

National Policy Guidance	
National Planning Practice Guidance 2014	<p>The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) was published on 6 March 2014 as a web-based resource. The NPPG has cancelled a number of previous planning guidance documents including the majority of previous Circulars and Letters to Chief Planning Officers. The NPPG was introduced following the Review of Government Planning Practice Guidance carried out by Lord Taylor with the aim of making the planning system simpler, clearer and easier for people to use. The guidance contains 41 categories from 'Advertisements' to 'Water Supply'.</p> <p>The NPPG is guidance designed to supplement to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). It is therefore a material consideration in planning decisions.</p>
National Planning Policy Framework 2012	<p>The NPPF reiterates the statutory requirement that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The NPPF is a material consideration in planning decisions.</p> <p>It also states that the document should be read in conjunction with the newly released policy statement on Gypsies and Travellers.</p> <p>The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. There are 3 dimensions to sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An economic role – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places to support growth and innovation • A social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations, and by creating a high quality built development with accessible local services; • An environmental role – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment. <p>At the heart of the NPPF is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision making. For decision making this means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approving development proposals that accord with the development plan without delay; and • Where the development plan is absent, silent or relevant policies are out of date, granting permission unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in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. (Para 14).

	<p>Local planning authorities should approach decision-taking in a positive way to foster the delivery of sustainable development. The relationship between decision making and plan-making should be seamless, translating plans into high quality development on the ground. (Para 186). They should seek for solutions rather than problems and decision-takers at every level should seek to approve applications for sustainable development where possible.</p> <p>Early engagement in pre-application discussions is encouraged where it is offered. Developers should be encouraged to engage with the community.</p> <p>The planning system is plan-led. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The Framework is a material consideration in planning decisions. (Para 196)</p> <p>In assessing and determining development proposals, local planning authorities should apply the presumption in favour of sustainable development (Para 197).</p> <p><u>Implementation</u></p> <p>The policies in the NPPF apply from the day of publication (27th March 2012).</p> <p>For 12 months from the day of publication, decision makers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with the Framework.</p> <p>The Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan was adopted in February 2001, as such it is necessary to review all saved local plan policies according to their consistency with the framework. Due weight must then be given according to their consistency with the NPPF. These are appraised within each application late item.</p> <p>For clarity it should be noted that the following national policy guidance documents referred to in the main agenda are superseded by the NPPF:</p> <p>Circular 05/05 Circular 01/06 NPPF (Draft) All Planning Policy Guidance and Statements</p>
The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations 2010	Part 11, Regulation 122 provides a statutory duty in respect of planning obligations and requires them to be necessary, directly related and fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development proposed. The Regulation does not replace Circular 05/2005 but gives it a statutory foothold in planning legislation.
Environmental Impact	The criteria and thresholds in the EIA Regulations are only indicative. In determining whether significant effects are likely, the

Assessment Regulations 2011	location of a development, the more environmental sensitive the location, the lower will be the threshold at which significant effects will be likely. Development listed in Schedule 1 of the Regulations always needs an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Development listed in Schedule 2 of the Regulations may need an EIA, depending on a number of things such as whether it would be in a sensitive area and on its size, complexity and nature of the development. Development that exceeds the criteria and are judged to be significant are required to be supported by an Environmental Statement that should be scoped and agreed by the Location Planning Authority.
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Hinckley and Bosworth Core Strategy 2009	
Policy 3	Development in Barwell: supports the regeneration of Barwell. It makes provision for a minimum of 45 new residential dwellings, seeks to diversify the existing housing stock to cater for a range of house types and sizes, allocates land for the development of a mixed use sustainable urban extension to the west of Barwell, seeks to ensure there is a range of employment opportunities within Barwell, supports the regeneration of Barwell local centre including public realm improvements, traffic calming measures and provision of additional retail floorspace. It supports the development of new leisure facilities and sporting hub on land off the A47 in the vicinity of the Hinckley United Football Stadium. It requires transport improvements and supports the development of the tourism industry.
Policy 4	Development in Burbage: makes provision for the allocation of land for a minimum of 295 new residential dwellings focused primarily to the north of Burbage, 10ha of B8 employment land and 4ha of B2 employment land adjacent to the railway line as an extension to Logix Park. It supports the provision of additional retail floorspace within the defined Burbage local centre, transport improvements, tourism development and infrastructure to support the new development including an extension to the GP surgery, play and open space, and cycling routes.
Policy 5	Transport Infrastructure in the Sub-regional Centre: sets out transport interventions which are proposed to support additional development in and around Hinckley. This includes improvements to the provision and management of car parking and public transport to increase the increased use of Hinckley town centre.
Policy 7	Key Rural Centres: supports key rural centres to ensure they can provide key services to their rural hinterland. It supports housing development in settlement boundaries that provide a mix of housing types and tenures and meets local need; seeks to ensure there is a range of employment opportunities within Key Rural Centres; supports new retail development to meet local need within defined local centre boundaries; resists the loss of local shops and facilities in Key Rural Centres unless it is demonstrated that the business or facilities can no longer operate in a viable manner; requires transport improvements; supports development of the tourism industry and requires development to be of the highest environmental standards.
Policy 10	Key Rural Centres within the National Forest: relates to Bagworth

	<p>and Thornton. It seeks provision of local services in Bagworth including a local shop and possibly a post office and primary car provision; allocates land for a minimum of 60 new homes in Bagworth; support additional employment provision to meet local needs; support proposals that contribute to the delivery of the National Forest Strategy; support the development of an improved community centre for Bagworth; address existing deficiencies in green space and play provision; support improvement in the quality of Bagworth Village hall, Sports pavilion and Sports Ground and Thornton Community Centre; implement strategic green infrastructure; support proposals that contribute to the delivery of the Charnwood Forest Regional Park; deliver safe cycle routes; safeguard land at Bagworth for the development of a new passenger railway station and associated car parking; and seek improvements in car parking provision at Thornton Reservoir.</p>
<p>Policy 11</p>	<p>Key Rural Centres Stand Alone: supports local services and seeks to maintain rural population levels.</p> <p>Barlestone – allocates land for a minimum of 40 new homes; supports additional employment provision to meet local needs; supports the improvement of GP facilities; address existing deficiencies in green space and play provision; implement strategic green infrastructure; deliver safe cycle routes; allocate land for a new cemetery; and support improvements in the quality of facilities.</p> <p>Market Bosworth – allocates land for a minimum of 100 new homes; supports additional employment provision to meet local needs; support the role of Market Bosworth as a tourist destination; support the improvement of GP facilities; address existing deficiencies in green space and play provision; implement strategic green infrastructure; deliver safe cycle routes; protect green open land which penetrates towards the market place; seek improvements to the high school indoor sports facilities, outdoor pool and playing fields near Bosworth Water Trust; support the provision of new car parking at Dixie Grammar School; and require new development to respect the character and appearance of the Market Bosworth Conservation Area.</p> <p>Newbold Verdon – allocates land for a minimum of 110 new homes; support additional employment provision to meet local needs; support the improvement of the GP facilities; address existing deficiencies in green space and play provision; implement green infrastructure; deliver safe cycle routes; seek improvements in the quality of the community centre; support the provision of a car park for the church and cemetery; and require new development to respect the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.</p> <p>Stoke Golding – allocates land for minimum of 60 new homes; support additional employment provision to meet local needs; support the improvement of the GP facilities; address existing deficiencies in green space and play provision; implement green infrastructure; deliver safe cycle routes; encourage tourism; seek</p>

	improvements in the quality of the village hall, playing fields and pavilion; improve connections with the neighbouring villages of Dadlington and Higham on the Hill; and require new development to respect the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.
Policy 13	Rural Hamlets: supports housing development within settlement boundaries that provides for a mix of housing types and tenures; complies with policy 17: Local Needs; enabling home working and other small scale employment uses within settlement boundaries; resists the loss of local shops and facilities unless it is demonstrated that the business or facility can no longer operate in a viable manner; deliver strategic green infrastructure; contributes to the delivery of the National Forest Strategy and the Charnwood Forest Regional Park; provides transport improvements; supports the tourism industry; requires new development to respect the character and appearance of the relevant Conservation Area and requires development to be of a highest environmental standards.
Policy 14	Rural Areas: Transport: supports accessibility within the rural areas through safeguarding the route of the National Forest line and stations at Desford and Bagworth; the delivery of a viable, high quality public transport network between Key Rural Centres and their nearest urban centre and between Rural Villages and their nearest Key Rural Centre or urban centre; the provision of accessible transport services for mobility impaired and rurally isolated residents; further development of quality and reach of accessible transport services; the continuation of the Leicestershire hourly services network; the continuation of demand responsive transport networks; deliver safe cycle paths. Developers will be required to contribute towards these initiatives through developer contributions and/or land. New development that would prejudice their implementation will not be permitted.
Policy 15	Affordable Housing: seeks the provision of affordable housing on residential proposals in the urban areas at a rate of 20% on schemes of 15 dwellings or more or 0.5ha or more and rural area at a rate of 40% on schemes of 4 dwellings or more of 0.13ha or more with a tenure split of 75% social rented and 25% intermediate housing. The affordable housing figure can be negotiated on a site by site basis taking into account identified need, existing provision, characteristics of the site, and viability.
Policy 16	Housing Density, Mix and Design: seeks to ensure that all new residential developments provide a mix of types and tenures appropriate to the applicable household type projections.
Policy 17	Rural Needs: seeks to provide small scale developments that meet a 'local need' either through Local Choice or a Rural Exceptions Site for housing employment or community facilities adjacent the settlement boundary in Key Rural Centres, Rural Villages and Rural Hamlets providing that: the 'local need' has been clearly identified in an up to date Needs Survey or Parish Plan; it cannot be met within the settlement boundary of the village; it is of a scale and design that respects the character of the settlement; for Rural Exception it should be small scale (10 dwellings or less) and exclusively for the provision of affordable housing; a legal agreement secures exclusive occupation in perpetuity.

	A local need for housing is defined as people: who are resident at the date of allocation in the village, parish or local areas which the development is intended to serve; and who have an existing family or employment connection in the village, parish or local area which the development is intended to serve.
Policy 19	Green Space and Play Provision: seeks to ensure that all residents have access to sufficient, high quality and accessible green spaces and play areas.
Policy 20	Green Infrastructure: is a key priority of the Council and seeks to mitigate against the urban 'heat island' effect by increasing the number of street trees to provide shade, cooling and air quality improvements.
Policy 21	National Forest: supports: the implementation of the National Forest to the north east of the borough; enhancing biodiversity; developing a new woodland economy for timber products and wood fuel energy; outdoor recreational and sports provision; and tourism developments subject to the siting and scale of the development being related to its setting within the Forest; reflecting the character and appearance of the wider countryside and not adversely affecting the existing facilities and working landscape of either the Forest or the wider countryside.
Policy 24	Sustainable Design and Technology: seeks to ensure all new development meets specified sustainable design and technology standards.

Hinckley and Bosworth Local Plan 2001

INFRASTRUCTURE

Policy IMP1	Contributions towards the provision of infrastructure and facilities: requires contributions towards the provision of infrastructure and facilities to serve the development commensurate with the scale and nature of the development proposed. <i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPPF.</i>
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HOUSING

Policy RES5	Residential Proposals on Unallocated Sites: states that on sites that are not specifically allocated in the plan for housing, planning permission will only be granted for new residential development if the site lies within a settlement boundary and the siting, design and layout of the proposal does not conflict with the relevant plan policies. <i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPPF if the development is within the settlement boundary but has limited consistency in all other locations.</i>
Policy RES10	Replacement Dwellings: supports replacement dwellings where there is special justification and only where it is of a similar size and scale to that of the original dwelling and is built on a similar footprint or where appropriate and less detrimental to the character or appearance of the countryside, within the cartilage of the original dwelling. <i>This policy has limited consistency with the intentions of the NPPF</i>

CONSERVATION AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Policy BE1	Design and Siting of Development: requires that planning permission for development proposals will be granted where they: complement or enhance the character of the surrounding area with regards to scale, layout, density, materials and architectural
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	<p>features; avoid loss of open spaces; has regard to safety; incorporates design features which reduce energy consumption, encourages recycling and minimises impact on local environment; incorporates a high standard of landscaping; meets DDA requirements where necessary; ensure adequate highway visibility and parking standards and manoeuvring facilities; do not adversely affect the amenities of neighbouring properties; and would not be prejudicial to the comprehensive development of a larger area of land of which the development forms part. For residential proposes development should incorporate urban design standards, ensure adequate degree of amenity and privacy and provide sufficient amenity space.</p> <p><i>Criteria a - i of this policy are consistent with the NPPF and as such the policy should be given weight.</i></p>
Policy BE4	<p>Alterations to Listed Buildings: requires it to be demonstrated that additions or alterations to listed buildings would not detract from the architectural or historical character of the building. Consideration will be given to scale, form, siting, materials, features and details which contribute to the character and fabric of the building.</p> <p><i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPPF.</i></p>
Policy BE5	<p>The Setting of a Listed Building: seeks to preserve and enhance the setting of listed buildings by appropriate control through the design of new development in the vicinity.</p> <p><i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPPF.</i></p>
Policy BE6	<p>Change of Use of Listed Buildings: supports change of use where it would conserve the character, appearance, fabric, integrity and setting of the building; it would not necessitate internal or external alterations considered to be detrimental to its character; full details of the alterations both external and internal are provided.</p> <p><i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPPF.</i></p>
Policy BE13	<p>Initial Assessment of Sites of Archaeological Interest and Potential: states that any application where triggered, should be accompanied by an initial assessment of whether the site is known or likely to contain archaeological remains.</p> <p><i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPP but NPPF offers more precise guidance.</i></p>
Policy BE14	<p>Archaeological Field Evaluation of Sites: requires that where archaeological remains may exist, there is a need for an archaeological field evaluation to be carried out by a professionally qualified archaeological organisation or archaeologist.</p> <p><i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPP but NPPF offers more precise guidance.</i></p>
Policy BE16	<p>Archaeological Investigation and Recording: states that the Local Planning Authority can impose conditions requiring that satisfactory archaeological investigation and recording be carried out.</p> <p><i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPPF but NPPF offers more precise guidance.</i></p>
Policy BE20	<p>Reuse and Adaptation of Rural Buildings: supports reuse and adaptation of rural buildings providing the use will not have an adverse effect on the appearance or character of the landscape; it is structurally sound and capable of conversion without significant</p>

	<p>adaptation and rebuilding; it will not be detrimental to the design, character, appearance and setting of the building; it would not involve extensions that would significantly alter the form and general design of the building which would detract from its character and appearance; there would be no adverse impact through noise, smell or other disturbance; it would not adversely affect highway safety; would not adversely affect any protected wildlife habitat; it meets highway standards for layout and design; does not involve significant areas being utilised for external storage.</p> <p><i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPPF unless the proposal is for residential and then it has limited consistency.</i></p>
Policy BE26	<p>Light Pollution: seeks to ensure that developments do not create nuisance through glare, create light spillage or affect the character or appearance of the area.</p> <p><i>This policy is considered to be inconsistent with the NPPF but Policy BE1 is consistent and covers elements of this policy.</i></p>
THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	
Policy NE2	<p>Pollution: states that planning permission will not be granted for development which would be likely to cause material harm through pollution of the air or soil or suffer material harm from either existing or potential sources of air and soil pollution.</p> <p><i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPPF.</i></p>
Policy NE5	<p>Development in the Countryside: states that the countryside will be protected for its own sake and that planning permission will be granted for built and other forms of development in the countryside provided that the development is either:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Important to the local economy and cannot be provided within or adjacent to an existing settlement; or b) For the change of use, reuse or extension of existing buildings, particularly those of historic value; or c) For sport or recreation purposes. <p>And only where the following criteria are met:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) It does not have an adverse effect on the appearance or character of the landscape. ii) It is in keeping with the scale and character of existing buildings and the general surroundings. iii) Where necessary it is effectively screened by landscaping or other methods. iv) The proposed development will not generate traffic likely to exceed the capacity of the highway network or impair road safety. <p><i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPPF for rural enterprise proposals but has limited consistency in all other respects</i></p>
Policy NE10	<p>Local Landscape Improvement Areas: identifies sites as landscape improvement areas and requires proposals in these areas to include comprehensive landscaping proposals.</p> <p><i>This policy has limited consistency with the intentions of the NPPF.</i></p>
Policy NE12	<p>Landscaping Schemes: requires proposals for development to</p>

	<p>make provision for further landscaping where appropriate. <i>This policy is partially consistent with the intentions of the NPPF.</i></p>
Policy NE13	<p>The Effects of Development on Natural Watercourses: protects the drainage functions of the natural watercourse system and seeks adequate on or off site protection, alleviation or mitigation where it is affected. This includes development in the floodplain; preventing access to watercourses for maintenance; giving rise to substantial changes in the characteristics of surface water run off; causing adverse effects upon the integrity of fluvial defences. <i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPPF but NPPF provides more guidance on process</i></p>
Policy NE14	<p>Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwater Quality: seeks to ensure that developments do not compromise the quality of the water environment. <i>This policy has limited consistency with the intentions of the NPPF as it is too specific</i></p>
Policy NE15	<p>Protection of River Corridors: discourages development in or adjoining a river or other watercourse corridor which would either have an adverse effect on its land drainage function or result in the loss of the recreational amenity and nature conservation value of the river or watercourse corridor. <i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPPF.</i></p>
TRANSPORTATION	
Policy T5	<p>Highway Design and Vehicle Parking Standards: refers to the application of appropriate standards for highway design and parking provision for new development <i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPPF.</i></p>
Policy T9	<p>Facilities for Cyclists and Pedestrians: encourages walking and cycling including facilities for cycle parking. <i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPPF.</i></p>
Policy T10	<p>Secure Cycle Parking Facilities: seeks the provision of secure parking facilities at public transport interchanges, shopping centres, libraries, educational institutions and other major developments within the Borough. <i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPPF.</i></p>
Policy T11	<p>Traffic Impact Assessment: requires developers to provide a traffic impact assessment for development likely to generate significant traffic flows. <i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPPF but NPPF doesn't reference HGVs</i></p>
RECREATION AND TOURISM	
Policy REC2	<p>New Residential Development – Outdoor Open Space Provision for Formal Recreation: requires all new residential development to provide outdoor play space for formal recreation. <i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPPF.</i></p>
Policy REC3	<p>New Residential Development – Outdoor Play Space for Children: requires the appropriate level of open space to be provided within development sites or, alternatively, a financial contribution to be negotiated towards the provision of new recreation facilities within the vicinity of the site or towards the improvement of existing facilities in the area. <i>This policy is consistent with the intentions of the NPPF.</i></p>
Policy REC4	<p>Proposals for Recreational Facilities: states that planning permission for new recreational facilities will be granted provided</p>

	<p>that:-</p> <p>a) Any large scale indoor facilities are to be located only in or adjoining built up areas;</p> <p>b) The facility does not have a detrimental effect upon adjacent land uses, or upon the amenities of adjacent residents;</p> <p>c) The form, scale and design of the proposal are in keeping with the area and do not detract from the character of the landscape;</p> <p>d) Adequate parking and access arrangements are provided, and there is capacity in the local road network to accommodate the development;</p> <p>e) Landscaping is provided as an integral part of the proposal;</p> <p>f) Any new development is not detrimental to the rights of way network;</p> <p>g) The proposal does not adversely affect sites of ecological, geological or archaeological significance.</p> <p><i>This policy has limited consistency with the intentions of the NPPF.</i></p>
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Supplementary Planning Guidance / Documents	
New Residential Development SPG	Provides guidance on design issues to ensure new developments are well integrated into their surroundings, offer a good standard of security and amenity to future residents, protect amenity of existing occupiers and are locally distinctive in their appearance.
Play and Open Space Guide 2008 SPD	Sets out the Boroughs approach when considering applications for development likely to generate a demand for open space and play facilities.
Sustainable Design 2008 SPD	Promotes sustainable development to contribute towards a greener future. It offers best practice guidance to developers in the design process, and requires an effective contribution of sustainable energy on each new building across the Borough.
Conversion of Rural Buildings 2004 SPG	The guidance sets the council's policy and approach to the conversion of existing farm buildings to alternative commercial uses; seeks to maintain the existing agricultural character of traditional farm buildings in new proposals, including retention of external and internal details; seeks to preserve the agricultural character to the setting of the traditional farm buildings; seek to protect wildlife and habitat; and advice of what information should be submitted with proposals to enable proper consideration.
Affordable Housing SPD	This expands upon policies contained with the Core Strategy and provides guidance on the thresholds, targets, tenure and mix, local need, design and layout of affordable housing and how the provision should be delivered.
Rural Needs SPD	<p>Sets out the Council's approach to considering development in rural areas, it particular it clarifies the Council's support for specific rural initiatives to increase the supply of affordable housing and employment opportunities in the rural areas. It seeks to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no 'sustainability trap', where development is only approved in areas that are already considered sustainable. Lack of any development in some settlements may result in

	<p>them becoming less, not more, sustainable;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That rural communities are mixed communities where young and old, high and lower incomes are able to live in rural settlements; • That rural economic development is supported and encouraged; • That existing services in rural areas are supported and maintained.
Design of Farm Buildings SPG	Sets out guidance on user requirements, siting, design and landscaping in order to achieve a building that meets the practical needs it is being put up for whilst ensuring it is also sympathetically designed with respect to its surroundings. The guidance covers the development of farm buildings for agricultural purposes only.
Burbage Village Design Statement	Sets out the principles, design features and quality standards that should be adopted by those wishing to building, modify or extend buildings in the settlement.

Other Material Policy Guidance	
Landscape Character Assessment 2006	An evidence base document that defines areas with consistent distinctive characteristics resulting from the interaction of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement. It provides an understanding of the landscape, its evolution and future pressures along with future management strategies. It also studies the urban character through assessing street patterns, urban form, landmark buildings and common building styles and materials to define the local vernacular of the principle settlements.
Employment Land and Premises Study 2013	The report assesses the supply, need and demand for employment land and premises in Hinckley and Bosworth. The study assesses the economy which informs the amount, location and type of employment land and premises required to facilitate its development and growth; reviews the current portfolio of employment land and premises and recommendation on the future allocation of employment land and premises.
Site Allocations and Development Management Policies Development Plan Document – Pre-submission version	This document forms part of the Local Plan 2006 to 2026 (formerly LDF). It identifies specific sites for particular uses, such as housing, employment, retail, open space and community facilities that will deliver the aims and vision of the Core Strategy. It also contains development management policies which will be used to assess planning applications over the plan period. This document was published for consultation in February 2014. Modifications to this document are currently being prepared in advance of being submitted to the Secretary of State in Spring 2015. A full Examination is likely to take place in the summer of 2015.