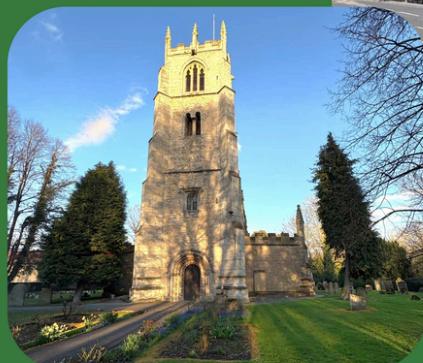


**CARLTON IN
LINDRICK REVIEW
NEIGHBOURHOOD
PLAN
Basic Conditions
Statement**



2024 - 2038

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1. Introduction

What is the Carlton in Lindrick Review Neighbourhood Plan?

- 1.1 The Neighbourhood Plan for Carlton in Lindrick Parish 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 Carlton in Lindrick Review Neighbourhood Plan (hereafter the CILRNP). 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 Conditions¹:
 - 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 Carlton in Lindrick Review Neighbourhood Plan (CILRNP) meets the Basic Conditions.

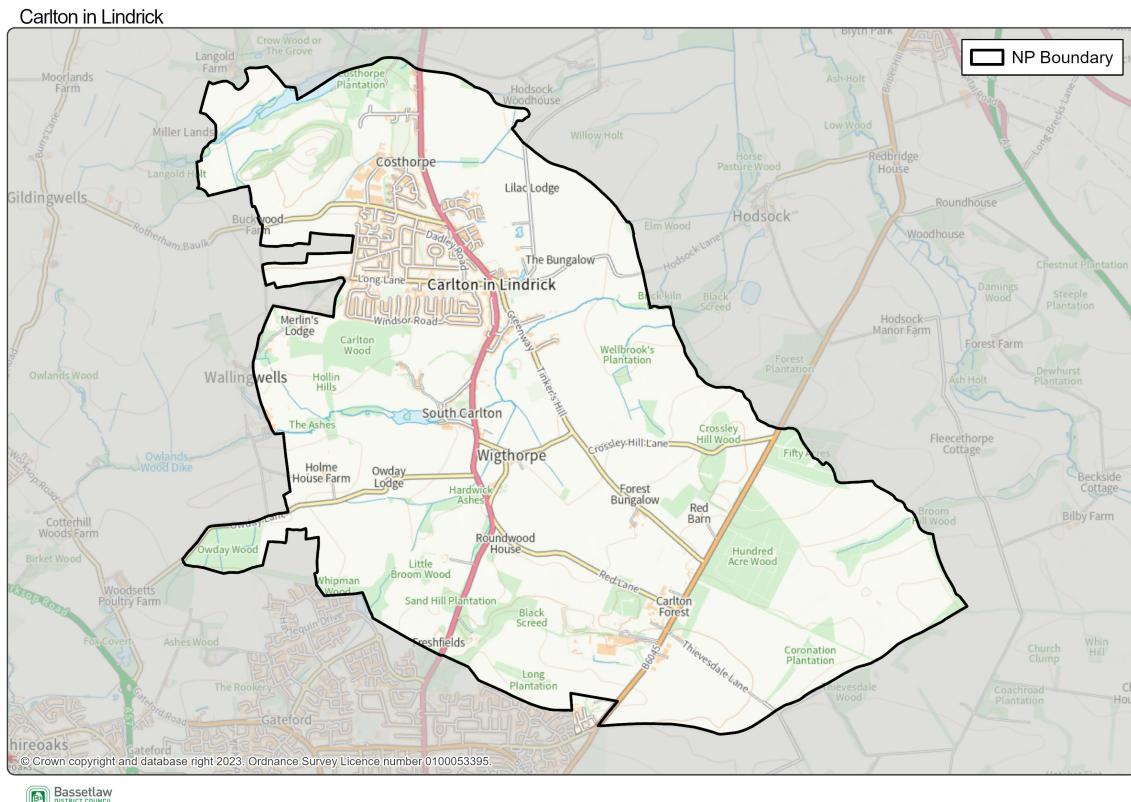
2. Key Statements

- 1.5 The Plan area covers Carlton in Lindrick Parish and was designated a neighbourhood plan area on 26th June 2015. In 2023 a small modification was made to the parish boundary, removing the houses in the vicinity of Thievesdale Lane. An application to amend the Neighbourhood Plan Area boundary to align with the amended Parish Council boundary was made in January 2025 and agreed by BDC in June 2025.

¹ See national planning practice guidance Paragraph: 065 Reference ID: 41-065-20140306

- 1.6 The CILRNP expresses policies that relate to the development and use of land only within the Neighbourhood Area. Carlton in Lindrick Parish Council is the qualifying body for the purposes of neighbourhood planning.
- 1.7 The Neighbourhood Area is shown on the map accompanying the neighbourhood designation application and the designated area is aligned with the Parish boundary.
- 1.8 The CILRNP covers the period 2024 to 2038 matching the timeframe of the Bassetlaw Plan.
- 1.9 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'.
- 1.10 The CILRNP does not relate to more than one neighbourhood area and covers only the Parish of Carlton in Lindrick as shown in figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Carlton in Lindrick Parish Neighbourhood Plan Area



- 1.11 There are no other Neighbourhood Plans in place for this area.
- 1.12 The Pre-Submission Draft CILRNP was made available for consultation in accordance with Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Plan Regulations from 6th August 2025 until the 24th September 2025. Amendments have been made to the document based on 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)². 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 area-based studies have been commissioned and are available on the Neighbourhood Plan tab at <https://www.carlton-in-lindrickparishcouncil.org/?pagename=Planning&id=12>.

- Carlton in Lindrick Design Code AECOM 2025
- Housing Needs Assessment AECOM 2024
- Community Master Plan 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 the AECOM consultants as part of the Design Code work and the same with the planning consultant supporting the group to write the neighbourhood plan. The NPG then met 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 CILRNP is in general conformity with the National Planning Policy Framework.

² All references are to the NPPF 2024

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

NP Policy No.	Policy Title	NPPF Ref (para.)	Commentary
1	Sustainable Development, and the Development Boundary	7,8, 129	<p>The NPPF enshrines sustainable development at the heart of planning. Policy 1 defines what sustainable development is in the context of the Parish and establishes a Development Boundary for Carlton in Lindrick. This has been prepared in close liaison with BDC. 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. The NPPF para 129 notes that planning policies should take into account '<i>the desirability of maintaining an area's prevailing character and setting (including residential gardens)</i>'. Policy 1 is based on local analysis to provide a policy framework to ensure all development on allocated sites and infill is sensitive to the local character.</p>
2	Protecting the Landscape Character	135, 187	<p>The landscape character of the Parish is highly valued by the local community. 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 life time 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 CILRNP has defined an Area of Landscape Sensitivity on the western boundary and identified Key Views and additional Local Green Spaces to ensure this is taken into account in decision making.</p> <p>Policy 2 defines the overall approach to protecting landscape character and provides a framework to show how development</p>

NP Policy No.	Policy Title	NPPF Ref (para.)	Commentary
			should be designed to minimise the impact on the landscape. Policy 2 is based on an understanding and evaluation of the defining characteristics of the Plan Area undertaken for the Neighbourhood Plan. The Carlton in Lindrick 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.
3	Designation of Local Green Spaces	106,107	The NPPF encourages communities to identify, for special protection, green areas of particular importance. Policy 4 identifies 12 additional local green spaces that meet the NPPF criteria as being areas of tranquillity and/or community value that will be protected from development.
4	Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment	125, 136, 256, 192	<p>Para 192 of the NPPF states that 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>

NP Policy No.	Policy Title	NPPF Ref (para.)	Commentary
			<p>Policy 4 emphasises the importance of the trees and other planting as part of a planting and management scheme and requires development proposals to protect the existing trees and include enhancement measures where possible.</p>
5	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 5 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 5 in accordance with best practice.</p>
6	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 6 is underpinned by the Carlton in Lindrick Design Guidance and Codes.</p> <p>In accordance with NPPF para 131 Policy 6 is clear about the design expectations in different character areas and how these will be tested.</p> <p>Policy 6 is based on robust local evidence, has involved the community in its preparation and sets out a framework for developers.</p>

NP Policy No.	Policy Title	NPPF Ref (para.)	Commentary
7a, 7b	Housing Mix, Affordable Housing	62,63	<p>Para 62 supports the use of local housing needs assessments to inform policy. The CILRNP is supported by a specific HNA for the Parish. Policies 7a and 7b support development that meets local housing need in accordance with District and local analysis from the HNA. A housing size mix is identified that includes the provision of more bungalows or equivalent (suitable for older people). The use of up-to-date evidence is in accordance with the NPPF. This creates a policy framework that identifies different house sizes and types and encourages a range of development to meet this need - (see 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>'.</p> <p>Policies 7a and 7b are a response to the HNA findings.</p>
8a, 8b	Protecting and Enhancing Community Facilities and Services and Local Centres	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 2 Local Centres and a range of other well used community facilities that are well used and highly valuable to local people. Policies 8a and 8b support the need to protect and improve these community facilities.</p>
9	Supporting the Local Economy	85, 88	The NPPF supports the growth and expansion of all types of businesses including in rural areas to enable diversification and to enable access to local services. Policy 9 supports the

NP Policy No.	Policy Title	NPPF Ref (para.)	Commentary
			expansion of existing businesses in the Parish where this does not harm the wider landscape and it supports the location of new businesses in the Parish where it is in accordance with District policies. The policy recognises the contribution the existing employment sites make in generating jobs and economic activity.
10	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 CILRNP identifies the designated monuments, listed buildings and non-designated heritage assets in the Parish.</p> <p>Policy 10 sets out '<i>a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment</i>' in accordance with NPPF para 203.</p>
11a, 11b	Traffic, Speeding and Pedestrian Safety & Improving Walking and Cycling Routes	96, 117	The NPPF requires planning policies to achieve healthy, safe, inclusive places and this can be achieved by having street layouts that allow easy pedestrian and cycle connections with clear legible pedestrian routes that encourage walking and cycling. Para 117 requires development to give priority to pedestrian and cycle movements. Policy 11a and 11b is based on local traffic data and the experience of local cyclists and identifies the streets and junctions where vehicle movements could be slowed or altered and where road layouts and footpath enhancements could provide important safe access routes to Worksop and other destinations.

NP Policy No.	Policy Title	NPPF Ref (para.)	Commentary
12a	Redevelopment of James Hince Court	124	The NPPF requires planning policies to make effective use of land in meeting the need for homes in a way that makes as much use as possible of previously developed land. Policy 12a promotes this brownfield site principally for housing but with requirements around the housing type and quality of landscaping to minimise the impact on neighbouring residents.
12b	Land east of Doncaster Road	61	The NPPF requires the planning system to identify a sufficient amount and variety of land for housing. This site was allocated as part of the process for the previous neighbourhood plan. It remains available and the community masterplan proposes an indicative layout reflecting the site constraints.

4. Contribution to the Achievement of Sustainable Development

1.31 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)*'.³ The CILRNP recognises that this is a balancing act and the objectives of the Plan comprise a balance of social, economic and environmental objectives.

1.32 The **economic** goals relate to the emphasis on supporting sustainable economic development. The CILRNP supports the existing businesses in the Parish and encourages their expansion. New businesses are also encouraged so long as they are located in accordance with District policies.

1.33 The **social** goals are to maintain a thriving community, recognising that the community and its needs change over time. Community facilities are vital to provide social space and these are protected. The CILRNP recognises the value the community place on the quality of outdoor recreation as well. The CILRNP 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. The Housing Needs Assessment commissioned for the CILRNP provides local analysis and is used to support policies to ensure that house types meet local needs.

1.34 The CILRNP 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

³ NPPF para 8

become more actively involved in the decision-making process the Neighbourhood Plan has assisted in building social capacity.

- 1.35 The **environmental** goals are to protect the natural and built environment. The CILRNP policies ensure that proposals protect and where possible enhance valued landscapes and the heritage of the Parish. The CILRNP provides locally specific policies based on the Carlton in Lindrick Design Guidance and Codes and local landscape analysis to provide clarity to developers on what constitutes sustainable development. 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.
- 1.36 The heritage of the parish is significant, and the Parish Design Guidance and Codes identifies the historic core and sets out design codes that ensure that development in this area will not erode the character. Policy 6 and 10 work together to ensure future development continues to positively enhance the historic centre of the village.
- 1.37 The additional local data on the flora and fauna in the Parish pulled together to support Policy 4, means there is a very clear understanding of the biodiversity of the Parish and the actions required to protect and improve this.
- 1.38 A sustainability matrix of the policies in the CILRNP has been produced to assess the policies against sustainability criteria - see Appendix A. The Sustainability Matrix concluded that the CILRNP policies would mostly have a positive benefit and occasionally a neutral impact.
- 1.39 There is no legal requirement for neighbourhood plans to have a Sustainability Appraisal. The SEA Screening process identified that one was not required. It is considered that this Sustainability Matrix is adequate in showing how the Neighbourhood Plan policies will deliver sustainable development.

5. Compatibility with EU Obligations post Brexit

- 1.40 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*'⁴.
- 1.41 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*'⁵ but the EUWA accepts that the same environmental standards remain.

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

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

1.42 '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'⁶.

1.43 On the basis of the foregoing the CILRNP has been assessed in accordance with extant EU regulation that has been incorporated into UK law.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) Screening

1.44 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.

1.45 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 implementation⁷.

1.46 A SEA/HRA Screening Report was undertaken on behalf of the NPG in November/December 2025 to determine whether or not the CILRNP (Submission Draft) required a SEA and HRA. In accordance with regulations Natural England, the Environment Agency and Historic England were consulted. The Screening Report concluded that neither a full SEA nor a HRA are necessary. The Screening Report is available on BDCs web site⁸.

Other EU obligations

1.47 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.

1.48 The main issues for planning are the right to family life and in preventing discrimination. The CILRNP makes positive contributions, such as protecting the heritage and landscape of the Plan area, protecting the countryside, supporting the improvement of walking and cycling routes and promoting housing to meet local needs and protecting 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.

1.49 The CILRNP has been prepared with extensive input from the community and stakeholders as set out in the accompanying Consultation Statement.⁹ There was consultation and engagement early on in the process and businesses and residents were encouraged to participate throughout. The draft CILRNP has been consulted on as required by Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General)

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

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

⁸ See SEA/HRA screening document at <https://www.bassetlaw.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/planning-policy/neighbourhood-plans/all-neighbourhood-plans/carlton-in-lindrick-neighbourhood-plan/>

⁹ See Consultation Statement at <https://carlton-in-lindrickparishcouncil.org/?pagename=Planning&id=12>

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.

6. General Conformity with Strategic Local Policy

1.50 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 and sets out the factors that will be considered by BDC when considering all proposals for development.

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

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

Bassetlaw Plan	Carlton in Lindrick Review Neighbourhood Plan
ST1 Bassetlaw's Spatial Strategy and ST2 Residential Growth in Rural Bassetlaw	The CILRNP reflects the scale of growth for Carlton in Lindrick as defined in the Bassetlaw Plan as a Large Rural Settlement. The CILRNP includes a Development Boundary which has been drawn based on criteria used by BDC in defining development boundaries elsewhere. Policy 1 establishes the scale of growth over the plan period in accordance with ST1 and ST2.
ST8 Rural Economic Growth and Economic Growth outside Employment Areas	Policy ST8 supports new employment development that needs to be in the rural area as a result of operational and locational requirements, including the extension and intensification of existing employment sites, provided that the scale of the proposal is appropriate to the location, and the character of the countryside. The CILRNP recognises that maximising the economic potential of the area will be crucial for the sustainability of the Plan Area in the future. The CILRNP supports the continuation employment activity on the employment sites and the expansion of local businesses elsewhere where this is in conformity with District policies. See CILRNP policy 9.
ST13 Provision of Land for Housing	The policy includes reference to the contribution neighbourhood plans have made through site allocations to the provision of housing in the District. Para 7.19.8 refers to the role of neighbourhood planning in delivering housing. Para 7.8.11 ' <i>expects opportunities to be identified through ...</i>

	<i>neighbourhood plan groups such as a smaller sites'. This approach is aligned with policies 12a and 12b.</i>
ST28 Housing Mix	The CILRNP Policies 7a and 7b support housing development that meet an up to date assessment of local need based on an understanding of existing housing stock and demographic projections. This approach is in conformity with ST28.
ST33 Design Quality	The CILRNP is supported by the Carlton in Lindrick Design Guidance and Codes which provides local detail - an approach supported at para 8.1.11. ST33 provides an overarching comprehensive policy for the District covering local character and settlement form, architectural quality and materials, landscaping, the environment, private amenity space and accessibility. Policy 6 provides the locally specific detail and translates ST33 into a Parish specific policy as stated in ST33. <i>'The Council [BDC] 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>
ST35 Landscape Character and ST36 Green Gaps	Para 8.3.7 notes that national policy provides strong support towards protecting valued landscapes. The landscape around Carlton in Lindrick is "valued" and the CILRNP identifies areas of nature conservation, key views and areas of landscape sensitivity to provide a robust evidence base to justify the policy approach taken. The CILRNP Policy 2 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 Parish level. Para 8.4.2 specifically references how in Carlton in Lindrick <i>landscape characterises the Village character as a distinct and separate settlement from the nearby suburban areas of works up in Langold</i> . This is the same approach taken in the CILRNP Policy 2 and the additional detail such as identifying the areas of landscape sensitivity uses the same principles as ST35 but applies it to the Plan Area.
ST37 Green and Blue Infrastructure, ST38 Biodiversity	The CILRNP reflects the feedback from the community consultation about the high value people place on living in the

and Geodiversity. ST 39 Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows	Parish due to their access to a high-quality natural environment. The CILRNP is in conformity with ST37-ST39 as policies 1, 2, 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.
ST40 The Historic Environment and ST41 Designated and Non Designated Heritage Assets	The heritage of the parish is highly valued by local people and the CILRNP Policy 10 places the same weight on historic conservation, identifying the heritage assets across the Parish in maps and supporting their conservation.
ST43 Protection and Enhancement of Community Facilities	In accordance with the requirements of ST43, Policies 8a and 8b of the CILRNP identify and protect the highly valued and well used community facilities and local centres in the parish.
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> '. Policies 11a and 11b identifies how proposals can improve pedestrian safety, reduce speeding traffic and encourage more cycling and walking.

7. Conclusion

1.52 It is the view of Carlton in Lindrick Parish Council 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 CILRNP and all the policies therein.

1.53 The CILRNP 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.

1.54 On that basis, it is respectfully suggested to the Examiner that the CILRNP complies with Paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B of the Act.

8. Appendix A Sustainability Matrix

Policy	Environmental Impact	Economic Impact	Social Impact
Policy 1 Sustainable Development, and the Development Boundary	<p>Positive Impact Minimises the impact of development on the environment by requiring development to be sustainable and defining what that means for Carlton in Lindrick. Defines the extent of the Development Boundary.</p>	<p>Positive Impact Sets out clear guidelines for the location of new development. Ensures that the impact of new development avoids harm to the local character of the Parish as a place to live. Protecting the quality of the place will ensure the Parish remains a desirable and economically attractive place to live/work.</p>	<p>Positive Impact Sets out clear guidelines for sustainable development to provide clarity to residents 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.</p>
Policy 2 Protecting the Landscape Character	<p>Positive Impact 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 Parish and the contribution made by the areas of landscape sensitivity and key views are highlighted.)</p>	<p>Positive Impact The rurality and immediate access to the countryside is an attribute that attracts people to live in the Parish.</p>	<p>Positive impact The quality of the landscape around the Parish highly valued. This policy provides assurance that the quality and quantity of the landscape within and around the Parish will remain largely unchanged for the duration of the Plan period.</p>
Policy 3 Designation of Local Green Spaces	<p>Positive impact The designation of Local Green Spaces highlights the value of these spaces to local people and affords them additional protection from development.</p>	<p>Neutral Impact</p>	<p>Positive impact 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</p>

Policy	Environmental Impact	Economic Impact	Social Impact
			enhance their form and function.
Policy 4 Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment	<p>Positive impact</p> <p>Highlights the specific biodiversity quality of the Parish and requires development to make a net contribution to biodiversity. Identifying 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 and within development sites.</p>	<p>Positive impact</p> <p>The quality of the natural environment is an asset that attracts people to living in Carlton in Lindrick.</p>	<p>Positive impact</p> <p>The biodiversity of the Plan area is a valuable attribute; residents enjoy the quality and accessibility of nature. This policy provides assurance that the biodiversity of the Parish will be protected and encourages their enhancement for the duration of the Plan period.</p>
Policy 5 Reducing the Risk of Flooding	<p>Positive Impact</p> <p>Recognises the flood risk issues in the parish</p>	<p>Positive Impact</p> <p>Minimising the impact of flooding on a community is a cost saving to residents and businesses.</p>	<p>Positive Impact</p> <p>Flooding causes significant anxiety – reducing its impact is a significant benefit to a community.</p>
Policy 6 Achieving Well Designed Places	<p>Positive Impact</p> <p>Minimises the impact of development on the environment by setting out design guidelines that ensure development will blend with the existing built form and landscape. Ensures that development will reinforce existing character.</p>	<p>Positive Impact</p> <p>Ensures a high-quality design that will have community support and that will increase the attractiveness of the area as somewhere to live.</p>	<p>Positive Impact</p> <p>Ensures that new development integrates with the existing, creating high-quality buildings. Provides existing and future residents with confidence that future development will be of the highest design quality.</p>
Policy 7a Housing Mix and Type and 7b Affordable Housing	<p>Neutral impact</p>	<p>Positive Impact</p> <p>The market houses should meet local need (for smaller homes and bungalows) and be a valuable addition to</p>	<p>Positive impact</p> <p>Seeks to provide new houses that will meet the needs of local residents over their lifetime.</p>

Policy	Environmental Impact	Economic Impact	Social Impact
		the existing housing stock.	
Policy 8a Protecting and Enhancing Community Facilities and Services and 8bLocal Centres	Neutral Impact	Positive Impact A good range of community provision creates a more vibrant neighbourhood where people want to live.	Positive Impact Access to a range of indoor and outdoor community facilities and local shops is vital to foster a sense of community cohesion and reduces car usage.
Policy 9 Supporting the Local Economy	Positive Impact Encourages job creation locally which reduces car usage which in turn will improve air quality and reduce environmental damage.	Positive Impact Policy 9 supports the growth of local businesses through the intensification of uses on the existing employment sites and supports the creation of new local businesses.	Positive Impact A flourishing local economy provides job opportunities and investment in the Parish. Local employment reduces commuting, giving people more time for other activities.
Policy 10 Protecting and Enhancing Heritage Assets	Positive Impact Protecting the historic environment is an important tenet of sustainable development. Policy 10 provides a policy framework to protect heritage assets in accordance with NPPF guidelines.	Positive Impact Protecting the historic environment maintains the quality of the Parish—ensuring the Plan Area remains an attractive, economically vibrant place to live and work.	Positive Impact The community value the historic character of the Parish. Policy 10 is locally specific and reinforces this requirement to protect these assets.
Policy 11a Traffic, Speeding and Pedestrian Safety, 11b Improving Walking and Cycling Routes	Positive Impact Reducing traffic speeds and making travel safer for pedestrians and cyclists will enhance the environment.	Neutral Impact	Positive Impact Reducing traffic speeds, reducing car usage and making travel safer for pedestrians and cyclists will create a place where people are more likely to get to know each other. Increased walking and cycling makes people healthier!