

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Implementation Plan 2015

Introduction

The Brundall Neighbourhood Plan Working Group has prepared this implementation plan which identifies actions required in order to achieve the vision and objectives of the Neighbourhood Plan. The implementation plan does not set out policies but contains guidance on practical next steps required in order to deliver the policies that are set out in the Neighbourhood Plan.

POLICY 1: IMPROVING THE PEDESTRIAN ENVIRONMENT ON THE STREET

The Plan supports the introduction of measures to protect and improve the environmental quality of The Street for pedestrians and local businesses (see plan). Specifically the Plan supports measures that fall into two broad categories as follows:

1. Improving the string of local centres along The Street. At the Corner of Cucumber Lane and The Street, the junction of Church Lane / Links Avenue / Finch Way and The Street and between Station Road and the Blofield Road the Plan supports:

- Sensitive enhancements to the public realm such as widening of pavements, improved surfacing, tree planting, improved crossing points and possibly the creation of areas of shared surface. The purpose of any enhancements would be to improve conditions for pedestrians and cyclists moving around the village and help to create focal points for business activity and community interaction. The introduction of new or sensitive redevelopment of existing buildings for retail or small business use will be supported at each centre and the loss of employment floorspace should be avoided.

2. Improving gateways. At Postwick Lane on the western boundary of the Parish combined with new access to the allotments, at the northern limit of Cucumber Lane, where the Blofield Road crosses the Lackford Run and at an appropriate point on Strumpshaw Road the Plan supports:

- The introduction of sensitive and subtle measures to create clear gateways to the village, encouraging motorists to reduce their speed and improving conditions for pedestrians and cyclists.

ACTION: Open dialogue with NCC Highways Authority about future cyclical works to the highway and opportunities to bring forward works outside of cyclical maintenance	Priority:	Medium
	Responsibility:	Brundall Parish Council
	Timescale:	Short-term (0-2 years)
	Partners:	Norfolk County Council Highways Authority and Broadland District Council
	Resource:	Officer time
ACTION: Develop brief for specialist to prepare concept designs for potential interventions and improvements	Priority:	Medium
	Responsibility:	Brundall Parish Council
	Timescale:	Short-term (0-2 years)
	Partners:	Norfolk County Council Highways Authority and Broadland District Council
	Resource:	Officer time and BDC time
ACTION: Commission landscape architecture and transport planning advice to develop concept designs	Priority:	Medium
	Responsibility:	Brundall Parish Council
	Timescale:	Short-term (0-2 years)
	Partners:	Norfolk County Council Highways Authority and Broadland District Council
	Resource:	Officer time and funding for advisors that could include future CIL receipts.

ACTION: Commission design team to develop detailed design and deliver on site	Priority:	Medium
	Responsibility:	Brundall Parish Council
	Timescale:	Medium-term (2-5 years)
	Partners:	Broadland District Council, Norfolk County Council, local stakeholders
	Resource:	Officer time and funding for advisors that could include future CIL receipts.
ACTION: Monitor and input to any future redevelopment proposals around each of the village centres to avoid the loss of employment space	Priority:	High
	Responsibility:	Brundall Parish Council
	Timescale:	Ongoing
	Partners:	Broadland District Council
	Resource:	Officer time

POLICY 2: WALKING AND CYCLING ROUTES

The Plan seeks to provide Brundall with an improved and joined-up network of high quality footpaths and cycleways to help residents and visitors move around easily and safely on foot or bicycle and reduce the reliance on the private car for local trips.

Specifically the plan supports the provision of a continuous orbital route and comprehensive high quality network around the village linking up:

- The new allotments, new Brundall Countryside Park on Postwick Lane and Brundall Gardens Marina in the south west with Brundall Riverside in the south east
- Postwick Lane in the north west with the Lackford Run in the north east.

ACTION: Establish working group to identify routes in detail	Priority:	Medium
	Responsibility:	Brundall Parish Council
	Timescale:	Short-term (0-2 years)
	Partners:	Norfolk County Council, Natural England, Environment Agency, Broads Authority, Broadland District Council, relevant landowners
	Resource:	Officer time
ACTION: Secure agreement from relevant landowners to create new / improve existing footpaths	Priority:	Medium
	Responsibility:	Brundall Parish Council
	Timescale:	Short-term (0-2 years)
	Partners:	Norfolk County Council, Broads Authority, Broadland District Council, relevant landowners
	Resource:	Officer time
	Priority:	Medium

ACTION: Secure any necessary statutory permissions and undertake capital works	Responsibility:	Subject to discussion with Norfolk County Council, any physical works could be commissioned by the County Council or the Parish Council
	Timescale:	Subject to securing capital funding
	Partners:	Norfolk County Council, Broads Authority, Broadland District Council, relevant landowners
	Resource:	Officer time and capital funding that could possibly include CIL

POLICY 3: IMPORTANT VIEWS

The Plan seeks to protect and enhance the views to the north east from the Memorial Hall and to the south from St Michaels Church and views of the Braydeston Hills to the north from Brundall.

Any development or alterations to an area within these views must ensure that key features of the view can continue to be enjoyed including distant buildings, areas of landscape and the juxtaposition of village edges and open agricultural countryside.

Development within the views that is overly intrusive, unsightly or prominent to the detriment of the view as a whole should be avoided.

ACTION: Monitor and engage with any pre-application consultation, exhibitions or enquiries or planning applications on land related to this policy	Priority:	Medium
	Responsibility:	Brundall Parish Council
	Timescale:	Ongoing, determined by third party developers promoting sites
	Partners:	Broadland District Council, English Heritage, relevant neighbouring Parishes Councils, relevant landowners
	Resource:	Officer time.

POLICY 4: ENHANCED RECREATION PROVISION

The plan supports the provision of new and expanded provision of recreation facilities in the village. Subject to the outcome of detailed ongoing work this could include a formal outdoor sports pitch(es), a BMX track, multi-use games area, bowling green or flexible indoor spaces potentially incorporating a gymnasium.

ACTION: Continue to scope the demand and need for future recreation provision and promote the two sites already put forward in the Broadland Site Allocations DPD	Priority:	Medium
	Responsibility:	Brundall Parish Council
	Timescale:	Short (0-2 years)
	Partners:	Broadland District Council, landowners, local stakeholders such as youth groups, sports clubs etc
	Resource:	Officer time
ACTION: (Subject to the outcome of the Site Allocations DPD process) Deliver new recreation provision	Priority:	Medium
	Responsibility:	Brundall Parish Council
	Timescale:	Medium (2-5 years)
	Partners:	Landowners, local stakeholders

	Resource:	Officer time and funding for commissioning design and works and the purchase of any necessary land. Funding could include contributions from CIL.
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POLICY 5: ENHANCED PROVISION FOR THE OLD

Provision of housing with care for the elderly is supported by this Plan. Where possible preference should be given to provision on a brownfield site with good proximity to complementary facilities, amenities and services provided at the various local centres along The Street.

ACTION: Monitor and engage with any pre-application consultation, exhibitions or enquiries or planning applications from relevant providers	Priority:	Medium
	Responsibility:	Brundall Parish Council
	Timescale:	Ongoing subject to applications coming forward from third party providers of housing with care
	Partners:	Norfolk County Council
	Resource:	Officer time

POLICY 6: ENHANCED PRE-SCHOOL PROVISION

The plan supports the delivery of high-quality, permanent and improved pre-school provision in the village. Any such facilities should be located close to local centres or other major community facilities such as Brundall Primary School.

ACTION: Monitor and engage with any pre-application consultation, exhibitions or enquiries or planning applications from prospective providers of pre-school facilities	Priority:	Medium
	Responsibility:	Brundall Parish Council
	Timescale:	Ongoing subject to providers coming forward with proposals or enquiries
	Partners:	Norfolk County Council, existing providers and Brundall Primary School
	Resource:	Officer time

POLICY 7: BOATING AND MARINE BUSINESSES

The Plan seeks to protect and enhance the important cluster of boat building and marine related businesses located in Brundall Riverside. The Plan will support the development of economic activity that contributes towards the boat building supply chain and helps to protect and develop this important component of the local economy. Redevelopment of areas currently used for boat building activities that result in a significant loss of employment and would be to the detriment of the boat building industry should be avoided.

ACTION: Monitor any pre-application consultation, exhibitions or enquiries or planning applications at Brundall Riverside	Priority:	High
	Responsibility:	Brundall Parish Council
	Timescale:	Ongoing subject to proposals coming forward
	Partners:	Broadland District Council, Broads Authority
	Resource:	Officer time

POLICY 8: LEISURE AND TOURISM

The Plan supports the introduction of publicly accessible Broads-related leisure and tourism activities close to Brundall Station within the Brundall Riverside area. Activities that would be supported include food and drink and more general leisure uses that complement the existing provision of boat hire yards and moorings.

It is possible that proposals for more than one site may come forward and so it is important that where practicable, there is a comprehensive and coherent solution that creates a single centre of activity around Brundall Station and not a series of fragmented or disjointed uses.

The need for a comprehensive approach is also driven by the aspiration to create a single new public access to the water ideally including a public slipway for the use of the village as well as tourists and the aspiration to create an area of green open space for residents and visitors to enjoy.

All proposals will be expected to promote sustainable movement and access via walking, cycling and use of local train services and minimise access via the private car.

ACTION: Monitor any pre-application consultation, exhibitions or enquiries or planning applications providing leisure and tourism facilities in the Parish	Priority:	Medium
	Responsibility:	Brundall Parish Council
	Timescale:	Ongoing subject to proposals coming forwards from third party landowners or developers
	Partners:	Landowners, developers, Broadland District Council, Broads Authority
	Resource:	Officer time

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Basic Conditions Statement 2015

Legal requirements

The draft Brundall Neighbourhood Plan is being submitted by a qualifying body (Brundall Parish Council).

The draft Brundall Neighbourhood Plan is a neighbourhood development plan. It 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 Regulations 2012.

The draft Brundall Neighbourhood Plan states the period for which it is to have effect (to 2026).

The draft Brundall Neighbourhood Plan policies do not relate to excluded development.

The draft Brundall Neighbourhood Plan does not deal with County matters (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.

The draft Brundall Neighbourhood Plan relates to Brundall Parish Council's Neighbourhood Area and to no other area. There are no other neighbourhood plans relating to that neighbourhood area.

Basic conditions

Schedule 10 paragraph 8 (2) of the Localism Act sets out a series of requirements that Neighbourhood Plans must meet. These 'basic conditions' are set out below:

(2) A draft order meets the basic conditions if –

- (a) Having regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State, it is appropriate to make the order (see below)
- (b) Having special regard to the desirability of preserving any listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest that it possesses, it is appropriate to make the order (applies in relation to a listed building only in so far as the order grants planning permission for development that affects the building or its setting (not applicable))
- (c) Having special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of any conservation area, it is appropriate to make the order (applies in relation to a conservation area only in so far as the order grants planning permission for development in relation to buildings or land in the area (not applicable))
- (d) The making of the order contributes to the achievement of sustainable development (see below)
- (e) The making of the order 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 (see below))
- (f) The making of the order does not breach and is otherwise compatible with EU obligations (see below), and
- (g) Prescribed conditions are met in relation to the order and prescribed matters have been complied with in connection with the proposal for the order.

Where applicable each of these basic conditions is addressed below.

(a) Having regard to national policy and (e) be in general conformity with strategic local policy

The table below provides an appraisal of the extent to which the draft Brundall Neighbourhood Plan has regard to national policy and is in general conformity with strategic local policy. It appraises the draft Neighbourhood Plan policies against policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (column A), the Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, South Norfolk and Norwich (referred to as JCS policies in column B) and the Broads Authority Core Strategy (referred to as BA Policies in column B).

In summary, the appraisal demonstrates that the draft plan has appropriate regard and is in general conformity with national and local strategic policy.

	Column A	Column B
Neighbourhood Plan Policy	Regard to NPPF	General Conformity with Joint Core Strategy and Broads Local Plan
[Vision] Our vision for Brundall is to remain a high-quality rural village surrounded by tranquil open countryside and the Broads landscape where people want to live, visit, work and engage with a vibrant and thriving community.	The overarching vision for the plan is considered to reflect the policies and objectives of the NPPF.	The overarching vision is in general conformity with the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) and BA Core Strategy, broadly reflecting the objectives and policies contained within them.
<p>POLICY 1: IMPROVING THE PEDESTRIAN ENVIRONMENT ON THE STREET</p> <p>The Plan supports the introduction of measures to protect and improve the environmental quality of The Street for pedestrians and local businesses (see plan). Specifically the Plan supports measures that fall into two broad categories as follows:</p> <p>1. Improving the string of local centres along The Street. At the Corner of <u>Cucumber Lane and The Street</u>, the junction of <u>Church Lane / Links Avenue / Finch Way and The Street</u> and between <u>Station Road and the Blofield Road</u> the Plan supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitive enhancements to the public realm such as widening of pavements, improved surfacing, tree planting, improved crossing points and possibly the creation of areas of shared surface. The purpose of any enhancements would be to improve conditions for pedestrians and cyclists moving around the village and help to create focal points for business activity and community interaction. The introduction of new or sensitive redevelopment of existing buildings for retail or small business use will be supported at each centre and the loss of employment floorspace should be avoided. <p>2. Improving gateways. At</p>	<p>This policy reflects Policy 2 Ensuring the vitality of town centres which seeks ensure that local planning authorities recognise town centres as the heart of their communities and pursue policies to support their viability and vitality.</p> <p>This policy reflects Policy 3 Supporting a prosperous rural economy which states that local and neighbourhood plans should promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.</p> <p>It also reflects Policy 8 Promoting healthy communities which states that planning policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments. It also states that policies should promote opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages which bring together those who work, live and play in the vicinity.</p>	<p><u>JCS</u></p> <p>This policy conforms with JCS Policy 2 Promoting good design which states that development proposals will respect local distinctiveness including the landscape setting of settlements including the urban / rural transition and the treatment of 'gateways'.</p> <p>This policy conforms with JCS Policy 7 Supporting communities under 'health' where it states that healthier lifestyles will be promoted by providing opportunities for social interaction and greater access to green space.</p> <p>This policy conforms to JCS Policy 14 Key Service Centres which states that established retail and service areas will be protected and enhanced where appropriate, and local employment opportunities will be promoted.</p> <p><u>BA Core Strategy</u></p> <p>This policy confirms with BA Policy CS4 which states that there will continue to be opportunities to create new environmental and cultural assets on any scale of development and these will be sought where they improve the quality of the build environment and involve, for all new developments, good quality design.</p> <p>This policy confirms with BA Policy CS10 which states that gateways and entrances between the Broads and settlements will be created and those already existing will be enhanced.</p> <p>It also conforms with CS22 Economy which states that in order</p>

<p><u>Postwick Lane</u> on the western boundary of the Parish combined with new access to the allotments, at the <u>northern limit of Cucumber Lane</u>, where the <u>Blofield Road</u> crosses the Lackford Run and at an appropriate point on Strumpshaw Road the Plan supports:</p> <p>The introduction of sensitive and subtle measures to create clear gateways to the village, encouraging motorists to reduce their speed and improving conditions for pedestrians and cyclists.</p>		<p>to strengthen the local and rural economy sites and properties in employment use will be protected from redevelopment resulting in a loss of employment.</p>
<p>POLICY 2: WALKING AND CYCLING ROUTES</p> <p>The Plan seeks to provide Brundall with an improved and joined-up network of high quality footpaths and cycleways to help residents and visitors move around easily and safely on foot or bicycle and reduce the reliance on the private car for local trips.</p> <p>Specifically the plan supports the provision of a continuous orbital route and comprehensive high quality network around the village linking up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new allotments, new Brundall Countryside Park on Postwick Lane and Brundall Gardens Marina in the south west with Brundall Riverside in the south east • Postwick Lane in the north west with the Lackford Run in the north east. 	<p>This policy reflects Policy 8 (Promoting healthy communities) which states that planning policies should protect and enhance public rights of way and access.</p>	<p><u>JCS</u></p> <p>This policy conforms with JCS Policy 7 (Supporting communities) under 'health' where it states that healthier lifestyles will be promoted by maximising access by walking and cycling and providing opportunities for social interaction and greater access to green space and the countryside.</p> <p>This policy is in conformity with Policy 2 (Promoting good design) which states that all development will be designed to the highest possible standards, creating strong sense of place. In particular development proposals will respect local distinctiveness including as appropriate: the need to ensure cycling and walking friendly neighbourhoods by applying highway design principles that do not prioritise the movement function of streets at the expense of quality of place.</p> <p><u>BA Core Strategy</u></p> <p>This policy conforms to BA Policy CS16 which states that improvements to transportation to, and to access facilities within the Broads will be sought in a manner and at a level which is compatible with sustainability objectives. Integration between alternative modes of transport will be sought to encourage visitors to arrive and travel within the Broads via sustainable modes of transport. Within the area particular improvements required include: (i) The improvement of access to and views of the waterside by the introduction of additional</p>

		<p>footpaths and cycle ways; (ii) The promotion of access to enjoy the built, historic and cultural landscape; and (iii) The creation of links from settlements.</p> <p>It also conforms to BA Policy CS17 which states that safe recreational access to both land and water and between the water's edge and the water will be protected and improved through: (i) Developing the Public Rights of Way (PRoW) network in line with the recommendations of the Norfolk and Suffolk Rights of Way Improvement Plans; (ii) Developing access to designated open country; (iii) Identifying and safeguarding potential crossing points of land and water; (iv) Protecting and improving staithe and slipways; (v) Creating new access to the waterside by boat (where there is good road access and provision for parking); (vi) Improving and maintaining launching facilities for small craft;</p>
<p>POLICY 3: IMPORTANT VIEWS</p> <p>The Plan seeks to protect and enhance the views to the north east from the Memorial Hall and to the south from St Michaels Church and views of the Braydeston Hills to the north from Brundall.</p> <p>Any development or alterations to an area within the these views must ensure that key features of the view can continue to be enjoyed including distant buildings, areas of landscape and the juxtaposition of village edges and open agricultural countryside.</p> <p>Development within the views that is overly intrusive, unsightly or prominent to the detriment of the view as a whole should be avoided.</p>	<p>This policy reflects Policy 11 Conserving and enhancing the natural environment which states that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils.</p>	<p><u>JCS</u></p> <p>This policy conforms with JCS Policy 2 Promoting good design which states that development proposals will respect local distinctiveness including the landscape setting of settlements including the urban / rural transition and the treatment of 'gateways'</p> <p>This policy conforms with JCS Policy 18 The Broads which states that in areas in close proximity to the Broads Authority area, particular regard will be applied to maintaining and enhancing the economy, environment, tranquillity, setting, visual amenity, recreational value and navigational use of the Broads.</p> <p><u>BA Core Strategy</u></p> <p>This policy conforms with Policy CS1 which states that development and changes in land use / management must ensure that all aspects of the environmental and cultural assets of the Broads' distinctive landscape are protected. Proposals should ensure opportunities for positive impacts on the following core assets have been addressed and adverse</p>

		impacts avoided: the defining and distinctive qualities of the varied landscape character assets formed by the built and natural environment
<p>POLICY 4: ENHANCED RECREATION PROVISION</p> <p>The plan supports the provision of new and expanded provision of recreation facilities in the village. Subject to the outcome of detailed ongoing work this could include a formal outdoor sports pitch(es), a BMX track, multi-use games area, bowling green or flexible indoor spaces potentially incorporating a gymnasium.</p>		<p><u>JCS</u></p> <p>This policy conforms with JCS Policy 8 Culture, leisure and entertainment which states that existing cultural assets and leisure facilities will be maintained and enhanced. Policy 8 goes on to state that development will be expected to provide for local cultural and leisure activities, including new or improved built facilities, provide for a range of activities including performance space and / or access to green space, including formal recreation, country parks and the wider countryside.</p> <p><u>BA Core Strategy</u></p> <p>This policy conforms with Policy CS25 which states that new community facilities will be supported where there is a proven need and identified and location within the Broads is fully justified.</p>
<p>POLICY 5: ENHANCED PROVISION FOR THE OLD</p> <p>Provision of housing with care for the elderly is supported by this Plan. Where possible preference should be given to provision on a brownfield site with good proximity to complementary facilities, amenities and services provided at the various local centres along The Street.</p>	<p>This policy reflects Policy 6 which states that local planning authorities should plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community (such as but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities etc).</p>	<p><u>JCS</u></p> <p>This policy conforms with JCS Policy 4 Housing delivery which has a specific section on housing with care that states that mixed tenure housing with care will be required as part of overall provision in highly accessible locations. In particular provision will be required in Norwich, and the major growth locations of Old Catton, Sprowston, Rackheath, and Thorpe St Andrew growth triangle...</p> <p><u>BA Core Strategy</u></p> <p>There is no specific policy relating to specialist housing provision for the elderly.</p>
<p>POLICY 6: ENHANCED PRE-SCHOOL PROVISION</p> <p>The plan supports the delivery of high-quality, permanent and improved pre-school provision in the village. Any such facilities should be located close to local centres or other major community facilities such as Brundall Primary</p>	<p>This policy reflects Policy 8 (Promoting healthy communities) which states that LPAs should give great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools.</p>	<p><u>JCS</u></p> <p>This policy conforms with JCS Policy 7 Supporting communities which states that in order to delivery thriving communities, tackle social deprivation, and meet diverse needs across the area, a multi-agency approach will be required to ensure that facilities and services</p>

<p>School.</p>		<p>are available as locally as possible, considering the potential for co-location, and are accessible on foot, by cycle and public transport. It also states under 'Education' that provision will be made for sufficient, appropriate and accessible education opportunities for both residents and non-residents, including.</p> <p><u>BA Core Strategy</u></p> <p>This policy conforms with Policy CS25 which states that new community facilities will be supported where there is a proven need identified and location within the Broads is fully justified.</p>
<p>POLICY 7: BOATING AND MARINE BUSINESSES</p> <p>The Plan seeks to protect and enhance the important cluster of boat building and marine related businesses located in Brundall Riverside. The Plan will support the development of economic activity that contributes towards the boat building supply chain and helps to protect and develop this important component of the local economy. Redevelopment of areas currently used for boat building activities that result in a significant loss of employment and would be to the detriment of the boat building industry should be avoided.</p>	<p>This policy reflects Policy 1 Building a strong, competitive economy which states that in drawing up local plans local planning authorities should support existing business sectors, taking account of whether they are expanding or contracting and plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries.</p> <p>It also reflects Policy 1 Building a strong, competitive economy which states that the planning system should operate to encourage and not act as an impediment to sustainable growth.</p>	<p><u>JCS</u></p> <p>This policy conforms with JCS Policy 5 The Economy which states that the rural economy will be supported by promoting the development of appropriate new and expanded businesses, which provide either tourism or other local employment opportunities.</p> <p><u>BA Core Strategy</u></p> <p>This policy conforms with Policy CS9 which states that the tourism base in the Broads will be supported, widened and strengthened by:</p> <p>(ii) Protecting waterside employment sites to contribute to the local economy;</p> <p>The policy conforms with Policy CS18 which states that development will be located to protect the countryside from inappropriate uses to achieve sustainable patterns of development, by concentrating development in locations with (i) with local facilities, (ii) with high levels of accessibility (iii) where previously developed land is utilised.</p> <p>The policy conforms with Policy CS22 which states that in order to strengthen the local and rural economy sites and properties in employment use will be protected from redevelopment resulting in a loss of employment by strengthening a skilled workforce in the marine and tourism industries</p>

		<p>and specialist craft skills on which the distinctive character of the Broads relies.</p> <p>This policy is in conformity with Policy CS23 which states a network of waterside sites will be maintained throughout the system in employment use, providing: (i) boating support services (ii) provision of visitor facilities (iii) access to the water (iv) wider infrastructure to support tourism (v) recreational facilities (vi) community facilities. Limited redevelopment of boatyards and other waterside employment sites for tourism or leisure-based operations will be permitted, subject to retention of a network of boating services and to the use for employment purposes of the major part of the site.</p>
<p>POLICY 8: LEISURE AND TOURISM</p> <p>The Plan supports the introduction of publicly accessible Broads-related leisure and tourism activities close to Brundall Station within the Brundall Riverside area. Activities that would be supported include food and drink and more general leisure uses that complement the existing provision of boat hire yards and moorings.</p> <p>It is possible that proposals for more than one site may come forward and so it is important that where practicable, there is a comprehensive and coherent solution that creates a single centre of activity around Brundall Station and not a series of fragmented or disjointed uses.</p> <p>The need for a comprehensive approach is also driven by the aspiration to create a single new public access to the water ideally including a public slipway for the use of the village as well as tourists and the aspiration to create an area of green open space for residents and visitors to enjoy.</p> <p>All proposals will be expected to promote sustainable movement and access via walking, cycling and use of local train services and minimise access via the private car.</p>	<p>This policy reflects Policy 3 Supporting a prosperous rural economy which states that local and neighbourhood plans should support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments that benefit businesses in rural areas, communities and visitors, and which respect the character of the countryside. This should include supporting the provision and expansion of tourist and visitor facilities in appropriate locations where identified needs are not met by existing facilities in rural services centres.</p> <p>This policy also reflects Policy 1 (Building a strong, competitive economy) which states that the planning system should operate to encourage and not act as an impediment to sustainable growth.</p>	<p><u>JCS</u></p> <p>This policy conforms with JCS Policy 18 The Broads which states that in areas in close proximity to the Broads Authority area particular regard will be applied to maintaining and enhancing the economy, environment, tranquillity, setting, visual amenity, recreational value and navigational use of the Broads. Opportunities will be taken to make better use of the benefits of the Broads, and to support its protection and enhancement while ensuring no detrimental impact on the Broadland SPA, Broadland Ramsar and Broads SAC.</p> <p>This policy conforms with JCS Policy 5 The Economy which states that the rural economy will be supported by promoting the development of appropriate new and expanded businesses, which provide either tourism or other local employment opportunities.</p> <p><u>BA Core Strategy</u></p> <p>This policy conforms with Policy CS9 which states that the tourism base in the Broads will be supported, widened and strengthened by (i) encouraging a network of tourism and recreational facilities throughout the system and protecting against the loss of existing services</p>

		<p>The policy conforms with Policy CS11 which states that tourism and recreational development will be directed to appropriate locations which have the necessary infrastructure and facilities to support such development by: (ii) requiring adequate levels and types of infrastructure and facilities to support development taking into account factors such as accessibility, water quality, sewer capacity, seasonal impacts.</p> <p>It conforms to Policy CS17 which states that safe recreational access to both land and water and between the water's edge and the water will be protected and improved through: (iv) Protecting and improving staites and slipways; (v) Creating new access to the waterside by boat (where there is good road access and provision for parking); (vi) Improving and maintaining launching facilities for small craft; (vii) protecting and creating waterside spaces for informal recreation.</p> <p>It also conforms to Policy CS18 which states that development will be located to protect the countryside from inappropriate uses to achieve sustainable patterns of development, by concentrating development in locations with (i) with local facilities, (ii) with high levels of accessibility (iii) where previously developed land is utilised.</p> <p>It conforms with Policy CS19 which states that where development seeks to attract more than a small scale or local level of visitors it must be accessibly by means other than the private car, be located at strategic positions throughout the area where it can be accessed by water and land and be linked to settlements.</p> <p>It also conforms to Policy CS23 which states that limited redevelopment of boatyards and other waterside employment sites for tourism or leisure-based operations will be permitted, subject to retention of a network of boating services and to the use for employment purposes of the major</p>
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		part of the site.
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(d)The making of the order contributes to the achievement of sustainable development

The NPPF states that policies in paragraphs 18 to 219 of the document, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view on what sustainable development means in practice for the planning system. The appraisal of the draft Brundall Neighbourhood Plan policies against the NPPF policies presented above demonstrates how policies in the draft plan comply with the NPPF and therefore deliver sustainable development.

The NPPF goes on to state that 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 defined by the NPPF set out below. Policies contained within the draft Brundall Neighbourhood Plan that contribute towards each of these three roles and cumulatively contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development are summarised below.

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.

- **Policy 1: Improving the pedestrian environment on The Street:** This policy seeks to improve conditions for business growth and inward investment by promoting environmental improvements to the string of local centres along The Street and protecting existing buildings in employment use.
- **Policy 7: Boating and marine businesses:** This policy seeks to protect and enhance economic activity taking place at Brundall Riverside which contributes towards an important regional cluster.
- **Policy 8: Leisure and tourism:** This policy seeks to promote the growth of new leisure and tourism uses at Brundall Riverside which has the potential to provide opportunities for inward investment, employment creation and contribute towards the regional tourism economy.

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.

- **Policy 1: Improving the pedestrian environment on The Street:** This policy promotes environmental improvements to the string of local centres along The Street and improve conditions for community interaction and community access to local services.
- **Policy 2: Walking and cycling routes:** This policy seeks to improve the network of local footways and cycleways and improve residents' access to local services
- **Policy 4: Enhanced recreation provision:** This policy supports the provision of new and enhanced recreation facilities that will benefit the community and support health and well-being.

- **Policy 5:** Enhanced provision for the old: This policy promotes the delivery of housing with care for the elderly in Brundall. This form of housing is currently missing from the village.
- **Policy 6: Enhanced pre-school provision:** This policy promotes the delivery of permanent and improved pre-school provision in Brundall to replace or enhance the existing provision which is constrained.
- **Policy 8: Leisure and tourism:** This policy promotes the provision of new leisure facilities in the village for the local community as well as for visitors. In particular it promotes a long-held community aspiration for a public slip-way and open greenspace.

An environmental role: Contributing to 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.

- **Policy 1: Improving the pedestrian environment on The Street:** This policy promotes improvements to the pedestrian environment at the string of local centres along The Street and promotes measures to improve conditions for pedestrians and cyclists along The Street.
- **Policy 2: Walking and cycling routes:** This policy seeks to improve walking and cycling infrastructure around Brundall to encourage fewer people to use their car to undertake local journeys around the village.
- **Policy 3: Important views:** This policy seeks to protect and enhance important local views around the village which encompass areas of landscape and historic buildings.

(f) The making of the order does not breach and is otherwise compatible with EU obligations

The statement below demonstrates how the draft Brundall Neighbourhood Plan does not breach and is compatible with EU obligations.

As the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan includes policies and proposals relating to land use and development, it was recommended by Broadland District Council and the Broads Authority that it would be necessary to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (which itself is a process that takes full account of the SEA legislation, whilst also considering social and economic issues). The Sustainability Appraisal and Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report are featured alongside this Basic Conditions Statement as Submission Documents.

A Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) screening report was prepared in order to confirm whether a full HRA is required to support the draft Neighbourhood Plan. The assessment was carried out with regard to the Conservation Objectives of those European Sites deemed to be within relative proximity of the Brundall Neighbourhood Area.

The screening report indicated that no European Sites will be significantly affected by the policies described in the Neighbourhood Plan and this was confirmed in a screening opinion provided by Natural England who were consulted on the screening report.

The Neighbourhood Plan has regard to the fundamental rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights and complies with the Human Rights Act 1998.

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Sustainability Appraisal 2015

Non-technical summary

This document comprises an appraisal of the environmental, social and economic impacts that could result from the policies contained within the submission draft Brundall Neighbourhood Plan.

This 'Sustainability Appraisal' report has been subjected to community and statutory consultation prior to submission to Broadland District Council and the Broads Authority. All parties were broadly happy with the content and conclusions of the report and where minor amendments were suggested these have been taken into account.

The need to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal was agreed with Broadland District Council and the Broads Authority through a process of 'screening'. Following that, a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was produced to, amongst other things, identify baseline environmental, social and economic conditions in Brundall and set out an appraisal framework. This Scoping Report was subjected to a process of formal consultation. All consultees were broadly happy with the content of the Scoping Report and where minor amendments were suggested they were taken into account.

The Sustainability Appraisal set out in this report appraises each of the draft Neighbourhood Plan policies in turn against a large number of environmental, social and economic criteria.

In total the policies are estimated to have no significant negative effects, 2 negative effects, 67 positive effects and 10 significant positive effects. Where policies (policy 7) are estimated to have potentially negative effects, the negative effects are considered to be outweighed by the positive effects of the wider policy. In policy 7 where there are negative effects, mitigation measures are suggested that would be delivered through the development control process to avoid or manage any negative effects.

Overall, the policies contained within the draft Neighbourhood Plan are likely to have a positive or significant positive effect on the environment, community and economy of Brundall over the short-, medium-, and long-term. Taken as a whole the submission draft Brundall Neighbourhood Plan is therefore likely to have a positive effect if adopted.

Contents

- 1 Introduction and methodology
- 2 Appraisal of draft Neighbourhood Plan objectives
- 3 Appraisal of draft Neighbourhood Plan policies
- 4 Conclusions and next steps

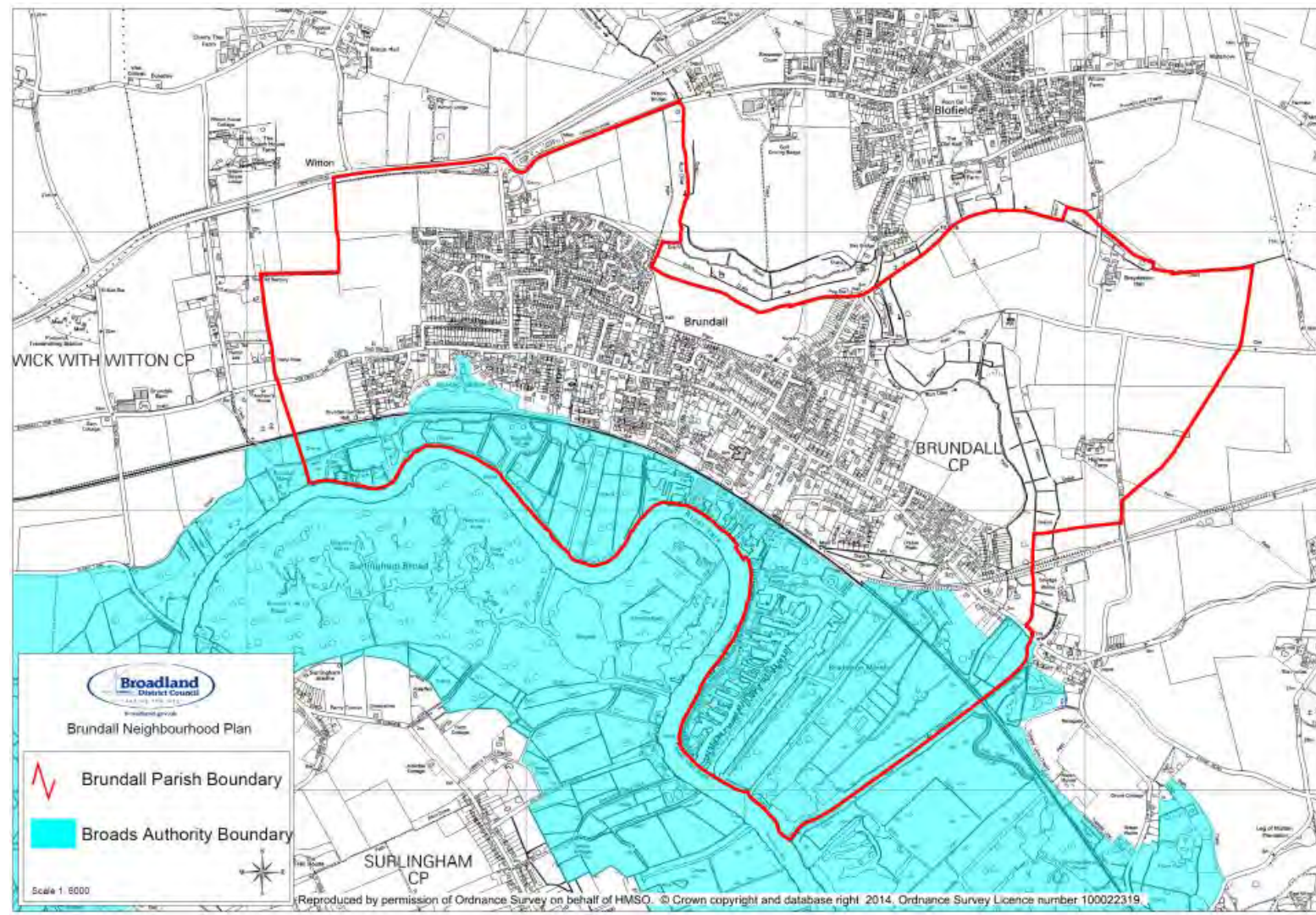
1. Introduction and methodology

- 1.1. This report comprises a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the submission draft Brundall Neighbourhood Plan. It has been developed to test and inform the content of the emerging Plan as required by the EU Directive 2001/42/EC, which is also known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.
- 1.2. Although the SEA Directive only requires Neighbourhood Plans to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), in order to ensure best practice this report reviews social and economic issues and therefore comprises a broader Sustainability Appraisal.
- 1.3. By undertaking an SA rather than an SEA, the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan Working Group (see below) is ensuring that policies are tested against social and economic appraisal criteria as well as environmental criteria.
- 1.4. This SA follows the issuing of a Screening Opinion provided by Broadland District Council (BDC) and the Broads Authority (BA) and the subsequent production of an SA Scoping Report.
- 1.5. The SA Scoping Report was subjected to a formal consultation with relevant statutory agencies. A number of minor alterations to the Scoping Report were made in response to suggestions from Natural England, the Broads Authority, Norfolk County Council and English Heritage. The Environment Agency did not respond to the consultation and confirmed that they would not due to a lack of resources.
- 1.6. This SA reflects the modifications on the SA Scoping Report recommended by these statutory agencies.

Location and Local Government administrative context

- 1.7. Brundall is in the English county of Norfolk. It is located approximately three miles to the east of the edge of Norwich (seven miles from the city centre) and 14 miles to the west of Great Yarmouth. The village is bounded by the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads to the south and land to the west of the village is predominantly agricultural land.
- 1.8. The Brundall Neighbourhood Plan boundary is contiguous with the boundary of the civil Parish of Brundall (see below).

Figure 1: Brundall Neighbourhood Plan Area



- 1.9. As the plan above illustrates, the majority of Brundall Parish is located within BDC's administrative area but part of the Parish (primarily to the south of the Norwich to Yarmouth railway line) is located within the BA's administrative area.
- 1.10. Both BDC and the BA are therefore the local planning authorities for the purpose of this Neighbourhood Plan. Reflecting this, this SA takes into account issues affecting both Local Authority areas.

Background to Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.11. Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic process undertaken during the preparation of a plan or strategy, as required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (S19(5)).
- 1.12. There is also a requirement for Development Plan Documents such as Neighbourhood Plans to undergo an environmental assessment, (known as a Strategic Environmental Assessment) under European Directive 2001/42/EC (transposed into UK legislation by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004).
- 1.13. It is intended that this Sustainability Appraisal incorporates the Strategic Environmental Assessment in accordance with the regulations.
- 1.14. The Sustainability Appraisal process will:
- Adopt a long-term view of development within the area covered by the plan, with particular interest on the social, environmental, and economic effects of the proposed plan
 - Develop an effective system for ensuring that sustainability objectives are transformed into sustainable planning policies
 - Reflect global and national concerns, as well as concerns at the regional and local levels
 - Provide an audit trail of how the Neighbourhood Plan has been revised to take into account the findings of the sustainability appraisal.
 - Incorporate the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive
 - Produce and consult on a Scoping Report early in the process for the plan.
- 1.15. Government guidance on undertaking Sustainability Appraisal of Local Development Documents (of which the Neighbourhood Plan will be comparable to) presents a five-stage process, each of which contains criteria to fulfil that requirement. These stages are described in Government guidance in the following manner:

Figure 2: Sustainability appraisal tasks

Stage	Tasks
Stage A:	Pre-production, setting the context and objectives, evidence gathering to establish a baseline and deciding on the scope, culminating in production of scoping report
Stage B:	Developing and refining options and assessing effects and mitigation by testing plan objectives against the SA Framework
Stage C:	Documenting and appraising the effects of the plan and preparing the SA Report

Stage D:	Consulting on the plan and the SA Report
Stage E:	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan

Source: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, ODPM 2005)

- 1.16. Sustainability Appraisal is an iterative and on-going process. However, in relation to the table above, Stages A, B, C and D have now been completed.

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

- 1.17. The Brundall Neighbourhood Plan will be a Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Parish of Brundall. The power to produce neighbourhood plans is an output of the Localism Act (2011).
- 1.18. The aim of neighbourhood planning is for local communities to have greater control over what happens in their area.
- 1.19. The process of producing the Plan is being undertaken by a Working Group that reports to Brundall Parish Council.
- 1.20. The Brundall Neighbourhood Plan Working Group comprises a wide cross-section of representatives from local community organisations as follows:
- Brundall Parish Council
 - Ingenuity in Business (local business group)
 - Brundall Primary School
 - Brundall Memorial Hall
 - Brundall Local History Group
 - Brundall Riverside Association
 - Brundall Allotments Association
 - Broads Society
 - Brundall Health Centre.
- 1.21. The Working Group has been in operation since December 2013. Since that time it has held a number of meetings to discuss baseline information, brainstorm ideas, develop a Neighbourhood Plan vision and set of objectives and develop and test a set of policies contained within the Submission Draft Neighbourhood Plan.
- 1.22. The Brundall Neighbourhood Plan Working Group organised and held an open public consultation event on Saturday 10th May 2014. At the event, attendees from the local community were asked to record what they liked and disliked about the village, what their vision was for the future and to review a series of objectives for the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan. The vision and objectives set out below emerged from this event.

Vision

Our vision for Brundall is to remain a high-quality rural village surrounded by tranquil open countryside and the Broads landscape where people want to live, visit, work and engage with a vibrant and thriving community.

Objectives

Environment

- To improve links between the village and surrounding countryside including the Broads
- To protect and enhance existing landscape and wildlife areas around the village
- To protect and enhance local distinctiveness in the built and natural environment

Economy

- To protect and enhance the unique cluster of marine related businesses at Brundall Riverside
- To support and enhance opportunities for local businesses
- To support and enhance the visitor economy

Community

- To support the enhancement and growth of education facilities in the village for all age groups
- To strengthen and enhance the existing village centres along The Street
- To improve conditions for walking and cycling around and through the village and increase use of public transport.

- 1.23. Following the initial public consultation event, the Neighbourhood Plan Working Group identified a number of issues to address through the creation of Neighbourhood Plan policies. These initial 'policy ideas' reflected comments received from the local community at the May 2014 consultation event, the views of the stakeholders that make up the Working Group, the results of a process of baseline research and the results of a survey of residents undertaken during the preparation of a Parish Plan.
- 1.24. The policy ideas were tested with the local community at a public consultation event at the community Fun Day in Brundall held on 19th July 2014. Representatives were also present at another major community event (Rock the Boat) on 29th June 2014 to publicise the July event and speak to the community about the Neighbourhood Plan. Responses and input from the local community were then fed into the policies and a number of revisions and amendments were made. The policies were also reviewed informally with officers from Broadland District Council and the Broads Authority in order to test their conformity with strategic planning policy and by the Working Group itself prior to the production of the Pre-Submission Consultation Draft.
- 1.25. The Pre-Submission Consultation Draft Neighbourhood Plan and Sustainability Appraisal were the subject of a period of formal public and stakeholder consultation from 5th December 2014 to 30th January 2015. The documents were issued to a range of statutory and non-statutory stakeholders and placed on deposit at public venues around the village. The results of the Pre-Submission Consultation on the Sustainability Appraisal are reflected in this version of the document.

SA report structure

- 1.26. The remainder of this document is structured as follows:

- Section 2 provides an appraisal of the draft Neighbourhood Plan objectives against the SA objectives
- Section 3 provides an appraisal of the draft Neighbourhood Plan policies against the SA objectives
- Section 4 concludes the SA report and outlines next steps in the Plan's development.

2. Appraisal of draft Neighbourhood Plan objectives (Task B1)

- 2.1. The purpose of this task of the SA is to assess the sustainability of the draft Neighbourhood Plan objectives against the SA objectives set out and tested in the SA Scoping Report.
- 2.2. The draft Neighbourhood Plan objectives were developed to reflect the objectives of the Neighbourhood Plan Working Group. They were tested with the general public at the public consultation event in May 2014. The results of the public consultation event in relation to this component are presented in Figure 3 below which demonstrates broad support for all of the proposed objectives. However, the objective relating to 'severance' caused by The Street was met with a mixture of confusion and objection and was therefore revised to 'To improve conditions for walking and cycling around and through the village and increase use of public transport' (this is reflected in the previous section which provides the most up-to-date version of the objectives).
- 2.3. The SA objectives were developed during Stage A of the SA process. They were tested with statutory agencies during the SA Scoping Report consultation.
- 2.4. The results of the appraisal of the draft Neighbourhood Plan objectives are presented in Figure 4 below. The figure illustrates that all of the draft Neighbourhood Plan objectives are compatible with the SA objectives.

Figure 3: Feedback on draft objectives from May 2014 public consultation

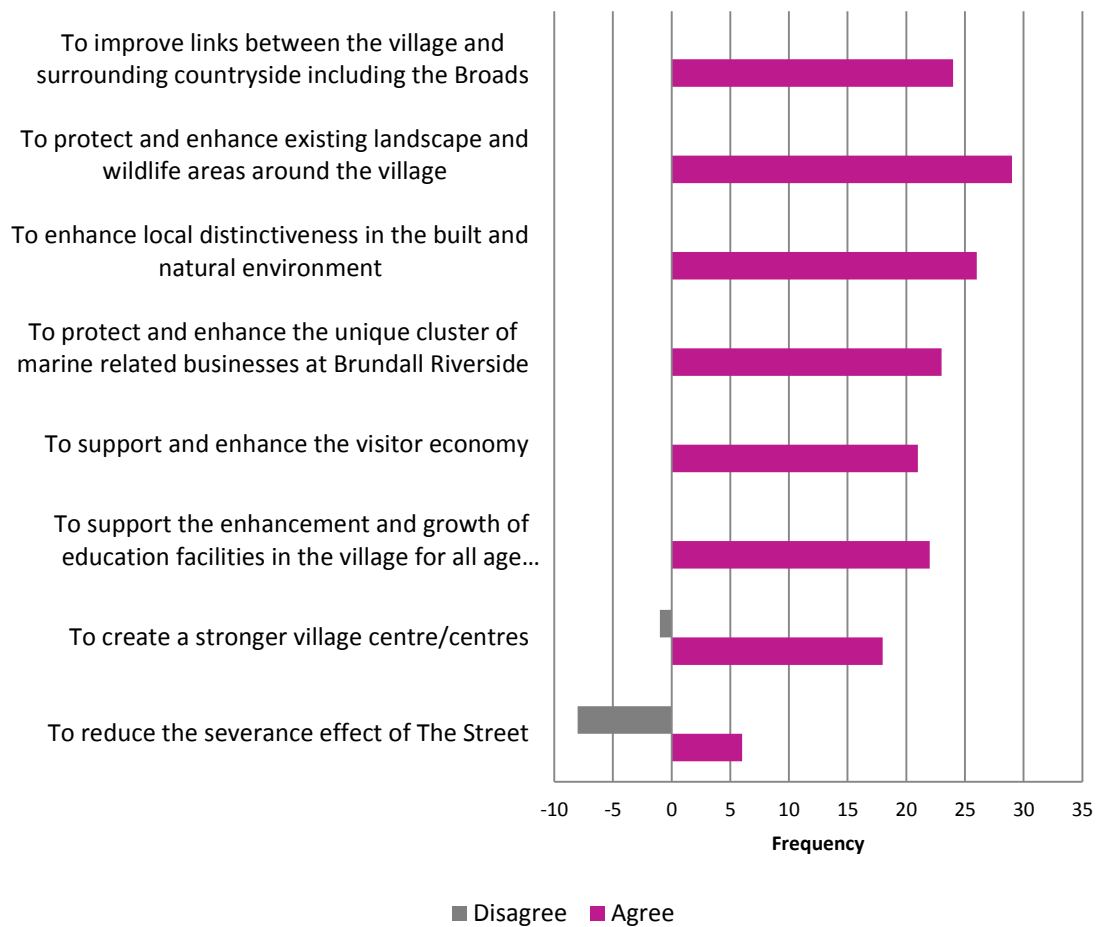


Figure 4: Sustainability appraisal of Neighbourhood Plan objectives

SA Objectives		Neighbourhood Plan Objectives					
		Environment			Economy		
		Objective 1	Objective 2	Objective 3	Objective 4	Objective 5	Objective 6
	Ref	To improve links between the village and surrounding countryside including the Broads	To protect and enhance existing landscape and wildlife areas around the village	To protect and enhance local distinctiveness in the built and natural environment	To protect and enhance the unique cluster of marine related businesses at Brundall Riverside	To support and enhance opportunities for local businesses	To support and enhance the visitor economy
Environmental							
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	ENV1	Compatible	No links	No links	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To improve water quality	ENV2	Compatible	Compatible	No links	Compatible	No links	No links
To improve air quality	ENV3	Compatible	Compatible	No links	Compatible	No links	No links
To maintain and where appropriate enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	ENV4	Compatible	Compatible	No links	No links	No links	No links
To maintain and where appropriate enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	ENV5	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	ENV6	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	No links	Compatible
To reduce contributions to climate change	ENV7	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	ENV8	Compatible	Compatible	No links	Compatible	No links	No links
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	ENV9	No links	Compatible	No links	No links	No links	No links
To minimise the production of waste	ENV10	No links	No links	Compatible	No links	No links	No links
To conserve soil resources and quality	ENV11	No links	Compatible	No links	No links	No links	No links
Social							
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	SOC1	Compatible	No links	No links	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To improve health of the population overall	SOC2	Compatible	No links	No links	No links	No links	No links
To improve the education and skills of the population overall	SOC3	No links	No links	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home	SOC4	No links	No links	Compatible	No links	No links	No links
To reduce anti-social behaviour	SOC5	No links	No links	No links	No links	No links	No links

To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare	SOC6	Compatible	No links	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment locally	SOC7	Compatible	No links	No links	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To improve the quality of where people live	SOC8	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	No links
To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities	SOC9	Compatible	No links	No links	No links	No links	No links
To improve accessibility for those most in need	SOC10	Compatible	No links	No links	No links	No links	No links
Economic							
To encourage sustained economic growth	ECON1	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To reduce disparities in economic performance	ECON2	No links	Compatible	No links	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	ECON3	No links	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	ECON4	No links	No links	No links	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To enhance the image of the area as a business location	ECON5	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	ECON6	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible

SA Objectives				
		Community		
		Objective 7	Objective 8	Objective 9
	Ref'	To support the enhancement and growth of education facilities in the village for all age groups	To strengthen and enhance the existing village centres along The Street	To improve conditions for walking and cycling around and through the village and increase use of public transport.
Environmental				
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	ENV1	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To improve water quality	ENV2	No links	No links	No links
To improve air quality	ENV3	No links	No links	No links
To maintain and where appropriate enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	ENV4	No links	No links	No links
To maintain and where appropriate enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	ENV5	No links	Compatible	Compatible
To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	ENV6	No links	Compatible	Compatible
To reduce contributions to climate change	ENV7	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	ENV8	No links	No links	No links
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	ENV9	No links	No links	No links
To minimise the production of waste	ENV10	No links	No links	No links
To conserve soil resources and quality	ENV11	No links	No links	No links
Social				
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	SOC1	Compatible	Compatible	No links
To improve health of the population overall	SOC2	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To improve the education and skills of the population overall	SOC3	Compatible	No links	No links
To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home	SOC4	No links	No links	No links

To reduce anti-social behaviour	SOC5	No links	No links	No links
To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare	SOC6	Compatible	Compatible	No links
To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment locally	SOC7	Compatible	Compatible	No links
To improve the quality of where people live	SOC8	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities	SOC9	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To improve accessibility for those most in need	SOC10	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
Economic				
To encourage sustained economic growth	ECON1	Compatible	Compatible	No links
To reduce disparities in economic performance	ECON2	Compatible	Compatible	No links
To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	ECON3	No links	Compatible	No links
To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	ECON4	No links	Compatible	No links
To enhance the image of the area as a business location	ECON5	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible
To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	ECON6	Compatible	Compatible	Compatible

3. Appraisal of draft Neighbourhood Plan policies (Task B2,3,4 and 5)

- 3.1. The purpose of this task of the SA is to assess the sustainability of the draft Neighbourhood Plan policies against the SA objectives set out and tested in the SA Scoping Report. Where appropriate, the purpose of this section is also to identify mitigation measures to prevent, reduce or offset any significant negative effects of proposed policies and to maximise positive effects.

Appraisal of Neighbourhood Plan policies

- 3.2. The tables below contain the appraisal of draft Neighbourhood Plan policies against the SA objectives. The effects of policies against the SA objectives are expressed as follows:

++	(significant positive effect)
+	(positive effect)
[blank]	(neutral effect)
-	(negative effect)
--	(significant negative effect)

Additional key to tables

- T = Timescale: Over what timescale are the effects likely to occur? (Short-term, ST (0-5 years), Medium Term, MT (5-10 years), Long Term, LT (10+ years))
- P = Permanence: Are effects likely to be permanent (P) or temporary (T)
- G = Geographical area: Over what geographical area are the effects likely to occur (Local Area, A, County wide C, Cross border B)
- L = Likelihood: What is the likelihood or probability of the effects occurring?(Likely, L or Unlikely, U)

Submission policy 1: Improving the pedestrian environment on The Street									
Assessment of effect									
SA Objective	Nature of effect	T	P	G	L	S	Justification and evidence	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures	
ENV1: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	Increased levels of walking and cycling within the village and to local centres will reduce journeys by car	MT	P	A	L	+	Improved pedestrian environment will increase peoples propensity to walk or cycle to local facilities	None	
ENV2: To improve water quality									
ENV3: To improve air quality	Increased levels of walking and cycling within the village and to local centres will reduce journeys by car	MT	P	A	L	+	Improved pedestrian environment will increase peoples propensity to walk or cycle to local facilities	None	
ENV4: To maintain and where appropriate enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna									
ENV5: To maintain and where appropriate enhance the quality of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads landscapes									
ENV6: To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	Improvements to historic environment and setting of heritage assets	MT	P	A	L	+	Built environment survey identified poor environmental quality and visual amenity along The Street	None	
ENV7: To reduce contributions to climate change	Increased levels of walking and cycling within the village and to local centres will reduce journeys by car	MT	P	A	L	+	Improved pedestrian environment will increase peoples propensity to walk or cycle to local facilities	None	
ENV8: To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk									
ENV9: To provide for sustainable sources of water supply									
ENV10: To minimise the production of waste									
ENV11: To conserve soil resources and quality									
SOC1: To reduce poverty and social exclusion									
SOC2: To improve health of the population overall	Improved health of local residents	MT	P	A	L	+	Improved pedestrian environment will increase peoples propensity to walk or cycle to local facilities	None	
SOC3: To improve the education and skills of the population overall									
SOC4: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home									
SOC5: To reduce anti-social behaviour									

SOC6: To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare	Improved sense of community identity	MT	P	A	L	+	Enhancements to village centres would improve sense of local identity	None
SOC7: To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment								
SOC8: To improve the quality of where people live	Improved appearance of The Street	MT	P	A	L	+	Built environment survey identified poor environmental quality and visual amenity along The Street	None
SOC9: To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities	Improved accessibility to services and facilities	MT	P	A	L	+	Enhancements will improve pedestrian access to services and facilities	None
SOC10: To improve accessibility for those most in need	Improved accessibility to services and facilities	MT	P	A	L	+	Public realm enhancements will improve access to services and facilities for pedestrians and the disabled	None
ECON1: To encourage sustained economic growth	Potential for economic growth	MT	P	A	L	+	Improved appearance of local centres could support future inward investment	None
ECON2: To reduce disparities in economic performance								
ECON3: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	Increased opportunities for inward investment	MT	P	A	L	+	Improved appearance of local centres will improve environment for inward investment	None
ECON4: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth								
ECON5: To enhance the image of the area as a business location	Improved image as a business location	MT	P	A	L	++	Improvements to pedestrian environment and local centres will enhance the image of Brundall as a location for business	None
ECON 6: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy								

Submission policy 2: Walking and cycling routes									
Assessment of effect									
SA Objective	Nature of effect	T	P	G	L	S	Justification and evidence	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures	
ENV1: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	Reduction in traffic	MT	P	L	A	+	Increase in people walking and cycling rather than private car	None	
ENV2: To improve water quality									
ENV3: To improve air quality	Reduction in people using private car	MT	P	L	A	+	Increase in people walking and cycling rather than private car	None	
ENV4: To maintain and where appropriate enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna									
ENV5: To maintain and where appropriate enhance the quality of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads landscapes									
ENV6: To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings									
ENV7: To reduce contributions to climate change	Reduction in people using private car	MT	P	L	A	+	Increase in people using walking and cycling rather than private car	None	
ENV8: To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk									
ENV9: To provide for sustainable sources of water supply									
ENV10: To minimise the production of waste									
ENV11: To conserve soil resources and quality									
SOC1: To reduce poverty and social exclusion									
SOC2: To improve health of the population overall	Improvements to peoples health	MT	P	A	L	+	Increase in people walking and cycling / talking exercise	None	
SOC3: To improve the education and skills of the population overall									
SOC4: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home									
SOC5: To reduce anti-social behaviour									
SOC6: To encourage a sense of community identify and welfare									
SOC7: To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment									
SOC8: To improve the quality of where people live	Increased access to countryside and other parts of the village	MT	P	A	L	+	Improvements to local walking and cycling routes	None	
SOC9: To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities	Improved walking and cycling access to essential services	MT	P	A	L	+	Creation of new links within and around the village will improve access to essential services and facilities	None	

SOC10: To improve accessibility for those most in need	Improved walking and cycling access to essential services	MT	P	A	L	+	Creation of new links within and around the village will improve access to essential services and facilities	None
ECON1: To encourage sustained economic growth								
ECON2: To reduce disparities in economic performance								
ECON3: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment								
ECON4: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	More people will be able to walk or cycle to work	MT	P	A	L	+	Improved walking and cycling routes	
ECON5: To enhance the image of the area as a business location								
ECON 6: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy								

Submission policy 3: Important views									
Assessment of effect									
SA Objective	Nature of effect	T	P	G	L	S	Justification and evidence	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures	
ENV1: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment									
ENV2: To improve water quality									
ENV3: To improve air quality									
ENV4: To maintain and where appropriate enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna									
ENV5: To maintain and where appropriate enhance the quality of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads landscapes	Greater protection for the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads landscape	ST	P	A	L	++	Increased scrutiny over any development proposals that might impact upon important views over / of the landscape	None	
ENV6: To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	Greater protection of historic environment	ST	P	A	L	++	Increased scrutiny over any development proposals that might impact upon heritage assets and their settings	None	
ENV7: To reduce contributions to climate change									
ENV8: To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk									
ENV9: To provide for sustainable sources of water supply									
ENV10: To minimise the production of waste									
ENV11: To conserve soil resources and quality									
SOC1: To reduce poverty and social exclusion									
SOC2: To improve health of the population overall									
SOC3: To improve the education and skills of the population overall									
SOC4: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home									
SOC5: To reduce anti-social behaviour									
SOC6: To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare	Maintain and enhance village character and community identity	ST	P	A	L	+	Increased protection of local visual amenity and locally important views	None	
SOC7: To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment									
SOC8: To improve the quality of where people live	Maintain and enhance local visual amenity and locally important views	ST	P	A	L	+	Increased protection of local visual amenity and locally important views	None	
SOC9: To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities									

SOC10: To improve accessibility for those most in need								
ECON1: To encourage sustained economic growth								
ECON2: To reduce disparities in economic performance								
ECON3: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment								
ECON4: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth								
ECON5: To enhance the image of the area as a business location	Image of Brundall will be maintained	ST	P	A	L	+	Increased protection of local visual amenity and locally important views	None
ECON 6: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy								

Submission policy 4: Enhanced recreation provision								
Assessment of effect								
SA Objective	Nature of effect	T	P	G	L	S	Justification and evidence	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures
ENV1: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	Reduction in traffic	MT	P	B	L	+	Reduced need for local people having to travel elsewhere for recreation	None
ENV2: To improve water quality								
ENV3: To improve air quality	Improved air quality	MT	P	B	L	+	Reduced need for people to travel outside of the village to access recreation	None
ENV4: To maintain and where appropriate enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna								
ENV5: To maintain and where appropriate enhance the quality of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads landscapes								
ENV6: To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings								
ENV7: To reduce contributions to climate change	Reduction in contributions to climate change	MT	P	C	L	+	Reduced need for people to travel outside of the village to access recreation	None
ENV8: To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk								
ENV9: To provide for sustainable sources of water supply								
ENV10: To minimise the production of waste								
ENV11: To conserve soil resources and quality								
SOC1: To reduce poverty and social exclusion								
SOC2: To improve health of the population overall	Improvements to health of local population	MT	P	A	L	++	Increased provision of recreation facilities	None
SOC3: To improve the education and skills of the population overall								
SOC4: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home								
SOC5: To reduce anti-social behaviour	Reduction in anti-social behaviour	MT	P	A	L	+	Provision of measures designed to reduce anti-social behaviour are specifically included in the policy	None

SOC6: To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare	Increased sense of community identity and welfare	MT	P	A	L	++	Provision of new recreation facilities will provide opportunities for social interaction and community activities	None
SOC7: To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment								
SOC8: To improve the quality of where people live	Improvements to the quality of Brundall as a place to live	MT	P	A	L	+	Increased provision of recreation facilities	None
SOC9: To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities	Improved accessibility to leisure and recreation facilities	MT	P	A	L	+	Provision of enhanced recreation facilities close to the village centre	None
SOC10: To improve accessibility for those most in need	Improved accessibility to leisure and recreation services to those most in need	MT	P	A	L	+	Provision of enhanced recreation facilities close to the village centre	None
ECON1: To encourage sustained economic growth								
ECON2: To reduce disparities in economic performance								
ECON3: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment								
ECON4: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth								
ECON5: To enhance the image of the area as a business location								
ECON 6: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy								

Submission policy 5: Enhanced provision for the old								
Assessment of effect								
SA Objective	Nature of effect	T	P	G	L	S	Justification and evidence	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures
ENV1: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	Reduction in traffic	MT	P	B	L	+	Provision of facilities locally will reduce need of people to travel	None
ENV2: To improve water quality								
ENV3: To improve air quality	Improved air quality	MT	P	B	L	+	Provision of facilities locally will reduce need of people to travel	None
ENV4: To maintain and where appropriate enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna								
ENV5: To maintain and where appropriate enhance the quality of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads landscapes								
ENV6: To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings								
ENV7: To reduce contributions to climate change	Reduced contribution to climate change	MT	P	C	L	+	Provision of facilities locally will reduce need of people to travel	None
ENV8: To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk								
ENV9: To provide for sustainable sources of water supply								
ENV10: To minimise the production of waste								
ENV11: To conserve soil resources and quality								
SOC1: To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Reduction in social exclusion	MT	P	B	L	+	Reduced need for elderly to have to move away from the village	None
SOC2: To improve health of the population overall								
SOC3: To improve the education and skills of the population overall								
SOC4: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home	Provision of housing for elderly	MT	P	A	L	++	Provision of housing for elderly	None
SOC5: To reduce anti-social behaviour								
SOC6: To encourage a sense of community identify and welfare	Increased sense of community	MT	P	A	L	+	Increased retention of elderly residents maintaining social cohesion	None
SOC7: To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	Employment opportunities	MT	P	A	L	+	Opportunities for employment associated with new facilities	None

SOC8: To improve the quality of where people live	Improvements to the quality of Brundall as a place to live	MT	P	A	L	+	Increased sense of community and provision of facilities	None
SOC9: To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities	Improved accessibility to essential services	MT	P	A	L	+	Increased accessibility to housing for the elderly within the village	None
SOC10: To improve accessibility for those most in need	Improved accessibility to facilities for those most in need	MT	P	A	L	+	Increased accessibility to housing for the elderly within the village for those most in need unable to travel elsewhere	None
ECON1: To encourage sustained economic growth								
ECON2: To reduce disparities in economic performance								
ECON3: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	Opportunities for inward investment	MT	P	A	L	+	New facilities could be new inward investment or indigenous expansion	None
ECON4: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth								
ECON5: To enhance the image of the area as a business location								
ECON 6: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy								

Submission policy 6: Enhanced pre-school provision								
Assessment of effect								
SA Objective	Nature of effect	T	P	G	L	S	Justification and evidence	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures
ENV1: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	Reduction in traffic	MT	P	B	L	+	Provision of facilities locally will reduce need of people to travel	None
ENV2: To improve water quality								
ENV3: To improve air quality	Improved air quality	MT	P	B	L	+	Provision of facilities locally will reduce need of people to travel	None
ENV4: To maintain and where appropriate enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna								
ENV5: To maintain and where appropriate enhance the quality of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads landscapes								
ENV6: To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings								
ENV7: To reduce contributions to climate change	Reduced contribution to climate change	MT	P	C	L	+	Provision of facilities locally will reduce need of people to travel	None
ENV8: To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk								
ENV9: To provide for sustainable sources of water supply								
ENV10: To minimise the production of waste								
ENV11: To conserve soil resources and quality								
SOC1: To reduce poverty and social exclusion								
SOC2: To improve health of the population overall								
SOC3: To improve the education and skills of the population overall	Improved education and skills	MT	P	A	L	+	Increased provision of education facilities for very young	None
SOC4: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home								
SOC5: To reduce anti-social behaviour								
SOC6: To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare	Increased sense of community	MT	P	A	L	+	Increased links between families with young children with each other and the local community	None
SOC7: To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	Employment opportunities	MT	P	A	L	+	Opportunities for employment associated with new facilities	None

SOC8: To improve the quality of where people live	Improvements to the quality of Brundall as a place to live	MT	P	A	L	+	Increased sense of community and provision of facilities for families with young children	None
SOC9: To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities	Improved accessibility to essential services	MT	P	A	L	+	Increased accessibility to pre-school facilities within the village	None
SOC10: To improve accessibility for those most in need	Improved accessibility to facilities for those most in need	MT	P	A	L	+	Increased accessibility to pre-school facilities within the village for those most in need unable to travel elsewhere	None
ECON1: To encourage sustained economic growth								
ECON2: To reduce disparities in economic performance								
ECON3: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	Opportunities for inward investment	MT	P	A	L	+	New facilities could be new inward investment or indigenous expansion	None
ECON4: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth								
ECON5: To enhance the image of the area as a business location								
ECON 6: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy								

Submission policy 7: Boating and marine businesses								
Assessment of effect								
SA Objective	Nature of effect	T	P	G	L	S	Justification and evidence	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures
ENV1: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	Potential increase in local traffic with associated impacts on the environment	MT	P	C	L	-	Increased levels of employment activity could result in increased local traffic	Any new employment development should be expected to be accompanied by green travel planning measures that capitalise in particular on the proximity of Brundall Railway Station
ENV2: To improve water quality								
ENV3: To improve air quality	Potential increase in local traffic with associated impacts on air quality	MT	P	C	L	-	Increased levels of employment activity could result in increased local traffic	Any new employment development should be expected to be accompanied by green travel planning measures that capitalise in particular on the proximity of Brundall Railway Station
ENV4: To maintain and where appropriate enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna								
ENV5: To maintain and where appropriate enhance the quality of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads landscapes	Appearance of the area will be improved	MT	P	A	L	+	Built environment survey identified area for improvement which would be expected as part of any new development or redevelopment	None
ENV6: To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings								
ENV7: To reduce contributions to climate change	Any development / redevelopment will result in the delivery of more sustainable buildings, replacing historic stock	MT	P	A	L	+	Built environment survey identified existing building stock likely to have a negative environmental impact	None
ENV8: To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Any development / redevelopment will result in improvements to existing flood risk management	MT	p	C	L	+	Analysis identified the area as being an area of flood risk	None

ENV9: To provide for sustainable sources of water supply									
ENV10: To minimise the production of waste									
ENV11: To conserve soil resources and quality									
SOC1: To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Job creation and reduction in local poverty	MT	P	A	L	+	Redevelopment / development would generate new job opportunities	None	
SOC2: To improve health of the population overall									
SOC3: To improve the education and skills of the population overall									
SOC4: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home									
SOC5: To reduce anti-social behaviour									
SOC6: To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare									
SOC7: To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	Job creation	MT	P	A	L	+	Redevelopment / development would generate new job opportunities	None	
SOC8: To improve the quality of where people live									
SOC9: To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities									
SOC10: To improve accessibility for those most in need									
ECON1: To encourage sustained economic growth	Job creation	MT	P	A	L	+	Redevelopment / development would generate new job opportunities	None	
ECON2: To reduce disparities in economic performance	Job creation	MT	P	A	L	+	Redevelopment / development would generate new job opportunities	None	
ECON3: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	Job creation	MT	P	A	L	+	Redevelopment / development would generate new job opportunities	None	
ECON4: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth									
ECON5: To enhance the image of the area as a business location	Appearance of the area will be improved	MT	P	A	L	+	Redevelopment / development would result in improved visual amenity of the area	None	
ECON 6: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy									

Submission policy 8: Leisure and tourism								
Assessment of effect								
SA Objective	Nature of effect	T	P	G	L	S	Justification and evidence	Suggested mitigation and enhancement measures
ENV1: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	Reduction in traffic to other locations outside of Brundall	MT	P	B	L	+	Concentration of activity around the train station maximising public transport accessibility for those from outside the village and improved accessibility to leisure facilities within the village reducing the need to travel elsewhere	None
ENV2: To improve water quality								
ENV3: To improve air quality	Improved air quality	MT	P	B	L	+	Reduction in vehicular traffic by concentrating facilities close to train station	None
ENV4: To maintain and where appropriate enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna								
ENV5: To maintain and where appropriate enhance the quality of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads landscapes	Appearance of the area will be improved	MT	P	A	L	+	Built environment survey identified area for improvement	None
ENV6: To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings								
ENV7: To reduce contributions to climate change	Reduction of impact of leisure and tourism on climate change	MT	P	A	L	+	Reduction in vehicular traffic by concentrating facilities close to train station	None
ENV8: To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Any development / redevelopment will result in improvements to existing flood risk management	MT	p	C	L	+	Analysis identified the area as being an area of flood risk	None
ENV9: To provide for sustainable sources of water supply								
ENV10: To minimise the production of waste								
ENV11: To conserve soil resources and quality								
SOC1: To reduce poverty and social exclusion								
SOC2: To improve health of the population overall								
SOC3: To improve the education and skills of the population overall								
SOC4: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home								
SOC5: To reduce anti-social behaviour								
SOC6: To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare	Increased sense of community and wellbeing	MT	P	A	L	+	Improved provision of	None

							leisure facilities locally will increase residents wellbeing	
SOC7: To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	Job creation	MT	P	A	L	+	New leisure facilities could generate opportunities for new employment	None
SOC8: To improve the quality of where people live	Improved quality of local area	MT	P	A	L	+	Improved provision of leisure facilities will improve quality of Brundall as place to live	None
SOC9: To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities	Improved provision of leisure facilities	MT	P	A	L	+	Improved provision of leisure facilities will improve quality of Brundall as place to live	None
SOC10: To improve accessibility for those most in need								
ECON1: To encourage sustained economic growth	Economic growth	MT	P	A	L	++	New facilities would generate employment opportunities and increase Brundalls role as a leisure destination	None
ECON2: To reduce disparities in economic performance	Local economic growth	MT	P	A	L	++	New facilities would generate employment opportunities	None
ECON3: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	Opportunities created for new investment	MT	P	A	L	++	New facilities would create opportunities for inward investment	None
ECON4: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth								
ECON5: To enhance the image of the area as a business location	Appearance of the area will be improved	MT	P	A	L	++	New facilities would remove underused buildings and sites and create opportunities for investment	None
ECON 6: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy								

4. Conclusions and next steps (Task B6)

Appraisal of policies

- 4.1. The appraisal tables in the previous section highlighted that the majority of draft Neighbourhood Plan policies will have either positive or significant positive effects on the environment, community and economy. Only one policy (policy 7) is considered likely to have some negative effects.
- 4.2. Where a policy (policy 7) is estimated to have a potentially negative effect, the negative effects are outweighed quantitatively by the positive effects. Mitigation measures are suggested that would be addressed through the conventional development control process such as the requirement to produce travel plans, that could alleviate any negative impact.

Monitoring

- 4.3. Following adoption, the effects of the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan will be monitored by Brundall Parish Council. The monitoring framework, indicators / criteria and data sources are set out in the SA Scoping Report.

Next steps

- 4.4. This SA report will now be made available for public comment alongside the draft Neighbourhood Plan for six weeks. Comment forms and details of where to send them are provided in the draft Neighbourhood Plan.

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping

Report 2015

Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Review of relevant policies, plans, programmes and environmental objectives (task A1)
- 3 Baseline information (task A2)
- 4 Key issues (task A3)
- 5 Sustainability Appraisal Framework (task A4)
- 6 Consulting on the SA Scoping Report (task A5)

Appendix A: Screening Opinion

Appendix B: Landscape designation plans

Appendix C: Flood zone plan

Appendix D: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

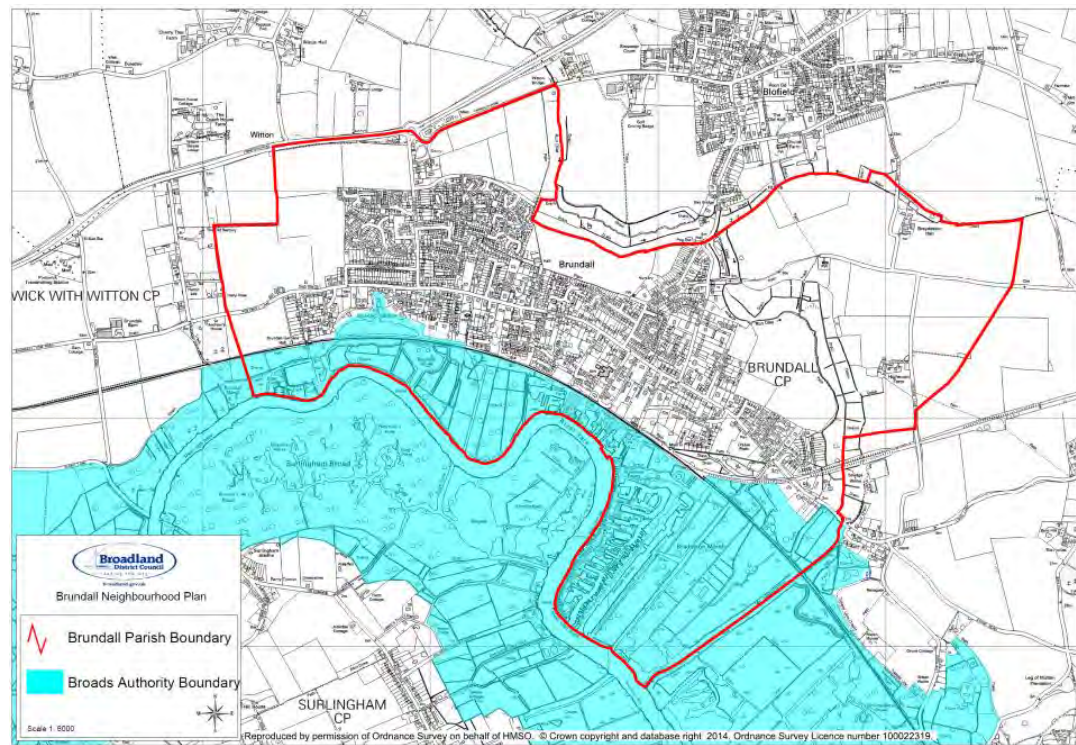
1. Introduction and methodology

- 1.1. This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report has been developed to inform the content of the emerging Brundall Neighbourhood Plan (NP) as required by the EU Directive 2001/42/EC, which is also known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.
- 1.2. Although the SEA Directive only requires Neighbourhood Plans to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), in order to ensure best practice this Scoping Report reviews social and economic issues and therefore comprises a more wide-reaching Sustainability Appraisal (SA).
- 1.3. By undertaking an SA rather than an SEA, the Brundall NP Working Group (see below) is ensuring that social and economic as well as environmental implications of emerging ideas for the Brundall NP are taken into account before any policies are prepared.
- 1.4. This SA Scoping Report follows the issuing of a Screening Opinion provided by both Broadland District Council (BDC) on behalf of itself and the Broads Authority as local planning authorities covering Brundall Parish (see **Appendix A: Screening Opinion**).

Location and Local Government administrative context

- 1.5. Brundall is in the English county of Norfolk. It is located approximately six miles to the east of Norwich and 14 miles to the west of Great Yarmouth. The village is bounded by the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads to the south and to the west, north and east by arable farmland.
- 1.6. The Brundall NP boundary is contiguous with the boundary of the civil Parish of Brundall (see below).

Figure 1: Brundall Neighbourhood Plan area



- 1.7. As the plan above illustrates, the majority of Brundall Parish is located within BDC's administrative area but parts of the Parish are located within the BA's administrative area.
- 1.8. Both BDC and the BA are therefore the local planning authorities for the purpose of this Neighbourhood Plan. Reflecting this, this SA Scoping Report considers the plans, policies and sustainability issues in both Local Authority areas.

Local Strategic Planning Policy Context

- 1.9. As noted above, the Brundall NP includes land within the BDC and the BA administrative areas. The local strategic planning policy context for these two areas is set out below.

Broadland District Council (BDC)

- 1.10. Strategic planning policy for the BDC area is provided by the Greater Norwich Development Partnership Adopted Joint Core Strategy (2011) which sets out the strategy for growth in Norwich and the surrounding area including Brundall up to 2026. The Joint Core Strategy is based on targets for growth set out in the defunct Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England (2008).
- 1.11. The Greater Norwich Development Partnership is a partnership between Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk District Councils who are working together to develop long term plans for housing growth and jobs in the Greater Norwich area.
- 1.12. Other BDC strategic planning policy documents taken into account in the preparation of this SA Scoping Report include the Site Allocations DPD Preferred Options Report (2013) and the Development Management DPD Issues and Options Report (2011).

Broads Authority (BA)

- 1.13. Strategic planning policy for the BA area is provided primarily by the adopted Broads Core Strategy (2007). The Broads Core Strategy sets out the vision for the Broads up to 2021, including environmental, social and economic objectives and primary policies for achieving that vision. The Core Strategy is supported by Broads Authority Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2011) and the Site Specifics Policies Local Plan (2014).
- 1.14. The Brundall NP will be a subsidiary to BDC and BA Core Strategies and must be in general conformity with these (as well as the NPPF).

Application of BDC and BA policies

- 1.15. The sustainability principles applied to the GNDP Joint Core Strategy and the Broads Core Strategy are applicable to the proposed Brundall NP. This Scoping Report therefore has regard to and builds upon the GNDP Joint Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and the Broads Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal.
- 1.16. Government guidance on Sustainability Appraisal suggests that one Scoping Report can be produced for several Local Development Documents which the Brundall NP will be comparable to, provided that it details sufficient information for each document concerned.
- 1.17. For the sake of brevity and where appropriate, this Scoping Report refers to sections of the GNDP Joint Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and the Broads Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal rather than reproducing these in full and so should be read alongside them.

Background to Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.18. Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic process undertaken during the preparation of a plan or strategy, as required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (S19(5)).
- 1.19. There is also a requirement for Development Plan Documents such as Neighbourhood Plans to undergo an environmental assessment, (known as a Strategic Environmental Assessment) under European Directive 2001/42/EC (transposed into UK legislation by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004).
- 1.20. It is intended that this Sustainability Appraisal incorporates the Strategic Environmental Assessment in accordance with the regulations.
- 1.21. The Sustainability Appraisal process will:
- Adopt a long-term view of development within the area covered by the plan, with particular interest on the social, environmental, and economic effects of the proposed plan
 - Develop an effective system for ensuring that sustainability objectives are transformed into sustainable planning policies
 - Reflect global and national concerns, as well as concerns at the regional and local levels

- Provide an audit trail of how the ANP has been revised to take into account the findings of the sustainability appraisal.
 - Incorporate the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive
 - Produce and consult on a Scoping Report early in the process for the plan.
- 1.22. Government guidance on undertaking Sustainability Appraisal of Local Development Documents (which the Brundall NP will be comparable to) presents a five-stage process, each of which contains criteria to fulfil that requirement. These stages are described in Government guidance in the following manner:

Figure 2: Sustainability appraisal tasks

Stage	Tasks
Stage A:	Pre-production, setting the context and objectives, evidence gathering to establish a baseline and deciding on the scope, culminating in production of scoping report
Stage B:	Developing and refining options and assessing effects and mitigation by testing plan objectives against the SA Framework
Stage C:	Documenting and appraising the effects of the plan and preparing the SA Report
Stage D:	Consulting on the plan and the SA Report
Stage E:	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan

Source: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, ODPM 2005)

- 1.23. Sustainability Appraisal is an iterative and on-going process following the production of this Scoping Report (Stage A). The SA framework set out in a later section will be used to consider the effects of the different options proposed Brundall NP, and to consider key issues where they arise.
- 1.24. The Sustainability Appraisal process will run concurrently with the Brundall NP production process and after the scoping for the Sustainability Appraisal has been carried out the next stage will be to develop and refine policy options and assess their effects.

Scoping

- 1.25. As noted above, the first stage of Sustainability Appraisal (Stage A) requires the production of a Scoping Report. The preparation of a Scoping Report is based on the completion of five specific tasks set out in the table below. The tasks are part of a circular process of continuous improvement and refinement.

Figure 3: Scoping tasks

Stage A scoping tasks	
Task A1	Identifying and reviewing relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives
Task A2	Collecting baseline information
Task A3	Identifying sustainability issues
Task A4	Developing the SA framework
Task A5	Consulting on the scope of the SA

Source: SA of Regional Spatial Strategies and LDDs (ODPM, 2005)

- 1.26. Each step shown in the table above corresponding to Stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal process (scoping) is addressed in turn in this report.

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan (Brundall NP)

- 1.27. The Brundall NP will be a Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Parish of Brundall. The power to produce neighbourhood plans is an output of the Localism Act (2011).
- 1.28. The aim of neighbourhood planning is for local communities to have greater control over what happens in their area.
- 1.29. The process of producing the Brundall NP is being undertaken by a Working Group that reports to Brundall Parish Council.
- 1.30. The Brundall NP Working Group comprises a wide cross-section of representatives from local community organisations as follows:
- Brundall Parish Council
 - Ingenuity in Business (local business group)
 - Brundall Primary School
 - Brundall Memorial Hall
 - Brundall Local History Group
 - Brundall Riverside Association
 - Brundall Allotments Association
 - Broads Society
 - Brundall Health Centre
- 1.31. The Brundall NP Working Group has been in operation since December 2013. Since that time it has held a number of meetings to discuss baseline information, a Neighbourhood Plan vision, objectives and has started to discuss potential policies.
- 1.32. The Brundall NP Working Group organised and held an open public consultation event on Saturday 10th May 2014. At the event, attendees from the local community were asked to record what they liked and disliked about the village, what their vision was for the future and to review a series of objectives for the Brundall NP. The vision and objectives set out below emerged from this event.

Vision

Our vision for Brundall is to remain a high-quality rural village surrounded by tranquil open countryside and the Broads landscape where people want to live, visit, work and engage with a vibrant and thriving community.

Objectives

Environment

- To improve links between the village and surrounding countryside including the Broads
- To protect and enhance existing landscape and wildlife areas around the village
- To enhance local distinctiveness in the built and natural environment

Economy

- To protect and enhance the unique cluster of marine related businesses at Brundall Riverside
- To support and enhance opportunities for local businesses
- To support and enhance the visitor economy

Community

- To support the enhancement and growth of education facilities in the village for all age groups
- To strengthen and enhance the existing village centres along The Street
- To improve conditions for walking and cycling around and through the village and increase use of public transport.

2. Review of relevant policies, plans, programmes and environmental objectives (task A1)

- 2.1. The objective of this section of SA Scoping Report is to identify and highlight policies, plans, programmes and objectives that are of relevance to any proposals that might emerge from the Brundall NP.
- 2.2. Guidance suggests that where Neighbourhood Plans are within areas that have extant or emerging strategic plans and these strategic plans have recently been the subject of an SA, it is not necessary to replicate this exercise entirely.
- 2.3. Both BDC (Joint Core Strategy) and the BA (Core Strategy) have emerging or extant Core Strategies for which Sustainability Appraisals were undertaken (BDC; *Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, 2007* BA; *The Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document: Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report, 2006*). These documents are therefore not reviewed in this section but their findings are reflected later in this SA Scoping Report, principally at task A3, key issues.
- 2.4. The lists of documents reviewed by the BDC and BA Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisals have been reviewed to establish whether any relevant documents have been published more recently or whether there are any other lower level documents that should be included for review within this Scoping Report. Both SA documents are now relatively historic; a number of more recent or local level documents have been published since their publication as shown in the table below.

Figure 4: Schedule of additional documents reviewed in this Scoping Report

Administrative scope	Document title
National	National Planning Policy Framework
	Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
	Meeting the Energy Challenge A White Paper on Energy
	National Adaptation Plan
	The Plan for Growth
Regional	Sustainable Futures: Integrated Sustainability Framework for the East of England
Local	Tomorrow's Norfolk, Today's Challenge – A Climate Change Strategy for Norfolk
	Norfolk Rural Development Strategy 2013-2020
	Greater Norwich Development Partnership, Green Infrastructure Strategy
	Draft Greater Norwich Economic Strategy 2009-2014
	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
	Broadland Play Strategy
	Broadland Youth Engagement Strategy
	Broadland Landscape & Character Assessment SPD, 2013
	Norfolk Minerals & Waste Core Strategy (Policy CS16)

	Broads Plan 2011
	Broads Site Specifics Policies Local Plan
	Broads Landscape Character Assessment
	Norfolk Ambition (Community Strategy 2003-2023 (refreshed 2008))
	Norfolk County Council Third Local Transport Plan 2011-2026

2.5. The pro-forma below provide a summary of each of the documents reviewed. Summaries of other relevant documents considered by the BDC and BA SA Scoping Reports can be found in those documents available at:

- BDC SA Scoping Report (2007): <http://www.gndp.org.uk/content/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2012/08/PSJCS-3.3-Sustainability-Report-of-the-JCS-Technical-Appendix-August-2012.pdf>
- BA SA Scoping Report (2006): http://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/broads/live/authority/consultations/core-strategy/submission-core-strategy-dpd-consultation/SA_SEA_environmental_report_18_sept.pdf

Figure 5: Summary of documents reviewed

LEVEL: NATIONAL
Plan name: National Planning Policy Framework
Author: Department for Communities and Local Government
Document date: 2012
Summary of document:
The NPPF sets out the government's planning policies for England and how they are to be applied. It replaces the more voluminous Planning Policy Guidance / Statement system.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
<p>The over-arching objective of the content of the NPPF is to achieve sustainable development which the Government defines as having three dimensions; economic, social and environmental. It states that these dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:</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 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 • An environmental role: contributing to 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.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<p>The NPPF is the primary strategic planning document to which the Brundall NP must ultimately adhere. It provides guidance which this SA Scoping Report reflects under the following headings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a strong, competitive economy • Ensuring the vitality of town centres • Supporting a prosperous rural economy

- Promoting sustainable transport
- Supporting high quality communications infrastructure
- Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes
- Requiring good design
- Promoting healthy communities
- Protecting Green Belt land
- Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change
- Conserving and enhancing the natural environment
- Conserving and enhancing the historic environment
- Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.

LEVEL: NATIONAL

Plan name: Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

Author: DEFRA, Welsh Assembly, Scottish Executive and Department of the Environment

Document date: 2007

Summary of document:

The Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, the policy options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect the environment.

Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:

The Air Quality Strategy sets out a series of technical objectives in relation to managing air quality in the UK. It:

- sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues
- sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved
- introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles
- identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.

Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:

- Contribution to reducing air pollution and improving air quality.

LEVEL: NATIONAL

Plan name: Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy

Author: Department for Trade and Industry (now Department for Business Innovation and Skills)

Document date: 2007

Summary of document:

The White Paper sets out the government's current domestic and international energy strategy. It seeks to provide a response to changing circumstances, address long-term energy challenges and deliver four energy policy goals.

Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:

The White Paper sets out four over-arching policy goals in relation to energy as follows:

- To put ourselves on a path to cutting the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020
- To maintain the reliability of energy supplies

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to reducing carbon dioxide emissions Contribution to maintaining reliable energy supplies Contribution to ensuring housing is adequately and affordably heated

LEVEL: NATIONAL
Plan name: The National Adaptation Programme: Making the country resilient to climate change
Author: HM Government
Document date: July 2013
Summary of document:
<p>The National Adaptation Programme document is the Government's response to the The Climate Change Risk Assessment 2012 (CCRA). It sets out a series of objectives, policies and proposals to meet the challenges presented by a changing climate.</p> <p>Each section of the report sets out a particular vision of what is needed to ensure that the sector on which it focuses is adequately prepared for climate change.</p>
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
<p>The National Adaptation Programme document sets out a number of sectoral objectives for adapting to climate change, a number of which have implications for Neighbourhood Plans as follows:</p> <p><u>Flood risk and coastal erosion</u></p> <p>Objective 1: To work with individuals, communities and organisations to reduce the threat of flooding and coastal erosion, including that resulting from climate change, by understanding the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, working together to put in place long-term plans to manage these risks and making sure that other plans take account of them.</p> <p><u>Spatial Planning</u></p> <p>Objective 2: To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable new development, including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p><u>Making homes and communities more resilient</u></p> <p>Objective 5: To increase the resilience of homes and buildings by helping people and communities to understand what a changing climate could mean for them and to take action to become resilient to climate risks.</p> <p><u>Infrastructure asset management</u></p> <p>Objective 7: To ensure infrastructure is located, planned, designed and maintained to be resilient to climate change, including increasingly extreme weather events.</p> <p><u>Local infrastructure</u></p> <p>Objective 9: To better understand the particular vulnerabilities facing local infrastructure from extreme weather and long term climate change to determine actions to address the risks.</p> <p><u>Building resilience in agriculture through effective water management</u></p> <p>Objective 15: To increase the resilience of agriculture by effectively managing the impact of volatility in the occurrence and severity of rainfall events on water availability, flooding, soil erosion and pollution due to runoff.</p> <p><u>Building ecological resilience to the impacts of climate change</u></p>

Objective 19: To build the resilience of wildlife, habitats and ecosystems (terrestrial, freshwater, marine and coastal) to climate change, to put our natural environment in the strongest possible position to meet the challenges and changes ahead.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution towards mitigating the anticipated impacts of future climate and severe climate events.

LEVEL: NATIONAL
Plan name: The Plan for Growth
Author: HM Treasury and Department for Business Innovation and Skills
Document date: 2011
Summary of document:
The Plan for Growth is the Government's principal national economic development policy. The central objective of the Plan for Growth is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
<p>The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions that will ensure progress is made towards achieving this economic objective</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To create the most competitive tax system in the G20; To make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business To encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy To create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute towards business start-up and growth Contribute towards inward investment Contribute towards education and skills development

LEVEL: REGIONAL
Plan name: Sustainable Futures: Integrated Sustainability Framework for the East of England
Author: East of England Regional Assembly
Document date: 2009
Summary of document:
<p>The Integrated Sustainability Framework (ISF) is a statement of the sustainable development priorities and challenges facing the East of England. Its vision is 'To promote and enhance the environmental, economic and social well-being of the East of England, and ensure a better quality of life for everyone – now and in the future.'</p> <p>The ISF seeks to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main objectives to achieve sustainable development in the East of England How those objectives are being addressed by current regional targets in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and Regional Economic Strategy (RES) and any gaps that may need to be addressed in a future Single Regional Strategy; A monitoring framework to assess current and future performance in relation to the sustainable development objectives.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
The ISF identifies ten sustainable development objectives for the East of England. Each objective has a number of headline indicators that can be used to monitor the region's progress towards sustainable development.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable growth within environmental limits Reduce poverty and inequality and promote social inclusion Reduce greenhouse gas emissions Adapt to the impacts of climate change Promote employment, learning, skills and innovation Increase resource efficiency and reduce resource use and waste Conserve, restore and enhance the region's natural and built environment Move goods and people sustainably Meet the needs of the changing regional demographic Provide decent, affordable and safe homes for all
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute towards the delivery of sustainable development Contribute towards economic growth and social inclusion Contribute towards a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions Contribute towards employment, learning, skills and innovation Contribute towards more efficient use of resources Contribute towards the protection, restoration and enhancement of natural and built environment Contribute towards increased use of sustainable transport Contribute towards meeting the needs of a changing community Contribute towards providing decent, affordable and safe homes for all

LEVEL: LOCAL
Plan name: Tomorrow's Norfolk, Today's Challenge – A Climate Change Strategy for Norfolk
Author: Norfolk County Council and constituent district councils
Document date: 2008
Summary of document:
<p>The strategy was commissioned by the Norfolk Local Government Association and developed by a Task Force of experts from each of the Norfolk local authorities. It is intended to create a framework for partnership working and community engagement to drive forward real action across Norfolk. It has drawn on the analysis and conclusions of two baselining studies conducted by environmental consultants, Mott McDonald (July 2008), which identify the key impact sectors, actions taken by local authorities to date, and those areas most likely to benefit from targeted future action. The strategy is central to delivering the "Environmentally Responsible" theme in Norfolk Ambition, our Sustainable Community Strategy for 2003-2023.</p>
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
<p>The Strategy sets two high level goals to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To cut carbon emissions by reducing energy consumption and promoting a shift to low-carbon technology (<i>mitigation</i>) To improve Norfolk's resilience to the changing climate, including reduction of the socio-economic and environmental risks associated with flooding and coastal erosion (<i>adaptation</i>)
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to reducing carbon emissions through promoting reduced energy consumption and increased use of renewables Contribution to reducing any adverse impacts of climate change in Norfolk associated with flooding and coastal erosion.

LEVEL: LOCAL
Plan name: Norfolk Rural Development Strategy 2013-2020
Author: Norfolk Rural Development Strategy Steering Group
Document date: September 2013
Summary of document:
The strategy sets out how rural Norfolk needs to develop over the next decade and beyond. It focuses on how rural areas can be developed so that the rural economy continues to grow, the community in rural Norfolk is successful and inclusive and Norfolk's high quality natural environment is maintained and enhanced.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
<p>The Strategy sets ten priority issues for rural development in Norfolk as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build on strengths in agri-tech, engineering and manufacturing sectors 2. Increase the quality and number of rural jobs 3. Increase the number of rural business start-ups 4. Deliver superfast broadband 5. Improve mobile phone coverage 6. Increase attainment in rural schools 7. Improve links to research and development to drive innovation 8. Increase the rate at which new affordable housing is developed 9. Increase private water storage capacity 10. Increase the area of land in environmental management.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to economic development in rural parts of Norfolk.

LEVEL: LOCAL
Plan name: GNDP, Green Infrastructure Strategy
Author: Greater Norfolk Development Partnership
Document date: (2007)
Summary of document:
The strategy brings together the various strands of existing work being progressed at all scales across the Greater Norwich Area that contribute towards green infrastructure provision and management into a single proposed vision, and makes recommendations for investing in the provision of multi-functional green infrastructure.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
<p>The Strategy outlines a vision for green infrastructure in the GNDP area as follows:</p> <p>The proposed Vision for Green Infrastructure in the Greater Norwich Area is for a multi-functional network of greenspaces and green links, providing an environmental life support system for communities and wildlife. The network should be high quality, bio-diverse and accessible and be widely valued by local residents and businesses, and also by visitors to the Greater Norwich Area. Opportunities to inspire local communities to adopt low carbon and healthy lifestyles based on a greater awareness of their 'environmental footprints' should be encouraged. The green infrastructure network connects Norwich, other settlements and the countryside via green corridors, particularly along the river valleys, providing sustainable opportunities for communities in towns and villages to access, enjoy and appreciate a variety of greenspaces on their doorstep and in the wider countryside. The network also connects a diverse range of wildlife habitats and provides important ecological corridors for species dispersal and migration. The green infrastructure approach should be regarded as a long-term framework for sustainable development, protecting the natural and historic environment and enhancing the distinctive qualities that give the</p>

<p>Greater Norwich Area its special character. Green infrastructure should be delivered, protected and managed through the commitment and involvement of the public, private and voluntary sectors across the Greater Norwich Area working in partnership.</p> <p>The vision is supported by six core green infrastructure planning and management principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard and protect valuable green infrastructure resources; • Integrate green infrastructure into development schemes and existing developments; • Secure new and enhanced green infrastructure before development proceeds where there is a clear need for provision; • Enhance green infrastructure where of low quality, in decline or requiring investment to realise its potential to meet future demands; • Mitigate potential adverse effects of development, new land uses and climate change; • Create new green infrastructure where there is an identified deficit, or growth is planned and additional provision or compensatory measures are needed.
<p>Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute towards the safeguarding and protection of green infrastructure • Contribute towards the provision of new green infrastructure as part of new and existing development • Contribute towards the creation of new and enhanced green infrastructure in advance of development • Contribute towards improving existing green infrastructure

<p>LEVEL: LOCAL</p> <p>Plan name: Draft Greater Norwich Economic Strategy 2009-2014</p> <p>Author: Greater Norwich Development Partnership</p> <p>Document date: 2009</p> <p>Summary of document:</p> <p>The purpose of the strategy is to define the priorities for economic development in Greater Norwich over the period 2009-2014.</p> <p>Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:</p> <p>The strategy sets out a vision for the area as follows:</p> <p>Greater Norwich will be recognised as one of England's major city regions with a rapidly growing diverse and sustainable economy providing all its residents with opportunities and a great quality of life.</p> <p>It also contains a series of objectives and priorities as follows:</p> <p>Objective 1 : Enterprise - To strengthen the area's economy, maximise diverse employment opportunities and ensure that businesses can flourish.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 1: Create more sustainable jobs by increasing the number of new business start-ups and supporting the growth of small and medium sized enterprises. • Priority 2: Support the growth of the knowledge economy by encouraging key sectors and facilitating the attraction and development of businesses which can exploit the commercial potential of the research expertise in the UEA and Norwich Research Park. <p>Objective 2: People and Skills - To improve the skills of the labour force to ensure that it matches the needs of existing and potential employers and local people benefit from job growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 1: Raise the aspirations of local people, particularly young people, and provide appropriate learning opportunities. • Priority 2: Address mismatches between skills availability and skills requirements. • Priority 3: Ensure there is a strong economic component to regeneration and neighbourhood renewal strategies <p>Objective 3: Infrastructure for Business - Ensure that the area has the necessary infrastructure and quality of environment to attract and retain investment and support business growth.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 1: Contribute to the development of an improved and sustainable transport and communications infrastructure to support planned growth and development • Priority 2: Maintain an appropriate supply of suitably located employment land and premises • Priority 3: Ensure that the investment required in public utilities infrastructure and other essential infrastructure takes place so that the development of key sites is not constrained. <p>Objective 4: Profile and Investment - To raise the profile of Greater Norwich as a high quality place to live,, work and visit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 1: Promote a strong and coherent image of Greater Norwich capitalising on its particular strengths as a business location. • Priority 2: Attract and retain private and public investment to drive growth and regeneration • Priority 3: Support the continued development of a vibrant City Centre that is unique in its retail, cultural and heritage offers • Priority 4: Revitalise market towns and rural economies and encourage the development of distinctive retail, cultural and heritage offers.
<p>Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to economic growth by supporting business start-ups and small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) Contribution to the growth of the knowledge economy through supporting specific sectors • Contribute towards raising aspirations and supporting learning • Contribute towards improved sustainable transport and communications infrastructure to support growth and development • Contribute towards the supply of suitable employment land and premises • Contribute towards enabling development of constrained sites • Contribute towards the revitalisation of market towns and rural economies and support distinctiveness.

<p>LEVEL: LOCAL</p> <p>Plan name: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</p>
<p>Author: Partnership of all district councils across Norfolk</p>
<p>Document date: 2008</p>
<p>Summary of document:</p> <p>The SFRA is intended to be utilised as a planning tool to enable local planning authorities and others to meet the strategic objectives set out in the (now defunct) Department for Communities and Local Government Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) Development and Flood Risk published in 2006</p>
<p>Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:</p> <p>The principal objective of the document is to provide necessary information to allow parties to consider the implications of flood risk for any particular proposed development, avoiding risks where possible and enabling improvements to flood management. More detailed information on the flood risk around Brundall is provided elsewhere in this Scoping Report.</p>
<p>Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute towards the avoidance and reduction of flooding • Contribute towards the management of future flood risk

<p>LEVEL: LOCAL</p> <p>Plan name: Children's Play Policy</p>
<p>Author: Broadland District Council</p>

Document date: 2007
Summary of document:
The Broadland Play Policy is intended to provide a guide to the development of play areas in the district. It sets out how Broadland District Council will work with its partners in the Broads and Play Partnership (and with neighbouring play partnerships) to ensure children have access to stimulating, safe play regardless of where they live, their gender, race, age or ability.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
<p>The Broadland Play Strategy sets out to deliver the following benefits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an equitable distribution of play areas across Broadland • attractive, well-designed and safe play areas for children and young people, clearly visible from public spaces • areas for young people to meet • consultation with children and young people on the provision of new or rehabilitation of existing play areas • easy access to play areas for more residents • improved access to play facilities for disabled children (and parents and carers) and people from other disadvantaged sections of the community.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute towards the delivery of attractive, well designed and safe play areas and areas for young people to meet • Contribute towards improved access to play facilities for disabled children and disadvantaged groups

LEVEL: LOCAL
Plan name: Broadland Youth Engagement Strategy
Author: Broadland District Council
Document date: 2008
Summary of document:
The purpose of the document is to set out BDC's approach to engaging young people in the district.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
<p>The objectives of the strategy are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help young people have a say in what happens in Broadland. • Help inform young people about what Broadland District Council is doing. • Enable young people to find out what Broadland District Council is thinking of doing, and have their views on this listened to. • Help to provide events and projects that young people have said they want. • Help to provide training to help young people play a role in the Council's work.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute towards increased involvement of young people in plan making and implementation.

LEVEL: LOCAL
Plan name: Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

Author: Broadland District Council
Document date: 2013
Summary of document:
<p>The Landscape Character Assessment SPD is supplementary to the GNDP Joint Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) Policy - 1 Addressing Climate Change and Protecting Environmental Assets and as such forms part of Broadland's emerging Local Plan. It provides an up-to-date integrated assessment of the landscape character of the district in accordance with the current guidance and best practice.</p> <p>The SPD assesses the landscape character of the district, considering not only scenic and visual characteristics but also the physical, historical influences that have shaped the landscape. A total of six Landscape Character Types are defined, within the six generic landscape types, and sixteen Landscape Character Areas within the district. For each area issues of landform and geology, landscape and land use, settlements and buildings, landscape and visual character and historic land use character are discussed.</p>
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
<p>Regard will be had to the SPD in considering development proposals. Proposals will be considered for how well they conform to the distinctive character of an area, and whether they will add to or detract from this. In addition, Management Strategies and Objectives are set for each landscape area as well as Landscape Planning Guidelines for informing land use planning decisions.</p> <p>The SPD identifies that Brundall falls within the Broads National Joint Character Area. It goes on to provide a more detailed character assessment defining Brundall as Marshes Fringe. This character area is described in the baseline section of this document in more detail.</p>
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<p>The SPD provides a series of management strategies and objectives specifically for the Marshes Fringe area which Brundall falls within which relate to the development of this SA Scoping Report as follows:</p> <p>The overall strategy for the Marshes Fringe Landscape Character Type should be to conserve the mature woodland copses and open views across adjacent marshland landscapes from several locations. Specific management objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to conserve and enhance the landscape structure within the area, including blocks and belts of woodland, copses of mature trees, mature parkland trees and intact hedgerows; • Seek opportunities for catchment sensitive farming to help protect the River Yare; • Seek creation of semi-natural habitats along the edge of the Broads European Sites to buffer and enhance adjacent habitats; • Seek to conserve small pits, ponds and extraction sites; • Seek to conserve and enhance viewpoints over the adjacent marshes, broads and rivers.

LEVEL: LOCAL
Plan name: Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies Development Plan Document 2010-2026
Author: Norfolk County Council
Document date: 2011
Summary of document:
<p>The Core Strategy, along with the Proposals Map, sets out the spatial vision for future mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities in Norfolk. It also contains strategic objectives and policies that make clear where, in broad terms, mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities should be located in Norfolk, and conversely where they should not be located. It also sets out Development Management policies that will be used to ensure that the development of mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities can happen in a sustainable way at those locations assessed as being appropriate for development. When it is adopted it will become part of the Local Development Framework (LDF) for Norfolk.</p>
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:

The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy contains a series of aims and objectives set out below to be taken into consideration in the Neighbourhood Plan:

- To meet minerals and waste requirements in a sustainable manner and help to deliver sustainable growth
- To reduce the impact of mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities on the transport system
- To protect and enhance the natural, historic and built environment in relation to mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities
- To mitigate climate change
- To promote social inclusion, and human health and well being

Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:

Following consultation on the draft SA Scoping Report, Norfolk County Council asked that specific regard be given to policy CS16 which is as follows:

Core Strategy Policy CS16 - Safeguarding mineral and waste sites and mineral resources

The County Council will safeguard existing, permitted and allocated mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities, within the following categories:

- Waste management facilities with a permitted input of over 20,000 tonnes per annum;
- Key wastewater and sludge treatment facilities (listed in the Waste Site Specific Allocations DPD);
- Waste water pumping stations;
- All mineral extraction sites that are active, and sites with planning permission and allocated sites; and
- Infrastructure located at railheads, wharves and quarries which can transport or handle minerals.

Consultation areas will be delineated on the Proposals Map and extend to 250 metres from each safeguarded site, apart from the key wastewater and sludge treatment facilities, for which the consultation distance will be 400 metres.

In addition, any development proposed within 50 metres of a pumping station (as identified through the planning application) will be subject to consultation with the relevant wastewater management company by the planning authority responsible for determining the application. The County Council will oppose development proposals which would prevent or prejudice the use of safeguarded sites for those purposes unless suitable alternative provision is made.

Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Mineral Consultation Areas

Silica sand

Given that silica sand is a nationally important but scarce resource, Norfolk's silica sand resources will be safeguarding from inappropriate development proposals. The Mineral Planning Authority should be consulted on all development proposals within Mineral Consultation Areas, except for the 12 excluded development types set out in Appendix C. In line with advice in MPG15 (paragraph 2), the Mineral Planning Authority will object to development which would lead to the sterilisation of the mineral resource and it would be for the relevant district council to decide whether there are compelling planning reasons for over-riding this safeguarding.

Carstone and sand & gravel

Carstone and sand & gravel resources are not as nationally important and scarce as silica sand, but MPS1 (paragraph 13) cautions against proven mineral resources being "needlessly" sterilised by non-mineral development. The conservation benefits of carstone will be a consideration in safeguarding resources. The Mineral Planning Authority should be consulted on all development proposals within Mineral Consultation Areas, except for the 12 excluded development types set out in Appendix C. For other development types within Mineral Consultation Areas (i.e. non-minor development outside settlement boundaries), the Mineral Planning Authority will expect to see appropriate investigations carried out to assess whether any mineral resource there is of economic value, and if so, whether the material could be economically extracted prior to the development taking place.

LEVEL: LOCAL

Plan name: Broads Plan 2011: A strategic plan to manage the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads

Author: Broads Authority

Document date: 2011
Summary of document:
The Broads Plan is the key strategic management plan for the Broads. It sets out a vision, aims and objectives for the Broads and coordinates and integrates a wide range of strategies, plans and policies relevant to the area with the purposes and duties set out in the Broads Acts. The Broads Authority is required to review the Broads Plan at least every five years. Broads Plan 2011 was prepared following a comprehensive review of Broads Plan 2004 and consideration of the issues, challenges and opportunities facing the Broads now and in the future – in particular, the impacts of sea level rise and climate change. It updates the long-term vision and aims for the Broads and refreshes short-term strategic objectives to be delivered during the life of the plan (5-7 years).
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
<p>There are three key priorities for the Broads Authority and its partners over the lifetime of this Broads Plan which the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into account as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning for the long-term future of the Broads in response to climate change and sea level rise: The Broads landscape is, from an English point of view, in the front line for impacts from climate change and sea level rise. The Broads Authority will work with the Environment Agency and Natural England, together with other key agencies and local communities, in planning a sustainable future for the Broads. 2. Working in partnership on the sustainable management of the Broads: All the key agencies are beginning to work on a whole catchment landscape scale approach to the management of the Broads. The Broads Authority and its partners will work together to expand and enhance biodiversity of important sites but also to build resilience by increasing the size of sites of wildlife importance. Ongoing focus on improving management of the navigation is vital and the Authority will continue to work with user groups to improve the sustainable management and safety of the waterways. 3. Encouraging the sustainable use and enjoyment of the Broads: Engaging with local people and visitors is important in protecting the Broads for the longer term. The Authority will continue with its initiatives to increase engagement with local people. Volunteering and education will be areas for expansion and development. In line with the ethos of national parks, the Authority will focus its educational efforts on reaching those who would not otherwise have the opportunity to enjoy and understand the glories of the Broads. Local authorities will continue with their important work of encouraging local people to embrace a low carbon way of living. The Authority will progress its programmes to improve the quality of the facilities available for boats and continue to work with the local business community to foster sustainable tourism.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<p>The document contains a number of more detailed strategic objectives which need to be taken into account in the SA Scoping Report as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CC1 Support central government aspirations towards a low carbon economy • CC2 Develop Broads climate change adaptation plan to identify policy direction and 'no regret' actions • CC3 Ensure flood risk management evolves to provide solutions that protect and retain the special assets of the Broads in meeting society's needs • CC4 Promote practices and incentives that encourage sustainable management approaches in land and water use, recreation, business and development • LC1 Identify and promote distinctive landscape character areas and deliver integrated project management in liaison with local communities • LC2 Protect heritage assets identified as being 'at risk' and those identified as being 'locally important' • LC3 Promote affordable housing to meet identified local needs and encourage sustainable communities • LC4 Work with bodies responsible for highways and utilities to minimise the impacts of infrastructure and noise and light pollution in the Broads • BD1 Deliver biodiversity planning in the Broads at strategic and site specific levels • BD2 Co-ordinate actions to achieve management objectives for all designated sites, including local wildlife sites • BD3 Continue the improvement of the water quality and water resource in the Broads by addressing priority issues of diffuse pollution from nutrients and managing saline intrusion • BD4 Implement current plans and strategies across all major Broads habitats and identify further research, planning and funding needs

- BD5 Develop landscape scale initiatives that connect and integrate land management, support critical ecological function and build resilience to climate change impacts
- BD6 Monitor status of invasive non-native species and develop and implement eradication plans as required
- AL1 Retain a viable and profitable agricultural industry that operates within environmental limits relevant to the UK's largest protected wetland
- AL2 Manage the land so as to conserve, and where possible enhance, vital resources needed for society to live sustainably
- AL3 Integrate food production with land management to retain local landscape character rich in wildlife, heritage and cultural features
- AL4 Improve public understanding of agriculture and foster ways to enable a closer appreciation of how it can contribute to the quality of life
- NA1 Deliver a strategic catchment approach to sustainable sediment management to achieve a balance of inputs with outputs, securing defined waterways specifications
- for the navigation area
- NA2 Manage trees and scrub along the river corridor in line with agreed management guidance and criteria
- NA3 Manage and monitor aquatic plants in navigation channels in accordance with agreed guidelines and site specific prescriptions
- NA4 Implement, manage and promote safety management measures for the navigation and boats, to minimise risk and reduce environmental impacts
- NA4 Implement, manage and promote safety management measures for the navigation and boats, to minimise risk and reduce environmental impacts
- PE1 Promote a clear and consistent Broads 'brand' that defines the special qualities and status of the area as a resource for all
- PE2 Develop the network of information provision to enable people to better understand the special qualities of the Broads and enjoy them in a sustainable way
- PE3 Enable a wider range of people, particularly those from 'hard to reach groups', to understand, experience and actively benefit from the resource of the Broads
- TR1 Provide visitors with a wide range of opportunities to experience, enjoy and understand the special natural environment and heritage of the Broads
- TR2 Continue to improve the quality of the visitor experience, providing a consistent standard of facilities, services and welcome
- TR3 Develop a strategic approach to sustainable access in the Broads

LEVEL: LOCAL
Plan name: Broads Site Specific Policies Local Plan
Author: Broads Authority
Document date: 2014
Summary of document:
The Broads Site Specific Policies Local Plan provides policies for individual sites and areas in the designated Broads area where the policy is something different, or additional, to the Broads Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPDs. These policies are intended to guide the plans of developers and landowners, and form the basis of decisions on planning applications.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
The Site Specific Policies Local Plan contains policies that relate to areas within the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan area that will need to be taken into account as follows:

Policy BRU 1: Riverside chalets and mooring plots

The area of riverside chalet and mooring plots will be managed to retain its contribution to the enjoyment and economy of the Broads, and to the river scene. Further development will be limited by the considerations of the area's vulnerability to flooding and the desirability of retaining its semi-rural and holiday character. Permission will not be granted for

1. new permanent residential dwellings;
 2. new holiday homes;
 3. the use as permanent dwellings of buildings restricted to holiday or day use;
 4. the use for holiday occupation of buildings constructed as day huts, boatsheds or temporary buildings;
- or
5. the stationing of caravans.

Extensions to existing buildings, and replacement buildings, will be permitted (subject to the restraints on development in areas of flood risk) provided

- (a) the building and use proposed comply with policies for development in areas of flood risk;
- (b) the design, scale, materials and landscaping of the development
- (i) contributes positively to the semi-rural and holiday character of the area,
- (ii) pays appropriate regard to the amenity of nearby occupiers,
- (iii) the extent of hard surfacing does not dominate the plot and where provided is permeable;
- (iv) provides additional landscape planting where practicable and having regard to navigation interests;
- (c) Care is to be taken to avoid over-development of plots, and in particular
- (i) a significant proportion of the plot area (excluding mooring areas) should remain un-built;
- (ii) buildings should not occupy the whole width of plots;
- (iii) buildings should be kept well back from the river frontage;
- (iv) buildings should be of single storey of modest height. This may limit room heights where floor levels need to be raised to meet flood risk mitigation requirements.

Policy BRU 2: Riverside Estate Boatyards, etc. , including land adjacent to railway line

In this area the development and retention of the boatyards and related uses will be encouraged, and Broads Policies DP18 (General Employment) and DP20 (Boatyards) will apply. Full regard will be given to the limitations of the road access, avoidance of potential water pollution, and the risk of flooding to the site.

Retention of existing, and provision of new or replacement landscape planting, including trees and nectar-mixes, will be encouraged. The type and location of planting should have regard to the desirability of limiting wind shadow on the river in the interests of sailing.

Development Management policy DP25 (New Residential Moorings) will apply as the area will be treated as if it were adjacent to the development boundary. Proposals for Residential Moorings will be allowed in this area if they are not at a scale which would compromise existing business on the site as well as meeting the criteria in DP18 and DP20 of the Development Management Policies DPD.

Policy BRU 3: Mooring Plots

The continued use of this area for mooring of boats and uses incidental to that activity will be encouraged and the generally open character of the area retained.

The defined area will be kept generally free of buildings and above ground structures. Provision of unobtrusive quay headings, steps, ramps and small scale storage lockers, for use incidental to the enjoyment of the moorings will be supported.

The provision and maintenance of additional shrub or tree planting will be encouraged where this is compatible with the navigational use of the area. The permanent or seasonal occupation of the land, vehicles, boats, etc., or the stationing of caravans, will not be permitted.

Policy BRU 4: Brundall Marina

In this area:

- i. the development and retention of marina, boatyard and related uses will be encouraged;
- ii. Development Management Policies DP18 (General Employment) and DP20 (Boatyards) will apply; and,

iii. Development Management policy DP25 (New Residential Moorings) will apply as the marina will be treated as if it were adjacent to the development boundary.

In order to retain the openness of the southern majority of the area, the development of buildings and large structures will be generally restricted to the northern portion of the site, except where a specific locational need is demonstrated and the scale and design of the proposal are compatible with this objective.

In assessing development proposals full regard will be given to

- (a) the flood risk;
- (b) the limitations of the road access;
- (c) management of risks of water pollution;
- (d) the desirability of increasing the amount of trees and other planting on the site (with due regard to avoiding creating wind obstruction near the riverside which might affect the sailing on the river); and
- (e) the desirability of providing permeable surfaces and controlled drainage.

Policy BRU 5: Land east of the Yare public house

This land will be kept generally free of built development to help conserve its trees and contribution to the visual amenity and biodiversity of the area, provide a wildlife corridor between the Natura 2000 site to the east and the river to the west, and in light of the flood risk to the area and desirability of retaining flood capacity.

Policy BRU 6: Brundall Gardens

Development Management policy DP25 (New Residential Moorings) will apply as the marina will be treated as if it were adjacent to the development boundary. Proposals for Residential Moorings will be allowed in this area if they are not at a scale which would compromise existing business on the site as well as meeting the criteria in DP18 and DP20 of the Development Management Policies DPD. Proposals must ensure no adverse effects on the conservation objectives and qualifying features of the nearby SSSI.

Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:

Policy BRU1:

CONSTRAINTS & FEATURES

Whole area at serious risk of flooding (zones 2 & 3 by EA 2012 mapping; zone 3b by SFRA 2007 mapping).

Road access is via a railway level crossing, limited in width and alignment, and at risk of flooding.

Area is just across river from Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Article 4 Direction (1954) – removes all PD Rights.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL CONCLUSION

Positive sustainability prospect.

Policy BRU2:

CONSTRAINTS & FEATURES

The area is at serious risk of flooding (almost whole area in zones 2 & 3 by EA 2012 mapping; almost wholly in zone 3b by SFRA 2007 mapping).

Road access is constrained, especially to the south-eastern portion of the area. Area is close to SSSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar site.

Article 4 Direction (southern portion only) (1954) – removes all PD Rights.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL CONCLUSION

Positive sustainability prospect.

Policy BRU3:

CONSTRAINTS & FEATURES

The area is at serious risk of flooding (zone 3 by EA 2012 mapping; wholly in zone 3b by SFRA 2007 mapping).

Road access is constrained.

Area is close to SSSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar site.

An Article 4 Direction removes all PD Rights.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL CONCLUSION

Positive sustainability prospect.

Policy BRU4:

CONSTRAINTS & FEATURES

The area is at serious risk of flooding (zones 1, 2 & 3 by EA 2012 mapping; almost wholly in zone 3b by SFRA 2007 mapping).

Road access is limited.

Area is close to SSSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar site.

Potential archaeological interest.

An Article 4 Direction removes all PD Rights in the area.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL CONCLUSION

Positive sustainability prospect

Policy BRU5:

CONSTRAINTS & FEATURES

Flood risk (site includes zones 1, 2, & 3b by SFRA 2007 mapping; and zones 1, 2, & 3 by EA 2012 mapping).

Adjacent SAC, SPA, SSSI, Ramsar site.

Archaeological interest (brick kiln).

Tree Preservation Order.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL CONCLUSION

Positive sustainability prospect.

Policy BRU6:

CONSTRAINTS & FEATURES

Area is just across river from Site of Special Scientific Interest. Yare Broads and Marshes SSSI is a component SSSI of Broadland SPA and Ramsar site and The Broads SAC

Brundall Gardens Railway Station next to Marinas.

Area in flood zone 3 (EA 2013).

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL CONCLUSION

Positive assessment.

LEVEL: LOCAL

Plan name: Broads Landscape Character Assessment

Author: Broads Authority

Document date: 2006

Summary of document:

The Broads Landscape Character Assessment identifies a series of Landscape Types and Character Areas which can be summarised as follows:

- *Landscape Types* are: distinct areas of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character. They are generic in nature in that they could be found in different places and share a broadly similar range of attributes.
- *Landscape Character Areas* are: single, unique geographical areas with their own identity.

The document then identifies the characteristics of these landscapes, examples and highlights a number of forces for change.

Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:

The document identifies parts of Brundall that are within the Broads Authority area as part of Local Character Area 12. Yare Valley - Kirby/Postwick to Rockland/Strumpshaw. It contains specific descriptions of parts of Brundall within this area set out below that will need to be taken into consideration in the Neighbourhood Plan.

Brundall Gardens

Brundall Gardens was probably the largest and most significant of a series of late nineteenth/early twentieth century pleasure grounds on the river Yare. The Brundall Pleasure Gardens, consisted of 76 acres of designed landscape including an Arboretum, a series of tiered ponds and large Lake. These were established by Dr Michael Beverly in the 1890s on the site of Brundall Wood and later popularised by Frederick Cooper. The

height of their popularity was during the interwar period attracting 60,000 people in 1922 (Muter, 1987). A Brundall Gardens Steamship Company was formed and the Brundall Gardens rail halt opened in 1924. Pleasure steamers could stop at a landing stage near a vast tearoom on the waterside. The site was later requisitioned by the War Office and a pillbox is still set into the hillside overlooking the lake. Redclyffe House

(below) burnt down in 1969 and site was bought by developers. Today the site is in fragmented ownership. A series of substantial dwellings have been built around the northern perimeter of the site, while the riverside area has become integrated into boatbuilding/marina development. Part is designated an Historic Garden by Broadland District Council under policy ENV 10 while part of the garden owned by the Lake House is opened under the National Gardens Scheme. The riverside area partly occupied by Brundall Gardens Marina and comprises an area of private moorings and workshops with some remnant trees/shrubs and thatched buildings. The tea room was recently demolished (2005) as part of a redevelopment scheme. The site is currently subject to a section 106 agreement which includes the option for a footpath along the line of the railway.

The Brundall Riverside Estate

The estate is the only significant area of built development in this part of the Yare Valley. The origins of this area seem to be in the establishment of Brundall as a boatbuilding centre in the late 19th century. Until that time Brundall was little more than a hamlet with a population of only 58. The Yare Public House, a brick and slate roofed building, dates from the later nineteenth century when it was the Yare Hotel, a favourite angling centre. The Riverside estate occupies what was formerly part of parish wet common, and is quite an intensively developed area relating to the riverside location in three quite distinct roughly linear zones. One is a development of waterside chalets alongside the River Yare. These were first developed by the firm of J. S. Hobrough in the 1930s although most appear to have now been replaced by modern versions. Running down through the centre of the site and in an area between the railway and the river is a more industrial area of boatyards and boatbuilding. The third area is the more recent marina development. Within the site, there is a strong sense of enclosure. The railway line has separated the main residential area of Brundall from this holiday/leisure area and the density of chalets and their tall rear fencing prevents any visual connection with the river. The footpath that runs along the rear of the chalets was to the Coldham Hall ferry crossing although this area too seems to have now been developed. The intensive development of the site makes the fragments of semi-natural and other vegetation particularly important. Numerous overhead wires are particularly apparent as are the variety of roofing materials, boundary treatments and road surfaces, all of which create a lack of cohesion from within the site although from the waterside perspective, much is hidden and softened

Brundall Church Fen

Church Fen, a Local Nature Reserve is a tangle of wet woodland, Brundall Broad and more open fen areas containing Brundall Dyke lined with moorings and a snaking area of dyke with a number of semi- derelict houseboats.

Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:

The document identified a number of features of this character area as follows:

Topography and Relief

- This area comprises upper river valley floodplain with steep valley sides in part.

Geology and Soils

- Predominantly peat with sands and gravels towards the uplands, including the Crag Type site at Bramerton.

Scale and Pattern

- Much of this area retains a drainage pattern of either long parallel dykes or small rectilinear blocks.

Land Cover

- Land cover is a mixture of fen, carr woodland, open grazing and settlement.

Land Use

- The majority of the land in this area is managed (or unmanaged) for nature conservation purposes.
- There are also some areas of grazing and a sizeable area of built development at Brundall.

Settlement

- Settlement within the area is limited to Brundall riverside and a limited amount at Bramerton. The general trend in the wider area is for linear settlement.

Remoteness and/or Tranquillity

- Road noise can be heard in the distance for much of the area
- Outside settlements there is a greater sense of remoteness. Woodland screens views of buildings/settlement.

Condition

More positive in terms of nature conservation, less so in respect of the cultural heritage interest. There are a number of semi derelict buildings Strumpshaw Steam Engine House, Wheatfen cottage others around Brundall Gardens Marina. Other elements of formerly navigable area or river crossing have been lost.

Brundall

Riverside Estate could benefit from an enhancement scheme.

Forces for Change

Postwick marsh has been identified as a potential wetland creation site.

LEVEL: LOCAL

Plan name: Norfolk Ambition: The Sustainable Community Strategy for Norfolk 2003-2023 (updated March 2008)

Author: Norfolk County Strategic Partnership

Document date: 2008

Summary of document:

The Norfolk Ambition document sets out our vision for a distinctive, sustainable and healthy environment with a thriving economy. The Norfolk County Strategic Partnership, brings together partners from the county's diverse public, private, voluntary and community sectors. They aim to develop sustainable communities to ensure a fair and just society, with skilled workers and dynamic business leaders.

Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:

The Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into consideration the Norfolk Ambition document in its entirety. In particular it will need to consider the themes and challenges set out in the cell below.

Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:

The document sets out a series of key themes and challenges or aims that the SA Scoping Report will need to take into account as follows:

Inclusive and diverse

- A cohesive county
- Accommodating growth and migration
- Focussing on achieving disability equality
- Focussing on achieving race equality
- Managing community tension and tackling hate crime

Healthy and well

- Increasing independent living
- Improving health and wellbeing by tackling health inequalities

Safe

- Reducing the levels of crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour
- Reducing the risk of death and injuries in the home, at work, on the roads and in the wider community
- Ensuring people are provided with safe goods, property or services and a safe environment
- Ensuring the people of Norfolk are prepared and safe from emergency situations and minimise the effects that may arise

Knowledgeable and skilled

- Creating opportunities for all children and young people
- Increased participation and attainment in learning
- Improved skills development

Active and engaged

- Engaging young people as active citizens
- Building capacity in the voluntary sector
- Involving people who have not traditionally been listened to

Environmentally responsible

- Stimulating waste minimisation, reuse, and recycling to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills by Norfolk's households, businesses and organisations.
- Cutting carbon emissions by reducing energy consumption and promoting a shift to a low-carbon economy
- Improving Norfolk's resilience to the risks associated with a changing climate
- Conserving and enhancing Norfolk's diverse natural environment, distinctive landscapes and rich cultural heritage

Creative

- Support 2012 and deliver a successful cultural Olympiad
- Improve investment and infrastructure
- Increase participation and involvement
- Active promotion of the importance of sport and culture
- Improve skills and capacity of sector

Economically thriving

- Improving business performance and encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship
- Communicating and maximising the benefit of Norfolk's positive profile locally, nationally and internationally
- Reducing deprivation and social exclusion in Norfolk, by increasing access to and the quality of, employment and training through regeneration
- Developing an infrastructure that supports sustainable economic growth whilst maintaining the quality of the county's environment and heritage
- Providing sufficient quality of employment to match the housing led growth agenda
- Shaping the development and inter-relationship of functional economic areas in Norfolk

Accessible and well-housed

- Improving accessibility
- Minimising the need to travel
- Encouraging more sustainable travel
- Increasing affordable housing
- Increasing Digital Inclusion

LEVEL: LOCAL
Plan name: Connecting Norfolk: Norfolk's Transport Plan for 2026
Author: Norfolk County Council
Document date: 2011
Summary of document:
Norfolk's 3rd Local Transport Plan, Connecting Norfolk, sets out the strategy and policy framework for transport up to 2026. This will be used as a guide for transport investment in Norfolk as well as considered by other agencies when determining planning or delivery decisions.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
<p>Norfolk's Transport Vision: A transport system that allows residents and visitors a range of low carbon options to meet their transport needs and attracts and retains business investment in the county.</p> <p>Six strategic aims underpin the vision, they are: maintaining and managing the highway network; delivering sustainable growth; enhancing strategic connections; reducing emissions; improving road safety; and improving accessibility. All of these need to be taken into consideration in the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan.</p>
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<p>The Local Transport Plan contains a number of policies that need to be taken into account in the SA Scoping Report as follows:</p> <p>Policy 1: Maintenance To bring about an improvement in the condition of Norfolk's highway network, maintaining the current asset should be a key priority for funding. Works should be targeted to ensure A and urban / inter-urban routes are in good condition. In market towns and urban areas footways and cycleways of local importance should be kept in good condition to enhance use.</p> <p>Policy 4: Protecting the Environment Transport decisions should take account of the character of the historic environment, landscape and local biodiversity. In particular: Negative impacts should be mitigated, Reasonable opportunities for creating habitats taken, Due regard should be given to ecological networks and European designated sites, Impact assessments should be undertaken where necessary.</p> <p>Policy 6: Transport Infrastructure to Support Growth To bring about sustained growth priority should be on enabling public transport, walking and cycling from new development sites. Recognition should also be given to required improvements on the highway network at bottlenecks. These should be matched with sustainable travel packages or measures to encourage regeneration. Contributions should be secured to help mitigate any adverse effects of new development on the transport network.</p> <p>Policy 9: Travel Choice Emphasis should be on enhancing travel choice where options offer a viable alternative to single occupancy car travel and potential for modal shift. Improving and promoting active travel options (walking and cycling in particular) for short journeys to schools, services and places of employment in market towns and urban areas should be the priority</p> <p>Policy 13: Access to Town and Urban Centres Efficient movement to town and urban centres should be enabled for all modes. Priority should be on achieving a balance between access for car drivers, including the availability of car parking, and the attractiveness of sustainable travel options like walking, cycling and public transport</p> <p>Policy 14: Sustainable Tourism and Leisure Opportunities for sustainable tourism or leisure trips should be pursued, and particularly in the tourist hot-spots of the Broads, Brecks, Great Yarmouth and along the Norfolk coast.</p> <p>Policy 16: Alternatives to Travel</p>

Agencies in Norfolk should work together to encourage alternatives to travel, with priority on interventions that result in fewer trips generated or a reduction in total distance travelled.

3. Baseline information (task A2)

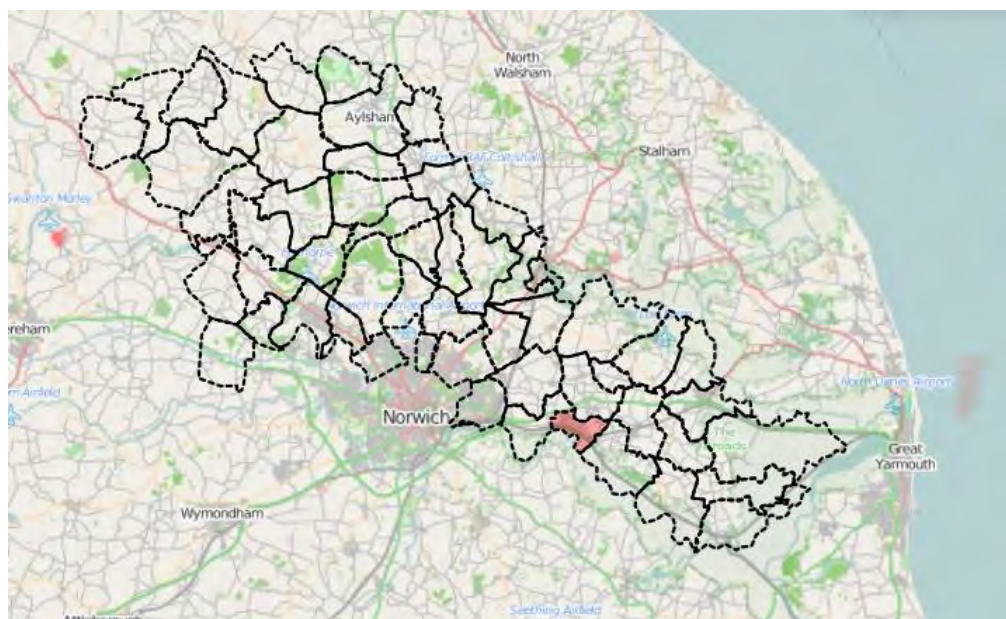
- 3.1. This section of the Scoping Report sets out a summary of the current characteristics of the Parish of Brundall. It considers in turn, a summary of environmental, social and economic conditions in the village and findings from a public consultation exercise held on Saturday 10th May 2014.

Environmental characteristics

Spatial context

- 3.2. The Parish of Brundall is located in the south east of Broadland Local Authority district between Norwich in the west and the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads in the east (see below). It covers an area of around 439 hectares and is located on a ridge of high ground running approximately east-west.

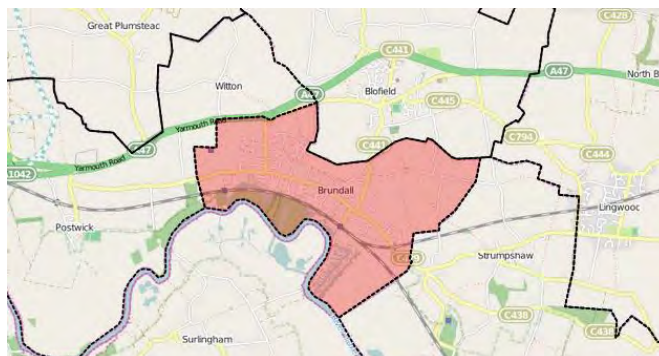
Figure 6: Sub-regional location of Brundall Parish (hatched in red)



Source: Nomis, 2014

- 3.3. The Parish of Brundall is generally rural in nature. It is surrounded by a mixed farmland on the higher ground in the west, north and east and low-lying land extending into the Yare River Valley and Broads in the south
- 3.4. The village of Brundall is linear in form. It has developed along a ridge of high ground extending east-west. It is likely that the village originally grew along a route way (The Street) following the high ground and linking other villages in what was otherwise a marshy landscape.
- 3.5. Brundall's linear form has been reinforced firstly with the coming of the railway which follows the same east-west alignment as The Street (to the south) and more recently with the A47 which also runs from east to west (to the north).

Figure 7: Local location of Brundall Parish (hatched in red)



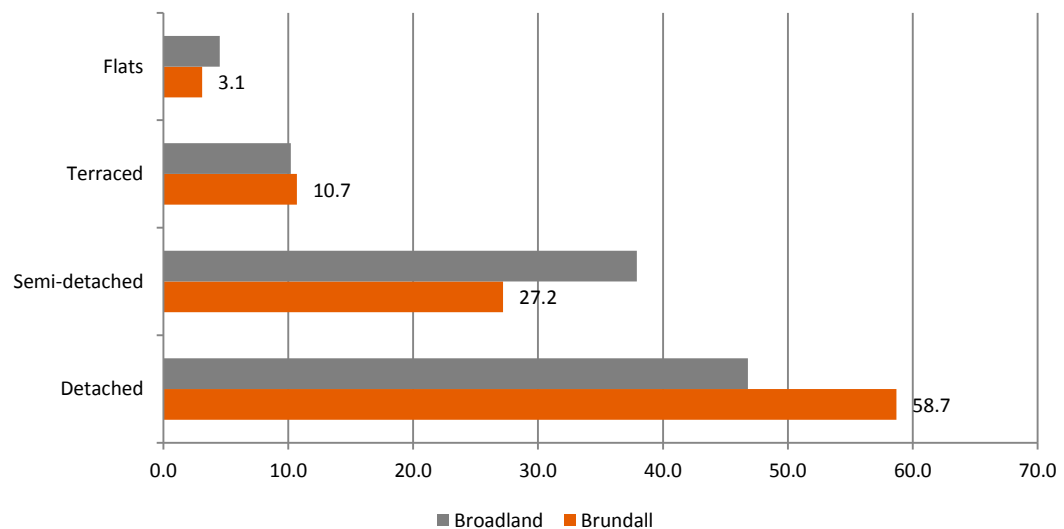
Source: Nomis, 2014

- 3.6. The village of Brundall has grown as a 'ribbon development' running east-west along the length of The Street. Many of the older properties including the St Laurence Church (13th Century) are located along this central spine road.
- 3.7. Brundall has been described as Norwich's 'metroland'. This suggests that the village's growth is heavily linked to a growing middle class in the Victorian / Edwardian period seeking homes in more spacious and greener suburbs outside of the city. The village has a wealth of large residential villas from around this period, often occupying prominent sites along the high-ground overlooking the Broads to the south. This, coupled with the presence of two railway stations (one of which was linked to the Brundall Gardens pleasure gardens) tends to support this assertion.
- 3.8. Over the course of the 20th century the main concentration of development along The Street was supplemented by numerous cul-de-sacs, branching off to the north and south. The village today therefore resembles a spine route with a series of 'ribs'.
- 3.9. The constraints presented by the (relatively) steep drop to the south into the Broads and by the low lying land arcing around the east of the village (Lackford Run) has meant that most recently the village has growth to the north west, along Cucumber Lane up to the junction with the A47.
- 3.10. The linear nature of the village has meant that no single 'village centre' has developed organically. Rather, the Street is punctuated along its length by a series of small local centres containing a small number of retail units, retail services and leisure activities.
- 3.11. Brundall contains a number of important heritage buildings. The Church of St Michael (Braydeston) is Grade I Listed and the Church of St Lawrence (Brundall) is Grade II* Listed. The signal box at Brundall Station is Grade II Listed and there are four other Grade II properties in the village, three of which are residential and one is a thatched barn / garage.

Residential buildings

- 3.12. In 2011 there were 1,788 residential dwellings in Brundall (2011 Census). As the figure below illustrates, the majority of housing stock in Brundall Parish is detached (1,049 units or around 59%) and semi-detached (483 units or around 27%). This trend is replicated across Broadland although the proportion of detached units is nearly 10% greater in Brundall than in Broadland as a whole.

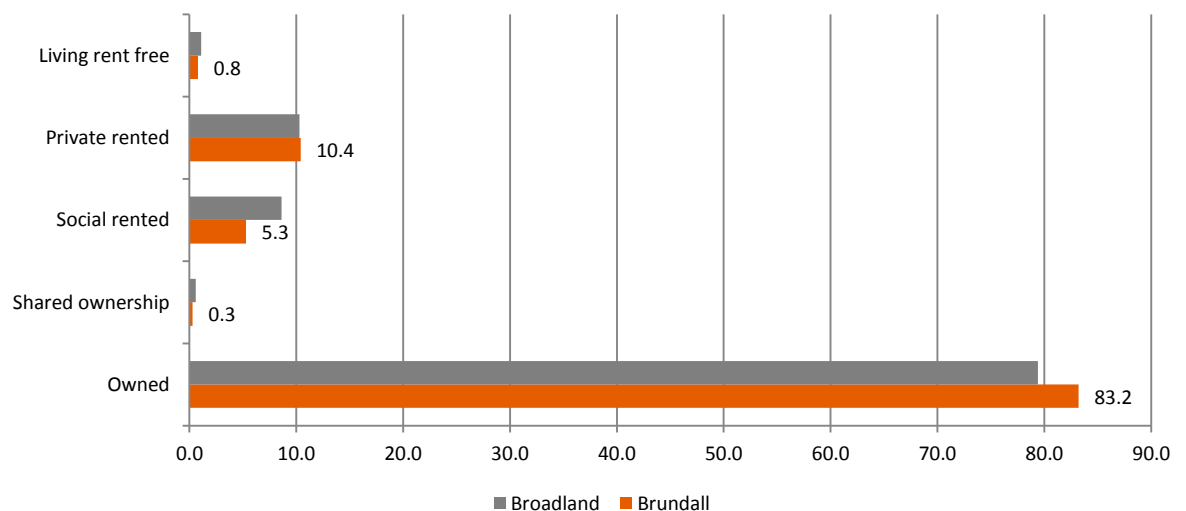
Figure 8: Housing stock



Source: 2011 Census

- 3.13. The significant majority of housing in Brundall (83%) is owner-occupied; this trend is common to both Brundall and Broadland as a whole although the proportion of owner occupied housing in Brundall is marginally greater than across Broadland. The figure below illustrates that the proportion of social rented stock in Brundall (5.3%) is marginally lower than across Broadland as a whole (9%).

Figure 9: Housing tenure



Source: 2011 Census

Employment buildings

- 3.14. There is one main concentration of employment buildings in Brundall Parish in the Brundall Riverside area. Brundall Riverside occupies a low-lying promontory to the south of the railway abutting the River Yare. It contains an historic and important concentration of businesses related to boat building and servicing as well as boat hire facilities and moorings. Similar marine related activities have spread to the west toward Brundall Gardens railway station although they are less extensive.
- 3.15. The only access road to the Brundall Riverside is along Station Road. The road is relatively narrow which makes the movement of some of the boats to and from the employment area difficult. The access road also crosses the railway line at Brundall Station. As trains enter and leave the station it is necessary to close the crossing which has some operational impact on the Riverside area.
- 3.16. The Brundall Riverside area also contains a number of holiday homes.
- 3.17. There are small pockets of employment buildings located at intervals along The Street. These largely comprise small groups of retail premises, office space and leisure facilities.

Community facilities

- 3.18. Brundall is well served by community facilities. The largest community facility is the Brundall Memorial Hall approximately in the centre of the village. It comprises an outdoor children's play area, indoor sports hall, meeting rooms and catering facilities.
- 3.19. In addition to the Memorial Hall, Brundall also benefits from a small library and the Church Rooms and Scout Hut which provide community meeting space.

Natural environment: Designated landscapes

- 3.20. The overlap between the Parish of Brundall and the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads means that the Brundall NP area contains a number of important designated landscapes (see plans at **Appendix B**).
- 3.21. Primarily, part of the Parish (Brundall Riverside) lies within the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads National Park (see Figure 1 at the start of this document).
- 3.22. Part of the Brundall Riverside area is designated as a Ramsar site (Broadland Ramsar), Special Area of Conservation (The Broads) and Special Protected Area (Broadland), Site of Special Scientific Interest (Yare Broads and Marshes).
- 3.23. A much larger area is designated as an Environmentally Sensitive Area (Broads). This is made up of all land to the south of the railway abutting the River Yare and an arc wrapping around the north and east of the village following the route of a tributary of the River Yare ('The Lackford Run').
- 3.24. Within the Parish there is also one Local Nature Reserve at Brundall Church Fen which comprises an area of wet woodland.

- 3.25. The Broadland Landscape Character Assessment SPD (2013) identifies that Brundall falls within The Broads National Joint Character Area. The assessment provides a more detailed local character assessment defining Brundall as Marshes Fringe which it characterises as follows:
- Forms the transition zone between the elevated plateau edge and marshes which line the Broads river valleys;
 - Gently sloping landscape which generally slopes up to the 10m contour, from lower-lying flat landscapes of the Broads;
 - Small extraction pits, exploiting the sands and gravels for local construction works are typical;
 - Small copses of woodland are dotted along the slopes (particularly where these slopes are steeper);
 - Settlement pattern consists of a series of small, often historic settlements with a strong vernacular character, which sit on the edge of the higher plateau land, at the edges of the slopes;
 - These settlements often have a closely linked historical relationship with exploitation of the adjacent marshes and Broads;
 - This subtly sloping landscape provides a backdrop horizon within views to this Landscape Character Type from the adjacent Broads, marshes and river valleys;
 - In places, open views across the marshes and Broads can also be gained.

Water and flooding

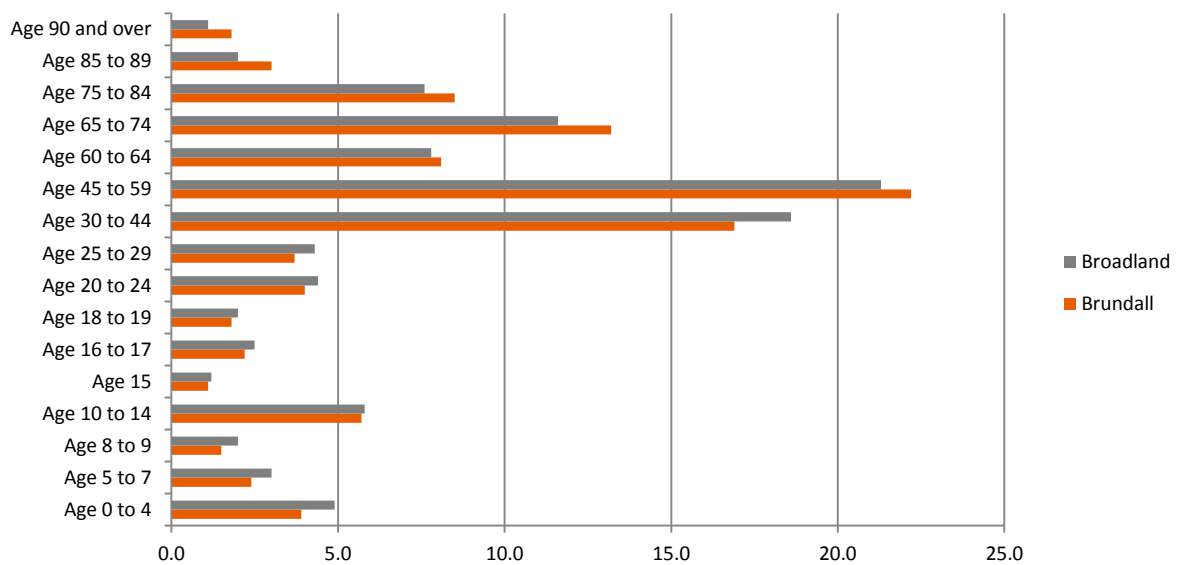
- 3.26. The low-lying southern part of the Parish is an area of significant flood risk. The Lackford Run wrapping around the east of the village is also defined by the Environment Agency as an area of significant flood risk (see plan at **Appendix C**).

Social characteristics

Demographics

- 3.27. The 2011 Census recorded that there were 4,019 residents in Brundall Parish.
- 3.28. The figure below illustrates that the age breakdown of Brundall residents broadly mirrors the trend across Broadland as a whole. There are however deviations in relation to the oldest and youngest age cohorts: Brundall contains consistently higher proportions of residents in the age cohorts of 45 and over and lower proportions in the cohorts below age 30. This is more simply expressed when we identify the mean age of Brundall residents as 47 compared to 44 across Broadland and 39 across England.

Figure 10: Age breakdown of residents (%)

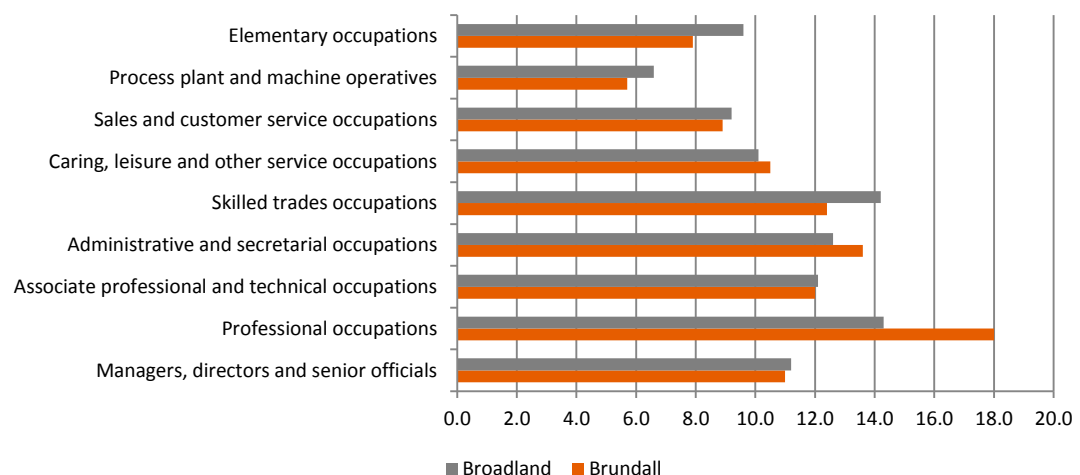


Source: 2011 Census

Occupational classification

- 3.29. The figure below illustrates that there is a particularly high proportion of working age residents in Brundall in professional occupations relative to Broadland as a whole; 18% compared to 14% across Broadland. At the other end of the range, Brundall contains marginally smaller proportions of working age residents in the three lowest order occupations (elementary; process plant and machine operatives; and sales and customer service).

Figure 11: Occupational classification of working aged residents (aged 16-74)

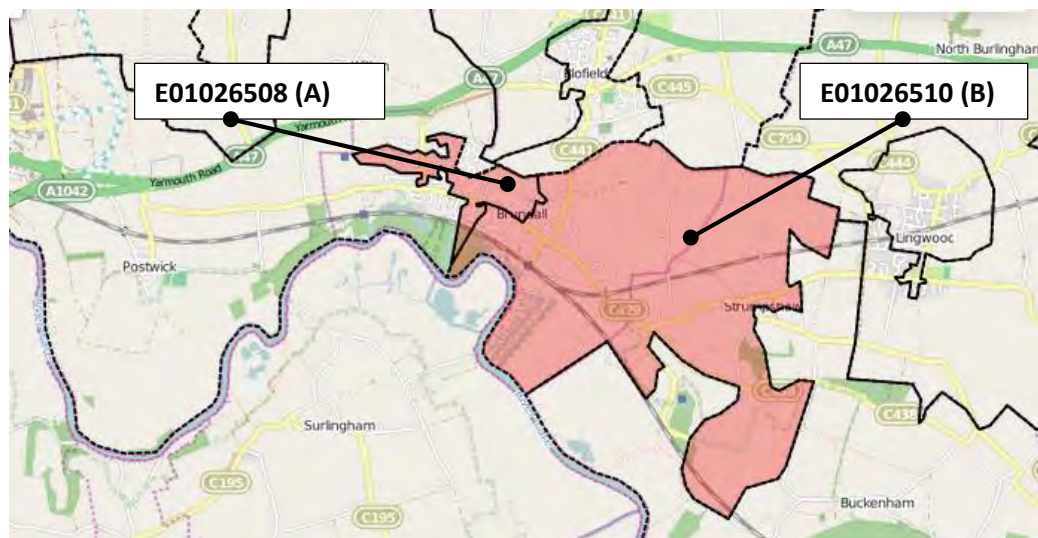


Source: 2011 Census

Deprivation

- 3.30. Analysis of deprivation in Brundall is complicated by the mismatch between the geography of the Parish and the geography of the areas for which deprivation statistics are collected and presented (see below).
- 3.31. Analysis of deprivation in Brundall is based on data collected for two lower layer super output areas E01026510 and E01026508 as shown in the figure below. This does not include parts of the south western corner of the village (lower layer super output area E01026509) because the super output area that includes this part of Brundall also includes Witton, Postwick and parts of Thorpe St Andrew. This super output area was deliberately omitted on the basis that the inclusion of these other areas could skew trends in Brundall.

Figure 12: Index of multiple deprivation statistical geography of Brundall



- 3.32. Broadland district as a whole is made up of 84 lower layer super output areas. Looking at the overall index of multiple deprivation, one of the output areas (E01026508 – the central area) that cover the Parish is ranked the 40th most deprived in the district and the other is ranked 77th (E01026510 – the more easterly of the two areas (IMD, 2010)).
- 3.33. Nationally, out of the 32,482 lower layer super output areas that make up England, the central output area in the Parish is ranked 22,832 and the eastern output area is ranked 29,907 where 1 is the most deprived output area and 32,482 the least deprived (IMD, 2010). In terms of multiple deprivation, neither output area exhibit significant deprivation but there is a clear difference between the central output area and the eastern output area.
- 3.34. The index of multiple deprivation is made up of statistics from a number of thematic domains (income, employment, education etc), each of which it is possible to analyse in order to identify any more specific trends. The table below presents the results of this analysis.

Figure 13: Deprivation in Brundall Parish by IMD domain

Decile (% 'most deprived' where 0-10% are most deprived and 90-100% least)	Brundall
0-10%	
11-20%	
21-30%	
31-40%	
41-50%	Employment(A) Education(A)
51-60%	Income (A)
61-70%	
71-80%	Health & disability (A) Barriers to housing and services (A) Income (B) Employment (B) Living environment (B)
81-90%	Living environment (A) Education (B) Barriers to housing and services (B)
91-100%	Crime (A) Crime (B) Health & disability (B)

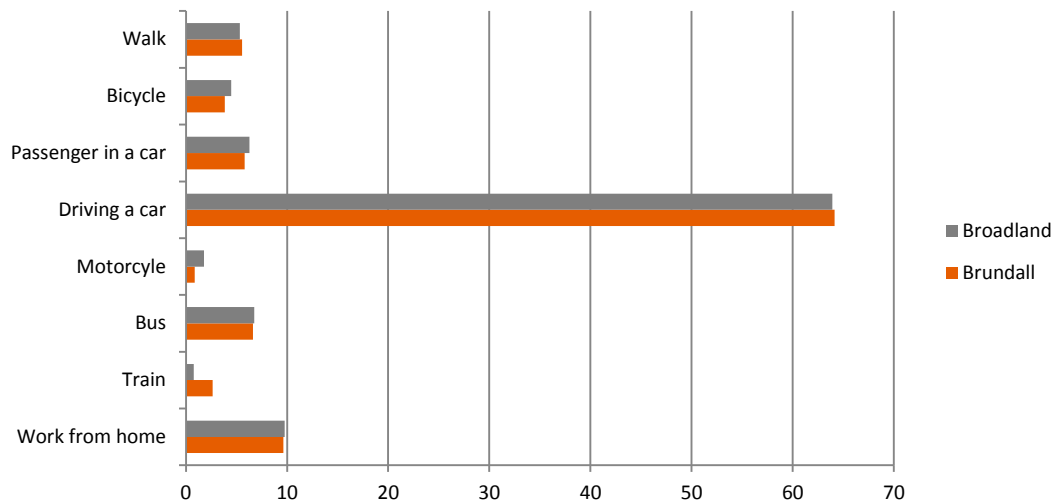
Source: IMD, 2010

- 3.35. The table illustrates that there is no evidence of acute deprivation in Brundall Parish. However, it again illustrates the clear split between the two lower layer super output areas where the central area (A) consistently performs worse than the eastern area (B).

Transport and access

- 3.36. Brundall benefits from immediate access to the A47 road which links Norwich and the rest of Norfolk in the west to Great Yarmouth and the coast in the east.
- 3.37. The village also contains two railway stations at 'Brundall Gardens' and 'Brundall' which provide direct services to Norwich (approx. 15 minutes from Brundall), Great Yarmouth (30 minutes) and Lowestoft (45 minutes).
- 3.38. The village benefits from bus services to the centre of Norwich (approximately 30 minutes). Until recently there was a service to Great Yarmouth.
- 3.39. Data relating to mode and distance travelled to work from the 2011 Census had not been released at the necessary scale for this analysis when this report was written. The data below relating to distance and mode of travel to work are therefore based on 2001 Census data.
- 3.40. The figure below illustrates the modes by which Brundall residents travel to work. It shows that around 64% of all trips to work are made by car which reflects trends across Broadland.
- 3.41. Despite the presence of two railway stations in Brundall, the level of travelling to work by this mode remains very low at 3%.

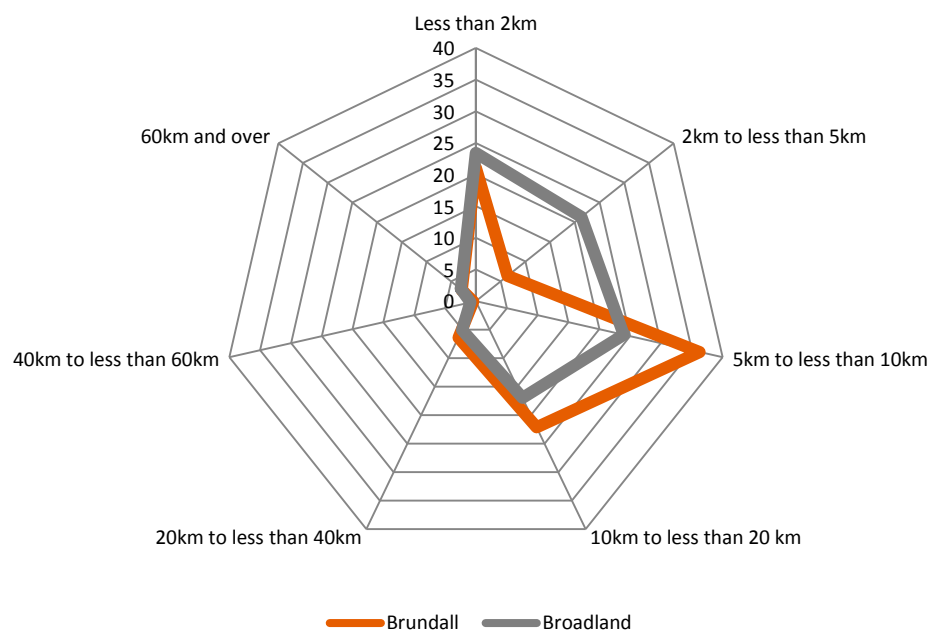
Figure 14: Mode of travel to work



Source: 2001 Census

- 3.42. The figure below illustrates the average distance travelled to work by working age residents in employment in Brundall and Broadland in 2001. The figure highlights two clear spikes in the trend for Brundall residents where around 35% travel between 5km - 10km (most likely Norwich) and around 25% travel between 10km - 40km (most likely south and west Norwich or Great Yarmouth & Lowestoft).
- 3.43. The proportion of employed residents travelling less than 2km (i.e. within the village) is relatively low at around 20%. Combined with the data in the previous paragraph, this implies that there are high levels of out-commuting; around 80%.

Figure 15: Distance travelled to work



Source: 2001 Census

Crime

- 3.44. Broadland as a whole benefits from a very low crime rate. In the year ending March 2014 there were around 25 incidents per 1,000 of population. To put this in context, the average crime rate for the Norfolk Constabulary area over the same period was 45 incidents per 1,000 population (www.police.uk, 2014).
- 3.45. Within a one mile radius of Brundall village (including most of Blofield), over the period May 2013 to May 2014 there were 274 reported incidents of crime. The majority of these incidents were classed as anti-social behaviour as shown in the table below.

Figure 16: Reported crime incidents within a 1 mile radius of Brundall (May 2013-May 2014)

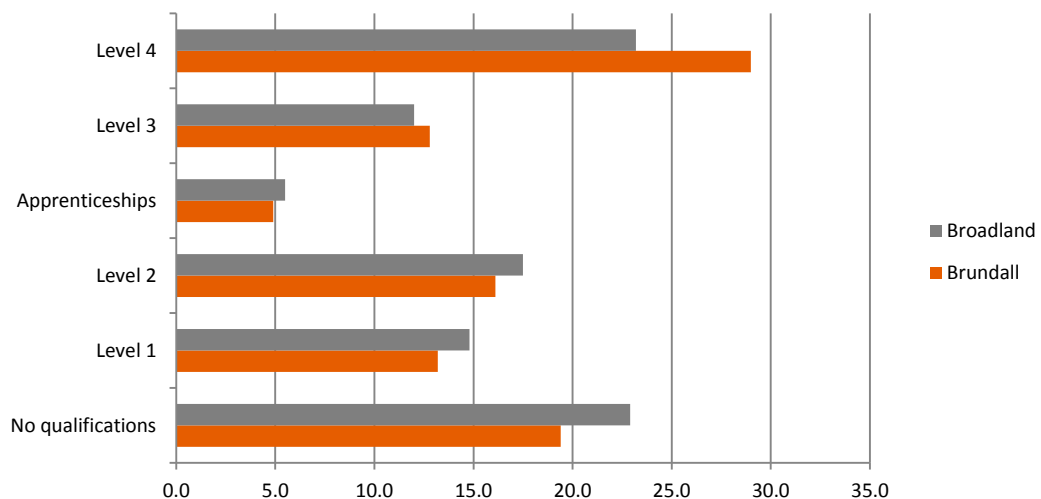
Category	Total	Percentage
Anti-social behaviour	142	52.21%
Bicycle theft	2	0.74%
Burglary	13	4.78%
Criminal damage and arson	36	13.24%
Drugs	11	4.04%
Other crime	2	0.74%
Other theft	16	5.88%
Possession of weapons	1	0.37%
Public order	8	2.94%
Robbery	0	0.0%
Shoplifting	3	1.10%
Theft from the person	0	0.0%
Vehicle crime	10	3.68%
Violent and sexual offences	28	10.29%

Source: www.police.uk, 2014

Education

- 3.46. Brundall Parish contains a primary school (Brundall Primary School) which is part of the Thorpe St Andrew Educational Partnership and a pre-school (Snowy's Nursery).
- 3.47. The Parish does not contain any secondary school facilities but falls within the catchment for the Thorpe St Andrew Comprehensive School which is three miles away. There is also no facility for post-16 learners, who are required to travel outside of the Parish to larger towns such as Norwich and Great Yarmouth.
- 3.48. The figure below illustrates the qualifications of Brundall Parish working aged residents (16-74) from the 2011 Census. The figure shows that relative to Broadland Brundall contains higher proportions of residents with the highest level of qualifications (Level 4 and Level 5) and lower proportions of residents with lower level qualifications.

Figure 17: Qualification level of working age residents

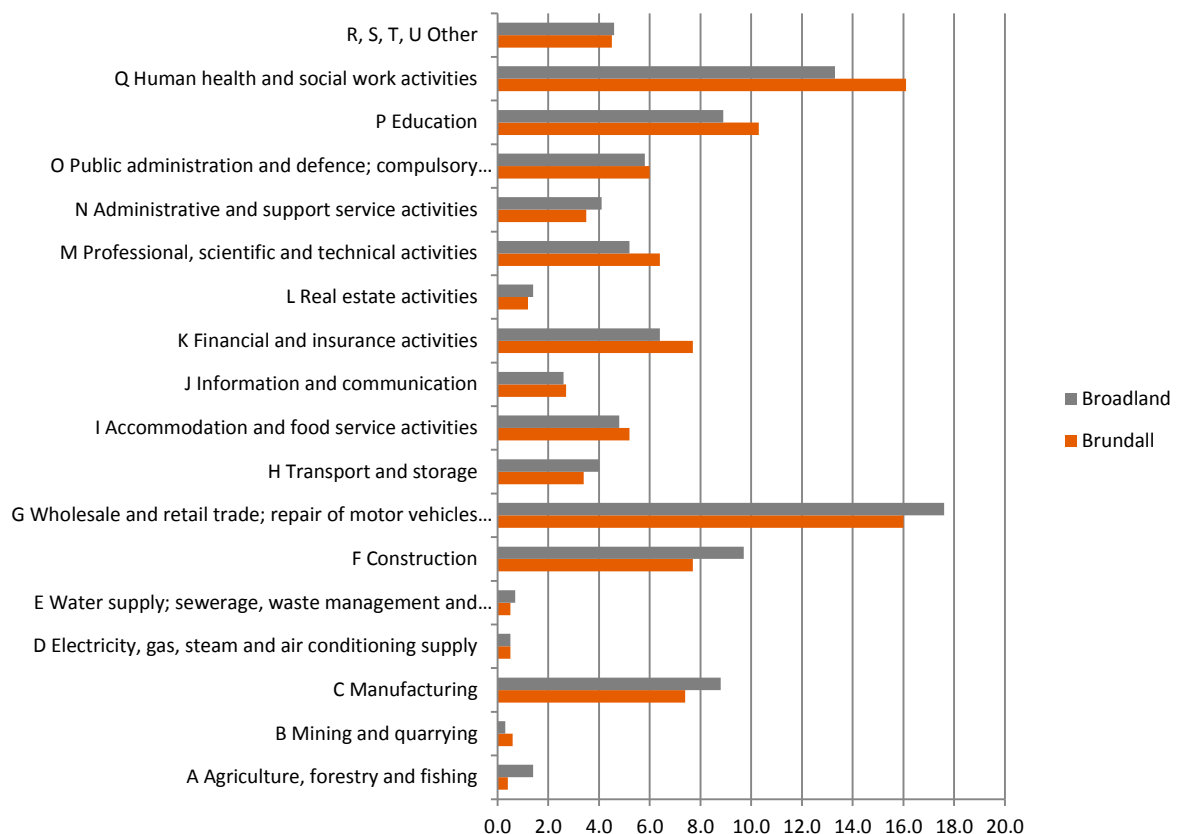


Source: 2011 Census

Economic characteristics

- 3.49. The 2011 Census highlighted that of the total population of Brundall (4,019), 2,894 were of working age i.e. aged between 16 and 74.
- 3.50. Of the 2,894 working age residents, 70% were economically active (employed or unemployed) and 30% were economically inactive (full time students, looking after the family home or permanently sick or disabled). This trend is broadly similar to the trend across Broadland where 71% of working age residents are economically active and 29% are economically inactive (2011 Census).
- 3.51. Of the economically inactive working age residents, 70% of people in Brundall were retired which is high relative to the trend in Broadland where this group accounts for 64%. (2011 Census)).
- 3.52. The figure below illustrates the broad industrial sectors of employed residents in Brundall and Broadland. (Note: this is not jobs based in Brundall but is the sector in which Brundall residents work where the location of their work could be outside of the parish).
- 3.53. The figure shows that the two largest sectors of employment for residents in Brundall are wholesale / retail and health & social work activities. The strength of the retail sector is common to Broadland as a whole but the trend for employment in healthcare is higher in Brundall than across the district.
- 3.54. Another notable trend is perhaps the consistently higher proportion of residents employed in what could be considered higher value added professional sectors in Brundall such as scientific & technical activities; financial and insurance and education. Conversely there are consistently lower proportions of residents employed in what might be considered lower value added sectors such as transport, construction, manufacturing and agriculture.

Figure 18: Industry of employment of residents

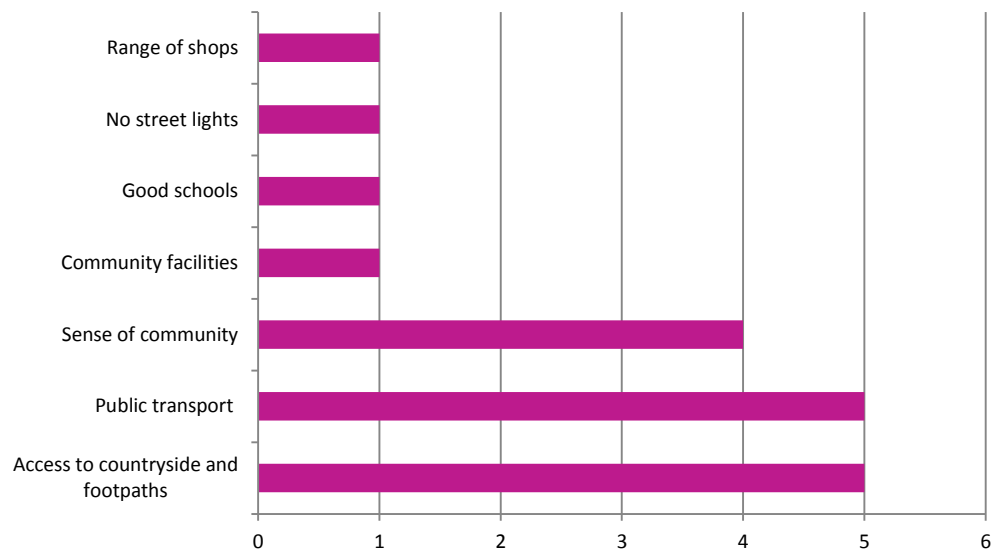


Source: 2011 Census

Public consultation feedback

- 3.55. On Saturday 10th May 2013 following extensive publicity, the first in a series of open public consultation events was held in the village with the community invited to attend.
- 3.56. At the consultation event, attendees were asked to record on a plan where they lived, what they liked or disliked about Brundall, what they would like to see changed and what their vision for the future of the village was. They were also provided with significant background on the Neighbourhood Plan process and asked to consider a series of objectives.
- 3.57. Over 60 people attended (approximately 36 households) the consultation event and provided feedback on the questions that were posed.
- 3.58. In total 14 'I like' comments were received, 24 'I dislike' and 63 'I would like to change'.
- 3.59. The figure below highlights the response of attendees when asked what they liked about Brundall. It shows that attendees were particularly positive about access to the countryside, public transport and a strong sense of community.

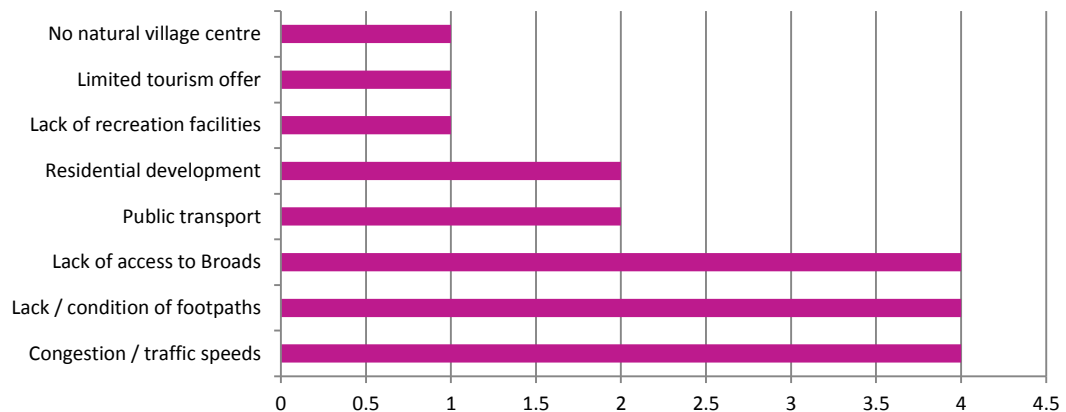
Figure 19: Public consultation feedback: frequently stated 'likes'



Source: Public consultation, May 2014

- 3.60. The figure below illustrates points raised by attendees at the consultation event in relation to what they do not like about the village. The most commonly raised dislikes concerned congestion / traffic speeds, lack / condition of footpaths and the lack of local public access to the Broads.

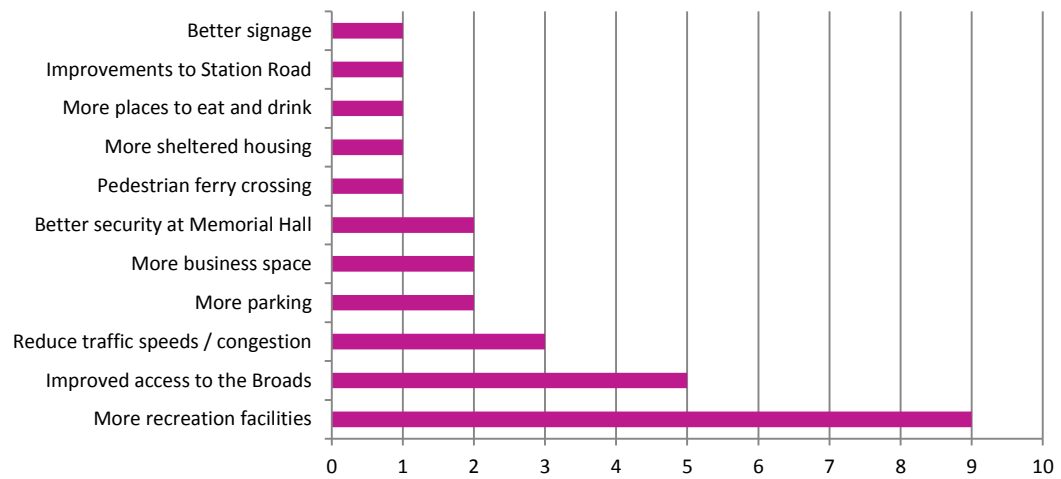
Figure 20: Public consultation feedback: frequently stated 'dislikes'



Source: Public consultation, May 2014

- 3.61. The figure below illustrates points raised by attendees at the consultation event in relation to what they would change about the village. The most commonly cited point related to the provision of more recreation facilities followed by improved access to the Broads.

Figure 21: Public consultation feedback: frequently stated 'I would change...'



Source: Public consultation, May 2014

4. Key issues (task A3)

- 4.1. The objective of this section of the SA Scoping Report is to identify a series of key sustainability issues in Brundall.
- 4.2. The issues identified and summarised in the figure below are based on the review of documents set out above under task A1 and the review of baseline conditions set out under task A2.
- 4.3. In addition to including issues identified from tasks A1 and A2 we have included issues identified by the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Reports for the BDC (2007) and BA (2006) Core Strategies.
- 4.4. The issues set out in the figure below are arranged under the following three headings:
 - Environmental
 - Social
 - Economic
- 4.5. Where appropriate, SEA topics are provided in brackets to identify which parts of the table correspond to specific SEA requirements.
- 4.6. The issues identified provide a basis to develop a set of sustainability appraisal objectives / sustainability framework set out in the next section. Links between the issues and the sustainability appraisal objectives are highlighted by the inclusion of reference numbers e.g. ECON1 in brackets at the end the summary of each issue.

Figure 22: Environmental issues

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES (SEA topics: bio-diversity, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, cultural heritage, architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape)	
BRUNDALL SPECIFIC RESEARCH , 2014	
Natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part of the Parish falls within the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads National Park area. As such there are a number of important environmental designations that need to be considered including Ramsar, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, National Nature Reserve, Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area, SSSI (ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV5, ENV7, ENV9, ENV10, ENV11) The low-lying land to the south and east of the village is an area at significant risk of flooding as defined by the Environment Agency (ENV8) There is a Local Nature Reserve at Church Fen which falls within an Environmentally Sensitive Area designation which will need to be considered (ENV4, ENV5) Parts of the Parish fall within the Marshes Fringe Landscape Character Type. Objectives in this area in summary should be to conserve the mature woodland copses and open views across adjacent marshland landscapes from several locations (ENV4, ENV5, ENV6)
Built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development in Brundall has been constrained by the Norfolk Broads to the south, the A47 to the north and the Lackford Run to the west. This has resulted in Brundall becoming a linear settlement that has developed along a ridge of high land and The Street. Related to this, Brundall has no obvious or apparent centre for commercial or community activity (ENV5, ECON1, ECON3, ECON5, SOC6, SOC7, SOC8, SOC9) Brundall Parish contains various designated and non-designated heritage assets. These heritage assets and their settings will need to be conserved and enhanced (ENV6) Employment development is highly concentrated at Brundall Riverside which is an area of low-lying land. Access to this nationally important employment site is constrained by the nature of the main access / egress route and the railway line (ECON1, ECON3, ECON4, ECON5, SOC7)
BROADLAND JOINT CORE STRATEGY SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT, 2007	
Natural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a wealth of natural assets and ecology (including high levels of water quality), which need protecting, maintaining and enhancing, and re-creating where lost (ENV2, ENV4, ENV5, ENV9, ENV11) There is a wealth of high quality agricultural land, which makes Greater Norwich an important supplier to the food industry. This will need protecting, as its loss would be irreversible (ENV11) Improving sustainable access to the countryside (SOC2) Making the city and urban areas greener and with increased links to the fringe areas. This will require some retrofitting of existing areas if a genuine sustainable city is to be developed (ENV5) Greenspaces and green corridors will need to be integrated into development and include the use of walking and cycling network (ENV1, ENV5, SOC2) There is generally poor status of SSSIs particularly in Norwich. Overall the quality of habitats needs to be improved and some areas need extending (ENV4, ENV5) Pressures from new development mean that a significant area of greenfield land may be needed for new development (ENV5, SOC4) Landscape character and heritage should be retained, reflected and enhanced through the designs of new developments (ENV5, ENV6) Cross-boundary effects are also an important consideration. Activity promoted through the JCS is also likely to have an effect on areas outside its administrative boundary, such as the Broads Authority area. Water quality and biodiversity downstream will be particularly vulnerable to changes from new development (ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV8, ENV9, ENV10, ENV11)

- Water quality is important for freshwater eco-systems and as a secondary effect the angling and tourism industry. Biological and chemical water quality will need to be enhanced through land use practises, such as installing SUDs and treatment works (ENV2, ENV9, ENV10).

Built environment

- The Greater Norwich Area has a wealth of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and other architecturally distinctive structures all of which need protection (ENV6)
- The special historic character of Norwich and its hinterland should be preserved and enhanced; the unusual number of churches in the city, the valued listed buildings and the largest groups of industrial monuments in the country, namely windmills, will be important in retaining the city's unique character and heritage (ENV6)
- Preserve the distinctive character of the historic built environment and landscape, protecting and enhancing these and using them to promote the Greater Norwich and Broads areas (ENV5, ENV6)
- New developments will need to be integrated into the existing form and character of local areas in order to minimise the negative impacts that could be brought to the heritage of the area. Historic Landscape Characterisations can provide valuable assistance for integrating landscape distinctiveness into new developments (ENV5, ENV6)
- Brownfield land is in increasingly short supply, particularly in rural areas, so there is pressure to make best use of sites that do exist (ENV5)
- New construction can have negative impacts on existing development, town and cityscape from noise, air quality and dust (ENV3)
- Indirect impacts on the built environment could arise from the additional pressures of development and climate change
- Measures should be taken to enhance the historic core of Norwich and other distinctive heritage features, by making them able to withstand development pressures arising in the immediate future, such as traffic growth (ENV1, ENV5, ENV6)

Climate change:

- Climate change threatens the long-term future of some habitats and species; their capacity to withstand these changes must be improved (ENV1, ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV7)
- Significant areas in Greater Norwich are at risk of flooding, including previously developed areas in the City. The area at risk of flooding will increase with climate change (ENV8)
- Flood risk in areas like the Broads can also be exacerbated by developments upstream causing a change to natural watercourses and the water cycle (ENV8)
- There is a need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that contributions to climate change are reduced throughout, particularly as the rural areas of Broadland and South Norfolk are so much more reliant on using the private car (ENV1, ENV7)
- All new, and some existing, developments will need to adapt to the likely consequences of climate change through their design and locations (ENV7)
- Adapting to the effects of climate change will need to include the ability to design developments that are water efficient and recycle water resources as Norfolk is one of the drier parts of the country (ENV7, ENV9)
- Some aspects of retrofitting existing development, such as improving energy efficiency in private sector housing, tackling traffic congestion and promoting reduction, reuse and recycling of waste (ENV7, ENV8, ENV9, ENV10)
- Some aspects of change could bring benefits e.g. more wetlands (ENV4)
- Renewable energy solutions for the area will be essential and should be sought in order to minimise the use of carbon-burning technology for energy generation. This would also have the benefit of opening a number of new opportunities for economic development, such as a hydrogen energy sector (ENV7, ENV9, ECON6)
- Norwich and Norfolk's carbon footprints are currently unsustainable, and promoting adaptive lifestyles will be necessary to reduce them (ENV7, ENV9, ENV10)
- New developments in all sectors, land uses and activities will need to minimise their carbon emissions (ENV7)
- Airport use will also need to be redressed though carbon-saving elsewhere (ENV7).

Natural resources:

- There is increasing pressure on the natural resources needed to facilitate new development, which will impact on water quality and supply, air quality, energy and minerals use (ENV2, ENV3, ENV7, ENV9, ENV10)
- Water quality must be enhanced given the rise in phosphate levels that are occurring in water courses (ENV2)
- The irrevocable loss of quality soil resources should be minimised (ENV11)

- Water supplies must be sufficiently able to service new developments and new designs of development must conserve water use as much as possible and seek to reduce the water use throughout the area (ENV9)
- Greater Norwich should consider the impact on catchment reserves (ENV9)
- Minerals efficiency will need to be improved to minimise the environmental impact of extraction and processing, including increasing the use of aggregate captured from recycled construction material (ENV7, ENV11)
- Ensuring that existing and new development is resource efficient (ENV7)
- There is a need to reduce the amount of waste from Greater Norwich sent to landfill sites, and find alternative methods of disposal (ENV10)
- Energy captured from waste should be increased (ENV10)
- Waste management will experience increased pressure on services to accommodate growth, supply new treatment facilities and minimise waste production overall (ENV10)
- Efforts should be made to treat and use contaminated land as a priority for restoration, provided its use won't present health risks (ENV11)

Transport:

- High motor vehicle use, particularly in rural areas, stemming from a general dependency on the private car (ENV1)
- Use of transport, in urban areas in particular, and its growth in volume has impacts on human health through contributing to poorer air quality in urban areas (ENV1, ENV3, ENV5)
- There is an on-going urgent need to encourage a modal shift in transport use away from private cars and into public transport, and to replace CO2 emitting modes with less polluting forms of transport (ENV1)
- General environmental amenity will be put under pressure from new development, particularly due to noise, air and water pollution (ENV1, ENV2, ENV3)
- Transport movements associated with minerals, waste and other service provision will need to be minimised (ENV1).

THE NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK BROADS LDF CORE STRATEGY DPD: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT, 2006

Bio-diversity, flora and fauna

- Protection of the natural resource (ENV1, ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV5, ENV9, ENV11)
- Balancing development with the conservation of the natural resource (ENV1, ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV5, ENV7, ENV9, ENV11)
- Implementation of enhancement (ENV1 - ENV11)

Landscape

- Maintenance of tranquillity (ENV5)
- Protection of large scale landscape character (ENV5)
- Preserving local distinctiveness and character (ENV5, ENV6, SOC6, SOC8)
- Protecting the landscape whilst allowing essential development (ENV5)
- Recognition of the varied landscape characteristics across the Broads area and their differing capacity to absorb change (ENV5)

Cultural

- Protection of the historic and cultural environments (ENV6, SOC6)
- Balancing development with the conservation of the historic and cultural environments (ENV6, SOC6)
- Implementation of enhancement of the historic and cultural environments (ENV6, SOC6)
- Promotion of development that is compatible with sustainability objectives and which would secure the future of historic buildings and maintain or enhance the historic and cultural environments (ENV6)

Water

- Protection of water quality and water resources (ENV2, ENV9)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flood management (ENV8)
Climate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing and planning for the impacts of sea level rise and climate change (ENV7, ENV8) Flood defence and the impacts of and opportunities under the Broads Flood Alleviation Project (BFAP) and subsequent investment in flood management (ENV8) The appropriate level and type of development within the flood plain in high-risk areas (ENV8) Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (ENV1, ENV3, ENV7)
Air <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring the air pollution levels remain below Government objective limit values (ENV1, ENV3)

Figure 23: Social issues

SOCIAL ISSUES (SEA topic: population)
BRUNDALL SPECIFIC RESEARCH, 2014
Population <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average age of residents in Brundall (47) is significantly higher than the national average (39) and higher than the Broadland average (44). This trend towards an aging population has implications for the level, nature and distribution of community services and amenities that are required (SOC1, SOC2, SOC9, SOC10) Deprivation in Brundall is very low although there is a distinct difference between the two statistical areas that make up Brundall for which deprivation data is maintained. The more central of the statistical areas generally performs worse than the statistical area to the east (SOC1, SOC8, SOC9, SOC10) Despite benefitting from two railway stations and being relatively close to Norwich there is only a marginally higher proportion of residents travelling to work via train when compared with Broadland as a whole (ENV1, ECON4)
BROADLAND JOINT CORE STRATEGY SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT, 2007
Population: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a wealth of natural assets and ecology (including high levels of water quality), which need protecting, maintaining and enhancing, and re-creating where lost (ENV2, ENV4, ENV5, SOC8) Rising population through inward migration requires more homes services and facilities (SOC4) Creation of unbalanced communities through (SOC1, SOC4, SOC6, SOC9, SOC10): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasingly ageing population in rural areas Increasingly younger population in the city; and, Migration of families from the city towards the suburban and rural areas. Household sizes are becoming smaller as more people remain single for longer or become single, and as a result require more homes to cater for this trend (SOC4) In-migration of populations from other areas in the region, and nationally and internationally, is increasing the demand for housing, community facilities and services (SOC4, SOC9) The proportion of the population for whom English is their second language is increasing. This is likely to have implications for the future provision of services and facilities such as education and community learning (SOC1, SOC3, SOC9, SOC10)

- Reducing the environmental impact of individuals will be important in maintaining sustainable communities (ENV7).

Deprivation:

- Deprivation affects certain sectors of the community in many different ways, including distinct variations between urban and rural areas. Deprivation is generally heightened in urban areas, but also affects significant pockets of rural communities. The reduction of deprivation involves:
 - Improving education and attainment (SOC3)
 - Reducing income deprivation (SOC7)
 - Improving health and environmental quality (SOC2)
 - Reducing crime (SOC5)
 - Reducing social exclusion (SOC1)
- Reducing levels of unemployment will help reduce poverty and inequality and improve home affordability (SOC1, SOC7)
- If the house price – income ratio continues to widen, home owners will have less disposable income as mortgages/rents increase (SOC1, SOC4, SOC7)

Access to services:

- The Greater Norwich population dispersal has a distinct urban, rural and urban-fringe split, which has implications for accessing facilities, providing services for dispersed communities, and identifying a role for some settlements (SOC9)
- There is a pressing need to find the best location for new development to have access to services and facilities (SOC9, SOC10)
- Services must be provided for an increasingly aging population, and all services must take into account the rising levels of disability in the population. This includes building homes to lifetime homes standards as well as providing specialised accommodation (SOC4, SOC10)
- Access to higher education establishments is problematic for pupils in the more rural areas where public transport links are poor (SOC3, SOC9)
- Difficulties in accessibility should not be allowed to restrict training opportunities, as this would have economic impacts for the future (SOC3, SOC9)
- As the population is rather dispersed, the roles of towns and local settlements will be important in order to cater for people's needs (SOC9).

Health

- The need to promote healthy lifestyles, particularly through the design of, and access to, new developments (SOC2)
- More health infrastructure, and better access to health facilities, is needed for all communities (SOC2, SOC9)
- Addressing the links between lower levels of health and higher deprivation will help to reduce social inequalities (SOC1, SOC2, SOC9)
- Air Quality Management Areas should be mitigated and the impacts of congestion and localised emissions concentrations should be reduced through traffic management schemes. Projects such as the CIVITAS Initiative can help cities to achieve a more sustainable, clean and energy efficient urban transport system through integrated technology and policy based measures (ENV1, ENV3, SOC2)
- Traffic can have negative health impacts across the area and these should be mitigated against, such as if the airport expands (ENV1, ENV3, SOC2)
- Providing permanent sites for Gypsy and traveller groups will lead to better access to health care facilities as well as education (SOC1, SOC2, SOC9, SOC10)
- Localised health facilities, such as cottage hospitals, could be more viable and provide an essential service to new growth, particularly in the rural areas, to relieve pressure on the major hospitals (SOC2, SOC9, SOC10).

Crime

- Some higher crime levels exist in the urban areas, particularly in the more deprived wards (SOC1, SOC5)

- Improving community identity and welfare will be needed to help to reduce anti-social behaviour and increase the feel of local ownership of an area (SOC5, SOC6)
- Reducing anti-social behaviour will be closely associated with managing the evening economy (SOC5)
- Building-up community cohesion will increase the viability of local community-based events and facilities, and improve local democracy and public participation in local elections and Parish planning (SOC5, SOC6)

Leisure, culture and recreation

- Need to provide access to a good range of cultural and leisure facilities, including improved access to the countryside and local green spaces (SOC6, SOC8, SOC9)
- Facilities for local play and interaction are needed to help build strong communities (SOC8, SOC9)
- Access to cultural activity is very important for recreation and personal development and community integration. Adequate cultural provision, such as libraries, will be integral to sustainable communities and need to be planned for from the outset (SOC6, SOC8, SOC9)
- Lifelong learning can also utilise cultural facilities and provision of community centres where community capacity and neighbourhood identity can be promoted (SOC3)
- An emphasis on good design of new facilities will ensure that communities can benefit from improves standards and it will bring some more 'identity' and community involvement in the area (SOC6, SOC8)
- Tourism can play an important part in building-up cultural awareness and also for providing jobs and business growth. Support should be given to local tourism-related development linking cultural, social and economic aspects (SOC7, ECON1, ECON6)
- Town and village centres should be retained and encouraged as a focus point or a hub of community activity, particularly in response to local services and facilities being amalgamated or withdrawn from villages into larger settlements, affecting the viability of communities (SOC8, ECON1, ECON6)

Education

- There are varying levels of attainment across the area; generally lower levels are experienced in the urban area and amongst older people (SOC3)
- Ensuring the viability of educational services in rural areas will be increasingly difficult as populations in those areas become collectively older. This has implications not only for facilities provision but also for maintaining the existing high standards of educational achievement (SOC3)
- Opportunities for lifelong skills and training need to be encouraged in order to 'up-skill' the overall workforce (SOC3)
- Links between lower educational attainment, workplace qualifications and deprivation need to be addressed (SOC3)
- As in-migration rises there may be a need to improve educational opportunities within communities (SOC3).

Housing

- There is a variety of housing tenure across the area, with significantly more owner-occupation outside Norwich city (SOC4)
- There is a need to provide a sufficient and appropriate mix of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of all and reduce the number of household in unsuitable accommodation, for example Norwich may prove to contain too many flats and not enough family units (SOC4)
- The most sustainable locations for a substantial number of new housing developments will need to be found, exact numbers of which must be planned for as arise from the Regional Spatial Strategy (SOC4)
- The need to improve the quality of new and existing housing stock (SOC4)
- There is an increasing gap between house prices and income levels, particularly in South Norfolk and Broadland (SOC1, SOC4)
- The affordability of new housing stock needs to be at a level that will ensure that local communities and key workers can access their local housing markets (SOC1, SOC4)
- The potential for providing new affordable homes must be maximised in each development proposal (SOC4)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gypsies and Travellers should also benefit from a measured provision of sites across Greater Norwich and be treated equally (SOC4) More effective use of the existing housing stock, such as returning vacant homes to beneficial use, could increase access to housing (SOC4) <p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving access to jobs, services and facilities by public transport and reducing the need to travel by private car (SOC7) Providing appropriate transport infrastructure (SOC8, SOC9, ECON4) Improving the accessibility to services and facilities for those who wish to walk and cycle (SOC8, SOC9, ECON4) There is a need to improve the opportunities to walk and cycle and use open space provisions as a means of recreation and for leading a more sustainable lifestyle (SOC2, ECON4)
THE NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK BROADS LDF CORE STRATEGY DPD: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT, 2006
<p>Access and social inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing social inclusion and access (SOC1, SOC9, SOC10) Provision of community facilities and services (SOC9, SOC10) <p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of housing for local need (SOC4) The provision of housing to accommodate visitors (SOC4) The provision of housing to accommodate workers within the rural areas (SOC4) The provision of affordable housing (SOC4) <p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of transport infrastructure and integration of modes of transport (SOC9, SOC10, ECON4) Maintaining public rights of way (SOC8) Promoting alternative access to the Broads – e.g. cycle ways and footpaths (SOC8) Consideration of the needs of visitors, residents and businesses (SOC8, ECON4) <p>Human health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing sport and activities in the countryside (SOC2)

Figure 24: Economic issues

ECONOMIC ISSUES
BRUNDALL SPECIFIC RESEARCH, 2014
Economic

- Employment levels amongst Brundall residents are high. The proportion of residents with the highest level of qualification is higher than the district average and residents are generally employed in higher order occupations (SOC3)
- Around 80% of all working age residents in employment currently commute out of the village for work; most likely to Norwich and Great Yarmouth which are the two closest large urban settlements (SOC7, ECON1, ECON3, ECON4, ECON5)
- Employment land in Brundall is physically constrained by its location on a low-lying promontory in a high risk flood zone surrounded on three sides by the River Yare and on the fourth side by the railway line, by a relatively poor access road and by a level crossing. There are no formal employment sites elsewhere around the village which limits the creation or expansion of businesses or any future inward investment (ECON1, ECON3, ECON4, ECON6, SOC7)

BROADLAND JOINT CORE STRATEGY SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT, 2007

Growth:

- There is a generally diverse, successful and growing economy, with a strong Research and Development industry (ECON1)
- There is a focus of employment provision in the city, with a smaller, growing importance of areas outside the city (ECON1, ECON2)
- Currently, there is an emphasis towards large employers being located in the City, and small employers in Broadland and South Norfolk. This may suggest a need to improve diversity of employers across the economy (ECON2, ECON3, ECON6)
- Maintaining high levels of employment and improving the ability of local populations and those with fewer qualifications to access employment markets (ECON1, ECON6)
- Where agricultural viability declines, diversification and indigenous investment needs support in rural economies (ECON1, ECON3)
- Locating employment growth in the most sustainable locations will be a key factor for a prosperous economy (ECON1, ECON2, ECON4)
- The evening economy can bring a 24-hour business diversity for business opportunities in some areas (ECON1)
- Increasing the provision of jobs in local areas will increase local economic growth and prosperity, so local jobs provision should be encouraged that can also offer vocational training opportunities (SOC7, ECON2, ECON3)
- Allocations for new jobs, as required under the Regional Spatial Strategy must be provided for in the most sustainable locations (ECON6)
- Diversification and extension of the tourism base across the area (ECON1)
- Promotion of tourism development whilst protecting the important landscapes, environment and cultural heritage of Greater Norwich and the Broads area (ECON1, ECON6)

Resources:

- Domestic and business waste management, including waste minimization, increased recycling and resource efficiency improvements, such as energy generation and recovery (ENV10, ECON6)
- Maximising opportunities for economic growth and employment through new waste management facilities (ECON1, ECON6)
- Promotion of sustainable energy technologies (ECON1)
- Enabling sustainable production and consumption (ECON6)
- Agriculture provides a significant resource for the Greater Norwich economy and its ability to compete in the national and regional sector needs to be supported (ECON1)
- An environmentally-sustainable economy can be developed through a general reduction in food and business mile generation, improved energy savings, development of the renewable energy sector, and through enterprises such as eco-tourism (ECON1, ECON6, ECON4)

Skills

- Promoting the knowledge economy will be a key influence in the growth of Greater Norwich and will require support through business infrastructure and training opportunities (SOC3, ECON1)
- There is an unbalanced workforce, as graduates take up intermediate jobs and so present difficulties for those with lower qualifications to access jobs (SOC7, ECON2, ECON6)
- Improving the levels of educational attainment amongst school leavers will be a vital part of improving the skills and training of the Greater Norwich workforce (SOC7, ECON6)
- The knowledge economy needs to be able to develop an environmentally-friendly sector that helps provide localised training to provide skills for creating sustainable communities, such as sustainable construction skills (ECON6)

Transport Infrastructure

- Access to jobs needs to be improved, particularly for those in rural areas where local employment opportunities may not be so readily available (ECON4)
- Providing job opportunities closer to centres of population, particularly in the rural areas, will be important in reducing the dependency on the private car, reducing the need to travel, and building community cohesion (SOC7, ECON4)
- Links to regional, national and international transport networks should be maximised for their ability to bring growth and investment (ECON4).

THE NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK BROADS LDF CORE STRATEGY DPD: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT, 2006

Local businesses

- Supporting economic regeneration and sustainability (ECON2, ECON6)
- The regeneration of the local economy in general and the boat building and hire industry in particular (ECON1, ECON5)

Tourism & recreation

- Diversification and extension of the tourism base in the Broads (ECON1, ECON2)
- Promotion of tourism development whilst protecting the Broads landscape and environment (ECON1, ECON6)
- Making the existing tourism product more sustainable in environmental and economic terms (ECON6)
- Promotion of development which is compatible with sustainability objectives to support the boating industry (ECON6)

Agriculture

- Managing changes in Government agricultural policy and structure (ECON1)
- Reconciling demand for agricultural land and land for tourism (ECON1, ECON6)
- Managing diversification (ECON1).

5. Sustainability appraisal framework (task A4)

- 5.1. A framework of objectives, key questions for decision making criteria and indicators have been developed to cover a broad range of environmental, social and economic factors. A schedule of the objectives is provided in the table below and the full framework is provided at **Appendix D**.
- 5.2. In order to simplify the SA, rather than seeking to hybridise the frameworks prepared for the BDC and BA Core Strategy SA's and then tailor these to Brundall, we have adopted the objectives and framework provided in the ODPM guidance: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (2005) with minor modifications to reflect consultation responses on the draft SA Scoping Report.

Figure 25: Sustainability objectives / sustainability appraisal framework

Objectives	Reference
Environmental	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	ENV1
To improve water quality	ENV2
To improve air quality	ENV3
To maintain and where appropriate enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	ENV4
To maintain and where appropriate enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	ENV5
To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	ENV6
To reduce contributions to climate change	ENV7
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	ENV8
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	ENV9
To minimise the production of waste	ENV10
To conserve soil resources and quality	ENV11
Social	
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	SOC1
To improve health of the population overall	SOC2
To improve the education and skills of the population overall	SOC3
To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home	SOC4
To reduce anti-social behaviour	SOC5
To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare	SOC6
To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment locally	SOC7
To improve the quality of where people live	SOC8
To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities	SOC9
To improve accessibility to relevant places for those most in need	SOC10
Economic objectives	
To encourage sustained economic growth	ECON1
To reduce disparities in economic performance	ECON2
To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	ECON3
To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	ECON4
To enhance the image of the area as a business location	ECON5

To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	ECON6
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6. Consulting on the SA Scoping Report (task A5)

- 6.1. [Complete – this version of the document incorporates comments received from the agencies below].
- 6.2. This SA Scoping Report will be open to comment from various stakeholders with an interest in the effects of the Brundall NP.
- 6.3. It is important to ensure that key organisations are able to play a part in the on-going Sustainability Appraisal process and help the emerging development plans take into account the wide variety of factors identified through the scoping process. In accordance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, the Scoping Report will be available for consultation for a minimum of five weeks, and will be specifically open to consultation by three statutory bodies, and others as deemed appropriate.
- 6.4. The three statutory bodies consulted on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal will be:
 - Natural England
 - English Heritage
 - Environment Agency
- 6.5. In addition, the Scoping Report will be sent to:
 - The Broads Authority
 - Broadland District Council
 - Norfolk County Council
 - RSPB
- 6.6. The document shall also be available on the internet for public viewing.
- 6.7. The framework devised through the SA Scoping Report will play a significant role in developing policies within the emerging Brundall NP. Its application will be documented in an SA Report as part of Stages B and C following the completion of the consultation process on this Scoping Report (Stage A).
- 6.8. This report will document how the SA process has been accounted for throughout the development of the different policy options considered during the production of the Brundall NP.

Appendices

Appendix A: Screening Opinion

Appendix B: Landscape designation plans

Appendix C: Flood zone plan

Appendix D: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Appendix A: Screening Opinion

From: Richard Squires [mailto:richard.squires@broadland.gov.uk]
Sent: 15 May 2014 12:25
To: Ross Ingham
Cc: Victoria Frost; John Walchester; Andrea Long; Kate Pinnock; Brundall; Martin Davies
Subject: RE: Brundall Neighbourhood Plan: SA Screening opinion
Importance: High

Dear Ross,

Many thanks for your email requesting a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) screening opinion on the proposed Brundall Neighbourhood Plan.

As the Neighbourhood Plan will necessarily include policies and proposals relating to land use and development (and will therefore potentially have a significant effect on the environment), it is felt by Broadland District Council that it would be prudent to undertake a SA in order to ensure compliance with EU obligations. The SA process will also allow the Parish Council to consider social and economic issues.

It may be useful to learn that we have developed a SA toolkit for Neighbourhood Plan working groups to help them through this part of the process. If you would like to consult the toolkit, it is available on our blog at the following address: <http://broadlandneighbourhoodplans.wordpress.com/templates>.

Broadland District Council will be happy to consult the three statutory bodies on the SA Scoping Report, on behalf of the Parish Council, if this is deemed to be helpful.

I hope this is satisfactory. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any queries.

Kind regards,

Richard

Tel: 01603 430637

Richard Squires

Community Development & Liaison Officer

richard.squires@broadland.gov.uk

Broadland District Council

From: Ross Ingham [mailto:ross@inghampinnock.com]
Sent: 11 May 2014 18:15
To: Richard Squires; Victoria Frost
Cc: Ross Ingham; Kate Pinnock; Brundall; Martin Davies
Subject: Brundall Neighbourhood Plan: SA Screening opinion

Dear Richard

I would like to request a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) screening opinion in relation to the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan on behalf of Brundall Parish Council. I have not made a parallel request to the

Broads Authority at this point as I understand you will manage communications with them; however, if you would rather me approach them directly I would of course be happy to do so.

We are progressing on the assumption that an SA will be required.

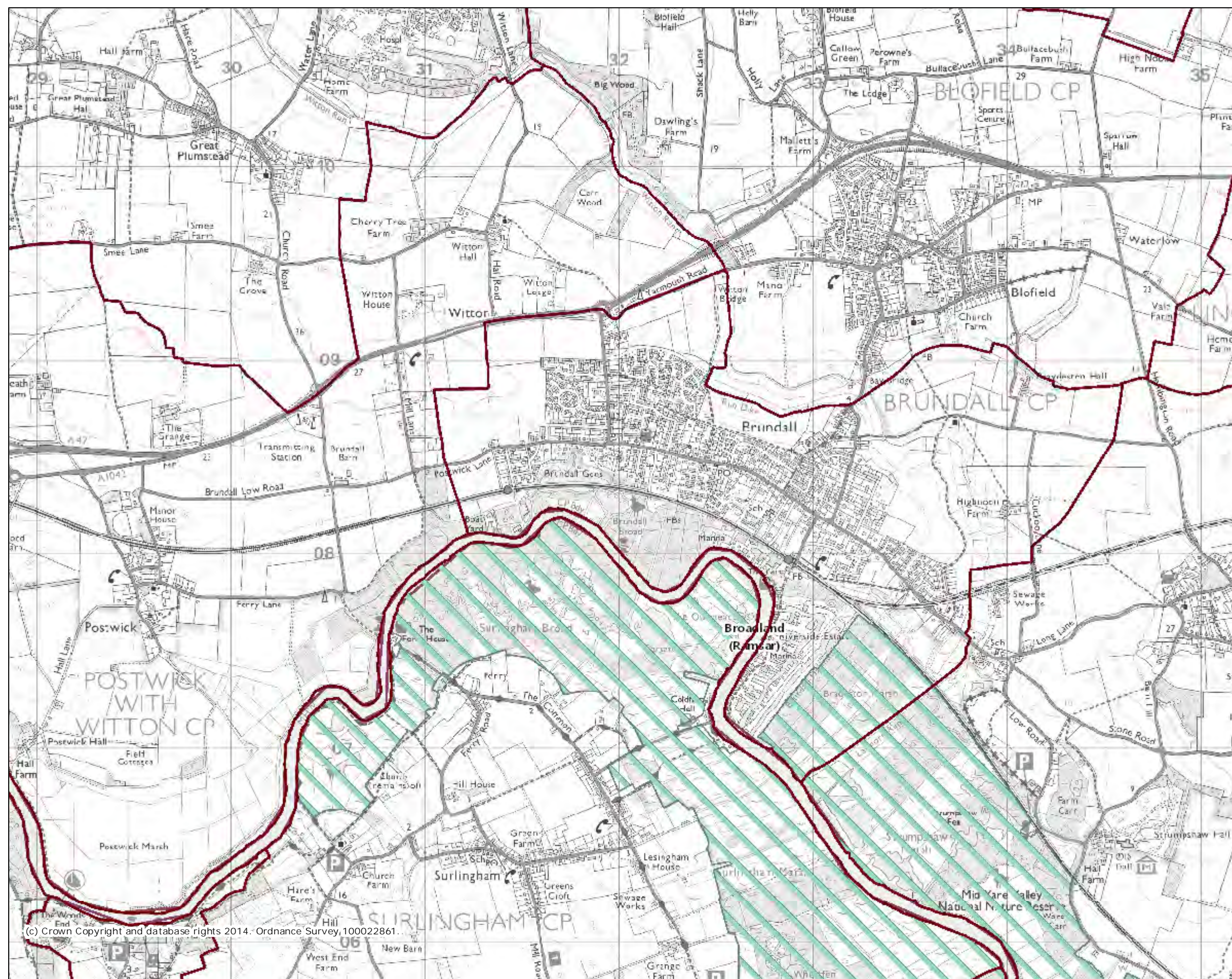
If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me. I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

Yours sincerely

Ross Ingham

On behalf of Brundall Parish Council

Appendix B: Landscape designation plans



Legend

- Parishes (GB)
- Ramsar Sites (England)

Projection = OSGB36

xmin = 628700

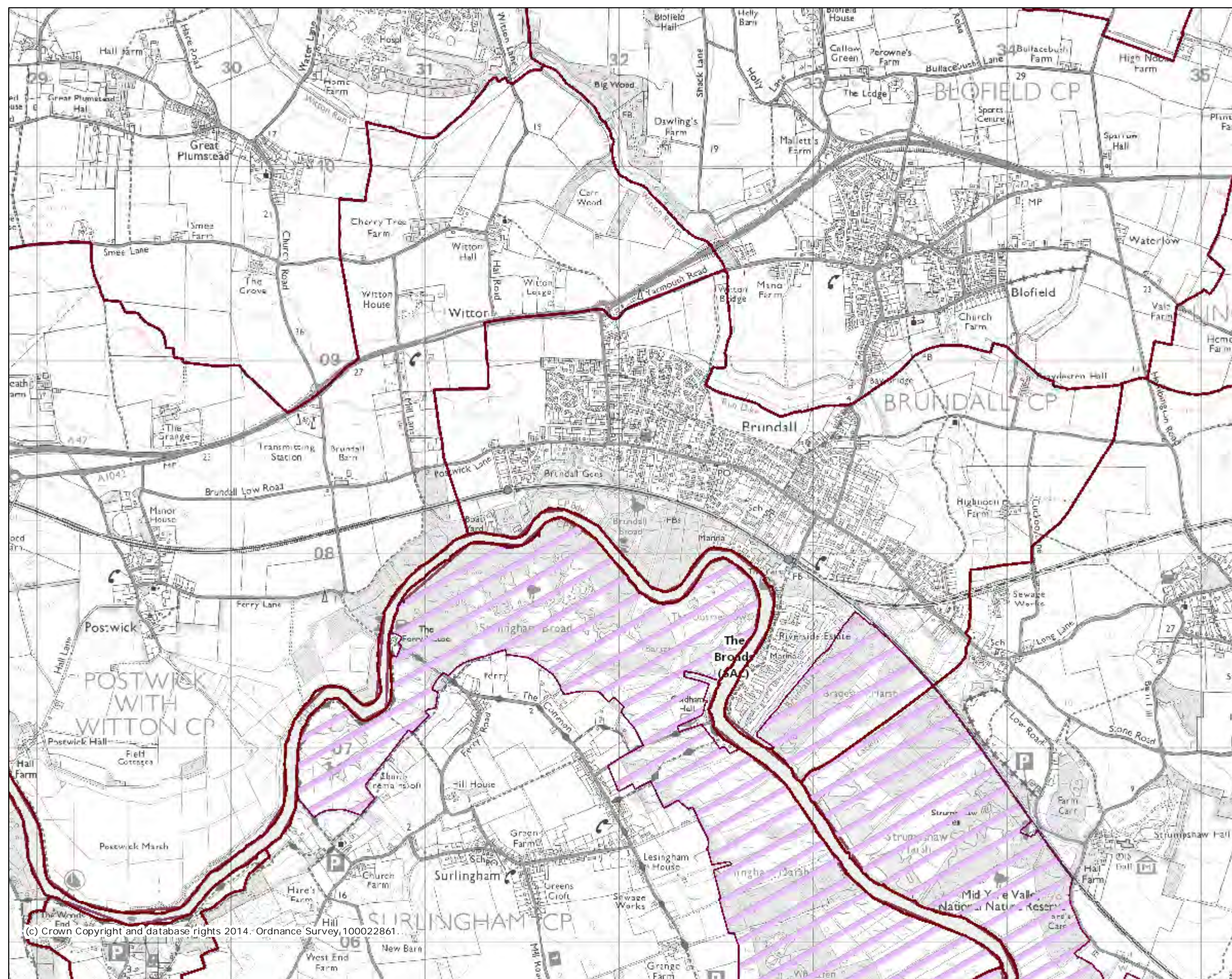
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ymax = 309900

Map produced by MAGIC on 1 April, 2014.

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Legend

- Parishes (GB)
- Special Areas of Conservation (England)

Projection = OSGB36

xmin = 628700

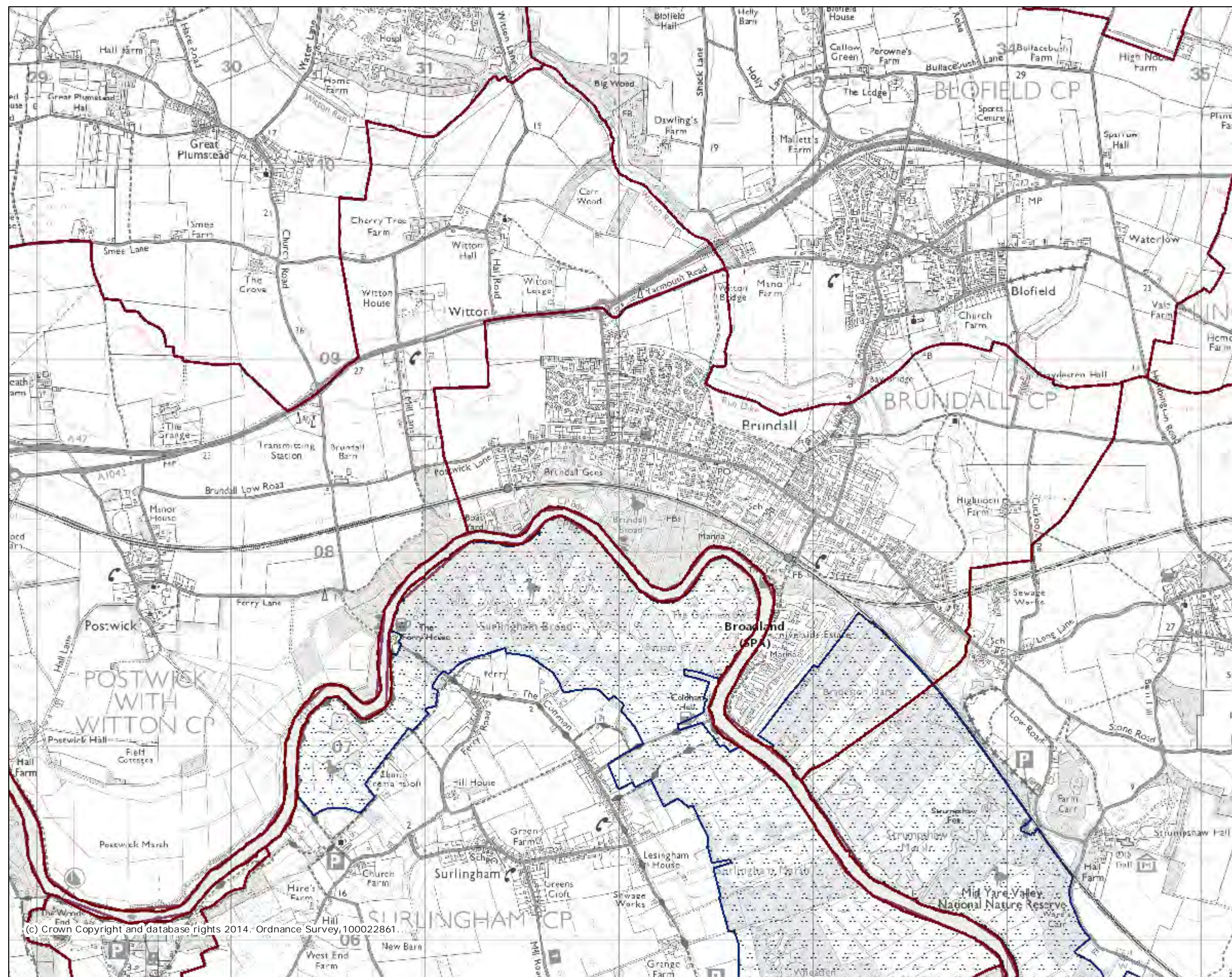
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xmax = 635400

ymax = 309900

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Legend

- Parishes (GB)
- Special Protection Areas (England)

Projection = OSGB36

xmin = 628700

ymin = 306700

xmax = 635400

ymax = 309900

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Appendix C: Flood zone plan

Plan showing risk of flooding in Brundall (area shaded blue)



Source: Environment Agency website, 2014

Appendix D: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

ENVIRONMENTAL	SA Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicator / Headline indicator	Target
	ENV1: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	Will it reduce traffic volumes?	Percentage of people travelling to work by train, bus, bike or on foot	Increase
		Will it reduce road traffic accidents?	Percentage of people travelling to work by train, bus, bike or on foot	Increase
		Will it reduce the effect of heavy goods traffic on people and the environment?	Volume of heavy goods traffic	Reduce
		Will it increase the proportion of car journeys using modes other than transport?	Percentage of people travelling to work by train, bus, bike or on foot	Increase
	ENV2: To improve water quality	Will it improve the quality of inland water?	Rivers of good or fair quality	Increase
		Will it improve the quality of coastal waters?	Compliance with bathing water directive	Increase
	ENV3: To improve air quality	Will it improve air quality?	Days when pollution is moderate or higher	Reduce
	ENV4: To maintain and where appropriate enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	Will it conserve and enhance natural / semi-natural habitats?	Net change in natural / semi-natural habitats	Increase
		Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species?	Changes in populations of selected characteristic species	Increase
		Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	Extent and management of SSSIs	Increase
		Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management?	Area of woodland	Increase
	ENV5: To maintain and where appropriate enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	New homes built on previously developed land	Increase
		Will it improve the landscape and ecological quality and character of the countryside?	Area under agreement under the Environmentally Sensitive Area and Countryside Stewardship agri-environment schemes	Increase
		Will it decrease litter in towns and countryside?	Percentage of highways that are either of a high or acceptable level of cleanliness	Increase
	ENV6: To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment	Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value in both urban and rural areas	Buildings of Grade I and II* 'At Risk'	Reduce
	ENV7: To reduce contributions to climate change	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption?	Emissions of greenhouse gases	Reduce
		Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?	Proportion of energy supplied from renewable sources	Increase
	ENV8: To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Will it minimise the risk of flooding from rivers and watercourses to people and property?	Properties at risk of flooding	Reduce

	ENV9: To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Will it reduce water consumption?	Domestic water use and peak demand availability	Reduce
	ENV10: To minimise the production of waste	Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources?	Recycling	Increase
		Will it reduce household waste?	Recycling	Increase
		Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	Recycling	Increase
		Will it reduce hazardous waste?	Recycling	Increase
		Will it reduce waste in the construction industry?	Recycling	Increase
	ENV11: To conserve soil resources and quality	Will it minimise the loss of soils to development?	Loss of best and most versatile agricultural land to development	Reduce
		Will it maintain and enhance soil quality?	Area of contaminated land	Reduce
SOCIAL	SOC1: To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion and health inequalities	Index of Multiple Deprivation	Reduce
		Will it improve affordability to essential services to the home	Index of Multiple Deprivation	Reduce
	SOC2: To improve health of the population overall	Will it reduce death rates?	Life expectancy	Increase
		Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?	Life expectancy	Improve
		Will it encourage healthy lifestyles?	Life expectancy	Increase
		Will it reduce health inequalities	Life expectancy	Increase
	SOC3: To improve the education and skills of the population overall	Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?	Qualifications at age 16 Qualifications at age 19	Increase
	SOC4: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home	Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness	Reduce
		Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?	Affordable housing (house price / earnings affordability ratio)	Increase
		Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	Number of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings	Reduce
	SOC5: To reduce anti-social behaviour	Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	Recorded crime per 1,000 population	Reduce
		Will it reduce fear of crime?	Recorded crime per 1,000 population	Reduce
		Will it reduce actual noise levels?	Recorded crime per 1,000 population	Reduce
		Will it reduce noise concerns?	Recorded crime per 1,000 population	Reduce
	SOC6: To encourage a sense of community identify and welfare	Will it encourage engagement in community activities?	Extent of informal volunteering	Increase
		Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area	Increase

		Will it improve ethnic relations?	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously	Increase	
	SOC7: To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	Will it reduce unemployment overall?	Unemployment	Reduce	
		Will it reduce long-term unemployment?	Proportion of people of working age out of work for more than two years	Reduce	
		Will it provide job opportunities for those most in need of employment?	Proportion of lone parents, long-term ill and disabled people who are economically active	Increase	
		Will it help to reduce long hours worked?	People in employment working long hours	Reduce	
		Will it help to improve earnings?	Average earnings	Increase	
	SOC8: To improve the quality of where people live	Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live?	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live	Increase	
	SOC9: To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities	Will it improve accessibility to key local services?	Accessibility to key services	Increase	
		Will it improve access to shopping facilities?	Accessibility to key services	Increase	
		Will it improve the level of investment in key community services?	Accessibility to key services	Increase	
	SOC10: To improve accessibility to relevant places for those most in need	Will it make access more affordable?	People finding access difficult	Reduce	
		Will it make access easier for those without access to a car?	Accessibility to key services	Increase	
	ECONOMIC	ECON1: To encourage sustained economic growth	Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness? Will it improve the resilience of business and the economy?	Total output of the economy (GDP/GVA and GDP/GVA per head)	Increase
			Will it promote growth in key sectors?	Employment levels in key sectors as defined by NALEP	Increase
Will it promote growth in key clusters?			Employment levels in key sectors as defined by NALEP	Increase	
ECON2: To reduce disparities in economic performance			Will it improve economic performance in advantaged and disadvantaged areas?	Regional / local variations in GDP and employment / unemployment	Reduce
		Will it encourage rural diversification?	Number of planning consents for business premises in rural areas	Increase	
ECON3: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment		Will it encourage indigenous business?	Growth of local businesses by employee numbers	Increase	
		Will it encourage inward investment?	Total investment as a percentage of GDP	Increase	
		Will it make land and property available for business development?	Employment land availability	Increase	
		Will it reduce commuting?	Distance travelled to work	Reduce	

	ECON4: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	Will it improve accessibility to work by public transport, walking and cycling?	Mode of travel to work (by means other than car)	Increase
		Will it reduce the effect of traffic congestion on the economy?	Traffic congestion	Reduce
		Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?	Journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges	Reduce
		Will it facilitate efficiency in freight distribution?	Heavy goods vehicle mileage intensity	Reduce
	ECON5: To enhance the image of the area as a business location	Will it attract new investment and additional skilled workers to the area?	Image indices derived from consultations with business and local property specialists as part of the planning process	Improve
	ECON 6: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	Will it encourage ethical trading?	Social and community enterprises	Increase
		Will it encourage good employee relations and management practices?	Businesses recognised as Investors in People	Increase

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

HRA Screening Report 2015

Introduction

This Habitat Regulations Screening Report has been undertaken in order to support the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan which is being produced by the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan Working Group in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012.

The aim of this Screening Report is to assess whether there are likely to be any significant effects on European Sites as a result of the emerging policies set out in the draft Submission Neighbourhood Plan that would necessitate the production of a full Habitat Regulations Assessment.

This report assesses, as far as practicable, whether there are likely to be any significant effects on European Designated Sites within or relatively proximate to the approved Neighbourhood Plan area which comprises the civil parish of Brundall (see below).

Legislative basis

Article 6(3) of the EU Habitats Directive states that:

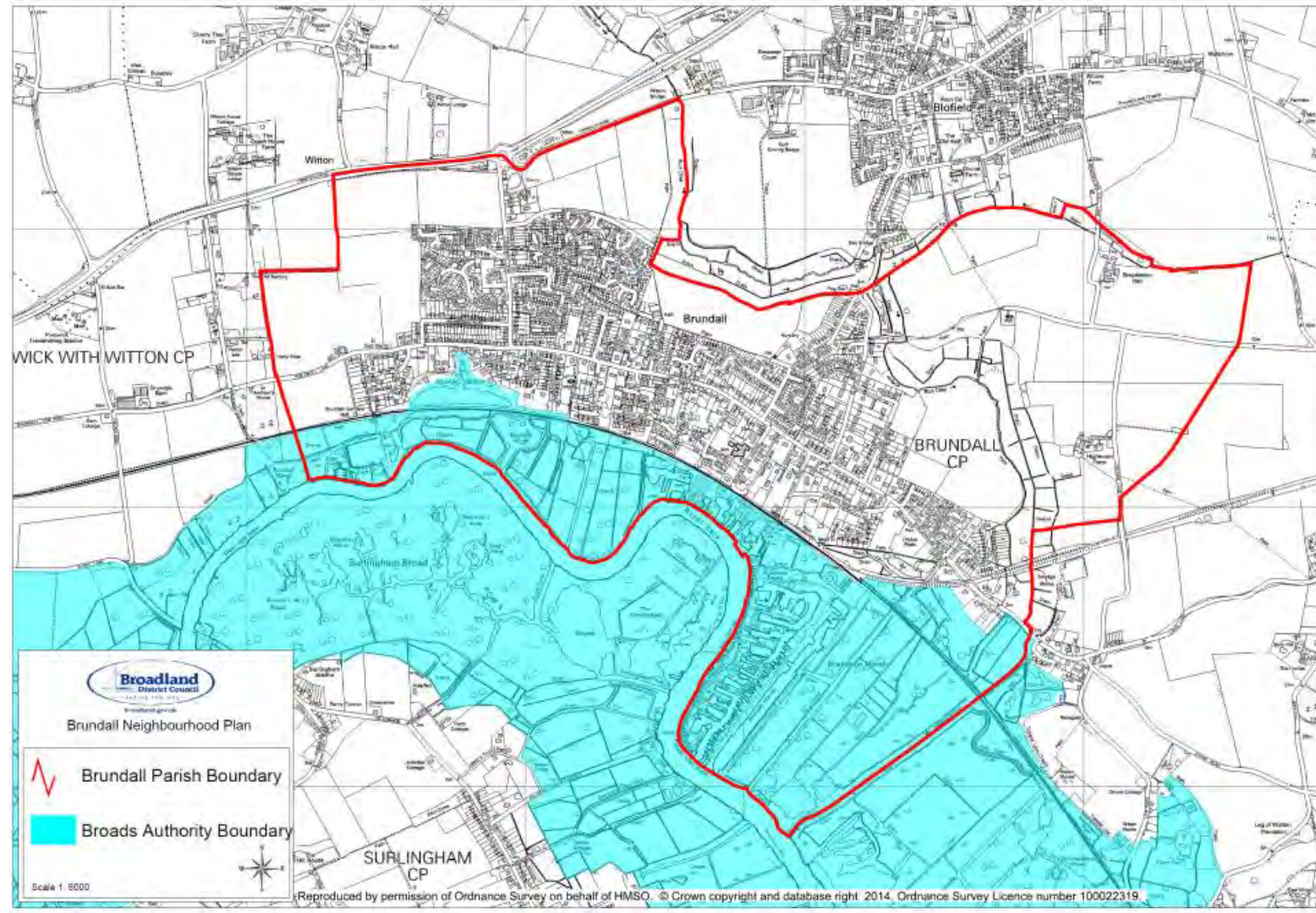
Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the [European] site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.

The purpose of an Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) is therefore to ensure the protection of European Designated Sites (Natura 2000) wherever practicable. European Designated Sites are designed to form an ecologically coherent network of designated spaces across Europe.

European Designated Sites, (Natura 2000) include **Special Protection Areas (SPAs)** and **Special Areas for Conservation (SAC)**. As a matter of policy the government also expects authorities to treat **RAMSAR** sites, **candidate SAC (cSAC)** and **proposed SPAs (pSPA)** as if they are European Designated Sites for the purpose of considering development proposals that may affect them.

The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, state that submitted Plans need to be accompanied by a statement explaining how the proposed Plan meets the 'basic conditions' set out in Schedule 4B of the 1990 Town and Country Planning Act. These basic conditions include a requirement to demonstrate how the Plan is compatible with EU obligations, which includes the need to undertake a Habitat Regulations Assessment.

Figure 1: Brundall Neighbourhood Plan Area



Approach

The first step in producing this Screening Report involves the identification of European Designated Sites within the Neighbourhood Plan area itself or in close proximity to it.

European Designated Sites were identified using open-source software provided by DEFRA (Magic) and were confirmed in the response from Natural England to the Pre-Submission Draft Neighbourhood Plan and Sustainability Appraisal Consultation. The relevant European Designated Sites identified are as follows:

- a) (Part of) The Broads Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- b) (Part of) Broadland Special Protection Area (SPA)
- c) (Part of) Broadland RAMSAR

The area which these designations cover within the parish boundary is known locally as Braydeston Marsh and is adjacent to the Brundall Riverside area. Full details of each designation and plans showing their extent are provided at **Appendix A**.

The next step in the assessment is to undertake an appraisal of the extent to which the proposed policies could have a significant effect on the European Designated Sites. Specifically the assessment considers any potential effect that policies may have on the 'qualifying features' of each European Designated Site. The 'qualifying features' for the identified European Designated Sites were set out in the Appropriate Assessment produced in support of the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) in 2009 for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk and these are provided at **Appendix A**.

The table below provides an assessment of any likely significant effect of each Neighbourhood Plan policy on the European Designated Sites. For the purposes of this assessment the policies appraised are those contained in the draft Submission version of the Neighbourhood Plan, prepared in February 2015.

The table is colour coded to illustrate any likely significant effects where:

- Green = No likely significant effect (NLSE) on the site's qualifying features
- Amber = Likely significant effect (LSE) on the site's qualifying features
- Grey = Uncertain whether it is NLSE or LSE

Screening Assessment

Policy no.	Policy wording	Comment	Likely effect on identified sites		
			Broadland SPA	Broadland RAMSAR	Broads SAC
1	<p>IMPROVING THE PEDESTRIAN ENVIRONMENT ON THE STREET</p> <p>The Plan supports the introduction of measures to protect and improve the environmental quality of The Street for pedestrians and local businesses (see plan). Specifically the Plan supports measures that fall into two broad categories as follows:</p> <p>1. Improving the string of local centres along The Street. At the Corner of <u>Cucumber Lane and The Street</u>, the junction of <u>Church Lane / Links Avenue / Finch Way and The Street</u> and between <u>Station Road and the Blofield Road</u> the Plan supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitive enhancements to the public realm such as widening of pavements, improved surfacing, tree planting, improved crossing points and possibly the creation of areas of shared surface. The purpose of any enhancements would be to improve conditions for pedestrians and cyclists moving around the village and help to create focal points for business activity and community interaction. <p>The introduction of new or sensitive redevelopment of existing buildings for retail or small business use will be supported at each centre and the loss of employment floorspace should be avoided.</p> <p>2. Improving gateways. At <u>Postwick Lane</u> on the western boundary of the Parish combined with new access to the allotments, at the <u>northern limit of Cucumber Lane</u>, where the <u>Blofield Road crosses the Lackford</u></p>	<p>This policy seeks to deliver development only on brownfield or previously developed land along The Street within the village centre and to improve the public realm along The Street. It is therefore unlikely to have a significant negative effect on any of the qualifying features.</p>	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE

	<p><u>Run</u> and at an appropriate point on Strumpshaw Road the Plan supports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The introduction of sensitive and subtle measures to create clear gateways to the village, encouraging motorists to reduce their speed and improving conditions for pedestrians and cyclists. 				
2	<p>WALKING AND CYCLING ROUTES</p> <p>The Plan seeks to provide Brundall with an improved and joined-up network of high quality footpaths and cycleways to help residents and visitors move around easily and safely on foot or bicycle and reduce the reliance on the private car for local trips.</p> <p>Specifically the plan supports the provision of a continuous orbital route and comprehensive high quality network around the village linking up:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new allotments, new Brundall Countryside Park on Postwick Lane and Brundall Gardens Marina in the south west with Brundall Riverside in the south east Postwick Lane in the north west with the Lackford Run in the north east. 	<p>This policy does not seek to deliver new development. It is intended to improve the network of footpaths and cycleways and is therefore unlikely to have a significant negative effect on any of the qualifying features.</p>	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE
3	<p>IMPORTANT VIEWS</p> <p>The Plan seeks to protect and enhance the views to the north east from the Memorial Hall and to the south from St Michaels Church and views of the Braydeston Hills to the north from Brundall.</p> <p>Any development or alterations to an area within the these views must ensure that key features of the view can continue to be enjoyed including distant buildings, areas of landscape and the juxtaposition of village edges and open agricultural countryside.</p> <p>Development within the views that is overly intrusive, unsightly or prominent to the detriment of the view as a whole should be avoided.</p>	<p>This policy does not seek to deliver new development and is therefore unlikely to have a significant negative effect on any of the qualifying features.</p>	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE
4	<p>ENHANCED RECREATION PROVISION</p>	<p>This policy does not specifically seek to deliver new</p>	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE

	The plan supports the provision of new and expanded provision of recreation facilities in the village. Subject to the outcome of detailed ongoing work this could include a formal outdoor sports pitch(es), a BMX track, multi-use games area, bowling green or flexible indoor spaces potentially incorporating a gymnasium.	development close to any of the designated sites and is therefore unlikely to have a significant negative effect on any of the qualifying features.			
5	ENHANCED PROVISION FOR THE OLD Provision of housing with care for the elderly is supported by this Plan. Where possible preference should be given to provision on a brownfield site with good proximity to complementary facilities, amenities and services provided at the various local centres along The Street.	This policy seeks to deliver development in and around the village centre and is unlikely to have a significant negative effect on any of the qualifying features.	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE
6	ENHANCED PRE-SCHOOL PROVISION The plan supports the delivery of high-quality, permanent and improved pre-school provision in the village. Any such facilities should be located close to local centres or other major community facilities such as Brundall Primary School.	This policy seeks to deliver development in and around the village centre and is unlikely to have a significant negative effect on any of the qualifying features.	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE
7	BOATING AND MARINE BUSINESSES The Plan seeks to protect and enhance the important cluster of boat building and marine related businesses located in Brundall Riverside. The Plan will support the development of economic activity that contributes towards the boat building supply chain and helps to protect and develop this important component of the local economy. Redevelopment of areas currently used for boat building activities that result in a significant loss of employment and would be to the detriment of the boat building industry should be avoided.	This policy seeks to deliver development only on brownfield or previously developed land within Brundall Riverside and is unlikely to have a significant negative effect on any of the qualifying features.	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE
8	LEISURE AND TOURISM The Plan supports the introduction of publicly accessible Broads-related leisure and tourism activities close to Brundall Station within the Brundall Riverside area. Activities that would be supported include food and drink and more general leisure uses that complement the existing provision of boat hire yards and moorings.	This policy seeks to deliver development only on brownfield or previously developed land within Brundall Riverside and is unlikely to have a significant	NLSE	NLSE	NLSE

	<p>It is possible that proposals for more than one site may come forward and so it is important that where practicable, there is a comprehensive and coherent solution that creates a single centre of activity around Brundall Station and not a series of fragmented or disjointed uses.</p> <p>The need for a comprehensive approach is also driven by the aspiration to create a single new public access to the water ideally including a public slipway for the use of the village as well as tourists and the aspiration to create an area of green open space for residents and visitors to enjoy.</p> <p>All proposals will be expected to promote sustainable movement and access via walking, cycling and use of local train services and minimise access via the private car.</p>	negative effect on any of the qualifying features.			
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Conclusion

The table above suggests that there are unlikely to be any significant negative effects on European Designated Sites resulting from the policies contained in the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan and that therefore a full Habitat Regulations Assessment is not required.

Appendix A: Details of relevant European Sites

This information has been taken from the Appropriate Assessment – Task 1 report produced in support of the Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk.

Broadland SPA

(i) Site Description & Qualifying Features

Broadland is a low-lying wetland complex straddling the boundaries between east Norfolk and northern Suffolk in eastern England. The Broads are a series of flooded medieval peat cuttings. The area includes the river valley systems of the Bure, Yare and Waveney and their major tributaries. The distinctive open landscape comprises a complex and interlinked mosaic of wetland habitats including open water, reed beds, carr woodland, grazing marsh and fen meadow, forming one of the finest marshland complexes in the UK. The differing types of management of the vegetation for reed, sedge and marsh hay, coupled with variations in hydrology and substrate, support an extremely diverse range of plant communities.

Broadland SPA Qualifying Features

Article 4.1	Breeding	Over winter	Passage
Bewick's swan		X	
Whooper swan		X	
Bittern	X		
Marsh harrier	X		
Hen harrier		X	
Ruff		X	
<i>Noteworthy: Gadwall</i>			

(ii) Conservation Objectives

To restore to favourable condition, if the feature is not currently in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of Annex1 bird species of European importance (Bewick's swan, whooper swan, bittern *Botaurus stellaris*, marsh harrier, hen harrier, ruff), migratory bird species of European importance (pink-footed goose, gadwall, shoveler) and populations of waterfowl that contribute to the wintering waterfowl assemblage of European importance with particular reference to:

- Open water
- Swamp
- Fen
- Reed Bed
- Fen meadow with ditches and water bodies, and
- Lowland wet grassland with ditches and water bodies.

(iii) Vulnerability

The site has suffered from management neglect and natural succession during the 20th century. Sea level rise and reduced summer flows in the river Bure brought about by abstraction are resulting in increasing saline intrusion into the site and generally drier summer conditions. The site also suffers from eutrophication, brought through the build up of nutrients over a long period, primarily through sewage outfalls and, to a lesser degree, agriculture. The region as a whole is a centre for tourism and recreation, however this pressure is now starting to be brought under control by the Broads Authority via the Broads Plan. Efficient drainage within much of the reclaimed parts of the wetland has reduced the wildlife value.

Broadland RAMSAR

(i) Site Description & Qualifying Features

Broadland is a low-lying wetland complex straddling the boundaries between east Norfolk and northern Suffolk. The area includes the river valley systems of the Bure, Yare and Waveney and their major tributaries. The open distinctive landscape comprises a complex and interlinked mosaic of wetland habitats including open water, reed beds, carr woodland, grazing marsh and fen meadow. The region is important for recreation, tourism, agriculture and wildlife.

Broadland Ramsar Qualifying Features

Criterion 6	Breeding	Over winter	Passage
Bewick's Swan		X	
Wigeon		X	
Gadwall		X	
Shoveler		X	
<i>Noteworthy: Bean goose (fabalis), white-fronted goose (albifrons), teal, Pochard, smew, cormorant (carbo), bittern, marsh harrier, hen harrier, water rail, coot, ruff.</i>			

Ramsar criteria for designation:

Criterion 2: The site supports a number of rare species and habitats within the biogeographical zone context, including the following Habitats Directive Annex I features: H7210 Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae*; Calcium-rich fen dominated by great fen sedge (saw sedge); H7230 Alkaline fens Calcium-rich springwater-fed fens; H91E0 Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnionincanae*, *Salicion albae*) and Alder woodland on floodplains. It includes also the Annex II species: S1016 *Vertigo moulinsiana* Desmoulin's whorl snail; S1355 *Lutra lutra* Otter; S1903 *Liparis loeselii* Fen orchid. The site supports outstanding assemblages of rare plants and invertebrates including nine British Red Data Book plants and 136 British Red Data Book invertebrates.

Criterion 6: – the site supports bird species/populations at levels of international importance

(ii) Vulnerability

Broadland Ramsar vulnerability are similar to The Broads SAC (please see below).

The Broads SAC

(i) Site Description & Qualifying Features

The Broads SAC covers roughly the same area as the Broadland SPA and Ramsar sites. The Broads SAC is the richest area for charophytes in Britain. The core of this interest is the Thurne Broads and particularly Hickling Broad which is the richest site in the UK. Sixteen species have been recorded within Hickling Broad, a large shallow brackish lake. Within the Broads examples of *Chara* vegetation are also found within fen pools (turf ponds) and fen and marsh ditch systems.

The Broads also contain several examples of southern natural eutrophic lakes for which this is considered to be one of the best areas in the United Kingdom. The lakes are artificial and originated from peat digging in medieval times support relict vegetation of the original Fenland flora, and collectively this site contains one of the richest assemblages of rare and local aquatic species in the UK.

This flood plain mire site in East Anglia has the largest example of calcareous fens in the UK and possibly the largest occurrence in the EU outside Sweden. The *Cladium* habitat occurs in a diverse set of conditions that maintain its species-richness and forms a large-scale mosaic with other fen types, open water and woodland, and important associated plant species including the fen orchid, *Liparis loeselii*.

The Broads is one of two sites selected for alkaline fens in East Anglia, where a main concentration of lowland fen occurs. The fens are principally of the flood plain mire type. The site contains a range of rare and local plant species, including the Annex II fen orchid *Liparis loeselii*, lesser tussock-sedge *Carex diandra*, and slender sedge *C. lasiocarpa*.

The complex of sites in the Broads of East Anglia contains the largest blocks of alder *Alnus glutinosa* wood in England containing a complex complete successional sequence from open water through reedswamp to alder woodland, which has developed on fen peat.

The Broads is the main stronghold of Desmoulin's whorl snail *Vertigo moulinsiana* in East Anglia and is one of several sites selected in this part of its range. Several large populations are known, associated with standing and flowing water and ditch systems. This is a very important area for its wetland

invertebrate fauna, and many Red Data Book and Nationally Scarce species occur here.

Also present in the Broads with significant numbers is the otter, *Lutra lutra*.

SAC Qualifying features- Habitats

- Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* spp.;
- Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition*-type vegetation;
- Transition mires and quaking bogs;
- Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae*, Priority feature;
- Alkaline fens;
- Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*) Priority feature, and;

- *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*).

SAC Qualifying features- Species

- Desmoulin's whorl snail *Vertigo moulinsiana*, and;
- Otter *Lutra lutra*.

(ii) Conservation Objectives

The conservation objectives are to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitat features of the designation, and to maintain, in favourable condition, the habitats for the populations of the qualifying species, with particular reference to:

- Open water;
- Swamp, and;
- Fen.

(iii) Vulnerability

The Broads are most vulnerable to sea level rise and reduced summer flows, due to abstraction in the northern rivers and drier summer conditions. The major consequence of these pressures is the saline intrusion into the site.

Eutrophication due to nutrients increase from sewage outfalls and agriculture is also considered a problem. Measures to reverse trophic state include phosphate stripping in some of the sewage works and mud-pumping to remove enriched material from lakes, followed by biomanipulation.

Pressure from tourism and recreation is being considered by the Broads Authority through the Broads Plan. Water levels are being addressed through the Water Level Management Plans and the Environmentally Sensitive Area scheme. Appropriate standards of flood defence are necessary for the wetland, and works are currently proceeding under the Environment Agency Broads Strategy.

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

HRA Screening Opinion 2015

Date: 01 April 2015
Our ref: 145796



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BY EMAIL ONLY

Dear Mr Squires

Brundall Neighbourhood Development Plan – Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) Screening Report

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 23 February 2015 which was received by Natural England the same day.

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

Advice under the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)

Internationally designated sites

The Plan area is within or in close proximity to a European designated site (also commonly referred to as Natura 2000 sites), and therefore has the potential to affect its interest features. European sites are afforded protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, as amended (the 'Habitats Regulations'). The Plan area is partly within the following European sites:

- Broadland Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Broadland Ramsar site¹
- The Broads Special Area of Conservation (SAC)

The Brundall Neighbourhood Development Plan HRA screening report concludes that the Plan can be screened out from further stages of assessment because significant effects on the aforementioned sites are unlikely to occur, either alone or in combination. On the basis of the information provided, Natural England concurs with this view.

This conclusion is consistent with Natural England's comments provided to Brundall Parish Council on the draft Neighbourhood Plan (our ref: 139279, dated 29th January 2015).

I hope you will find these comments helpful. For clarification of any points in this letter, please contact Jack Haynes using the contact details given below. For any new consultations or issues, please contact consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

¹ Listed or proposed Wetlands of International Importance under the Ramsar Convention (Ramsar) sites are protected as a matter of Government policy. Paragraph 118 of the National Planning Policy Framework applies the same protection measures as those in place for European sites.

We really value your feedback to help us improve the service we offer. We have attached a feedback form to this letter and welcome any comments you might have about our service.

Yours sincerely

Jack Haynes

Land Use Operations Norfolk & Suffolk Team

Email: jack.haynes@naturalengland.org.uk

Tel: 0300 060 1498

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Consultation Statement 2015

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1 Introduction

The Brundall Neighbourhood Plan has been developed through extensive community consultation conducted by Brundall Neighbourhood Plan Working Group. The Plan builds on the Parish Plan questionnaire that was undertaken in 2013 by Brundall Parish Council. This work has informed the development of Brundall Neighbourhood Plan as well as that gathered during the extensive consultation undertaken as part of the Neighbourhood Planning process.

This Consultation Statement is designed to meet the requirements set out in the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 for Consultation Statements. This document sets out the consultation process employed in the production of the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan, it also demonstrates how the requirements of Regulations 14 and 15 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 have been satisfied.

The Working Group has endeavoured to ensure that the Neighbourhood Plan reflects the desires of the local community and key stakeholders. In order to achieve this, the Working Group sought to engage with the local community from the outset of developing the Plan. The Working Group was established with representatives from a number of local groups and societies to ensure that the Plan was developed by the community and represented their views. The Working Group carried out consultation throughout the formation of the Plan.

The objectives of the consultation process for Brundall Neighbourhood Plan are as follows:

- To ensure that the local community are engaged with throughout the process of developing the Neighbourhood Plan
- To ensure that the views of the local community are taken in to account and reflected in the Neighbourhood Plan document
- To ensure that the consultation process is accessible to as wide a range of people as possible.

Summary of the process

On 9th December 2013 Brundall Parish Council submitted an application to Broadland District Council and the Broads Authority to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan for Brundall Parish boundary. Following a period of statutory consultation (which began on 13th January 2014) this application was approved without amendment on 8th April 2014 (see [Appendix A](#)).

In December 2013 Brundall Parish Council set up a Neighbourhood Plan Working Group comprising:

- **Brundall Parish Council:** Martin Davies (Chairman), Ian Walters (Vice-Chairman), Kevin Wilkins, Rob Hetherington, Sharon Smyth (Clerk)
- **Brundall Memorial Hall:** John Philp (Chairman), Pam Welsh
- **Brundall Riverside Association:** Peter Fletton (Chairman)
- **Brundall Ingenuity In Business:** Sandie Hammond
- **Parishioner:** Mike Hammond
- **Rector of Brundall/Braydeston Church:** Rev Peter Leech
- **Parish Tree Warden:** Tim Strudwick
- **Brundall School/Snowys Nursery:** Chris Harrison
- **Brundall History Group:** Barbara Ayers
- **Luncheon Club:** Maureen Dougall
- **Giggles (mother and toddler group):** Sharon Harper

The committee elected the following members into a number of roles:

- Chairman: Martin Davies
- Vice Chair: Tim Strudwick
- Secretary: Ingham Pinnock Associates
- Treasurer: Sharon Smyth

Please see [Appendix B](#) for the Working Group Terms of Reference.

Communications

Throughout the process the Neighbourhood Planning Working Group ensured that the local community and stakeholders were kept informed of the process and were able to get involved with the development of the Neighbourhood Plan. A number of different methods were used to achieve this, these are as follows:

Posters

Posters were regularly placed around the parish to provide an update to all local residents and stakeholders on the progress of the Neighbourhood Plan. They also provided contact details for the Working Group and information on how to become involved with the process. All posters are contained within [Appendix C](#).

Local press

Press releases were used to inform the local community and stakeholders, they were also used to invite the local community and stakeholders to take part in the process. Press releases were issued to local and regional press on the following dates:

- January 2014
- April 2014
- November 2014

Press releases were also uploaded to the Brundall Parish Council and Ingham Pinnock websites. All press releases are contained within [Appendix D](#).

Websites

All press releases were uploaded to both the Brundall Parish Council website and the Ingham Pinnock website, enabling interested parties to learn more about or become involved with the process. Basic information on the Plan and how to get involved with the project was also provided on the websites.

Public consultation

The following community consultation events were held in order to inform and develop the Neighbourhood Plan:

- 10th May 2014
- 29th June 2014
- 19th July 2014

Statutory consultation

In accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 the following statutory consultation was undertaken:

- Application for designation of Neighbourhood Area (6 weeks – 13th January – 24th February 2014), see [appendix E](#)
 - No substantive comments were received on the application
- Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (6 weeks – 14th August to 22nd September)
 - Responses were received from Natural England, English Heritage, Norfolk County Council and the Broads Authority, the agencies provided minor comments which were incorporated in to a revised scoping report as appropriate
- Pre-Submission draft Neighbourhood Plan and Sustainability Appraisal (8 weeks – 5th December 2014 – 30th January 2015)
 - Please see detailed description of the process and outcomes below.

This Consultation Statement provides a summary of each of the above stages.

2 Summary of community consultation

The consultation process underpinning and informing the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan is set out below in chronological order.

Event	
Date	Saturday 10 th May 2014
Location	Brundall Memorial Hall
Publicity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Press release (appendix D) ▪ Poster (appendix C) ▪ Website
Consultees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Open invitation ▪ Stakeholders and local community (from within the parish and surrounding parishes were invited to attend)
Event details	<p>The event was the first public consultation. The local community/interested parties were invited to attend to learn more about Neighbourhood Planning and to tell the Working Group their views on how the village might develop or adapt in the future.</p> <p>A series of consultation boards (see appendix F) were on display, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Board 1: Explained the Neighbourhood Planning process ▪ Board 2: Asked attendees to identify and note down, what they like about Brundall, what they dislike and what they would like to change ▪ Board 3: Outlined the results from the Survey of Village Opinion ▪ Board 4: Asked attendees to note down their vision for Brundall in 2026 ▪ Board 5: Outlined a set of objectives (developed by the Working Group) and asked attendees to note down whether they agreed or disagreed with the objectives. <p>Members of the Working Group were also present throughout the day to discuss the Neighbourhood Plan with attendees and note down any additional ideas.</p> <p>Over 60 people attended the event and provided feedback.</p>
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 97% of respondents resided in Brundall Parish ▪ 28% of respondents noted down aspects of the village that they 'like', 29% of respondents noted down aspects of the village that they 'disliked', 43% noted down aspects they would like to change. ▪ Frequently stated likes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access to the countryside and footpaths ○ Public transport ○ Sense of community ▪ Frequently stated dislikes include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Congestion/traffic speeds ○ Lack/condition of footpaths ○ Lack of access to the Broads ○ Public transport ○ Residential development ▪ Frequently stated 'I would like to change' include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More recreation facilities ○ Improved access to the Broads ○ Reduce traffic speed/congestion ▪ All feedback on the draft objectives was positive except for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To reduce the severance effect of The Street (7 disagree). It was agreed within the Working Group that the disagrees were likely,

	<p>in part, to have been caused by the ambiguous nature of the phrasing of the objective, which was subsequently revised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To create a stronger village centre/centres (1 disagree) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key themes emerging for the vision included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Brundall should remain a rural village ○ Brundall should not become a suburb of Norwich ○ Brundall should retain physical separation from Norwich and other villages ○ Brundall shouldn't grow further ▪ The results of this consultation were used to establish the vision for the Neighbourhood Plan, the objectives and the key areas of focus for the Neighbourhood Plan policies. ▪ A summary of the results of the consultation exercise are at Appendix G.
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Event	2 nd consultation event
Date	29 th June 2014
Location	Rock the Boat, Brundall
Publicity	N/A
Consultees	Local community
Event details	<p>The event was designed to raise awareness of the Neighbourhood Plan and the consultation event to be held in July. To ensure as many as people as possible were made aware of the Neighbourhood Plan this event was combined with the village Rock the Boat event, which attracts many local residents, the objectives of the consultation were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raise awareness of the Neighbourhood Plan with the community <p>A series of consultation boards (see appendix H) were on display, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Board 1: Explained the Neighbourhood Planning process and provided an introduction ▪ Board 2: Publicised the event in July
Outcomes	N/A

Event	3 rd consultation event
Date	19 th July 2014
Location	Brundall Fun Day
Publicity	Publicised at the previous event
Consultees	Local community
Event details	<p>The event was designed to consult with as many residents as possible and was therefore combined with the village Fun Day, which attracts many local residents, the objectives of the consultation were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Raise awareness of the Neighbourhood Plan with the community ▪ To test the initial policy ideas developed by the Working Group following the previous research and consultation ▪ To provide feedback on the previous consultation <p>A series of consultation boards (see appendix I) were on display, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Board 1: Explained the Neighbourhood Planning process and provided an introduction ▪ Board 2: Provided a summary of the first consultation results

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Board 3: Outlined the proposed vision for the Neighbourhood Plan and asked the community to confirm whether they liked, disliked or would like to change it▪ Board 4: Outlined the proposed objectives, following amendments made in response to comments at the May consultation event▪ Board 5 and 6: Set out initial policy ideas developed by the Working Group based on the previous consultation events and background research. The boards asked the community to indicate whether they agreed or disagreed with the proposed policy ideas.
Outcomes	<p>Approximately 55 people took part in the consultation, summary results are as follows, all results are at appendix J:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 100% of people agreed with the proposed vision for the Neighbourhood Plan▪ 100% of people agreed with the proposed policies▪ Specific comments on each policy were made, these are summarised in appendix J and were fed in to the development of the policies.

3 Summary of pre-submission (regulation 14) consultation

Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, requires that:

*‘Before submitting a plan proposal to the local planning authority, a qualifying body must—
(a) publicise, in a manner that is likely to bring it to the attention of people who live, work or carry on business in the neighbourhood area—*

(i) details of the proposals for a neighbourhood development plan;

(ii) details of where and when the proposals for a neighbourhood development plan may be inspected;

(iii) details of how to make representations; and

(iv) the date by which those representations must be received, being not less than 6 weeks from the date on which the draft proposal is first publicised;

(b) consult any consultation body referred to in paragraph 1 of Schedule 1 whose interests the qualifying body considers may be affected by the proposals for a neighbourhood development plan; and

(c) send a copy of the proposals for a neighbourhood development plan to the local planning authority.’

The following section demonstrates how the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan pre submission consultation fulfils these requirements.

Pre-submission consultation timescale

The Pre-Submission Draft Brundall Neighbourhood Plan and Sustainability Appraisal were circulated and deposited for consultation between Friday 5th December 2014 – Friday 30th January 2015.

Publicity

There were two elements to the publicity of the pre-submission consultation, the first was aimed at ensuring the community were aware of the consultation, where to locate a copy of the document and how to comment and secondly to notify all statutory consultees of the consultation period.

Community publicity

With regards to the publicity for the community, the pre-submission consultation was heavily publicised via the following medium:

- **Press releases:** Were circulated to publicise the pre-submission consultation to local and regional press, displayed on the Brundall Parish Council website, the Broads Authority website and the Ingham Pinnock Associates website, it was also included in the Parish Magazine, please see [appendix D](#) for further information
- **Parish Magazine:** The November copy included a sort article on the pre-submission consultation and details on how to comment and where to locate a copy of the document, please find a copy at [appendix N](#)
- **Social media:** The pre-submission consultation was also publicised on social media such as twitter

Statutory and non-statutory consultee publicity

Over 45 statutory and non-statutory consultees (please see [appendix K](#) for details of consultees) were invited via email (please see [appendix L](#) for further details) to review and comment on the pre-submission documents.

Documents

Hard copy of the pre-submission documents were available at the following locations:

- Brundall Library
- Brundall Memorial Hall
- Broadland District Council, Thorpe St Andrew
- Broads Authority, Norwich

Electronic copies were also available to download from Brundall Parish Council website and Ingham Pinnock website.

All publicity highlighted the availability of hard and electronic copy of the pre-submission documents.

Responses

Statutory and non statutory consultees were invited to comment on the pre-submission drafts by completing a consultation response form either in hard copy or electronic copy and submitting to either Brundall Parish Council or Ingham Pinnock Associates. Copies of the consultation response form were available at the locations where the pre-submission draft was deposited and was included in the back page of the document.

Consultation responses were asked to state the exact part of the document that the response responds to, to state fully and clearly their concerns, any suggested alternative approaches and whether they believed there to be any omissions from the draft. A copy of the form can be found at [appendix O](#).

A total of 14 responses were received. Details of responses received to the pre-submission document are available at [appendix M](#). All responses were documented and a meeting was held with the Working Group to review the comments and consider whether there were necessary amendments to the submission draft, details of these amendments are provided at [appendix M](#).

4 Conclusion

The Working Group carried out a comprehensive programme of consultation throughout the development of the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan. The Working Group consider that all the key stakeholders, both statutory and non statutory, local and neighbouring communities were invited to participate in the development of the plan and that the consultation reached a wide range of interested parties.

The comments received throughout and specifically in response to the consultation draft Neighbourhood Plan have been addressed in so far as they are practicable and compatible with the joint core strategy and the Government's National Planning Framework.

This Consultation Statement and the supporting consultation reports are considered to comply with Section 15(2) of part 5 of the 2012 Neighbourhood Planning Regulations.

A. Neighbourhood Plan area approval

CABINET MEETING – 8 April 2014
Decision List

ITEM & HEADING	DECISION
<p>9 Local Government Pension Scheme: Additional Policy Discretions</p> <p>Lead Officer Stephen Fennell</p>	<p>RECOMMENDED TO COUNCIL</p> <p>to approve the Pensions Discretions Policy.</p>
<p>10 Pay Policy Statement: Annual Review</p> <p>Lead Officer Stephen Fennell</p>	<p>RECOMMENDED TO COUNCIL</p> <p>(1) to approve the Pay Policy Statement, subject to the following amendment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delete paragraph 4.6 and amend paragraph 4.7 to: <p>Performance Assessments for the Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive will be undertaken by the Appointments and Pay Panel;</p> <p>(2) to agree a 2.7 percent increase to pay grades for 2014/15, at an additional cost of £5,000.</p>
<p>11 Brundall Neighbourhood Area Application (Neighbourhood Planning)</p> <p>Lead Officer Phil Courtier</p>	<p>RESOLVED</p> <p>to approve the designation of the Neighbourhood Area, as proposed in the application from Brundall Parish Council.</p>
<p>12 Strumpshaw Neighbourhood Plan – Examiner's Report</p> <p>Lead Officer Phil Courtier</p>	<p>RESOLVED</p> <p>to approve each of the Examiner's recommendations, making modifications as referred to above, and progress the Neighbourhood Plan to proceed to a referendum within the Neighbourhood Area (the civil parish of Strumpshaw).</p>

**Brundall Neighbourhood Plan:
Designating Brundall as a Neighbourhood Area**
Report by Planning Policy Officer

Summary: The report briefly summarises the comments received during the six week consultation period on Brundall becoming a Neighbourhood Area in order to produce a Neighbourhood Plan.

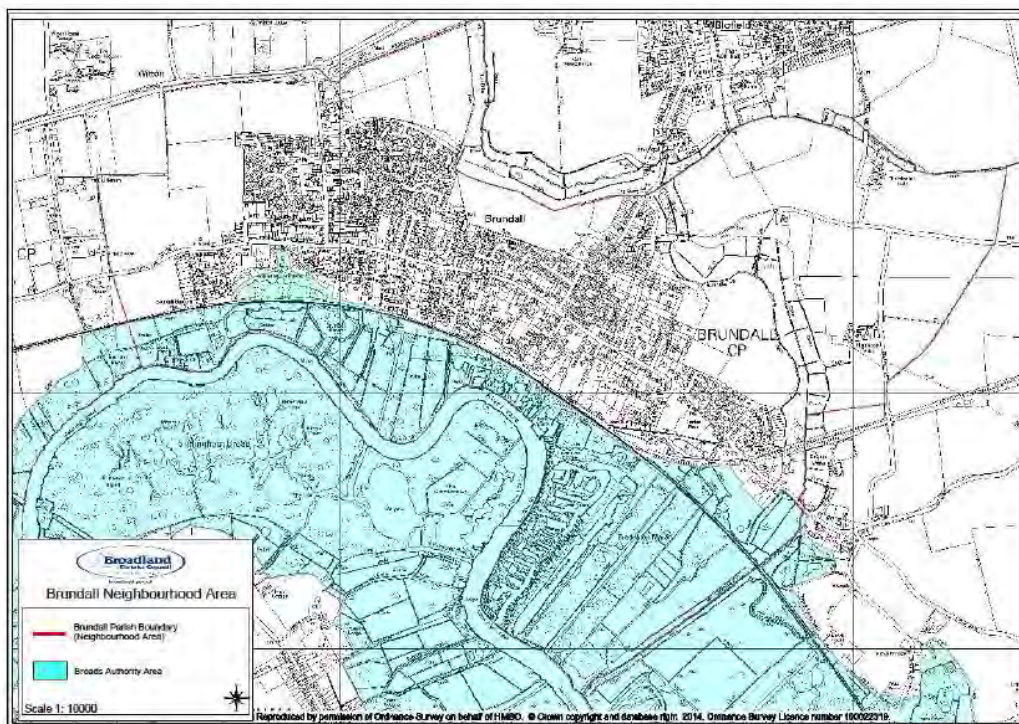
Recommendation: That the Planning Committee notes the comments received and agree to designate Brundall as a Neighbourhood Area.

1 Neighbourhood Planning

- 1.1 Neighbourhood planning was introduced through the Localism Act 2011. Neighbourhood Planning legislation came into effect in April 2012 and gives communities the power to agree a Neighbourhood Development Plan, make a Neighbourhood Development Order and make a Community Right to Build Order.
- 1.2 A Neighbourhood Development Plan can establish general planning policies for the development and use of land in a neighbourhood, for example:
 - where new homes and offices should be built
 - what they should look like
- 1.3 Under the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, parish or town councils within the Broads Authority's Executive area undertaking Neighbourhood Plans are required to apply to the Broads Authority and the relevant District Council to designate the Neighbourhood Area that their proposed plan will cover.
- 1.4 Once these nominations are received, there follows a six week period within which any member of the public may submit written comments to the Broads Authority and the relevant District Council regarding the proposed Neighbourhood Area, who will then consider the area, and the comments received, before approving or rejecting its designation. The designation of a Neighbourhood Area is therefore the first step in the process of preparing a Neighbourhood Plan.

2 Brundall Neighbourhood Area

- 2.1 The following map shows the proposed Brundall Neighbourhood Area. It covers the entire parish of Brundall (thin red line). The Broads Authority Executive Area is in blue.



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3 The Consultation and Responses Received

- 3.1 The consultation on the designation of Brundall as a Neighbourhood Area ran for six weeks and ended on 24 February 2014.
- 3.2 Comments were received from the following organisations. The table also shows a discussion on these comments and an assessment of the impact on designating Brundall as a Neighbourhood Area.

Organisation / Individual	Response	BDC and BA officer response
Norfolk County Council	I can confirm that the County Council does not have any objection to the application.	Noted.
Natural England	<p>'The following is offered as advice to assist the Parish Council in preparing their Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>Natural England, together with the Environment Agency, English Heritage and Forestry Commission has published joint advice on neighbourhood planning which sets out sources of environmental information and ideas on incorporating the environment into development proposals. This is available at: http://publications.environment-</p>	Noted.

	<p>agency.gov.uk/PDF/GEHO0212BWAZ-E-E.pdf</p> <p>Local environmental record centres hold a range of information on the natural environment. A list of local records centre is available at: http://www.nbn-nfbr.org.uk/nfbr.php</p> <p>You should consider whether the plan is likely to have any impacts on protected species. To help you do this Natural England has produced standing advice to help understand the impact of particular developments on protected or Biodiversity Action Plan species should they be identified as an issue. The standing advice also sets out when, following receipt of survey information, you should undertake further consultation with Natural England: Natural England Standing Advice.</p> <p>Proposals may provide opportunities to enhance the character and local distinctiveness of the surrounding natural and built environment; use natural resources more sustainably; and bring benefits for the local community, for example through green space provision and access to and contact with nature.</p> <p>Opportunities to incorporate features into new build or retro fitted buildings which are beneficial to wildlife, such as the incorporation of roosting opportunities for bats or the installation of bird nest boxes should also be considered as part of any new development proposal.'</p>	
English Heritage	No objection to this designation. There are a number of designated heritage assets within the area and there is a duty to consult English Heritage where our interests are considered to be affected. We can provide specific advice concerning the inclusion of the historic environment in their plan.	Noted.

- 3.3 In summary, whilst there are further actions required as the Neighbourhood Plan progresses, the comments received do not act as 'show stoppers' in designating Brundall as a Neighbourhood Area.
- 3.4 Of importance, Broadland District Council will also need to designate the part of Brundall Parish for which they are the Local Planning Authority. Early

indications from colleagues at Broadland Council are that it will be recommended for approval and the equivalent report is going to Broadland District Council's Cabinet on 8 April and then subsequently ratified by Full Council soon after.

4 Links of Relevance:

- 4.1 The Broads Authority Neighbourhood Planning webpage:
<http://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/planning/future-planning-and-policies/neighbourhood-planning.html>
- 4.2 Some guidance/information on Neighbourhood Planning:
<http://www.rtpi.org.uk/planning-aid/neighbourhood-planning/>

5 Financial Implications

- 5.1 Occasional Officer time in supporting the process (as required by regulations).
- 5.2 There will be no cost to the Broads Authority for the referendum at the end of the process as Broadland District Council have agreed to take on this task and cost.

6 Conclusion and Recommendation

- 6.1 The comments received do not act as 'show stoppers'. It is therefore recommended that the Brundall Neighbourhood Area is designated.

Background papers: None

Author: Natalie Beal
Date of report: 12 March 2014

Appendices: None

B. Working Group Terms of Reference

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Working Group Terms of Reference

Purpose

The main purpose of the Working Group is to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan for the parish of Brundall, on behalf of Brundall Parish Council, in line with the requirements of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, which sets out policies and proposals that seek to address the community's aspirations for the area.

In undertaking this role, the Working Group will:

1. Ensure that Neighbourhood Planning legislation, as set out in the Neighbourhood Planning (England) Regulations 2012, are followed in the preparation and submission of the Neighbourhood Plan.
2. Set out a project timetable, featuring key milestones, and a budget for preparing the Neighbourhood Plan.
3. Plan, manage and monitor expenditure incurred in the preparation of the plan and report back to the Parish Council on these matters.
4. Report regularly to the Parish Council on progress with the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan and make recommendations on any proposed content of the Plan.
5. Seek to gather the views of the whole community, including residents, groups, businesses, landowners etc., in order to inform the development of the Neighbourhood Plan.
6. Liaise with Broadland District Council, Broads Authority and other relevant authorities and organisations in order to make the plan as effective as possible and to ensure that it remains in conformity with local, national and European planning legislation.
7. Be responsible for the analysis of evidence gathered from the community and elsewhere, development of local policies, and the production of the Neighbourhood Plan.

Membership

The Working Group will include up to 20 members, including representatives of the Parish Council and any interested members of the community, as approved by the Parish Council. It is proposed that this comprises:

- Ingenuity in Business
- Brundall Primary School
- Brundall Memorial Hall
- Brundall Local History Group
- Brundall Riverside Association
- Brundall Allotments Association
- Broads Society
- Brundall Parish Council

At a meeting of the Working Group the Working Group elected members into a number of roles:

- Chairman: Martin Davies
- Vice Chair: Tim Strudwick
- Secretary: Ingham Pinnock Associates
- Treasurer: Sharon Smyth

All members of the Working Group must declare any personal interest that may be perceived as being relevant to any decisions or recommendations made by the group. This may include membership of an organisation, ownership or interest in land or a business or indeed any other matter likely to be relevant to the work undertaken by the Working Group.

Meetings

The Working Group shall meet every month, or as may be required. Notice of Working Group meetings shall be given to its members, by email or post, at least five working days in advance of the meeting date. Notices must include details of the matters to be discussed.

Decisions on operational matters (relating to the process of preparing the Plan) shall be determined by a majority of votes of the Working Group members present and voting. In the case of an equal number of votes, the chairperson shall have a casting vote.

Decisions on matters relating to proposed content of the Plan shall be made by the full Parish Council, following consideration of recommendations made by the Working Group.

The Working Group may decide the quorum necessary to conduct business – with a minimum of five members.

The secretary shall circulate minutes to members of the Working Group not more than 14 days after each meeting.

Sub Groups

The Working Group may appoint such sub groups as it considers necessary, to carry out functions specified by the Working Group. Each sub group should have a nominated chair but this person does not have to be a member of the Working Group.

Sub groups do not have the power to authorise expenditure on behalf of the Working Group.

Finance

The treasurer shall keep a clear record of expenditure, where necessary, supported by receipted invoices. Members of the Working Group, or a sub group, may claim back an expenditure that was necessarily incurred during the process of producing the Neighbourhood Plan. This could include postage, stationery, telephone calls, travel costs, childcare costs etc. The procedure for claiming and rates for these expenses shall be drawn up by the treasurer and agreed by the Working Group.

The treasurer will report back to the Working Group on planned and actual expenditure for the project and set up a petty cash system and enable cash withdrawals and payment of invoices to be made, as required.

Changes to the Terms of Reference

These Terms of Reference may be altered and additional clauses added by agreement, shown by majority votes, of the Working Group.

C. Posters



Public Consultation

Saturday 10th May, 12pm to 4pm

Memorial Hall, Brundall

Brundall Parish Council invites residents of the village and surrounding area to its first public consultation event on the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan. The event is due to take place at the Memorial Hall on Saturday 10th May from mid-day to 4pm. It will be an informal occasion, designed to allow residents to drop in throughout the day to share their thoughts and views.

The consultation event is the first in a number of similar sessions due to take place during 2014 to allow everyone to have their say on the future of the village. We would be delighted if you could spare some time to come along, learn more about Neighbourhood Planning and start to tell us your views on how you want the village to look in the future and how we need to be guiding any changes.

It is vital that the Neighbourhood Plan, when it is published, should reflect the views and aspirations of the local community, and we encourage you to attend or follow its progress.

Further information about the Neighbourhood Plan and the event will be available from the following sources:

- **Email:** Sharon Smyth, Brundall Parish Council (brundallparishcouncil@hotmail.co.uk) or Ross Ingham, Ingham Pinnock Associates (ross@inghampinnock.com)
- **Website:** Visit either the Brundall Parish Council website (<http://brundallpc.norfolkparishes.gov.uk/>) or the Ingham Pinnock website (<http://www.inghampinnock.com/brundall-neighbourhood-plan/>) to find out more information on progress and general information on neighbourhood planning
- **Notice boards:** Keep an eye on the village notice boards, details of events will be posted here.

D. Press releases

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Press Release 1: Announcing Nhood Plan Application Jan 2014

Brundall Parish Council is delighted to announce that it has applied to Broadland District Council and the Broads Authority to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan for the Parish of Brundall.

Neighbourhood Planning is a new community-led planning initiative that has emerged from the Government's Localism Bill. It gives local people new rights to help shape the development of the communities they live in. Neighbourhood Plans allow local communities to set out planning policies on the development and use of land in the 'neighbourhood area' which in Brundall's case is the civil parish. Any policies included within a Neighbourhood Plan need to conform to strategic planning policies and guidance at the local, national and European level. This means that it cannot be used as a mechanism to undermine established planning policies or planning permissions. Rather policies can be used to provide additional detail and guidance on issues that cannot be addressed in more strategic documents.

A Working Group is being set up to prepare the Plan including representatives from a range of community groups and organisations such as the primary school, business group and history group. If the application is successful it is hoped that the Neighbourhood Plan can be written and completed over the course of 2014 with a village referendum early in 2015.

It is important that the Neighbourhood Plan reflects the views and aspirations of the local community and so there will be a number of ways for people to get involved. This will include open consultation events which everyone will be invited to attend.

We look forward to providing an update on the outcome of the application towards the end of February and notifying the community about next steps in due course.

Further information and updates on the Neighbourhood Plan can be accessed as follows:

- **Email:** Sharon Smyth, Brundall Parish Council (brundallparishcouncil@hotmail.co.uk) or Ross Ingham, Ingham Pinnock Associates (ross@inghampinnock.com)
- **Website:** Visit either the Brundall Parish Council website (<http://brundallpc.norfolkparishes.gov.uk/>) or the Ingham Pinnock website (<http://www.inghampinnock.com/brundall-neighbourhood-plan/>) to find out more information on progress and general information on neighbourhood planning
- **Notice boards:** Keep an eye on the village notice boards, details of events will be posted here.

Ends.

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Press Release 2: First Public Consultation Saturday 10th May, midday to 4pm at the Memorial Hall

Brundall Parish Council would like to invite residents of the village and surrounding area to its first public consultation event on the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan. The event is due to take place at the Memorial Hall on Saturday May the 10th from midday to 4pm. The event is informal and is designed to allow residents to drop in throughout the day to share their thoughts and views.

The consultation event is the first in a number of similar sessions due to take place over 2014 to allow everyone to have their say in the future of the village. We would be delighted if you could spare some time to come along, learn more about Neighbourhood Planning and start to tell us your views on how you want the village to look in the future and how we need to be guiding any changes.

It is vital that the Neighbourhood Plan reflects the views and aspirations of the local community and so we encourage you to attend or follow its progress.

Further information about the Neighbourhood Plan and the event will be available from the following sources:

- **Email:** Sharon Smyth, Brundall Parish Council (brundallparishcouncil@hotmail.co.uk) or Ross Ingham, Ingham Pinnock Associates (ross@inghampinnock.com)
- **Website:** Visit either the Brundall Parish Council website (<http://brundallpc.norfolkparishes.gov.uk/>) or the Ingham Pinnock website (<http://www.inghampinnock.com/brundall-neighbourhood-plan/>) to find out more information on progress and general information on neighbourhood planning
- **Notice boards:** Keep an eye on the village notice boards, details of events will be posted here.

Ends.

Editors notes:

Neighbourhood Planning is a new community-led planning initiative that has emerged from the Government's Localism Bill. It gives local people new rights to help shape the development of the communities they live in. Neighbourhood Plans allow local communities to set out planning policies on the development and use of land in the 'neighbourhood area' which in Brundall's case is the civil parish. Any policies included within a Neighbourhood Plan need to conform to strategic planning policies and guidance at the local, national and European level. This means that it cannot be used as a mechanism to undermine established planning policies or planning permissions. Rather policies can be used to provide additional detail and guidance on issues that cannot be addressed in more strategic documents.

A Working Group has been set up by the Parish Council to prepare the Plan including representatives from a range of community groups and organisations such as the primary school, business group and history group. The Working Group is being supported by Ingham Pinnock Associates who will provide support and guidance on technical aspects of the process.

PRESS RELEASE

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Pre-Submission Consultation [For local websites, newspapers and newsletters]

The Brundall Neighbourhood Plan Working Group is delighted to invite the community to review the very first draft of the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan.

The first draft of the Neighbourhood Plan is the culmination of around a year of hard work and the dedication and input of volunteers and community representatives.

At the heart of the plan are eight draft policies focusing on ways in which the physical environment, the economy and the social life of Brundall might be strengthened.

The policies contained within the draft Plan reflect community feedback from a number of consultation events, the survey undertaken for the Parish Plan and independent research. However, the policies are not final and the Working Group is keen for local residents and businesses to review and provide feedback.

The consultation period will run from the 5th of December to the 30th January 2015. Regulations require the document to be consulted on for six weeks but we recognise that the consultation period spans Christmas and so have extended it to eight weeks to give everyone the chance to have their say. The documents will be available online from the 28th November 2014.

It is vital that the Neighbourhood Plan reflects the views and aspirations of the local community, and we encourage you to comment and get involved.

The Pre-Submission Draft Neighbourhood Plan and Sustainability Appraisal can be found online at <http://www.inghampinnock.com/brundall-neighbourhood-plan/> Follow instructions on how to e-mail comments.

Hard copies will also be available to review at a number of buildings around the village including the Memorial Hall & Library as well as at the Broadland District Council and Broads Authority. Comment sheets will be available at each of these locations with instructions on how to submit them.

-Ends-

Notes to editor.

What is Neighbourhood Planning?

Neighbourhood Planning is a new community-led planning initiative that has emerged from the Government's Localism policy. It gives local people new rights to help shape the development of the communities they live in. Neighbourhood Plans allow communities to set out planning policies on the development and use of land in the 'neighbourhood area' which in Brundall's case is the civil parish. Any policies included within a Neighbourhood Plan need to conform to strategic planning policies and guidance at the local, national and European level; this means that it cannot be used as a mechanism to undermine established planning policies or planning permissions. But local neighbourhood plans can be used to provide additional detail and guidance on issues that cannot be addressed in more strategic documents.

A Working Group was set up by the Parish Council last year to prepare the Plan including representatives from a range of community groups and organisations such as the primary school, the business group and Riverside Residents. The Working Group is being supported by Ingham Pinnock Associates who ~~will~~ provide guidance on technical aspects of the process.

Further information about the Neighbourhood Plan and the event is available from either the Parish Clerk, Sharon Smyth, at (brundallparishcouncil@hotmail.co.uk) or from the Plan consultants at Ingham Pinnock Associates (ross@inghampinnock.com).

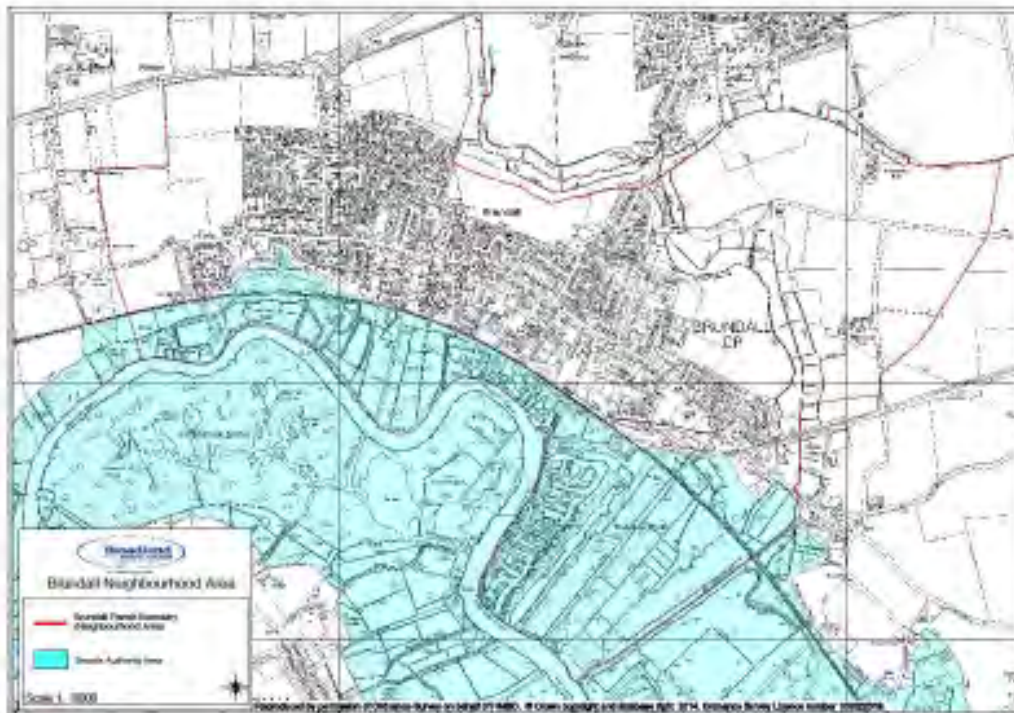
E. Neighbourhood area application consultation notice

PUBLIC NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR DESIGNATION OF NEIGHBOURHOOD AREA

In accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, Brundall Parish Council has made an application to Broadland District Council and The Broads Authority to designate a Neighbourhood Area, for the purposes of developing a Neighbourhood Plan.

The area that the Parish Council wishes to designate is that making up the civil parish of Brundall, as shown by the map below:



The Parish Council is the relevant body to make this application, for the purposes of section 61G of the 1990 Act.

Anyone wishing to comment on this Neighbourhood Area application must do so before 5.00pm on Monday 24th February 2014 by writing to the Spatial Planning Manager, Broadland District Council, Thorpe Lodge, 1 Yarmouth Rd, Norwich, NR7 0DU or emailing neighbourhoodplans@broadland.gov.uk

The full Neighbourhood Area application can be viewed in the following locations:

- Broadland District Council's website (www.broadland.gov.uk/neighbourhoodplans)
- The Broads Authority website (www.broads-authority.gov.uk)
- Brundall Parish Council website (<http://brundallpc.norfolkparishes.gov.uk/>)
- Brundall Library
- Broadland District Council offices
- The Broads Authority offices

F. First public consultation boards



Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Welcome to the first consultation event on Brundall’s Neighbourhood Plan.

Brundall Parish Council has applied to Broadland District Council and the Broads Authority to prepare a Neighbourhood Plan. The Parish Council has put together a Working Group to prepare the plan. The Working Group includes representatives from Innovation in Business, Giggles Toddler Group, Brundall Riverside Associates, Tree Warden, Brundall Local History Group, Brundall Memorial Hall and others.

What are the aims of today’s consultation?

The aims of today’s consultation event are to:

- Understand where you live
- Gather comments on what you like or don’t like about the village
- Understand how you would like to see the village by 2026
- Get your views on a series of objectives we have developed

Please work your way around the panels and take as much time as you like to note down your views. And of course thank you for sparing the time to contribute.

Frequently asked questions

What is a Neighbourhood Plan?

The idea is that Neighbourhood Plans can set out policies on the development and use of land in a parish or neighbourhood area that might not be covered by the Broadland District Local Plan. If the Neighbourhood Plan is adopted it will become an important document for developers to consider if they want to build in Brundall and will help to shape any future development in the village. A Neighbourhood Plan is a new local layer of formal planning policy introduced by the coalition Government through the Localism Act.

What can it do / not do?

A Neighbourhood Plan cannot be used to stop development that is already supported in other planning documents. Plans must be in ‘general conformity’ with strategic planning policies (i.e. the Broadland Local Plan) and so it cannot stop the development already proposed around the village.

A Neighbourhood Plan can however add more detail to what any new development must be like, for example it can set out standards in design to make sure that new buildings are as high quality as possible and reflect the character of the village.

Why should I be interested?

A Neighbourhood Plan offers local communities a real say in the future of their area and you can help to shape policies that will go into the plan.

How long will it all take?





What do you like and dislike about Brundall and what would you like to see change?

Please let us know what you like or dislike about living, visiting or working in Brundall. Every comment is important no matter how trivial you may think it is! Just make a note on a sticky label and place it under the right heading. For example; Are there enough community facilities? Are there enough shops? Is it easy to walk or cycle around the village? Is there enough green space? Etc...

I like...

I dislike...

I would change...

We know that you are often asked to give your views on various documents such as the Broadland Local Plan and most recently the Brundall Survey of Village Opinion. We are required to consult with you and are extremely grateful for the time and thought you put into your responses.

Your views do matter to us and to demonstrate this if you haven't already seen any feedback, some of the comments from the Survey of Village Opinion are shown on the next panel.



Brundall Neighbourhood Plan



What you have already told us

You have recently given us a lot of information by completing the Brundall Parish Survey of Village Opinion. This information will be used to help form the policies for the Neighbourhood Plan. A summary of what you told us in the Survey of Village Opinion is set out below.

- **94% agree Brundall is a great place to live**
- Footpaths used at least once a week by **44%** of respondents
- **Two thirds (65%)** were satisfied with the upkeep of the footpaths
- Woodlands are used by **31%** at least once a week
- **86%** felt the Brundall landscape aesthetically pleasing
- **Just over half (52%)** felt there are sufficient recreational facilities in Brundall
- **18%** of respondents visit the play areas at least once a week, more so for those with young children **(39%)**
- One fifth of respondents **(21%)** felt there should be more play areas suitable for all age groups
- A high proportion of respondents **(82%)** stated there should be no further land made available for housing in Brundall. However, respondents that were in favour of new housing **(12%)** said that new housing should be sheltered **(67%)**, or affordable **(67%)**.
- **26 households** stated there will be a need for accommodation in Brundall for a person in their household within the next 5 years
- Overall, people were satisfied with the speed limits in the village **(78%)**
- **36%** of respondents used public transport at least once a week and a third **(31%)** use it less than once every 3 months
- Only 56 of respondents **(9%) work in Brundall**



Your vision for Brundall

The Neighbourhood Plan could last until 2026 unless it is updated before then. We therefore want to know what you think Brundall should be known for by 2026 i.e. your vision for the village. In one short, punchy sentence, sum up how you want Brundall to be in the future. The sort of ideas we are looking for might include things like;

- Brundall, a traditional village surrounded by unspoilt countryside
- Brundall, a Norfolk Broads village
- Brundall, an attractive Norwich suburb

My vision for Brundall is that by 2026 it is....

My vision for Brundall is that by 2026 it is....

My vision for Brundall is that by 2026 it is....

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My vision for Brundall is that by 2026 it is....



Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Objectives for the Neighbourhood Plan

We have developed a set of draft objectives for the Neighbourhood Plan under a series of headings. We want you to let us know if you agree or disagree with these ideas by putting a tick in the relevant boxes.

If you have other objectives you would like us to consider, please write them down on the sheet of paper provided.

Environment

	Agree	Disagree
To improve links between the village and surrounding countryside including the Broads		
To protect and enhance existing landscape and wildlife areas around the village		
To enhance local distinctiveness in the built and natural environment		

Economy

	Agree	Disagree
To protect and enhance the unique cluster of marine related businesses at Brundall Marina		
To support and enhance the visitor economy		

Community

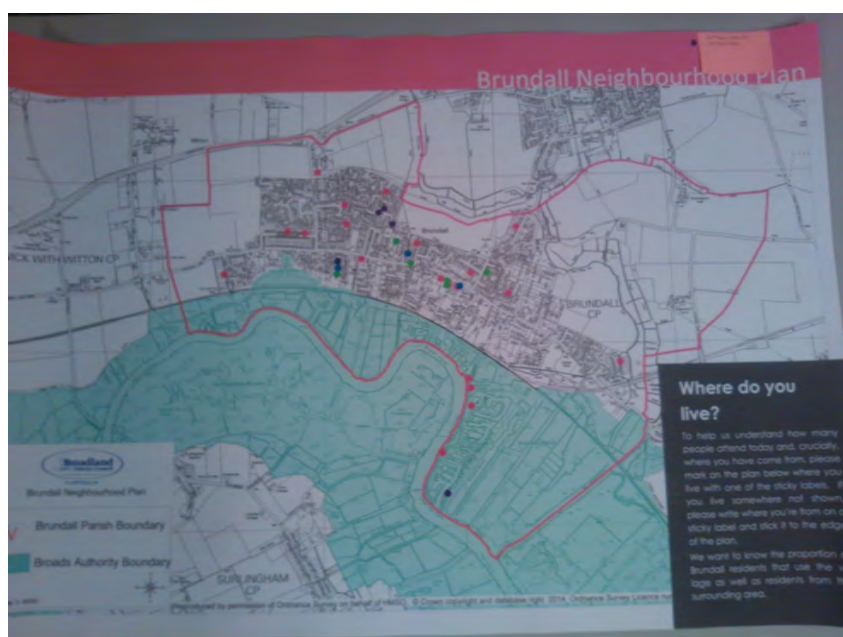
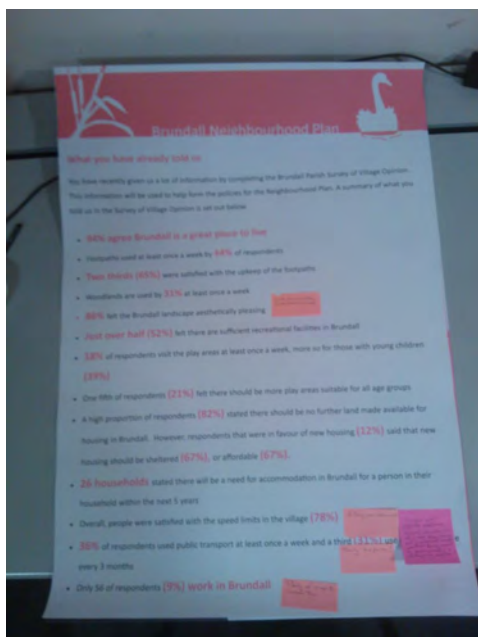
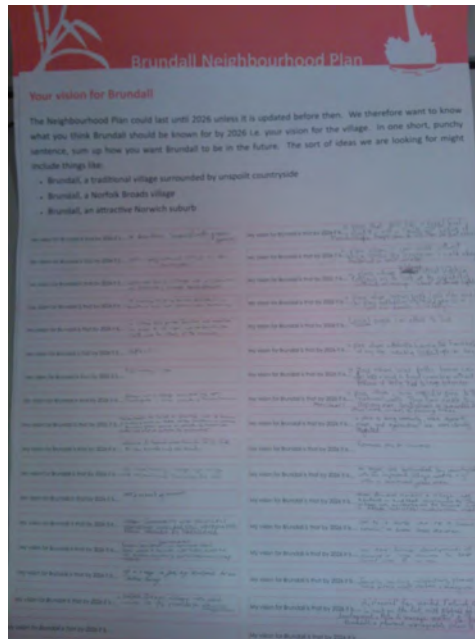
	Agree	Disagree
To support the enhancement and growth of education facilities in the village for all age groups		
To create a stronger village centre/centres		
To reduce the severance effect of The Street		

G. First public consultation results

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

1st public consultation response summary

The images below show the completed boards and comments provided at the event.



1st public consultation response summary

On Saturday 10th May 2013 following extensive publicity, the first in a series of open public consultation events was held in the village with the community invited to attend.

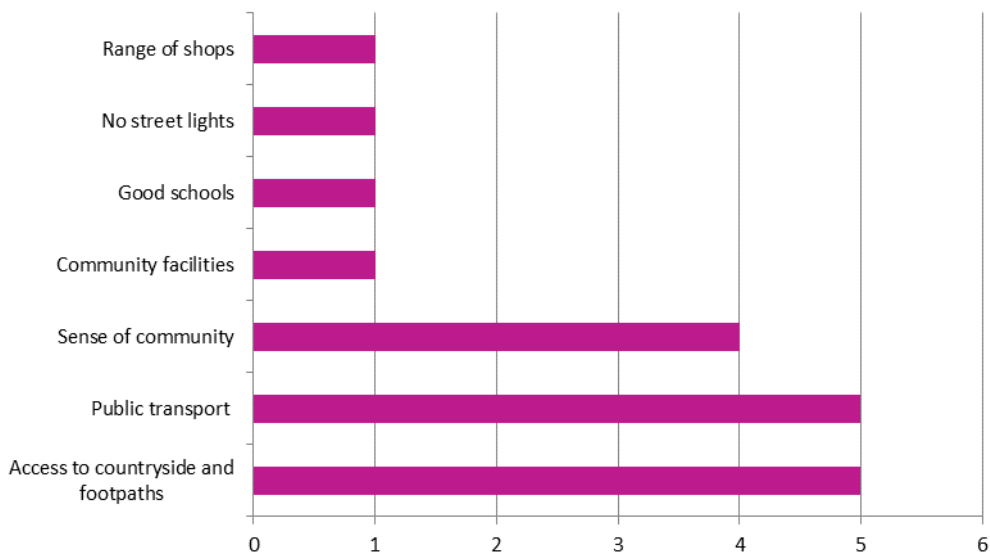
At the consultation event, attendees were asked to record on a plan where they lived, what they liked or disliked about Brundall, what they would like to see changed and what their vision for the future of the village was. They were also provided with significant background on the Neighbourhood Plan process and asked to consider a series of objectives.

Over 60 people attended (approximately 36 households) the consultation event and provided feedback on the questions that were posed.

In total 14 'I like' comments were received, 24 'I dislike' and 63 'I would like to change'.

The figure below highlights the response of attendees when asked what they liked about Brundall. It shows that attendees were particularly positive about access to the countryside, public transport and a strong sense of community.

Figure 19: Public consultation feedback: frequently stated 'likes'

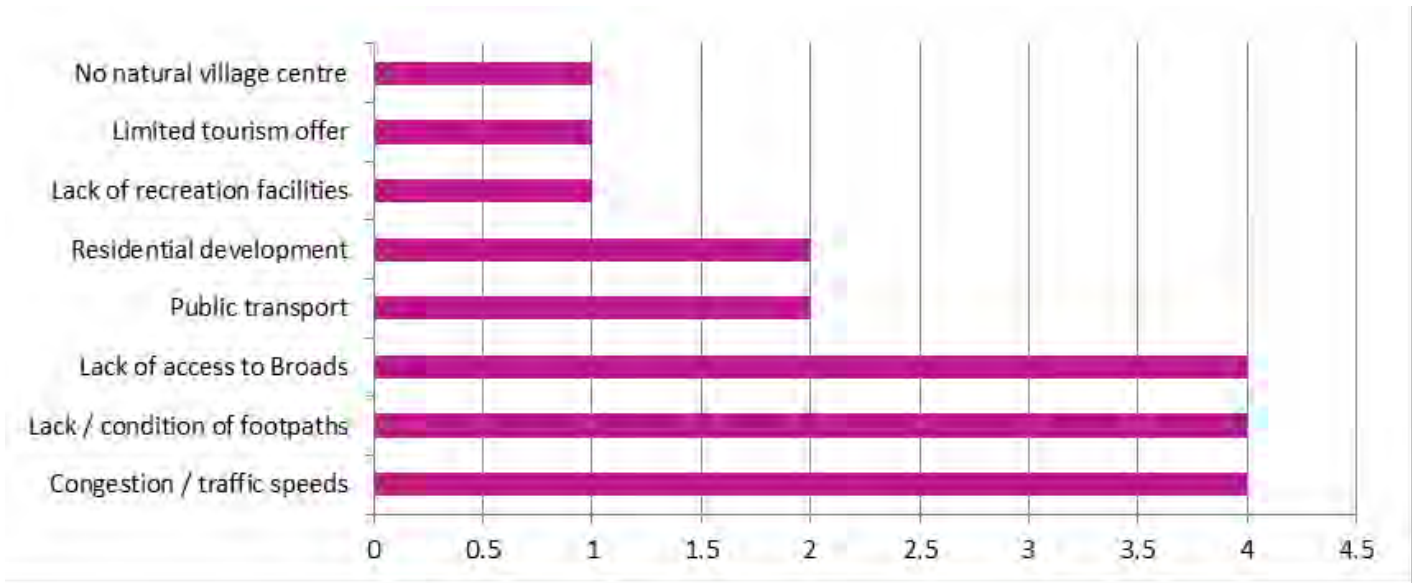


Source: Public consultation, May 2014

1st public consultation response summary

The figure below illustrates points raised by attendees at the consultation event in relation to what they do not like about the village. The most commonly raised dislikes concerned congestion / traffic speeds, lack / condition of footpaths and the lack of local public access to the Broads.

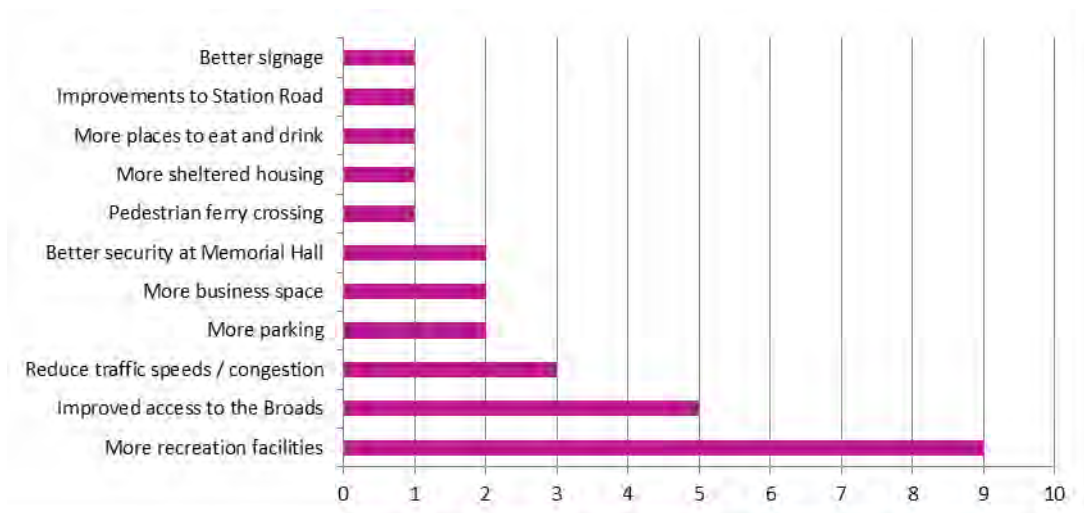
Figure 20: Public consultation feedback: frequently stated 'dislikes'



Source: Public consultation, May 2014

The figure below illustrates points raised by attendees at the consultation event in relation to what they would change about the village. The most commonly cited point related to the provision of more recreation facilities followed by improved access to the Broads.

Figure 21: Public consultation feedback: frequently stated 'I would change...'



Source: Public consultation, May 2014

H. Second community consultation



Brundall Neighbourhood Plan



Why should I be interested?

A Neighbourhood Plan offers local communities a real say in the future of their area and you can help to shape policies that will go into the plan.

What is a Neighbourhood Plan?

The idea is that Neighbourhood Plans can set out policies on the development and use of land in a parish or neighbourhood area that might not be covered by the Broadland District Local Plan. If the Neighbourhood Plan is adopted it will become an important document for developers to consider if they want to build in Brundall and will help to shape any future development in the village. A Neighbourhood Plan is a new local layer of formal planning policy introduced by the coalition Government through the Localism Act.

What can it do / not do?

A Neighbourhood Plan cannot be used to stop development that is already supported in other planning documents. Plans must be in 'general conformity' with strategic planning policies (i.e. the Broadland Local Plan) and so it cannot stop the development already proposed around the village.

A Neighbourhood Plan can however add more detail to what any new development must be like, for example it can set out standards in design to make sure that new buildings are as high quality as possible and reflect

Further information:

If you have any questions or queries regarding the Neighbourhood Plan or would like to become involved, you can find out more by contacting Sharon Smyth, Parish Clerk at brundallparishcouncil@hotmail.co.uk or 01603 712223 or Ross Ingham from Ingham Pinnock Associates at ross@inghampinnock.com/07827 240 059.

Alternatively further information and updates will be posted on the Parish Council website <http://brundallpc.norfolkparishes.gov.uk/> and the Ingham Pinnock Associates website.



PUBLIC CONSULTATION EVENT

at the Brundall Family Fun Day

19th July 2014, 1pm—4pm

**Brundall Memorial Hall & Playing
Field**

Come and tell us your views and help to
shape Brundall's Neighbourhood Plan

Find out more by contacting Sharon Smyth, Parish Clerk at brundallparishcouncil@hotmail.co.uk or

01603 712223

I. Third community consultation boards



BRUNDALL NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

Please come and talk to us to help
shape Brundall's Neighbourhood
Plan.



Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Welcome to the 2nd consultation event on Brundall’s Neighbourhood Plan.

Brundall Parish Council with stakeholders from the local community is preparing a Neighbourhood Plan for the village. The Parish Council has assembled a Working Group to prepare the Plan. The Working Group includes representatives from the RSPB, Brundall Local History Society, Innovation in Business, Brundall Riverside Association, the Allotments Association, Brundall Primary School, St Laurence Church and Brundall Memorial Hall.

What are the aims of today’s consultation?

The aims of today’s consultation event are to:

- Feedback what you told us at the previous consultation event that we held in May this year and show you how this has informed our work
- Present the draft vision and objectives which we have revised since the consultation event in May to reflect your comments
- Present some initial ideas about what sort of policies we might develop for you to consider

Please work your way around the panels and take as much time as you like to note down your views. And of course thank you for sparing the time to make a valuable contribution to the future of the village.

What is a Neighbourhood Plan?

The idea is that Neighbourhood Plans can set out policies on the development and use of land in a parish or neighbourhood area that might not be covered by the Broadland District Local Plan. If the Neighbourhood Plan is adopted it will become an important document for developers to consider if they want to build in Brundall and will help to shape any future development in the village. A Neighbourhood Plan is a new local layer of formal planning policy introduced by the coalition Government through the Localism Act.

What can it do / not do?

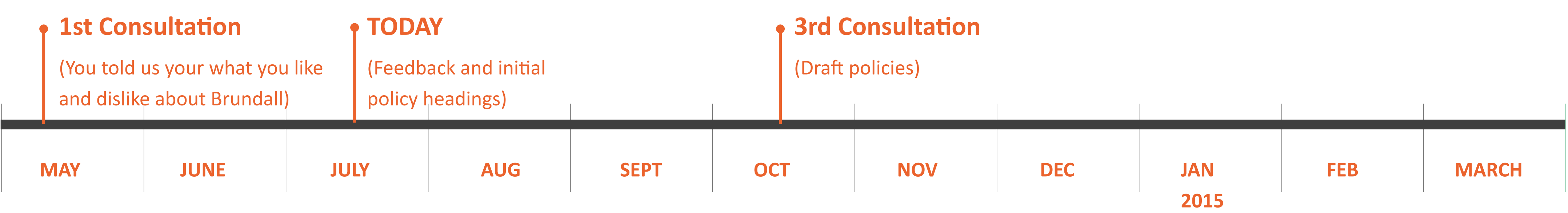
A Neighbourhood Plan cannot be used to stop development that is already supported in other planning documents. Plans must be in ‘general conformity’ with strategic planning policies (i.e. the Broadland Local Plan) and so it cannot stop the development already proposed around the village.

A Neighbourhood Plan can however add more detail to what any new development must be like, for example it can set out standards in design to make sure that new buildings are as high quality as possible and reflect the

Why should I be interested?

A Neighbourhood Plan offers local communities a real say in the future of their area and you can help to shape policies that will go into the plan.

How long will it all take?

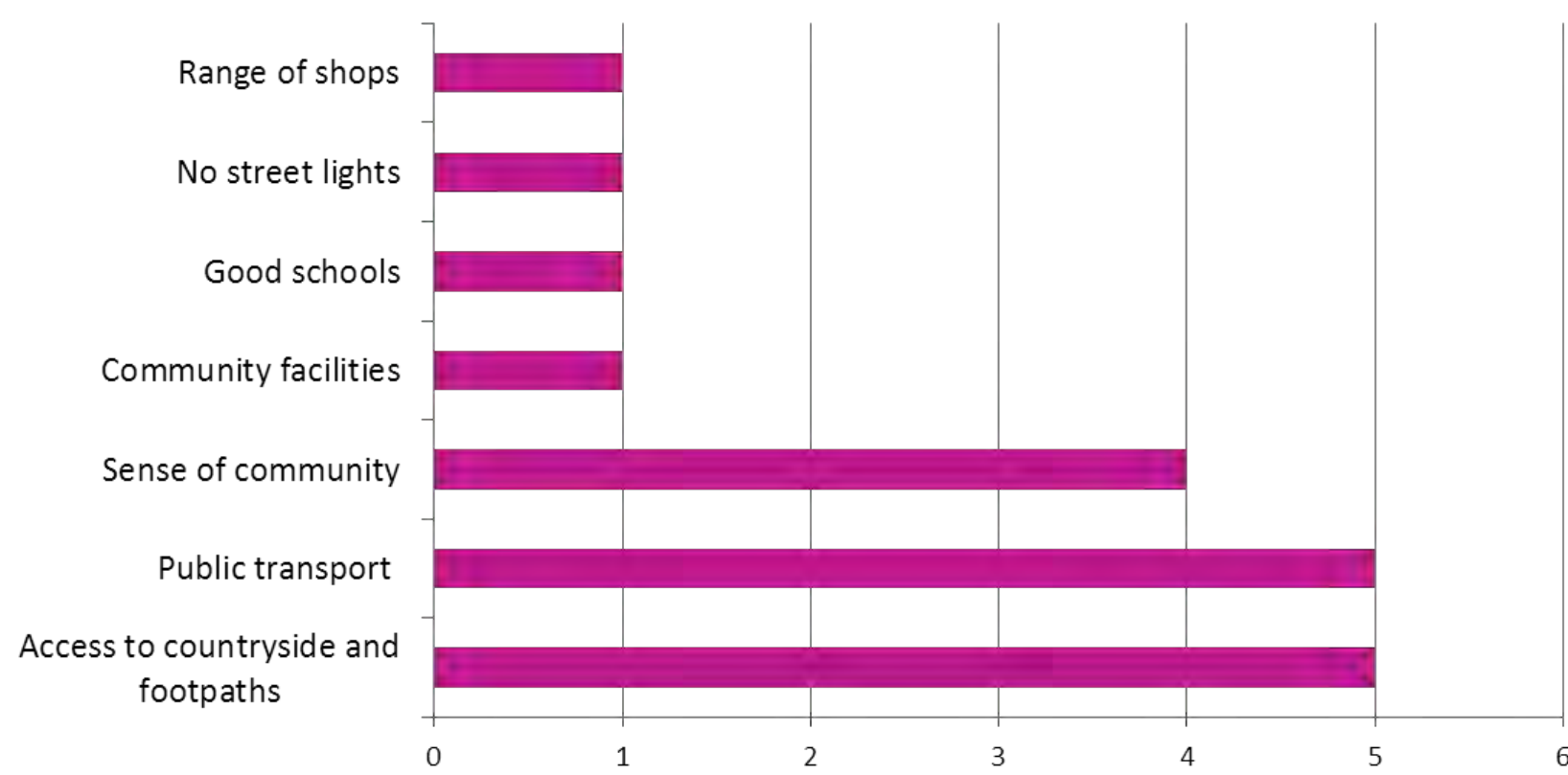


Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

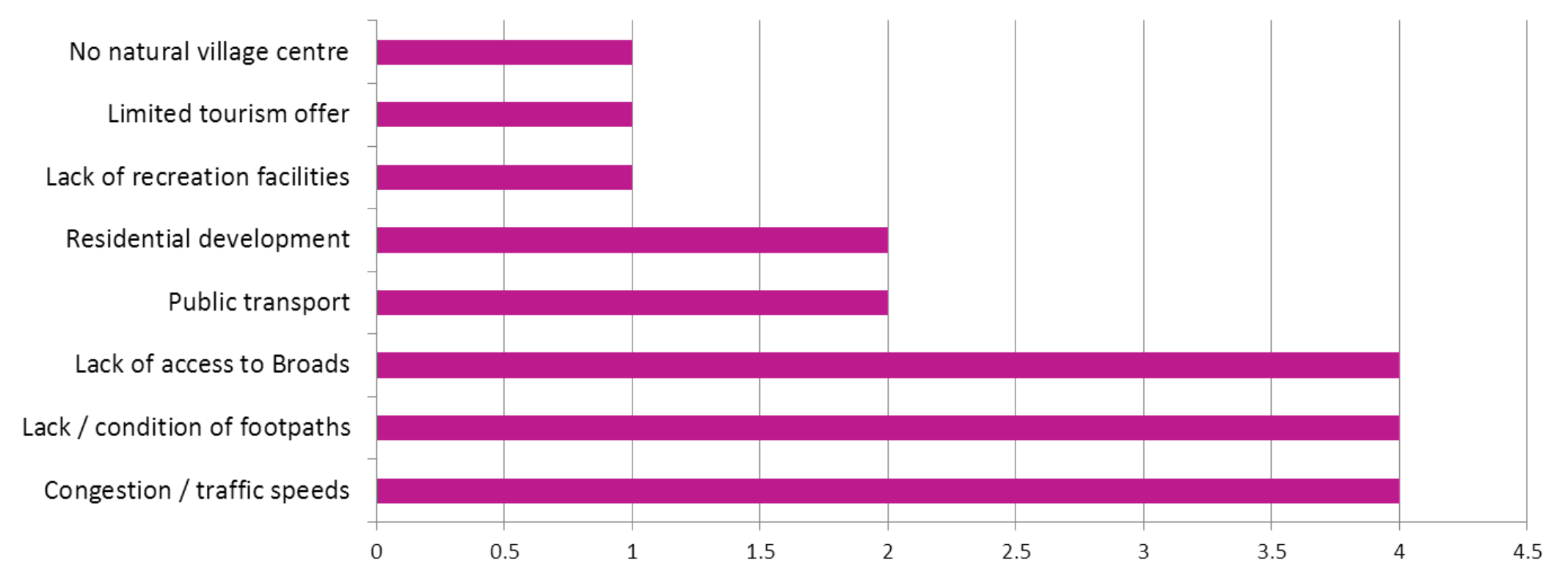


What did you tell us at the consultation in May and what have we done with that information?

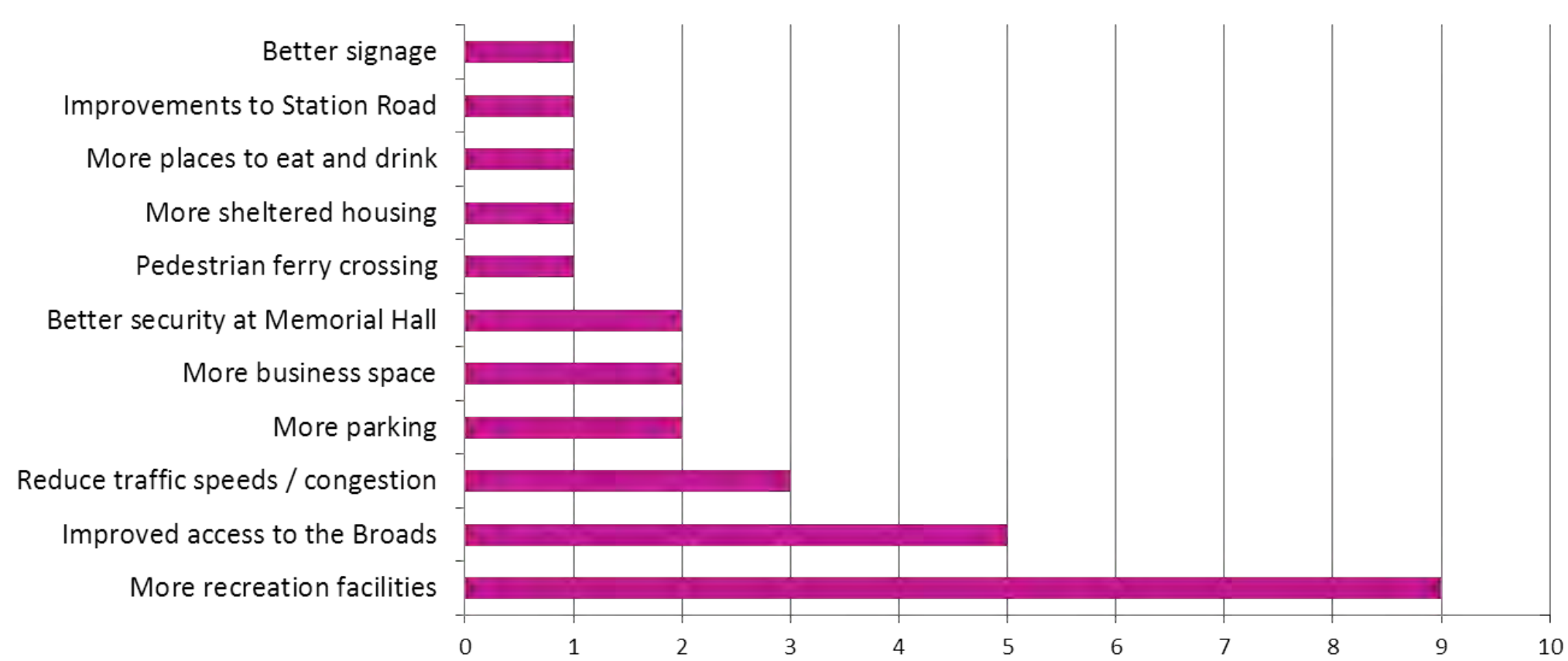
After the last consultation we collated the results (below) and analysed them. This helped us to refine the vision, objectives and helped us to start thinking about initial ideas for policies.



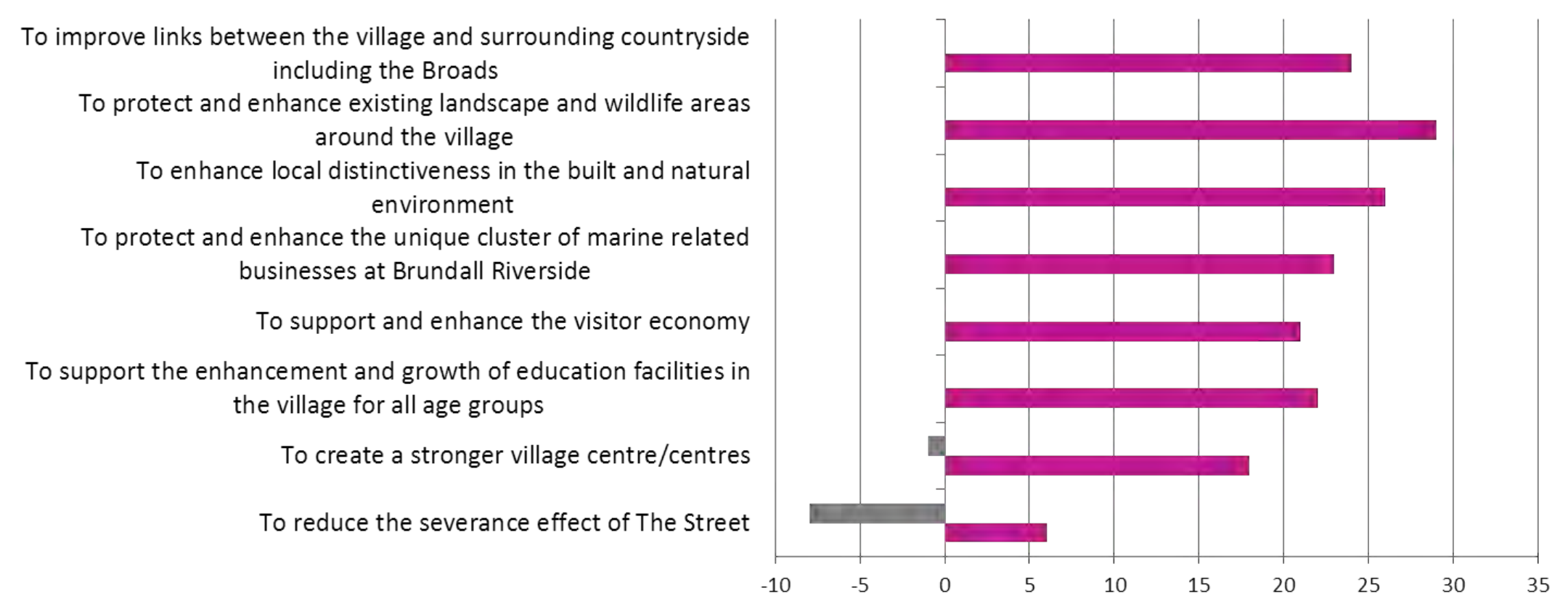
Most commonly stated likes: Access to countryside and footpaths, public transport accessibility and the strong sense of community



Most commonly stated dislikes: Congestion and traffic speeds, the lack of or condition of footpaths and the lack of access to the Broads



Things you would most like to change: More recreation facilities, better access to the Broads and reducing traffic speeds and congestion



Your feedback on the initial objectives: You raised a valid point about the phrasing of the objective about The Street creating severance. We have revised this as you will see on one of next panels.

Your ideas for a vision:

'A garden suburb with green space'

Still a self contained village in open countryside

Retained as a village not a suburb of Postwick/Thorpe development

A place that still has a rural feel about it – not a 'built up' suburb of Norwich/Thorpe. People come to live here for that reason

A place where I can walk without being splashed by drivers as I walk along the Street in wet weather

A place where street lighting allows us to look at the night sky without an orange 'cloud' of street lighting

A village kept as far as possible in a traditional way with green areas bordering

A village that provides facilities and amenities for people of all ages, but especially the youth and elderly of the community

Left as it is

Retain as a village surrounded by open countryside – not a suburb of Thorpe/Norwich

To be kept as rural as possible, not to become a suburb and as little further building as possible.

As many green spaces as possible to remain for public use and to enhance the environment

Enhance its ? known for its links to the Broads and its beauty

No more housing – larger age range with recreational facilities for all

Not a suburb of Norwich

Left as a village and not a suburb of Norwich! No further large developments

Retained as a village

Vibrant community with excellent transport links and sill separated from Norwich by farmland

Remain separated (from city suburbs). Better access to the river, with links across the river.

Facilities along river for boat holiday makers/village residents

Left as a village – no further developments but some sheltered housing

A Norfolk Broads village with good access to the riverside for everyone

A place where young people (and older ones) can play football or other field games or just run around in safety

Local people can afford to live

A place where affordable housing for households of any size including single people can live

A place where local public houses can offer food and drink in decent surroundings without the problems of being 'tied' to large breweries

A place where due respect is given to the natural world. Bye-law needed to stop anymore brick weave of cemented drives – also more control of felling trees

A place of strong community, where different groups and organisations are more closely integrated

No bigger, still surrounded by countryside, with an improved village centre e.g. with a communal green area

That Brundall remains a village, not a suburb – and that newcomers to the village are encouraged to become involved in the village activities and decision making

No more further developments of housing or large business to keep rural like it is now

Friendly place, inhabitants pleased to walk and talk with visitors and strangers



Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Your vision for Brundall

The Neighbourhood Plan could last until 2026 unless it is updated before then. As you can see on the previous panel, when we asked you about your vision for the village we got a fantastic response. We have taken your ideas and tried to create a vision statement that sums up what you told us. Do you think we have got it right? Please tick the box that applies below or give us some feedback on how you might change the vision.

Our vision for Brundall is to remain a high-quality rural village surrounded by tranquil open countryside and the Broads landscape where people want to live, visit, work and engage with a vibrant and thriving community.

I like this vision...

I don't like this vision...

Comments or changes?



Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Neighbourhood Plan objectives

As you can see from one of the previous panels, you told us last time that you were happy with all but one of the objectives (marked with an ***) which we have revised to take account of your comments. These are the draft final objectives for the Neighbourhood Plan and will help inform the development of policies.

Environment

- To improve links between the village and surrounding countryside including the Broads
- To protect and enhance existing landscape and wildlife areas around the village
- To enhance local distinctiveness in the built and natural environment

Economy

- To protect and enhance the unique cluster of marine related businesses at Brundall Riverside
- To support and enhance opportunities for local business
- To support and enhance the visitor economy

Community

- To support the enhancement and growth of education facilities in the village for all age groups
- To strengthen and enhance the existing village centres along The Street
- ***To improve conditions for walking and cycling around and through the village and increase use of public transport***.



Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Initial policy ideas

Based on what you have told us and what we think is achievable, the Neighbourhood Plan Working Group has started to identify issues or areas around which policies might be developed. We are keen to understand what you think. Please place a tick underneath the title if you support a policy being developed around this issue, a cross if you disagree, or note down any comments you have.

<div>Creating a green corridor that follows the Lackford run</div> <div></div>	<div>Improving walking and cycling routes around the village</div> <div></div>	<div>Protecting important views such as Braydeston Hills</div> <div></div>
<div>Supporting boating and marine businesses</div> <div></div>	<div>Improving leisure and tourism facilities & access to the Broads</div> <div></div>	<div>Improving the pedestrian environment on The Street</div> <div></div>



Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Initial policy ideas

Based on what you have told us and what we think is achievable, the Neighbourhood Plan Working Group has started to identify issues or areas around which policies might be developed. We are keen to understand what you think. Please place a tick underneath the title if you support a policy being developed around this issue, a cross if you disagree, or note down any comments you have.

**Providing enhanced
community recreation
facilities**

**Providing better
facilities for young
children and housing
for the very old**

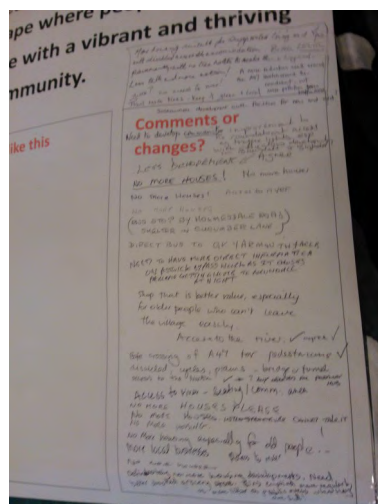
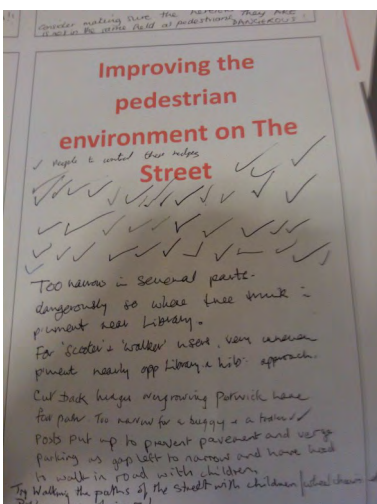
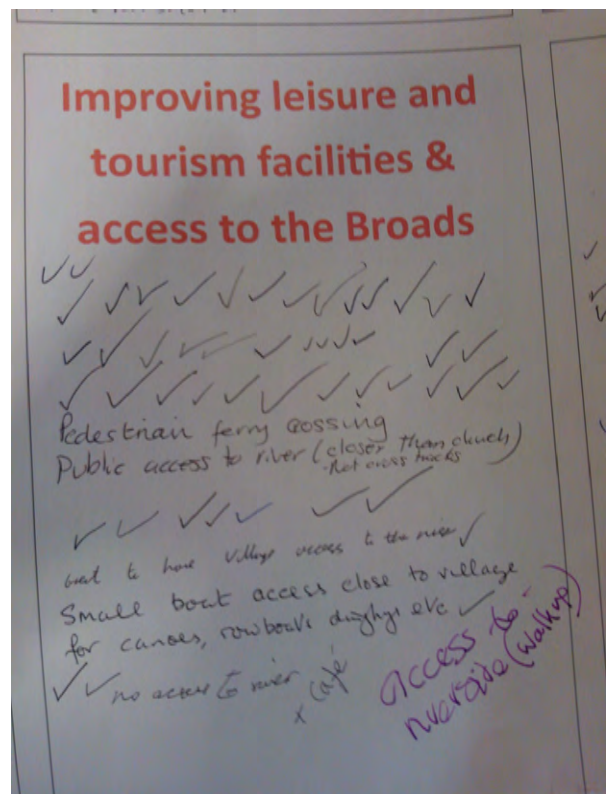
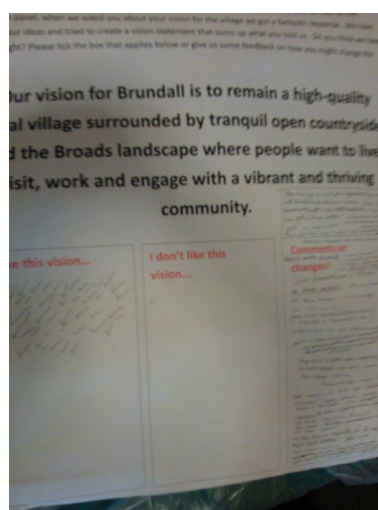
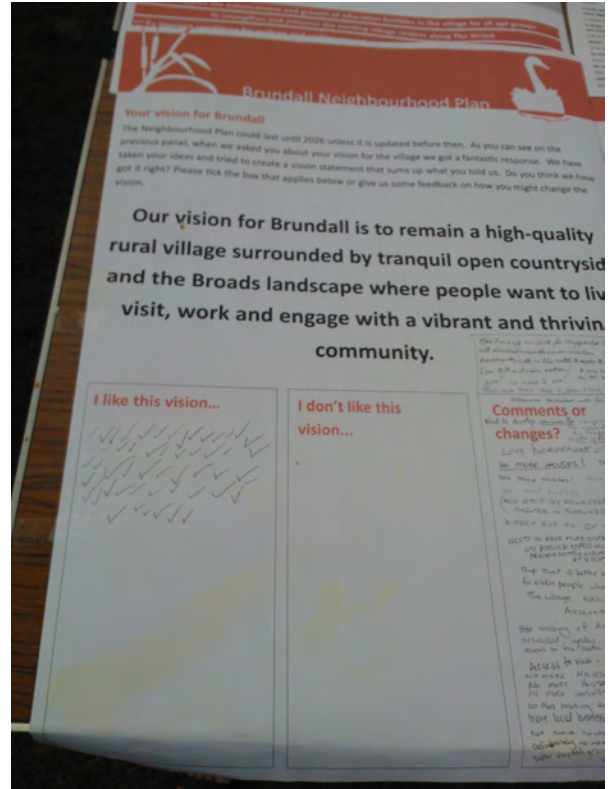
Thank you for taking the time to
get involved in the Brundall
Neighbourhood Plan.

J. Third community consultation results

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

3rd public consultation response summary

The images below show the completed boards and comments provided at the event.



2) Public consultation feedback



2) Public consultation feedback

Re-cap of consultation undertaken and forthcoming

Consultation 1 (May)

- Information gathering, objectives and visioning

Consultation 2 (June – Rock the Boat)

- Awareness raising for July event

Consultation 3 (July – Village Fun Day)

- Policy ideas and vision statement

Consultation 4 (Nov – TBC)

- Pre-submission draft plan

Consultation 5 (Dec / Jan)

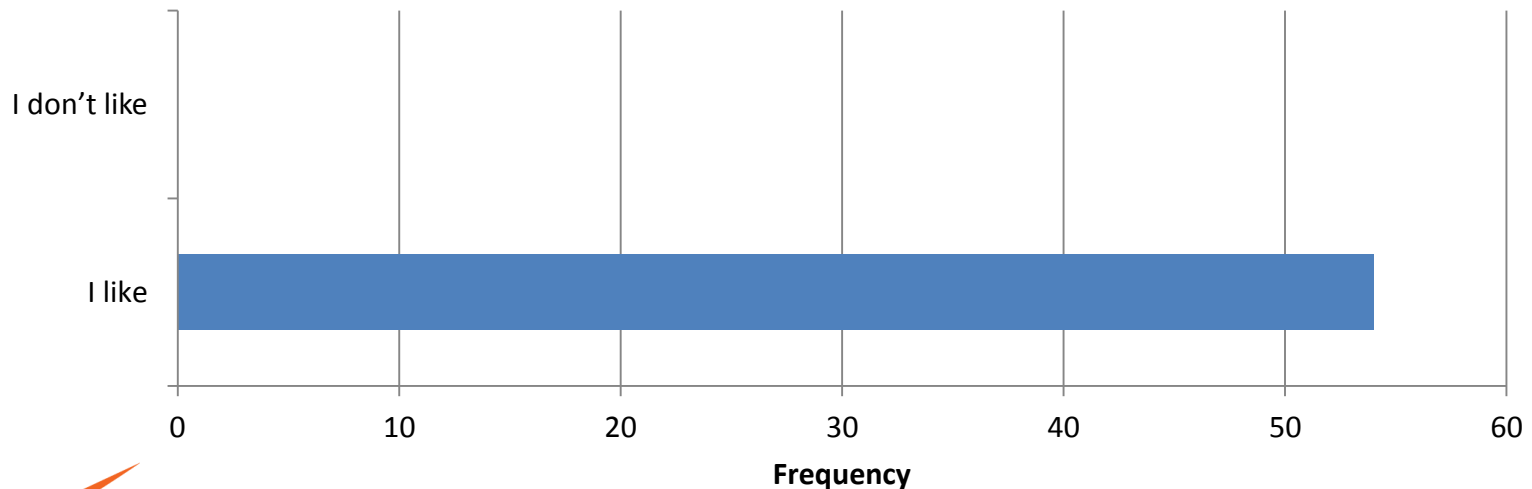
- BDC, submission draft



2) Public consultation feedback

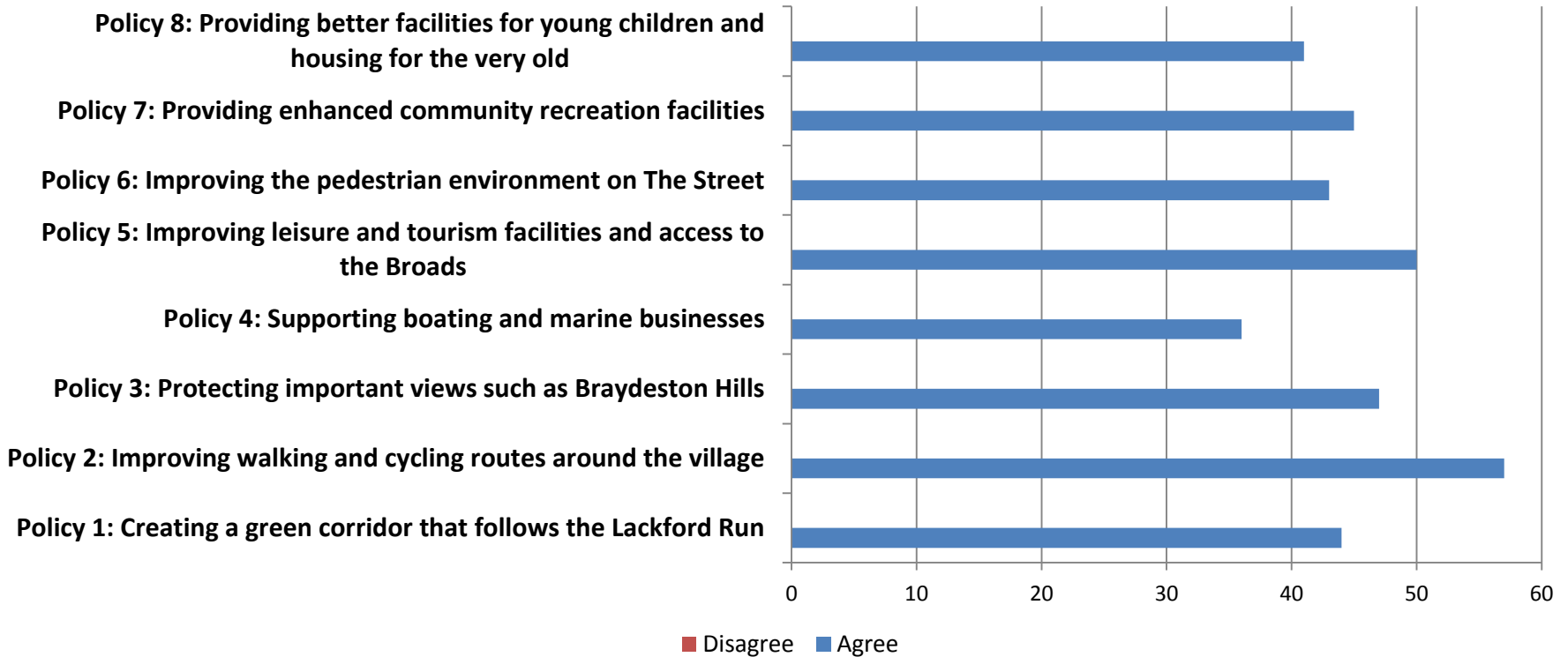
Feedback on vision from July event

Our vision for Brundall is to remain a high-quality rural village surrounded by tranquil open countryside and the Broads landscape where people want to live, visit, work and engage with a vibrant and thriving community.



2) Public consultation feedback

Feedback on policy ideas from July event



2) Public consultation feedback

Relevant comments:

Policy 1: Creating a green corridor that follows the Lackford Run

- [Protect open space] No development on field adjacent BMH, protect view to Blofield

Policy 2: Improving walking and cycling routes around the village

- [Improving footpaths] Consider purchasing and putting tarmac on strip of footpath between Memorial Hall and Meadow View playground. Thus it is possible for children to walk to school without using The Street
- [Improving footpaths] Provide paving around McDonalds down Postwick Lane
- [Improving cycleways] Too dangerous to cycle on the road at the moment



2) Public consultation feedback

Policy 3: Protecting important views such as Braydeston Hills

- [Protect view] No development on field adjacent BMH, protect view to Blofield

Policy 4: Supporting boating and marine businesses

- No comments

Policy 5: Improving leisure and tourism facilities and access to the Broads

- Improved access to Broads * 10



2) Public consultation feedback

Policy 6: Improving the pedestrian environment on The Street

- [Reduce traffic speeds] Traffic is too fast!
- [Widen pavements] Too narrow in several places esp. opposite the Library
- [Widen pavements] Try walking the paths of The Street with children / wheelchairs!
- [Manage parking] Put up posts to prevent parking on pavements and verges – the gap left is too narrow]
- [Improve pavements] Need safer pedestrian access to facilities

Policy 7: Providing enhanced community recreation facilities

- [Enhanced facilities] Bigger sports hall / adult gym / indoor bowls / sports field



2) Public consultation feedback

Policy 8: Providing better facilities for young children and housing for the very old

- [Elderly facilities] There is a need for sheltered housing + respite care
- [Elderly facilities] More housing suitable for supported living and with disabled access to the accommodation
- [Young people facilities] More provision for pre-school education

General comments

- Plant more trees – make it greener!
- No more / less new housing * 11



K. Statutory consultees for pre-submission

Neighbourhood Plan consultation bodies

Position	Company / Organisation	Email Address
Planning Liaison Manager	Anglian Water Services Ltd	planningliaison@anglianwater.co.uk
NewSites - East of England	British Telecommunications plc.	newsitereceptioneastofengland@openreach.co.uk
	Broads Authority	broads@broads-authority.gov.uk
	English Heritage	katharine.fletcher@english-heritage.org.uk
Sustainable Places - Planning Advisor	Environment Agency	planning.ipswich@environment-agency.gov.uk
Head of Strategic Planning	Great Yarmouth Borough Council	pcw@great-yarmouth.gov.uk
	Highways Agency	roger.chenery@highways.gsi.gov.uk
Chief Executive	Homes & Communities Agency	mail@homesandcommunities.co.uk
	Hutchison 3G UK Limited	jane.evans@three.co.uk
Project Manager	Mobile Operators Association	dpm@monoconsultants.com
	National Grid DPM Consultants	n.grid@amec.com
The Manager	National Power	
Consultation Service	Natural England	consultations@naturalengland.org.uk
Town Planning Technician	Network Rail	TownPlanningSE@networkrail.co.uk
Partnership Co-ordinator	Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership	Emily.Nobbs@norfolk.gov.uk
North Norfolk & Broadland District	Norfolk Constabulary	baileyn@norfolk.pnn.police.uk
Head of Estates	Norfolk Constabulary - Estates Department (HQ)	potterd@norfolk.pnn.police.uk
Principal Planner	Norfolk County Council	stephen.faulkner@norfolk.gov.uk
	Norfolk Geodiversity Partnership	Jennygladstone@aol.com
Head of Archaeological Planning	Norfolk Landscape Archaeology	ken.hamilton@norfolk.gov.uk
	Norfolk Police Authority	
	Norfolk Rivers Internal Drainage Board	info@wlma.org.uk
	Norfolk Wildlife Trust	planning@norfolkwildlifetrust.org.uk
Planning Policy Team Leader	North Norfolk Clinical Commissioning Group	mark.taylor25@nhs.net
	Norwich City Council	mikeburrell@norwich.gov.uk
Director of Property & Contracts	Norwich Clinical Commissioning Group	jonathan.fagge@nhs.net
	Norwich International Airport Ltd.	phil.gadd@norwichinternational.com
Managing Director	Npower Limited	
	NTL UK	
	O2 (UK) Limited	peter.foster@O2.com
Head of Localism & Growth	Orange PCS Limited	
	South Norfolk Council	thorspole@s-norfolk.gov.uk
Infrastructure Planning	T-Mobile UK Limited	
	UK Power Networks	
	Vodafone Limited	Brian.Truman@vodafone.com
	Blofield Parish Council	parishclerk@blofield.net
	Strumpshaw Parish Council	parishclerk@strumpshaw.org
	Postwick & Witton Parish Council	postwickpcc@outlook.com
	Lingwood & Burlingham Parish Council	clerk@lingwood-burlingham.org.uk
	Surlingham Parish Council	dianefcorbin@yahoo.co.uk

L. Email to statutory consultees

Dear Sir / Madam

On behalf of Brundall Parish Council I have the pleasure of providing below links to the Pre Submission Consultation Draft of the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan and accompanying draft Sustainability Appraisal. I am delighted to invite you to review and comment on the documents as appropriate. The formal consultation period commences on 5th December 2014 and will finish on 30th January 2015.

The draft Plan builds on a significant body of work undertaken throughout 2014 by a local working group including community consultation events and a programme of primary research. In addition to an overall vision and objectives, the Plan contains policies that seek to address specific local issues and that can help to shape Brundall into the future.

- Electronic copies of the document can be viewed or downloaded <http://www.inghampinnock.com/brundall-neighbourhood-plan/> Completed response forms should be e-mailed to the Parish Clerk at: brundallparishcouncil@hotmail.co.uk
- Hard copies of the documents are available to view at public locations throughout the village such as the library and Memorial Hall, at Broadland District Council in Thorpe St Andrew and the Broads Authority offices in Norwich. Completed paper response forms should be posted to Brundall Parish Council.

We hope that you will be able to take the time to review the documents and we look forward to hearing from you in due course. Should you have any questions or queries in the meantime please do not hesitate to contact me using the details below.

Kind regards

M. Responses to pre-submission consultation

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Pre-submission consultation draft; comments and response

2015

Respondent	Summary of comments provided	Summary of how the issue was addressed in the Neighbourhood Plan
COMMUNITY		
Local resident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While I think there are lots of good intentions laid out in the draft plan, the designated areas to keep the village separate from Blofield does not go far enough. The most important thing in any long term planning, is as you say, to keep the village identity, so it does not become joined to Blofield. It appears to me the intention is to sacrifice the area to the north of Berryfields and allow Broom Boats, to develop not only the strip of land running parallel to the A47 all the way down to the dyke, thus effectively joining up with the proposed Blofield development coming from the opposite direction, but also to allow them to develop the land north of Berryfields in return for river access. If this goes ahead as the plans put forward from Broom Boats, future pressure will build up to build on the rest of the land, all the way down to the mentioned dyke corridor (no mention is made in the plan as to how wide an area this is to be). Very soon we will not see the join between the two villages, which is probably the most important thing to maintain. Brundall as a village has as is said in the draft plan been developed long and narrow over the years, and there is still land to the east if future development has to take place, indeed Persimmon seem to have considered this on the new Pasture site, making provision in their road layout. When this area is developed, the monies received could go to providing much need playing fields (the area behind the Memorial Hall is totally inadequate for a village the size of Brundall) or indeed a country park. I would suggest going to have a look at Saxlingham village as a good example, although it has a smaller population than Brundall, this I feel and many of the residents I have spoken to need to be considered in any long term village plan. 	<p>The area described that is subject of a proposal by Broom Boats is outside of the Neighbourhood Plan boundary</p> <p>Comments noted and considered to be reflected in policy 4.</p>
Local resident	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In my view I would like to see in Brundall enhancement of facilities, and environmental improvement, of the village via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No more new large housing estates (we now need to spend time now consolidating our identity as a village and improving facilities so as to effectively integrate all into village life etc). No development of Brooms Boat building facilities on Yarmouth Road (we have massive problems of traffic feeding into this very unsafe Brundall roundabout and this project would further erode the environment) 	<p>Comment noted</p> <p>Outside of Neighbourhood Plan Area</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Greater safety for pedestrians – maximum speed limit of 20 MPH for all ‘The Street’ ○ Strengthening the Memorial Hall as a (integrated) recreational centre of the village – to provide more facilities (for entertainment, health, sport events, information etc.). The Parish could use the ‘very large field’ next to the Memorial Hall to support these idea (to help funding of projects - maybe some of this land can be used to build some more new homes) ○ More sheltered accommodation for the elderly (as we have an aging population). 	<p>Comment noted but considered that policy 1 seeks to achieve reduced speeds via other means</p> <p>Comment noted and considered reflected in policy 4</p> <p>Comment noted and reflected in policy 5</p>
Local resident	<p>Regarding the 'environment' of Brundall's pavements on The Street, between The Co-op Chemist and the junction with Links Avenue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lot of pedestrians cross the road to use the south pavement before Yare Valley Rise on their way to Brundall Primary School, the shops, Medical Centre, and so on. It does offer a wider pavement for a mobility scooter, and for buggies, to avoid the pinch point, before Finch Way junction on the north side, where the pavement there, tilts towards the road, and where it has lifted at the base of a tree near the beginning of the 20 mph limit sign. • At the junction with Yare Valley Rise, however, the pavement there narrows where the kerb is dropped and traffic does pass very close to pedestrians. On returning from the shops etc., on this pavement, it is necessary to pause to assess the speed and size of traffic on The Street proceeding in a westerly direction, before proceeding along the narrowed pavement, at this junction. • Using an off- road scooter one is tipped to the traffic, that is frequently only 10 inches away. It is also very disorientating to be using a four wheeled stroller to support my walking at this point. • If I use the north side pavement to approach Brundall shops, it is necessary to cross the before the pinch point at the large tree root, which has lifted the pavement into bumps, again tilting a mobility scooter, or child's buggy towards passing traffic, only inches away. Here, too using a stroller is very difficult, as the stroller tilts towards the road, and requires very deliberate effort to control, while maintaining balance. • I frequently see people with a buggy step into the road to avoid using this part of the pavement. However, as a scooter user I have to plan a crossing in a diagonal direction across The Street, from one driveway to another, where the kerb has been dropped. • I also remind you that the best pieces of pavement are invariably the best laid and most smooth outside properties accessing the road in The Street!!! Most of the rolled tarmac pavement elsewhere, is rough and worn, with exposed stone on the pavement surface, making stroller use uncomfortable, through vibration at the wrists, and, in some places, repairs have been unevenly rolled, as if scraped from a near empty bucket, and patted with a shovel! • Combine these hazards for the infirm, and those pushing children in buggies, with the speed of traffic, only limited to 20mph at Finch Way, and invariably accelerating away in a westerly direction from the 20mph limit, to speeds often well in excess of 30mph, and the proximity of buses and lorries to these pavements, and there is a considerable margin of risk in accessing the village for a number 	<p>Comment noted and reflected in policy 1</p>

	<p>of vulnerable residents. I wish to express my great concern that the amount, and speed of traffic through Brundall on The Street, makes this stretch a daunting challenge on either pavement, which needs resurfacing both sides, and completely re-shaping at the junction with Yare Valley Rise, and relaying, after the felling and removal of the base of the tree which has, unfortunately, now created a serious hazard on the north pavement, where it is particularly narrow.</p>	
Local resident	<p>Policy 2: Walking & Cycling Routes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior to developments of the 1960s, land between Strumpshaw Road and the Run Dyke consisted of two fields on which Brecklands Road and St Michaels Way were created these fields were then accessed directly from Strumpshaw Road. North of these was a further field accessed from a land opposite the Chapel Cottages and running alongside the east boundary of Breckland Road. • The current official footpath (following the Run Dyke from St Michaels Way to the entrance style to Braydeston Hills) was a 1960s realignment of an earlier (drier) diagonal footpath from Strumpshaw Road to Braydeston Church (as seen) in OS Map 1956. • Some walkers now find it very easy and therefore more convenient to access fields by entering at either Coigncroft or Brecklands Road to then walk towards St Michaels Way. In winter those who are suitably dressed may follow the extremely sodden lower official footpath parallel to Run Dyke – a consequence of the 1960s realignment. It is unfortunate yet inevitable that this set aside area utilised as a run off for surplus water from the agricultural land is in conflict with those using the public footpath in winter months. • Often walkers chose to exit towards Strumpshaw Road with the further possibility of taking the footpath from Chapel Cottages towards Brundall Station. Such a route could still be linked via the land running parallel and east of Brecklands Road; this previously served the field now accessed via Brecklands Road, unfortunately walkers now find the old farm track roped off. • I submit – current unofficial popular walking routes in this area extend leisure opportunities, utilise more convenient access points and create more amenable winter pathways. I suggest such activity is an invaluable addition to the existing footpaths and echo your ambitions of creating joined up orbital paths around the village. Does the draft plan provide an opportunity to acknowledge such current practice and could work toward incorporating them into the final draft? 	<p>Comments noted and considered.</p>
	<p>Policy 3: Important views</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plans and keys may be interpreted as suggesting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Varying degrees of importance for the residential / agricultural land within each view fan ○ That the pivot points of fans are the focal point from which to get the best view • I therefore forward a believe, relevant to this policy, regarding the magnificent panoramic vista already enjoyed by local residents including those off Brecklands Road and Coigncroft. • Having lived in Brecklands Road since 1966 I trust that my observations of how this much appreciated resource has been utilised by the community and may well influence your excellent ambitions for our community's future planning. • I maintain that within the OS overlay showing key views there is a need to either: 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A: Influence the importance (or shading within each fan) by a factor relating to “the advantage of contour variations of such land” or ○ B: By the whole of the area worthy of protection to be clearly defined by a single boundary and highlighted a single colour. This would be less likely to be misinterpreted by future interested bodies. • The residential boundary north and east of a line taken from East Avenue – Coigncroft – Brecklands Road is of a particularly important and a unique high level panoramic view and skyline • The view taking in the three parish churches of Blofield, Braydeston, Strumpshaw (in winter) creates an ever-changing seasonal setting and agricultural activities. • This is a unique Parish asset worthy of protecting for future generations. It is one of the few areas left of agricultural land within the parish... 	<p>Comments noted and legend for key views policy plans revised.</p> <p>Comment noted and reviewed and considered Policy 3 includes appropriate views.</p>
	<p>Policy 5: Leisure and tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While I recognise that Policy 5 relates to leisure and tourism opportunities focussed around Brundall Riverside, I nevertheless wish to associate the opportunities to focus leisure provision in the area of land around Braydeston • I submit that open land situated north of Strumpshaw Rd including Braydeston Hills offers an opportunity, at some time in the future to create a country park style leisure facility alongside the arable farmland • Lack of opportunities for residents to participate in outdoor leisure pursuits together with examples of those activities people do support, when the occasions arise, suggest we should value such undeveloped land within our Parish boundaries • A field immediately north of Coigncroft offers one of the last pockets of flat land capable of facilitating a sports ground; there may well be opportunities to provide parking for disabled people to enjoy and have access to the countryside • The undulating area set aside field boundaries, public footpaths, the Braydeston Hills – all offer scope for leisure, walking, running. 	<p>Comment noted and reviewed but not taken forward.</p> <p>Comment noted and reviewed but not taken forward. Comment noted and considered reflected in policy 2.</p>
Local resident	<p>Concern; Policy 6.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “creation of areas of shared surface” If you mean what I believe you mean then I think these are dangerous both to pedestrians and drivers alike. I moved within the last year to Brundall from the London Borough of Bexley. There they have ‘shared surface’ in the district of Bexleyheath. The one in particular is a roundabout at a T junction of Trinity Baptist Church with The Broadway. The surface is made up of patterns of coloured bricks, some in circular patterns to indicate a roundabout and others in a straight bands - like zebra crossings but not zebra crossings and not in zebra colours. In a vertical view in Google Earth it looks simple but driving towards it was a nightmare. Drivers and pedestrians alike hesitate, which can be a good safety thing, but a nightmare for children. If there is an accident it was stated at the time of introduction of this feature, that there is no legal right of way for either party and that they had no basis in law; they were merely an idea of a transport planner. There was much comment at the time in the local ‘Newshopper’ paper. 	<p>Comment noted.</p>

	Omission; Policy 3 Important Views <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The view eastward travelling between and along Berryfields and the adjacent field to its north (noted as PO 13-02 on preferred options plan for future development.) One sees on the skyline the striking view of the church of St Andrew & St Peters Blofield. (see attachments) It could be enhanced by removal of scrub trees that have appeared on the boundary of the field in the last 10 years or so. 	Comment noted.
	General Observation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The base map in the reports should, as a minimum, include the words 'The Pastures Development' on the appropriate field. It would be great if someone could sketch the road layout of the Pastures. In addition to the maps supplied in the report could one of the base maps be noted with Brundall Parish boundary AND the boundaries of adjacent parishes together with a shading of their recently decided respective settlement limits. This would show extent of future development impact on views etc. 	<p>Comment noted and plans amended.</p> <p>Comment noted and plans amended to ensure all parish names are included but not showing potential or permitted development to avoid confusion.</p>
Local resident	Concerns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of a policy about future estate housing development in Brundall, after current commitments have been completed i.e. The Pastures and the housing permission on the former Vauxhall Mallards cricket field for 44 dwellings. Omissions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes there should be a policy about new housing development. The Parish Survey indicated that 82% of respondents said that no more land should be made available for housing. Furthermore Broadland DC has indicated recently that the district now has a 5 year supply of such land. 	<p>Comment noted, discussed and not taken forward.</p>
Local business (Broom Boats)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am writing to confirm the Company's support for the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan. The vision for the village, Policy 4 and Policy 5 are consistent and in harmony with the plans, opportunities and vision for Broom Boats. As you know well, Broom Boats has operated from Brundall since inception in 1898. Broom Boats is committed to staying in the village and to growing the business, bringing new employment in boat building and within the local supply chain. We continue to advance opportunities in discussions with international charter operators which could bring a significant volume of new business to Broom in Brundall. 	Comment noted.

<p>Local business and landowner (Braydeston Farms Ltd) issued by Lanpro as planning agent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My client Braydeston Farms Limited (BFL) owns and controls a large area of land currently under agricultural use to the north of Brecklands Road and Cricket Field View and east of Dian Road and East Avenue within Brundall village. This land is also located to the south and west of Run Dike. • As you are aware from your previous discussions with my colleague Philip Atkinson and my clients Guy Gowing and Anna Fennell, BF is keen to secure a modest amount of enabling development on the land north of Brecklands Road to deliver a new linear landscaped public park along the part of Run Dike between Brundall Road and Strumpshaw Road. The emerging proposals are illustrated on drawing reference FEN001/0322/303 dated April 2014 attached. To be clear although BFL is keen to enable the delivery of a large section of this new linear country park (now re-branded as the Run Dike Green Corridor by the Parish Council) the land that is identified is not available for use without some form of enabling development. This is required to offset the financial and operational losses to the BFL business. • To be very clear without the enabling development the land owned by BFL that is required to part deliver the emerging Policy 1 objectives as outlined in the Pre-submission Draft Brundall is not available for use. As such unless enabled, the Policy 1 (and part of Policy 2) objectives will not be met in full in the emerging PDBNP period. As such, Policy 1 of the PDBNP as currently drafted is not effective and fails to meet the tests of soundness outlined in paragraph 182 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) • My client therefore considers that Policy 1 needs to be re-worded to specifically allow for enabling forms of development on the land owned by BFL at the north end of Brecklands Road to ensure delivery of the Run Dike Green Corridor can be realised in full in the emerging PDBNP period. My client is suggesting an amendment to the current wording of Policy 1 and the insertion of an additional sentence at the end of the Policy as drafted. This new sentence should state "Full consideration will be given to enabling forms of sustainable development (where appropriate in scale and kind) that are specifically designed to secure the release of land for public recreational use within the Run Dike Green Corridor." This suggested wording change would ensure that Policy 1 is then effective in line with paragraph 182 of the NPPF. This proposed change will further ensure that the aims and aspirations of Policy 2 entitled <i>Walking and cycling routes</i> are delivered in part and again Policy 2 is also then made effective. • BFL further objects to the wording used in the pre-amble to Policy 3 entitled <i>Important views</i>. This is because the current wording that references the Broadland Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Planning Guidance Document (BLCASPG) is factually incorrect and misleading. My client has examined in detail the BLCASPG published by BDC during September 2013 and cannot find 	<p>Comment noted and discussed and policy 1 (as was) has been removed.</p>

	<p>any reference to “experiencing attractive views across the surrounding rural landscape” as outlined in the current text. Paragraph 3.9.29 of the BLCASPG document actually concludes that the landscape surrounding Brundall has been heavily influenced and characterised “by modern development [housing] growth”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For information the current version of the BLCASPG describes the landscape to the north and east of Brundall (the land proposed for enabling development) as Blofield Tributary Farmland. The wider landscape characteristics of this area are described in para 3.7.38 of the BLCASPG. Paragraph 3.7.38 states that within the landscape around the village “there are few notable features to provide interest of strengthen its visual fabric. Essentially it is a simple working landscape that works well functionally and this is the essence of its character. Most of the settlements... ..have been engulfed by the rapid expansion in modern suburban housing. These developments have for the most part remained contained as individual linear or nucleated developments, such as Blofield. There is often an abrupt transition between the housing developments and the surrounding agricultural land.” Whilst my client accepts that it would be desirable in the longer term to develop public views in the area around the Run Dike Green Corridor when delivered it is clear that the blanket protection of this area at the present time (as the main consideration in determining future planning applications) cannot be justified. Para 165 of the NNPF states that “Planning policies and decisions should be based on up-to-date information about the natural environment and other characteristics of the area...” It is clear that emerging Policy 3 as drafted would certainly preclude enabling forms of development on the land owned by BFL from a landscape perspective if adopted. As such the Policy is not justified and has not be positively prepared having regard to para 182 of the NPPF. My client is therefore seeking the deletion of this Policy from within the emerging PDBNP. 	<p>Comment noted and background wording checked and revised. BPC invited consultee to a meeting to discuss this policy and the fact that it does not create a blanket protection and chased a number of times but no response was received.</p>
STATUTORY CONSULTEES		
English Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We welcome the clear identification of the historic environment within Section 2 on Brundall’s physical environment, and, in particular the identification of the designated heritage assets. In section 3 (vision) we again welcome the third bullet point under the heading ‘environment’ but request that consideration is given to extending this along the lines: <i>To protect and enhance local distinctiveness in the built and natural environment and to protect the setting of designated heritage assets.</i> Policy 3, we welcome the inclusion of the views to and from St Michaels Church. In the wording we recommend that this is strengthened to say <i>Development within the views that is overtly intrusive, unsightly or prominent to the detriment of the views as a whole will not be supported.</i> Policy 6: we welcome the potential enhancement of the public realm and suggest that consideration is given to using receipts from CIL to implement these enhancement. 	<p>Comment noted and text revised.</p> <p>Comment noted, discussed but not taken forward.</p> <p>Comment noted and reflected in the implementation plan.</p>
Natural England	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan area incorporates part of the Yare and Marshes SSSI which is notified at a national level and is a component SSSI of the Broads Special Area of Conservation and Broadland Special Protection 	<p>Comments noted</p>

	<p>Area and Ramsar site which are all European designated sites. We are pleased to note that one of the key objectives of the Plan is to <i>protect and enhance existing landscape and wildlife areas around the village</i> and this appears to be largely reflected in the Plan policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are satisfied that the SA report appears to consider relevant environmental issues including potential impacts on biodiversity, including designated sites and protected species, landscape, green infrastructure and soils and the potential effects of climate change. The SA includes a consideration of the effects of the Plan on these features. • Natural England considers that this Plan and its policies, due to the scale, nature and location of development being proposed are generally unlikely to have any adverse impact on the natural environment, including designated sites and landscapes. We do not therefore wish to make specific comment on the details of this consultation. 	
Environment Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water drainage: Areas of The Street are shown on our maps to be prone to surface water problems in times of high rainfall. Advice should be sought from Norfolk County Council as the lead local flood authority concerning improvements when you seek to bring forward more detailed plans for this area. • Waste and recycling: One area that is often lacking is recycling facilities ‘on the move’ and we recommend ensuring there are sufficient recycling facilities for tourists, those mooring broads, and visitors using local facilities. This can also reduce opportunities for fly tipping. You may wish to consider if there is an opportunity for a new recycling site and / or making an explicit intention that future development will be required to specifically address waste management. • Green corridors: We welcome the inclusion of a green corridor as this will be a good opportunity to reconnect the flood plan and improve geomorphology and habitat. Having a mosaic of green spaces would act to better connect and provide habitat for wildlife. Further opportunities should be sought to improve these networks; this should include the promotion of sustainable drainage systems such as SUDs. • Water Framework Directive: The following two WFD waterbodies need to be considered regarding any development considered likely to affect them: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Witton Run: Currently failing to achieve good ecological performance. Failing elements are dissolved oxygen, hydrology and morphology. Dissolved oxygen fails due to seasonal patterns. Has shown improvements and no impact on biology. Heavily modified on account of land drainage purposes ○ Tidal River Yare: Currently failing to achieve GEP. Phosphate and mitigation measure assessment fail. Heavily modified on account of land drainage, recreation and wider environment purposes. • River Yare: Development of the waterfront and tourist facilities must take the Water Framework Directive into account, particularly the requirement for ‘no deterioration’ of the water chemistry, habitat and geomorphology of the River Yare. Development should be sensitively planned. This is also a good opportunity to improve geomorphology, habitat and flood plain connectivity. We would be pleased to be consulted once there are more detailed plans for this area. 	<p>Comment noted.</p> <p>Comment noted and discussed but not taken forward.</p> <p>Comment noted but policy 1 was removed.</p> <p>Comments noted.</p> <p>Comments noted and reflected in the Neighbourhood Plan.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewage disposal: Future development within the village must consider the provision of reliable sewage services to residents. We have a policy of non-proliferation of private sewage systems where it is reasonable to connect to mains sewage. Private systems present a higher risk to local watercourses and groundwater in terms of malfunction, lack of maintenance and concomitant pollution. The vast majority of the parish is covered by the catchment of Whitlingham sewage treatment works and so it is reasonable to require that any new development within the scope of this plan be connected to mains sewerage. However, capacity at Whitlingham treatment works is in itself a cause for concern due largely to the amount of development planned for the Norwich area. It is vitally important that any developer proposing to build within the parish should consult us and Anglian Water as soon as possible. 	Comment noted but considered that this would be dealt with by the conventional development control system for any forthcoming development.
OTHER CONSULTEES		
Anglian Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the draft neighbourhood plan for Brundall. Anglian Water worked closely with Greater Norwich Development Partnership in the creation of the Joint Core Strategy and continues to work with Broadland District Council on the growth proposed in their district with regards water supply and drainage matters. Whilst I have no comments to make on your plan if you have any questions for Anglian Water, please do not hesitate to contact me. 	Comments noted.
Norfolk County Council	<p>Infrastructure delivery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It would be helpful to have some cross reference to funding mechanisms and the emerging plan should make it clear that any new or improved infrastructure will be funded/delivered through CIL and/or S106 agreements (including use of planning conditions) having regard to the Greater Norwich Development Partnership Local Investment Plan and Programme (LIPP) <p>Historic environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The emerging plan needs to make reference to the historic environment and the HER should be consulted as part of the evidence base for the production of this plan but as the policies recommended by the plan will have very little impact on the historic environment there does not appear to be a need for complex work on the historic environment. On that basis, the historic environment team recommend that the plan be expanded to include a brief assessment of the impact of proposals on the historic environment. <p>NPS</p> <p>Policy 6 – Improving the pedestrian environment on The Street</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 2 of this policy refers to improving gateways. Specific mention is made of creating a clear gateway to the village at Postwick Lane. NCC County Farms owns a large parcel of County Farms land in this location. NPS question specifically what is meant by ‘clear gateways’ but more importantly, NPS would want to ensure that any work undertaken does not prejudice the future and long-term interests of the clients land in this location. <p>Policy 8 – Enhanced provision for the very young and the very old</p>	<p>Comments noted and reflected as appropriate in the implementation plan.</p> <p>Comments noted and considered reflected in the Sustainability Appraisal</p> <p>Comments noted.</p> <p>Comments noted.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS would support the principle of providing 'housing with care' facilities designed for old people with dependencies within the village. NCC owns a large parcel of land at Postwick Lane which would appear an alternative location for such a use 	
Broads Authority	<p><u>Main Comments</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no mention of the following designated/protected sites, which are shown on the Broads Authority's policies maps of the Sites Specifics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadland Ramsar site Yare Broads and Marshes SSSI Mid Yare National Nature Reserve The Broads SAC Highnoon Farm County Wildlife Site There is no mention of the JCS or Broadland Site Allocations or the Broads Site Specifics Local Plan. That is the context in which the Neighbourhood Plan needs to operate, as it will be part of the development plan for the area. Strongly recommend a summary of the policies (existing and under examination) that relate specifically to Brundall. Some policies are not clear in their intentions or what they refer to. See detailed comments below. Namely policies 2, 5, 6 and 7. Brundall consistently comes up in the top three of places where access to the water needs to be improved (as a result of numerous surveys). Slipways are therefore desired in the area. It is suggested that this something the Neighbourhood Plan could look into. It is recommended that the Waterways and Access Officer (Adrian Clarke) is contacted at the Broads Authority about the potential for the Neighbourhood Plan to look into this issue. In assessing policy 4, the SA identifies that traffic movement and contributions to climate change could get worse as a result of the policy. It identifies a mitigation measure of Travel Plans. However the mitigation measure for ENV1 is not included in the policy and therefore the effect is not mitigated. Suggest there is either reference to the need for travel plans in line with local policy (and say what it is) or include such a requirement in the policy. At the moment, it does not seem the effect of the policy is mitigated. 	<p>Comment noted. These were picked up in the SA Scoping Report.</p> <p>Comment noted. These documents were reviewed during research.</p> <p>Comment noted and considered reflected policy 7.</p> <p>Comment noted and revisions made.</p>
	<p><u>Specific Detailed Comments</u></p> <p>Section 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Figure 1 – for the avoidance of doubt, suggest that it is stated that the Neighbourhood Area is the same as the Parish Boundary. <p>Section 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First paragraph – Broads has a status equivalent to a National Park. Throughout – perhaps the use of maps to display what is talked about might be a useful way of presenting things. The text implies that the Great Yarmouth bus service has ceased – is this correct? Are there any community transport schemes that could be worthy of mention? 	<p>Comments noted and revisions made where appropriate.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the gardens in Brundall are of a decent size and many provide private greenspace which is important for wildlife. It is recommended that the Neighbourhood Plan considers the issue of overdevelopment of the residential plots. • There is no mention of flood risk. The Brundall and Brundall Gardens maps of the Broads Sites Specifics could be used to assist. • As with the mention of historic buildings, this section needs to contain text on the quality of this environment. This area is notable for its wildlife supported by these wetland habitats. • There is no mention of the Country Park that is mentioned later on in the document. <p>Policy 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People only benefit from public access in some parts of the river course. It is incorrect to say that the run dyke benefits from public access when in fact there may be conflicts such as wildlife disturbance and dogs running off the lead for example. • Would the NGOs (RSPB) be more important than the statutory organisations unless planning permission is required or funding will be forthcoming from CIL/S106 and LPAs are holding this? • In the policy itself, it is suggested that '.....creation of natural margins to buffer the run dyke from any agricultural inputs and....' could be added. <p>Policy 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the journeys to which this policy relates recreational or every day? • It is very similar as Policy 6 in its background and justification. Recommend clarifying the fundamental aim of this policy or explaining how it does relate to Policy 6. • Suggest the map identifies locations or destinations which are talked about in the text to show how the routes relate to these. • The existing routes – are they of adequate quality or do they need improving? • 'Proposed Potential Routes' – are these the gaps in the network? Have the changes or improvements been looked into? • The Waterways and Recreation Team at the Broads Authority is interested in this proposal and any detail. <p>Policy 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could photos be used to help illustrate the important characteristics? This could aid Development Management Officers. <p>Policy 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fourth paragraph of the background. What is meant by 'valuable'? Employment land is valuable to the economy. • Fourth paragraph of the background. We understand that access to this area is an issue for Boat Builders. Access could be mentioned here. 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggest an assessment of this policy against the Broads Authority Sites Specifics DPD, policies BRU1 to BRU6. Does Policy 4 repeat the provisions of those adopted policies? • Recommend a plan to show the area to which Policy 4 applies. <p>Policy 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The term 'leisure' is very broad. It is not clear what this policy actually relates to. What are some examples that this policy would relate to? • Suggest an assessment of this policy against the Broads Authority Sites Specifics DPD, policies BRU1 to BRU6. Does Policy 5 repeat the provisions of those adopted policies? • Recommend the map zooms in to the area this policy applies to. • Is there merit in a concept plan of some kind to show what this policy means? <p>Policy 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See comments on Policy 2 relating to clarifying the difference between the two policies. • The policy says 'see plan' but there is no map for Policy 6. A Plan would be useful in showing where each part of the policy refers to. Is the plan that accompanies policy 7 actually the plan for policy 6? If so, recommend the plans are zoomed in. <p>Policy 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The term 'recreation' is very broad. It is not clear what this policy actually relates to. What are some examples that this policy would relate to? 	
	<p>Sustainability Appraisal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Figure 5, Query the following in the table: • Obj1 v Env2 • Obj1 v Soc7 • Obj1 v Econ1 • Obj2 v Econ1, 2 and 3 • Obj3 v Econ1 • Obj3 v Econ3 • Obj4, 5 and 6 v Env7 • Obj7 v Soc2 • Page 17 – suggest use 'single occupancy car use' rather than 'private car'. • Page 21 – Env 7. Rather than using the term 'historic', perhaps consider 'existing'. Historic buildings tend to be protected, or the term refers to a particular type of building, but it seems this policy refers to all buildings that are already there. Suggest this is clarified. • Page 21 – Env8. The policy considers flood risk as an issue so it is recommended that there is a '+' in this row. • Page 22 – SOC3. Suggest there is a positive from this policy in relation to skills. 	<p>Comments noted and revisions made where appropriate.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 23 – Env8. The policy considers flood risk as an issue so it is recommended that there is a ‘+’ in this row. • Page 24 – SOC9. There is no information in the ‘justification and evidence’ cell. • Page 25 – Env 1, Env3 and Env7. As this policy could result in more people walking to the area, there could be benefits of the policy to these three SA Objectives. • Paragraph 4.2. As stated above, it is not clear how the issue has been mitigated as there is no mention of travel plans in the policy or supporting text. 	
Broadland District Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General point- the key on the policy maps makes reference to “The Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Boundary” this should actually say “Broads Authority Area” <p>Policy 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What country park are you referring to? • The policy needs to be clearer. How does this relate to development/land use? Is the policy pro development if it would enable the linkages or not? <p>Policy 4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The background section infers that an employment allocation is needed....if this is the case, why not allocate one? • The policy is a little ambiguous; will the plan support economic activity anywhere in Brundall or just at Riverside? • The second paragraph of the policy refers to proposals making reference to Policy DP2 etc. This is not part of the policy and should be put as text as part of the justification section. • There is potential for there to be conflict between policy 4 & 5. These should be cross referenced and have the conflict removed. <p>Policy 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are the requirements justified? Will every new development have to do these? i.e. will be lots of public slipways if each individual application had to adhere • The reference to external documents would be better as supporting text rather than policy. <p>Policy 6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The background refers to poor environmental quality. Is it that bad in Brundall, how has this been determined? • The reference to the Urban Design Compendium and Manual for Streets would be better placed in the supporting text rather than in the policy. <p>Policy 7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within the text it would be useful to refer to the Local Plan allocations • How would this policy apply to the Local Plan allocation at Berryfields? • Would they consider development to enable the provision of the recreation? • This policy could be extended to identify the areas in need of recreation provision. • Is the ambition to improve existing facilities or to seek additional? 	<p>Comment noted and revision made.</p> <p>Comments noted and revisions made.</p> <p>Comments noted and revisions made.</p> <p>Comments noted and revisions made.</p> <p>Comments noted and revisions made.</p> <p>Comments noted and revisions made.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The map following Policy 7 should precede Policy 7 text as the map refers to Policy 6. <p>Policy 8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy is a bit vague. Potential sites could be allocated within this policy. • This could potentially be part of an enabling development in order to achieve recreation provision. • Who will provide the care? Is an option to identify a site for a care home with ancillary housing with care. <p>Implementation and monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This section could be expanded by listing the schemes and how they might be delivered? <p>Consultation Form</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a duplication of “Brundall Parish Clerk” in the details section above the form. 	<p>Comments noted and revisions made.</p> <p>Comment noted and reflected in the implementation plan.</p> <p>N/A</p>
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N. Brundall Parish Magazine text

The Parish Council

'Neighbourhood Plans' are a product of the Coalition Government's localism policy. The plans are being prepared by Parish and Town Councils all over the country. Because Brundall's Parish Council is committed to ensuring that our village remains a top-class place to live, it decided to play its part in the process. Work has been going on throughout 2014: a working group made up of councillors and other residents of the village has met regularly, and two consultation days have been held at the Memorial Hall when residents of Brundall were invited to tell us what they thought. As a result, eight draft policies have been drawn up: subject to further discussion, the Neighbourhood Plan will argue for . . .

. . . the preservation of a Green Corridor along the Lackford Run from Yarmouth Road in the North to the Strumpshaw boundary in the East;

. . . the provision of an improved and joined-up network of footpaths and cycle ways in the village;

. . . the protection and enhancement of Brundall's important views: looking South from Braydeston Church and North East from the Memorial Hall;

. . . the protection and enhancement of boat building and marine related businesses in Brundall;

. . . the achievement of public access to the River Yare, ideally including a public slipway and green open space by the waterfront;

. . . the introduction of measures to protect and improve the environmental quality of the Street for pedestrians and local businesses;

. . . the provision of enhanced recreation facilities in the village;

. . . the delivery of improved pre-school provision in the village, and the exploration of whether there is a need in the village for 'housing with care' facilities for old people.

Three meetings of the Working Group during the Autumn will lead to the preparation of a final text, and the views of residents are still being invited. If you have an opinion, please tell the Clerk.

The Plan itself will not, of course, guarantee the resources necessary for the achievement of its policies, but, once in place (and if it has been approved next year in a referendum of Brundall residents), it will provide a framework that will require Brundall Parish Council and Broadland District Council to take full account of it in pursuit of their own respective policies.

Friends of Cremer's Meadow and Friends of Countryside Park

We have had a very good response to our invitation for people to come forward and join our two newest Friends groups. We now have around 10 new Friends for the

Cremer's Meadow groups and 16 Friends for the Countryside Park. However, if you would like to join as well or just keep abreast of developments and contribute your own ideas, please email the Clerk and we can ensure you are sent the latest news from the Friends' group meetings.

O. Consultation response form

Pre-Submission Draft Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Consultation Response Form

To be returned to Brundall Parish Clerk at Brundall Parish Clerk at: Brundall Memorial Hall, Links Avenue,
Brundall, NR13 5LL or via e-mail to brundallparishcouncil@hotmail.co.uk

Name:	
Address:	
Post code:	
E-mail address:	
Please state which parts of the draft Neighbourhood Plan your comments apply to:	
Please state fully and clearly your concerns (please use additional sheets if necessary):	
Please indicate what change or alternative approach would resolve your concerns (please use additional sheets if necessary):	
Are there any omissions from the draft Neighbourhood Plan (please specify):	
DATA PROTECTION NOTICE: Information given on this form will be used to help prepare the Submission Draft Neighbourhood Plan. Please be aware that your comments including personal details may be made publicly available.	
Signature:	
Date:	