

## National Planning Policy Framework (the “Framework”)<sup>1</sup> and National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

- 4.2 The “Framework”, and NPPG sets out the national planning framework for England. The purpose of the planning system is to contribute towards sustainable development and to perform an economic, social and environmental role.
- 4.3 The Kempsey Neighbourhood Plan takes full account of the Framework and the guidance in NPPG (this is set out in full in the accompanying Basic Conditions Statement). Key paragraphs of the Framework of relevance to the Kempsey Neighbourhood Plan include the need to deliver sustainable development<sup>2</sup>.
- 4.4 Para 7 of the Framework states there are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:
- 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 and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
  - 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

---

environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being; and

- an environmental role – protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.

- 4.5 When it comes to neighbourhood plans the Framework advises that: (para 183)

“Neighbourhood planning gives communities direct power to develop a shared vision for their neighbourhood and deliver the sustainable development they need. Parishes and neighbourhood forums can use neighbourhood planning to:

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

<sup>2</sup> International and national bodies have set out broad principles of sustainable development. Resolution 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. How the planning system should contribute to achieving this is set out in paragraphs 18 to 219 of the National Planning Policy Framework

- set planning policies through neighbourhood plans to determine decisions on planning applications; and
- grant planning permission through Neighbourhood Development Orders and Community Right to Build Orders for specific development which complies with the order.”

4.6 In para 184 the Framework goes on to state that:

“Neighbourhood planning provides a powerful set of tools for local people to ensure that they get the right types of development for their community. The ambition of the neighbourhood should be aligned with the strategic needs and priorities of the wider local area. Neighbourhood plans must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan. To facilitate this, local planning authorities should set out clearly their strategic policies for the area and ensure that an up-to-date Local Plan is in place as quickly as possible. Neighbourhood plans should reflect these policies and neighbourhoods should plan positively to support them. Neighbourhood plans and orders should not promote less development than set out in the Local Plan or undermine its strategic policies.”

4.7 Outside of these strategic elements set out in the SWDP paragraph 185 of the Framework says that neighbourhood plans will be able to:

“shape and direct sustainable development in their area. Once a neighbourhood plan has demonstrated its general conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan and is brought into force, the policies it contains take precedence over existing non-strategic policies in the Local Plan for that neighbourhood, where they are in conflict. “

4.8 Significantly, paragraph 198 of the Framework states that **“where a planning application conflicts with a neighbourhood plan that has been brought into force, planning permission should not normally be granted”**.

4.9 As well as taking in to account national planning policy our plan has been prepared seeking to have full regard to national planning practice guidance contained in the NPPG (this is set out in full in the accompanying Basic Conditions Statement).

## **Strategic Planning Policy**

### **South Worcestershire Development Plan**

4.10 The South Worcestershire Development Plan (SWDP) was adopted on 25<sup>th</sup> February 2016.

4.11 Policies SWDP 1 to 7 are identified as high level strategic policies in the SWDP. In addition, other policies, both individual and collectively, which are central to achieving the vision and aspirations of the Plan, including allocation policies SWDP 43 to 61, are strategic policies.

**Comment [Robert Ga1]:** They are generic policies

4.12 In the SWDP, Kempsey is identified as a Category 1 settlement. Policy SWDP 2 Development Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy identifies Category 1 settlements as villages that:

“provide varying ranges of local services and facilities. However, the larger settlements generally tend to provide the greatest range. Their role is predominately aimed at meeting locally identified housing and employment needs. They are therefore suited to accommodate market and affordable housing needs alongside limited employment for local needs.”

m

4.13 Policy 45/1: Broomhall Community and Norton Barracks Community (Worcester South urban extension) in the SWDP allocates approximately 250 hectares of land to deliver around 2,600 dwellings, of which around 2,435 are expected to be in the Kempsey parish. Kempsey also has the following housing allocations identified through the SWDP:

**SWDP59/8 Land adjacent to the Lawns including Bight Farm (Part 1) 110 dwellings.**

**SWDP 59/8a Land adjacent to the Lawns including Bight Farm (Part 2) 80 dwellings.**

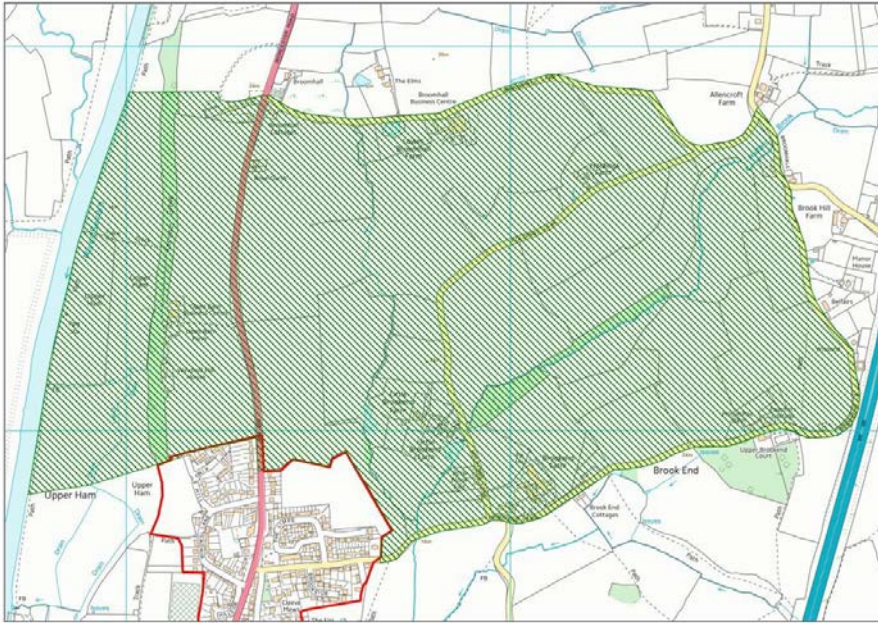
**SWDP59e 123a Main Road – 9 dwellings**

**SWDP59f – Land north of Brookend Lane (adjacent the Limes) – 116 dwellings**



4.14 These policies and allocations will shape the overall future development of Kempsey parish.

4.15 The SWDP also retains a Significant Gap between the urban extension to the south of the city of Worcester and Kempsey village (see Figure 4).

#### **Figure 4 –Significant Gap Site and Kempsey village**



Key to Figure 4

-  Kempsey village development boundary (see Figure 5 Policies Map)
-  Significant Gap

4.16 The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared to take account of the SWDP planning policies and allocations referred to in paras. 4.10 to 4.15 above. The development plan also includes the Worcestershire Minerals Local Plan. Minerals and waste issues are not matters for neighbourhood plans.

## 5.0 Neighbourhood Plan Policies

5.1 This section sets out the planning policies of the Draft Kempsey Neighbourhood Plan. These will be used to help determine planning applications in the parish and to help shape the future of the parish as a place to live, work and visit. Planning law requires that applications for planning permission must be determined in accordance with the development plan (the South Worcestershire Development Plan and approved Neighbourhood Plans), unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

5.2 In this section, each policy is listed under the appropriate objective so that you can see how the Neighbourhood Plan will deliver the change we want.

