed submission version of the Development Management Plan.</p> <p>Policy SC1 sets out the strategy for managing development in the Plan in the most sustainable way, demonstrating further the commitment to sustainable development.</p>	N/A
The NPPF sets out a set of 12 core land-use principles which should underpin plan-making (and	Planning should: 1) Be genuinely plan-led,	Core land use principles are addressed throughout the Planning Strategy. Specifically,	N/A

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decision-making) (17)	<p>empowering local people to shape their surroundings, with succinct local and neighbourhood plans setting out a positive vision for the future of the area. Plans should be kept up-to-date, and be based on joint working and co-operation to address larger than local issues. They should provide a practical framework within which decisions on planning applications can be made with a high degree of predictability and efficiency;</p> <p>2) not simply be about scrutiny, but instead be a creative exercise in finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives;</p> <p>3) Proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. Every effort should be</p>	<p>Spatial Area policies and Planning Focus Areas provide the framework for developing Neighbourhood Plans. The Planning Strategy is based on joint working and cooperation, set out clearly in the Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Cooperate.</p> <p>Regeneration forms the basis of this strategy, with a clear vision for economic growth and development. Policies DS1, DS2 and DS3 in particular demonstrate that every effort has been made to identify the amount of new homes shops and businesses needed, and how this will be delivered.</p> <p>Design, greenspace, nature conservation, climate change, flood risk, heritage assets, land use and sustainable transport are all dealt with in the Theme Based Policies in Part 4 of the Planning Strategy. The Development</p>	

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	<p>made objectively to identify and then meet the housing, business and other development needs of an area, and respond positively to wider opportunities for growth. Plans should take account of market signals, such as land prices and housing affordability, and set out a clear strategy for allocating sufficient land which is suitable for development in their area, taking account of the needs of the residential and business communities;</p> <p>4) always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings;</p> <p>5) take account of the different roles and character of different areas, promoting the vitality of our main urban areas, protecting the Green Belts around them, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and</p>	<p>Management Plan will provide more detail where necessary, particularly in terms of community facilities,</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan also demonstrates coordination with health, social and cultural sectors.</p>	

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	<p>supporting thriving rural communities within it;</p> <p>6) support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy);</p> <p>7) Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. Allocations of land for development should prefer land of lesser environmental value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework;</p> <p>8) encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it</p>		

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	<p>is not of high environmental value;</p> <p>9) promote mixed use developments, and encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas, recognising that some open land can perform many functions (such as for wildlife, recreation, flood risk mitigation, carbon storage, or food production);</p> <p>10) conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations;</p> <p>11) actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable; and</p>		

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	12) Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.		

1B: Delivering sustainable development

What NPPF expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what NPPF expects	Does your local plan address this issue and meet the NPPF's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
1. Building a strong, competitive economy (paras 18-22)			
Set out a clear economic vision for the area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth (21).	Is there an up to date assessment of the deliverability of allocated employment sites, to meet local needs, to justify their long-term protection (taking into account that LPAs should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of an allocated site being used for that purpose) para (22)?	Chapter 4: Development Strategy provides the economic development strategy for Hastings, and section (iii) of the chapter specifically encourages sustainable economic growth. The Hastings & Rother Employment Strategy and Land Review 2008 and Update (2011) provide the evidence to support this strategy.	N/A

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2. Ensuring the vitality of town centres (paras 23-27)			
Set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period (23).	<p>Have you undertaken an assessment of the need to expand your town centre, considering the needs of town centre uses?</p> <p>Have you identified primary and secondary shopping frontages?</p>	<p>Policy DS3: Location of Retail Development and supporting text sets out the level of growth required in the retail sector over the Plan period. This is supported by a Retail Capacity Assessment and its more recent updates.</p> <p>Spatial area policies in Chapter 4 reflect these retail needs in particular areas including Hastings and St Leonards town centres. Policy E3: Town District and Local Centres sets the retail hierarchy and provides the framework for monitoring the vitality and viability of these centres.</p> <p>Retail frontages, including thresholds for non-retail units in designated shopping areas, will be identified as part of the Development Management Plan process.</p>	N/A

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3. Supporting a prosperous rural economy (para 28)			
Policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development (28).	Do your policies align with the objectives of para 28?	We have worked closely with Rother District Council to prepare the Plan, particularly in terms of the urban fringes. However, as an urban area, we do not consider this to be particularly relevant.	N/A
4. Promoting sustainable transport (paras 29-41)			
<p>Policies that facilitate sustainable development but also contribute to wider sustainability and health objectives (29).</p> <p>Different policies and measures will be required in different communities and opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary from urban to rural areas (29).</p>	<p>If local (car parking) standards have been prepared, are they justified and necessary? (39) (The cancellation of PPG13 removes the maximum standards for major non-residential development set out in Annex D. PPS4 allowed for non-residential standards to be set locally with Annex D being the default position. There is no longer a requirement to set non-residential parking standards as a maximum but that does not preclude Local Planning Authorities from doing so if justified by local circumstances).</p>	<p>Policy SC1: Managing Change in a Sustainable Way demonstrates our commitment to sustainable development, whilst also contributing to wider sustainability and health objectives, including protecting against pollution and the importance of sustainable travel.</p> <p>The Council has a strong commitment to delivering the Local Transport Plan 3, which considers sustainable transport at the highest level. Policy T3: Sustainable Transport in particular, shows how this will be delivered at a local scale. We</p>	N/A

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	<p>Has it taken into account how this relates to other policies set out elsewhere in the Framework, particularly in rural areas? (34).</p> <p>Have you worked with adjoining authorities and transport providers on the provision of viable infrastructure?</p>	<p>have worked closely with the County Council and other authorities in East Sussex to develop this infrastructure. The Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Cooperate and the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, further demonstrates joint working with infrastructure providers.</p> <p>Local car parking standards have not been prepared by Hastings Borough Council.</p>	
5. Supporting high quality communications infrastructure (paras 42-46)			
There are no new or significantly different requirements for the policy content of local plans in this section of the NPPF.	N/A	N/A	N/A
6. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes (paras 47-55)			
Identify and maintain a rolling supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements; this should include an additional buffer of 5% or 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure	<p>What is your record of housing delivery?</p> <p>Have you identified:</p> <p>a) five years or more supply of specific deliverable sites;</p> <p>b) an additional buffer of 5% (moved forward from later in the</p>	Policy DS1: New Housing Development sets out our overall housing target over the Plan period. A five year housing supply is identified and is based on an assessment of deliverable sites. It includes an additional buffer of 20% (moved forward	N/A

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<p>choice and competition in the market for land (47).</p>	<p>plan period), or c) If there has been a record of persistent under delivery have you identified a buffer of 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period)? [Para 47].</p> <p>Does this element of housing supply include windfall sites; if so, to what extent is there 'compelling evidence' to justify their inclusion (48)?</p>	<p>from later in the plan period) in view of past records of under delivery. Housing completions will be reported on in the Annual Monitoring Report. Evidence to support Policy DS1 is provided in the Assessment of Housing Need in Hastings & Rother paper (2012) and the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.</p> <p>This element of housing land supply does not include a windfall allowance. The housing target currently includes small sites allowance for years 2023/24 – 2027/28 only, although windfall sites have consistently contributed to supply.</p>	
<p>Illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a trajectory and set out a housing implementation strategy describing how a five year supply will be maintained (47).</p>	<p>To what extent does the removal of national and regional brownfield targets have an impact on housing land supply?</p>	<p>Policy DS1: New housing development provides a clear implementation strategy. The Housing Trajectory is shown in Appendix 2.</p> <p>Future housing requirements will be met through a mix of</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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		development opportunities. We will look to develop brownfield sites first wherever possible, although a mix of brownfield and greenfield sites may be required to meet the five-year supply.	
Plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic and market trends, and needs of different groups (50), and caters for housing demand and the scale of housing supply to meet this demand (para 159)	<p>Does the plan include policies requiring affordable housing?</p> <p>Do these need to be reviewed in the light of removal of the national minimum threshold?</p> <p>Is your evidence for housing provision based on up to date, objectively assessed needs.</p>	<p>Policy H2: Housing mix provides for a mix of housing in new development. This is based on evidence regarding demographic and market trends outlined in the Hastings & Rother Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA).</p> <p>Policy H3 requires affordable housing, or payment in lieu, on a sliding scale, for all developments involving a net of one or more dwellings. H3 is based on an updated Affordable Housing Viability Study and Housing Needs Survey (HNS).</p> <p>The housing target set out in Policy DS1 is considered to be meeting need. This is set out the 'Assessment of Housing Need in</p>	N/A

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		Hastings & Rother' paper, which draws together elements of the evidence base for both Authorities.	
<p>In rural areas be responsive to local circumstances and plan housing development to reflect local needs, particularly for affordable housing, including through rural exception sites where appropriate (54).</p> <p>In rural areas housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.</p>	Have you considered whether your plan needs a policy which allows some market housing to facilitate the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs?	N/A	N/A
	Have you considered the case for setting out policies to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens? (This is discretionary)(para 53)	Resisting inappropriate development in residential gardens has been considered in chapter 6 and those policies concerning design.	
7. Requiring good design (paras 56-68)			
There are no new or significantly different requirements for the policy content of local plans in this section of the NPPF.	N/A	N/A	N/A
8. Promoting healthy communities (paras 69-78)			

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<p>Policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities and other local services (70).</p>	<p>Does the plan include a policy or policies addressing community facilities and local services?</p> <p>To what extent do policies plan positively for the provision and integration of community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; safeguard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services; ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernize; and ensure that housing is developed in suitable locations which offer a range of community facilities and good access to key services and infrastructure?</p>	<p>Policy C11: Infrastructure and Development Contribution provides for the right infrastructure to be in place to support new development – this will apply to the provision of community facilities and local services. The Development Management Plan will also include a policy managing this, and will positively plan for the integration of community facilities, to enhance the sustainability of communities and their residential environments.</p> <p>The Infrastructure Delivery Plan supporting the Planning Strategy also takes account of future infrastructure needs, including community facilities and local services</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>Enable local communities, through local and neighbourhood plans, to identify special protection green areas of particular importance to them – 'Local Green Space' (76-78).</p>	<p>Do you have a policy which would enable the protection of Local Green Spaces and manage any development within it in a manner consistent with policy for Green Belts? (Local Green Spaces</p>	<p>Local green spaces will be designated as part of the Development Management Plan. The Planning Strategy also provides for the Green Infrastructure Network which</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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	<p>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).</p>	<p>provides the framework for this.</p>	
9. Protecting Green Belt land (paras 79-92)			
<p>The general extent of Green Belts across the country is already established. New Green Belts should only be established in exceptional circumstances (82)</p> <p>Local planning authorities with Green Belts in their area should establish Green Belt boundaries in their Local Plans which set the framework for Green Belt and settlement policy (83).</p> <p>Boundaries should be set using 'physical features likely to be permanent' amongst other things (85)</p>	<p>If you are including Green Belt policies in your plan, do they accurately reflect the NPPF policy?</p> <p>For example:</p> <p>Local Planning Authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt. Beneficial uses are listed in para 81. PPG2 set out that 'Green Belts have a positive role to play in fulfilling objectives. Para 1.6 of PPG2 set out the objectives – some of these have been rephrased/ amended and 'to retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses' has been</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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	<p>omitted.</p> <p>Ensure consistency with the Local Plan strategy for meeting identified requirements for sustainable development (85).</p> <p>Does it allow for the extension or alteration of a building, provided that it does not result in disproportionate additions over and above the size of the original building? (89). PPG2 previously referred to dwelling. Original building is defined in the Glossary.</p> <p>Does it allow for the replacement of a building, provided the new building is in the same use and not materially larger than the one it replaces? (89) PPG2 did not have a separate bullet point – replacement related to dwellings rather than buildings.</p> <p>Does it allow for limited infilling or</p>		

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	<p>the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites (brownfield land) whether redundant or in continuing use (excluding temporary buildings), which would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and the purpose of including land within it than the existing development? (89) (PPG2 referred to 'major existing developed sites')</p> <p>Change from 'Park and Ride' in PPG2 to local transport infrastructure and the inclusion of 'development brought forward under a Community Right to Build Order' in relation to other forms of development that are not inappropriate in the Green Belt provided they preserve the openness of the Green Belt and do not conflict with the purposes of including land in Green Belt. (90).</p>		

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10. Meeting the challenge of climate change flooding and coastal change (paras 93-108)			
<p>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).</p>	<p>Have you planned new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions?</p> <p>Does your plan actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings?</p> <p>When setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, have you done so in a way that is consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards? (95)</p>	<p>Policy SC1: Managing Change in a Sustainable Way specifically seeks to identify a strategy to ensure all development accords with the principles of sustainable development. Policies SC3: Promoting Sustainable and Green Design and SC4: Working towards Zero Carbon Development and SC7: Flood Risk in particular, will ensure development is built that takes full account of flood risk, reducing emissions, and impacts on resources.</p> <p>Coastal change is considered in the Planning Strategy, although it was determined that no specific policy would be required.</p> <p>Policy SC4 is based on clear evidence in the Hastings Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study (2009). The energy strategy that accords with national guidance, and promotes energy</p>	<p>N/A</p>

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		efficiency first, before encouraging renewable energy generation to reduce emissions.	
Help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy (97).	<p>Do you have a positive strategy to promote energy from renewable and low carbon sources?</p> <p>Have you considered identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure the development of such sources (see also NPPF footnote 17)</p>	Policy SC4: Working towards Zero Carbon Development provides a positive framework for renewable energy generation as part of new development. SC5: District Heating Networks and Combined Heat and Power Systems and SC6: Renewable Energy Developments have also been developed based on this evidence, and provide a basis for further renewable energy generation.	N/A
11. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (paras 109-125)			
<p>Planning policies should minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity (para 117).</p> <p>Planning policies should plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries (117).</p>	If you have identified Nature Improvement Areas, have you considered specifying the types of development that may be appropriate in these areas (para 117)?	Policies EN2: Green Infrastructure Network, EN3: Nature Conservation and Improvement of Biodiversity and EN4: Conservation and Enhancement of Landscape combined work towards mitigating impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity, as well as seeking to improve it on a borough wide basis. Landscape Assessment	N/A

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		has been undertaken that looks beyond the borough boundary.	
12. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (paras 126 – 141)			
There are no new or significantly different requirements for the policy content of local plans in this section of the NPPF.	N/A	N/A	N/A
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, 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).	Does the plan have policies for the selection of sites for future peat extraction? (143) (NPPF removes the requirement to have a criteria based policy as peat extraction is not supported nationally over the longer term).	Minerals are dealt with through the East Sussex Waste and Minerals Plan. The Planning Strategy makes clear reference to this.	N/A

2. Gypsy and Traveller Sites

What the policy for traveller sites expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what the policy expects	Does your local plan meet the policy's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
Policy A: Using evidence to plan positively and manage development (para 6)			
Early and effective community engagement with both settled and traveller communities.	Has your evidence been developed having undertaken early and effective engagement including discussing travellers accommodation needs with travellers themselves, their representative bodies and local support groups?	<p>The Council evidence base includes the work undertaken for the partial review of the South East Plan. Consultation on SEP partial review has been carried out at various stages, allowing both the settled and traveller communities to make comments.</p> <p>Consultation on the Planning Strategy and Policy H5, has been carried out and the Local Plan contacts database includes representatives from the traveller community.</p>	
Co-operate with travellers, their representative bodies and local support groups, other local authorities and relevant interest groups to prepare and maintain an up-to-date understanding of likely permanent and transit accommodation needs of their areas.	<p>Can you demonstrate that you have a clear understanding of the needs of the traveller community over the lifespan of your development plan?</p> <p>Have you worked collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities?</p>	<p>The Council will need to identify possible pitch requirements beyond 2016.</p> <p>There are no specific plans to jointly refresh 2006 GTAA or equivalent, but it is anticipated that work will be carried out across East Sussex to reassess</p>	

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	<p>Have you used a robust evidence base to establish accommodation needs to inform the preparation of your local plan and make planning decisions?</p>	<p>the issue as part of the on-going review of the duty to co-operate. County-wide, there is an East Sussex Travellers Strategy (2010-2013). The East Sussex Travellers Forum, which includes representative bodies from the travellers community, meets approximately 4 times a year. HBC attends this meeting.</p> <p>DCLG Gypsy and Traveller count, the Housing Register, planning permissions & pre-application discussions.</p> <p>The count is divided into 4 categories, plus information regarding the creation of new pitches. As there are no permanent sites with planning permission either publicly owned or privately owned within the Borough the return is nil for categories 1 & 2. The third category is permanent sites without planning permission i.e. unauthorised developments,</p>	

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		<p>again HBC has none of these. The fourth category is unauthorised temporary encampments. All returns have included a nil or zero return for all categories.</p> <p>HBC jointly fund a transit site near Lewes managed by ESCC which we can direct Travellers to. We also have an unauthorised camping policy which allows for short periods of toleration under certain circumstances on Council owned land. HBC is working towards identifying some emergency stopping places as part of the East Sussex Travellers Strategy.</p> <p>Since July 2009, the housing department, via the housing register, has been keeping records of any Travellers presenting themselves and requesting a site/pitch.</p>	
Policy B: Planning for traveller sites (paras 7-11)			

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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 Local Planning Authorities (8)	Have you identified, and do you update annually, a supply of specific, deliverable sites sufficient to provide 5 years worth of sites against locally set targets? Have you identified a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth for years 6-10, and, where possible, for years 11-15. (9)	Work is being carried out on bringing forward an outline planning application, on Council owned land, for the possible development of a permanent Gypsy and Traveller site, involving the development of 2 pitches. Dependent on progress this site will be included in the Development Management Plan document. It is considered that this site would satisfy need at least until 2016. 1 year period of compliance from date of NPPF publication is noted.	
Consider the production of joint development plans that set targets on a cross-authority basis, to provide more flexibility in identifying sites.	Have you identified constraints within your local area which prevent you from allocating sufficient sites to meet likely future need? If so have you prepared a joint development plan or do you intend to do so? Is the reason for this clearly explained?	The distribution of permanent pitches has already been explored as part of the development of the partial review of the South East Plan, and individual LPAs are bringing forward sites in their own areas. Longer term needs, including for additional transit sites, will be considered across East Sussex as part of the on-going review of the duty to co-operate.	
Relate the number of pitches and		Site suitability criteria set out in	

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plots to the circumstances of the specific size and location of the site and the surrounding population size and density.		Policy H5	
Protect local amenity and environment		Site suitability criteria set out in Policy H5	
Set criteria to guide land supply allocations where there is identified need.	Has an up-to-date assessment of the need for traveller sites been carried out? If an unmet need has been demonstrated has a supply of specific, deliverable sites been identified based on the criteria you have set? Where there is no identified need, have criteria been included in case applications nevertheless come forward?	Site suitability criteria set out in Policy H5	
Ensure that traveller sites are sustainable economically, socially and environmentally.	Have your policies been developed taking into account criteria a-h of para 11 of the policy	Planning Strategy – Chapter 6 and Policy SC1	
Policy C: Sites in rural areas and the countryside (para 12)			
When assessing the suitability of sites in rural or semi-rural settings Local Planning Authorities should ensure that the scale of such sites do not dominate the nearest settled community?		It is intended that the Development Management Plan will include built-up area development boundary and policy governing development beyond this boundary	

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		Planning Strategy Policy EN4 is also relevant.	
Policy D: Rural exception sites (para 13)			
If there is a lack of affordable land to meet local traveller needs, Local Planning Authorities in rural areas, where viable and practical, should consider allocating and releasing sites solely for affordable travellers sites.	If you have a lack of affordable land to meet local traveller needs in your rural area have you used a rural exception site policy, and if so, does it make it clear that such sites shall be used for affordable traveller sites in perpetuity?	The Borough does not have a significant rural hinterland.	N/A
Policy E: Traveller sites in Green Belt (paras 14-15)			
Traveller sites (both permanent and temporary) in the Green Belt are inappropriate development.	Have you made an exceptional limited alteration to the defined Green Belt boundary to meet a specific, identified need for a traveller site? Has this alteration been done through the plan-making process and is it specifically allocated in the development plan as a traveller site only	N/A	N/A
Policy F: Mixed planning use traveller sites (paras 16-18)			
	Have you considered including travellers sites suitable for mixed residential and business use	This is not relevant on the basis of the very small need which has been identified.	

What the policy for traveller sites expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what the policy expects	Does your local plan meet the policy's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?
	<p>(having regard to safety and amenity of the occupants and neighbouring residents)?</p> <p>If mixed sites are not practicable have you considered the scope for identifying separate sites for residential and for business purposes in close proximity to one another?</p> <p>Have you had regard to the need that travelling showpeople have for mixed-use yards to allow residential accommodation and space for storage of equipment? NB Mixed use should not be permitted on rural exception sites</p>	<p>There is no evidence to indicate a specific allocation is required.</p>	
Policy G: Major development projects (para 19)			
	<p>Do you have a major development proposal which requires the permanent or temporary relocation of a traveller site? If so has a site or sites suitable for the relocation of the community been identified (if the original site is authorised)?</p>	<p>N/A</p>	

What the policy for traveller sites expects local plans to include to deliver its objectives	Questions to help understand whether your local plan includes what the policy expects	Does your local plan meet the policy's expectations?	How significant are any differences? Do they affect your overall strategy?