Taverham Neighbourhood Plan
Basic Conditions Statement
November 2019

To accompany Version 2: Neighbourhood Plan submission draft for examination
Contents

1. Introduction 3
2. Legal requirements 3
3. Basic Conditions 4
4. Regard to National policies and advice 5
5. Achieving Sustainable Development 18
6. Compatibility with EU Obligations 22
7. Prescribed Matters 24
1 Introduction

1.1 When submitting a Neighbourhood Plan to the Local Authority (in this case Broadland District Council), it is a requirement that the Plan is accompanied by a number of supporting documents. One of these is commonly referred to as the ‘Basic Conditions Statement’. Only a Neighbourhood Plan that meets each of the basic conditions can be put to referendum and if successful be used to assist in the determination of planning applications.

1.2 This Basic Conditions Statement is prepared for use by Broadland District Council and the Independent Planning Examiner, to assist in making this assessment about the basic conditions.

2 Legal requirements

Legal Requirements: The Neighbourhood Plan is compliant with The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 38A (1) & (2) and 38B (a)-(c).

Qualifying Body: The Taverham Neighbourhood Development Plan is being submitted by a qualifying body – Taverham Parish Council. Taverham Parish Council was confirmed as a qualifying body by Broadland District Council on 9th January 2018 when the Taverham Neighbourhood Plan Area was designated.

A Neighbourhood Development Plan: The Taverham Neighbourhood Development 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 time-period covered: The Taverham Neighbourhood Plan states the time-period for which it is to have effect (from 2020-2040) a period of 20 years.

Excluded Development: The Taverham Neighbourhood Development Plan policies do not relate to excluded development. The Taverham Neighbourhood Development 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.

Area of the Neighbourhood Plan: The Taverham Neighbourhood Development Plan relates to the Taverham Parish Council’s Neighbourhood Area and to no other area. There are no other Neighbourhood Plans in place relating to that Neighbourhood Area.
3 Basic Conditions

3.1 Paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by Schedule 10 of the Localism Act 2011) sets out a series of requirements that Neighbourhood Plans must meet. These ‘basic conditions’ are set out below:

3.2 A draft Plan 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 plan (see Section 4 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 insofar as the order grants planning permission for development that affects the building or its setting (not applicable in respect of the Taverham Neighbourhood Plan).

(c) Having special regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of the Conservation Area it is appropriate to make the order (applies in relation to Conservation Areas only) insofar as the order grants planning permission for development in relation to buildings or land in the area (not applicable in respect of the Taverham Neighbourhood Development Plan).

(d) The making of the Plan contributes to the achievement of sustainable development (see Section 5 below)

(e) The making of the Plan 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 Section 4 below)

(f) The making of the Plan does not breach and is otherwise compatible with EU obligations (see Section 6 below) and,

(g) Prescribed conditions are met in relation to the plan and prescribed matters have been complied with, in connection with the proposal for the plan (see Section 7 below)

3.3 Where applicable each of these basic conditions is addressed in the following sections. For clarification it should be noted that b) and c) above are not applicable
to the Taverham Neighbourhood Development Plan and refer to ‘Neighbourhood Orders’ only.

4 a) Having regard to National Policies and advice and e) Conformity with strategic policies in the Development Plan

4.1 The following table provides an appraisal of the extent to which the Taverham Neighbourhood Plan has regard to national policy and is in general conformity with strategic local policy.

4.2 The Neighbourhood Plan policies were drafted to be in conformity with the National Planning Policy Framework published in July 2018 and revised in February 2019. The table below assess the degree of regard that the Taverham Neighbourhood Development Plan policies have had to NPPF 2019 (Column B).

4.3 During the production of the Neighbourhood Plan, the strategic policies for the area were under-going revision. The Greater Norwich Joint Core Strategy (JCS) was adopted in 2014 and its plan period extends to 2026. The JCS is in the process of being replaced by the Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP), which looks to 2036. In addition, Broadland District Council has an adopted Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (DMDPD 2015) and a Site Allocations DPD (SADPD 2016).

4.4 The policies in the Taverham Neighbourhood Plan have been assessed against the strategic policies in the Adopted JCS, DMDPD and SADPD.

4.5 At the time of submitting this Neighbourhood Development Plan, the policies of the emerging Greater Norwich Local Plan are still in the relatively early stages and the Regulation 18 draft Local Plan is not due to be published until at least January/February 2020. It has therefore not been possible to assess the policies of the Neighbourhood Plan against the emerging GNLP. The previous consultations on the GNLP had been undertaken in 2016 when a Call for Sites was made and between January and March 2018 when a Regulation 18 Consultation on Growth Options and Site Proposals was undertaken followed by a Regulation 18 Consultation on New Revised and Small Sites undertaken between October to December 2018.

4.6 Therefore the Policies contained within the Taverham Neighbourhood Plan have been assessed for their conformity against the existing Development Plan – the Greater Norwich Joint Core Strategy 2014 (Column C), the Broadland Development
Management Development Plan Document 2015 (Column D), the Broadland Site Allocations DPD 2016 (Column E).

4.7 In summary, it is the view of the Taverham Parish Council (as the relevant Qualifying Body) that the appraisal demonstrates that the Taverham Neighbourhood Development Plan has had appropriate regard to and is in general conformity with, both national and strategic policy.
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<tr>
<td>TAV1 Location of New Housing</td>
<td>This policy is consistent with NPPF paragraph 103 which advocates the focussing of significant development in locations that “are or can be made sustainable through limiting the need to travel…” by directing development towards the north of the parish where opportunities from proximity to the NDR, for transport choices are wider. The policy also directs development away from the sensitive Wensum Valley corridor.</td>
<td>This policy is consistent with Policy 9 of the Adopted JCS, which refers to the construction of the Northern Distributor Road “providing strategic access, improved quality of life, and environmental conditions in the northern suburbs and nearby villages, and provide capacity for comprehensive improvements for buses, cycling and walking as well as facilitating economic development”. The policy directs growth towards the north of the parish and the NDR (Broadland Northway) which offers the greatest opportunities for integration with existing development, close to amenities, where development can take place comprehensively,</td>
<td>There is no specific policy in the DMDPD commensurate with Policy TAV1, as this area is covered in the JCS however; the policy is in accordance with the overarching sustainable development principles set out in GC1. The location of new housing is a spatial dimension largely covered by the JCS.</td>
<td>The SADPD does not contain an equivalent or corresponding policy.</td>
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and where benefit can be derived from good public transport connections and easy road access”.

Policy TAV1 is consistent with JCS Policy 6 – Access and Transportation which encourages the concentration of development close to essential services and facilities to encourage walking and cycling as the primary means of travel with public transport for wider access.

In addition the policy is consistent with JCS Policy 12, which states that the construction of the Northern Distributor Road (NDR) will reduce the impact of traffic on residential areas and allow significant enhancement of public transport, cycling and walking.

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<tr>
<th>TAV2 Housing Mix</th>
<th>This policy reflects NPPF para 61 which advises that planning policies should reflect the needs of “those who require affordable housing, families with children,</th>
<th>This policy is consistent with JCS Policy 4 – Housing Delivery which requires proposals for housing to contribute to the mix</th>
<th>This policy is consistent with paragraph 4.8 of the DMDPD which</th>
<th>The SADPD does not contain an equivalent or corresponding</th>
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| TAV3 Well Designed New Development | This policy reflects NPPF paragraph 127 which sets out the design criteria that development should meet for example “visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping”... “sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change”...”create places that are safe, inclusive...with a high standard of amenity...and where crime and the fear of crime do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion or resilience”
The policy contains clear criteria relating to density, scale and layout, landscaping, | This policy is consistent with JCS Policy 2- Promoting Good Design, which seeks to ensure that all development will be designed to the highest possible standards, creating a strong sense of place. In particular development proposals will respect local distinctiveness including the landscape character and historic environment, the varied character of villages, designing out crime, the use of sustainable and traditional materials. Policy TAV3 is informed by a Character Appraisal and contains clear criteria relating to density, | This policy is in conformity with Policy GC4 of the DMDPD – Design. Both policies refer to the importance of local distinctiveness, meeting the amenity needs of occupiers through sufficient space, crime prevention and the importance of the character of the area. | Requires local planning authorities to plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community. | Policy. |

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older people, students, people with disabilities, service families, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes”.
The policy is based on consultation carried out with local residents and specifically refers to housing for older people, housing for first time buyers, family housing, affordable housing, self-build housing and eco housing.
| TAV4 Larger Scale Development | This policy also reflects NPPF paragraph 127, which sets out the design criteria that development should meet. The policy is aimed at larger scale development and covers the elements that are fundamental to large-scale housing development such as community facilities, large scale landscaping, Sustainable Drainage Systems and Access (including road access and for walking and cycling). | This policy is consistent with JCS Policy 2 in that both policies use a threshold of 500 dwellings to define larger scale development. Policy 2 aims to create friendly neighbourhoods by applying highway design principles that do not prioritise the movement function of streets at the expense of quality of place, emphasising the need to increase the use of public transport, including through ‘public transport oriented design’ for larger development the need to design development to avoid harmful impacts on key environmental assets and, in particular SACs, SPAs. Policy TAV4 requires a ‘heart’ or focal point in new developments together with more than one point of access, connections to integrate with existing development and encourages the use of wetland and water | This policy is consistent with Policy GC4 of the DMDPD - Design by virtue of their shared references to landscaping, accessibility and the environment. Policy 2 of the JCS covers this scale of development. | The SADPD does not contain an equivalent or corresponding policy. |
| TAV5 Non-Designated Heritage Assets | features to encourage wildlife. | TAV6 Walking and Cycling |  |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|  |
| This policy reflects NPPF paragraph 197, which outlines the approach to assessing the impact of applications on non-designated heritage assets. “In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.” The policy enables a judgement to be made about the significance of the historic assets through the inclusion of criteria that relate to the importance of the historic asset itself, its distinctive and important features, its setting and relationship with its surroundings and the contribution it makes to the character of the surrounding area. | This policy is in accordance with Policy 1 of the JCS which identifies that the built environment, heritage assets, and the wider historic environment will be conserved and enhanced through the protection of buildings and structures which contribute to their surroundings, the protection of their settings, the encouragement of high-quality maintenance and repair and the enhancement of public spaces. | This policy is consistent with Policy 2 of the JCS which identifies 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. | There is no specific policy relating to heritage/historic environment in the DMDPD. It is referred to in Policy 1 of the JCS. | The SADPD does not contain an equivalent or corresponding policy. |
### TAV7 Parking

The policy is consistent with NPPF paragraph 102 e) which underlines the contribution of well-designed parking to achieving high quality places. Paragraph 106 of the NPPF highlights the need for high quality parking and that to achieve this, parking provision needs to be convenient, safe, secure and accessible.

The policy reinforces this by requiring parking to be discreet, accessible and appropriate to the character of the area whilst recognising the need for safety and security.

The JCS does not contain a specific policy relating to Parking but does refer to the Broadland Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2007). These standards are referred to in paragraph 6.2.13 of the Neighbourhood Plan.

This policy is consistent with Policy T54 of the DMDDPD, which required that parking and manoeuvring space is provided that reflects the use and location.

Policy TAV7 requires the design of parking to take into account its location and ensure that residential parking meets the needs of residents.

The SADPD does not contain an equivalent or corresponding policy.

### TAV8 River Wensum Corridor

This policy is consistent with NPPF paragraph 170 that advocates, “protecting and enhancing valued

This Policy is consistent with Policy 1 of the JCS, which seeks to expand and link valuable

This policy reflects Policy EN2 of the DMDDPD -

The SADPD does not contain an equivalent or
| **TAV9 Local Green Spaces** | landscapes...and recognises the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside...including the value of trees and woodland...minimising impacts on...biodiversity”.

open space and areas of biodiversity importance to create green networks. Where there is no conflict with biodiversity objectives, the quiet enjoyment and use of the natural environment will be encouraged and all proposals should seek to increase public access to the countryside.

Landscape, which recognises the importance of natural features that make a significant contribution to the character of the area.

The policy is also consistent with DMDPD Policy EN3 – Green Infrastructure that refers to the importance of a well managed network of wildlife habitats.

The JCS does not have a specific policy that relates to Local Green Spaces however Policy 1 of the JCS does refer to “valuable open spaces”.

The DMDPD does not have a specific policy for Local Green Spaces although paragraph 3.7 does refer to “valuable open space”.

Paragraph 3.13 of the DMDPD outlines the criteria for the designation of Local Green Spaces and paragraph 3.15

| corresponding policy. | Landscape, which recognises the importance of natural features that make a significant contribution to the character of the area.

The policy is also consistent with DMDPD Policy EN3 – Green Infrastructure that refers to the importance of a well managed network of wildlife habitats.

The DMDPD does not have a specific policy for Local Green Spaces although paragraph 3.7 does refer to “valuable open space”.

Paragraph 3.13 of the DMDPD outlines the criteria for the designation of Local Green Spaces and paragraph 3.15

| corresponding policy. | The SADPD does not contain an equivalent or corresponding policy. |
| TAV10 Protection of Important Public Local Views | This policy reflects NPPF paragraph, which advocates, “protecting and enhancing valued landscapes “. The views highlighted in the policy include long views of the church, the interrelationship between the Church, the Historic Parkland and the surrounding cluster of historic buildings. The key views protected, centre around the Wensum Valley and prominence of the church and Paragraph 190 of the NPPF highlights the importance of the setting of heritage assets. | This policy is consistent with the aims of JCS Policy 2, which refers to the importance of local distinctiveness including the landscape setting of settlements and historic character. | This policy is consistent with Policy EN2 of the DMDPD–Landscape, which refers to the value of hillsides, valley sides and important views. The views that Policy TAV10 is seeking to protect are from the valley sides of the River Wensum Corridor. | The SADPD does not contain an equivalent or corresponding policy. |
| TAV11 New Open Spaces | This policy is consistent with paragraph 8b of the NPPF which outlines the social objective of the NPPF and specifically highlights the need for “accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and supports communities’ health, social and cultural well-being”. It is also consistent with paragraph 96, which highlights the importance of open spaces and | This policy is consistent with Policy 1 of the JCS which requires new development to contribute to providing a multifunctional green infrastructure network, including provision of areas of open space, ...both off site and as an integral part of the development. | This policy is consistent with Policy EN3 – Green Infrastructure which includes the requirement for new open space including informal open space and allotments. | The SADPD does not contain an equivalent or corresponding policy. |
opportunities for sport and physical activity for the health and well-being of communities.

The policy sets out detailed criteria for ensuring that the appropriate quantity and quality of open spaces are provided in new developments.

**Policy TAV11** refers to the provision of open space in accordance with adopted standards.

| Policy TAV12 Existing Employment | This policy reflects NPPF para 83a which allows for the “sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas through the conversion of existing building and well-designed new buildings” | This policy is consistent with the JCS Spatial Vision which refers to improved access to and across the area with the completion of the NDR needed to service current transport requirements and is a pre-requisite for development of housing and employment to the north east of Norwich. Policy TAV12 is consistent with Objective 3 of the JCS, which states that existing employment sites will be safeguarded and Policy 5 which indicates that sufficient employment land will be allocated in accessible locations. | This policy is in accordance with Policy E2 of the DMDPD – Retention of Employment Sites, which seeks to protect existing employment sites. Policy TAV12 provides more detail and identifies the specific sites in Taverham that require protection. This policy is in conformity with Policy TAV1 of the SADPD, which allocates a Site at Fir Covert Road. Policy TAV12 identifies the site as an existing employment site. |
| TAV13 Community Infrastructure | This policy is consistent with NPPF para 92 which states: “To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and This policy is consistent with Policy 7 of the JCS – Supporting Communities, which refers to | This policy is consistent with Policy CSU1 of the DMDPD – | The SADPD does not contain an equivalent or |
services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:

| a) plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;”

The second part of the policy which seeks to retain existing community facilities is also consistent with criterion c of paragraph 92 which urges planning policies to “guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community’s ability to meet its day to day needs.

| community infrastructure and cohesion and states that provision will be made to ensure equitable access to new and improved community halls, including new provision on major developments. This will provide facilities for use by a wide range of groups, including faith communities. Expanded library provision will be made including through new or expanded facilities in major growth locations.

Policy TAV13 seeks to protect existing community facilities and where new community facilities are to be provided as a consequence of new development it promotes shared spaces and multi-use.

| Additional Community Facilities which seeks to improve the range of community facilities and local services available.

The policy is consistent with DMDPD Policy CSU2 – Loss of community facilities or local services, in that both seek to protect existing facilities unless they can be demonstrated to be unviable.

In addition it is consistent with DMDPD Policy CSU3 – Provision of Community facilities or local services within large-scale developments, which indicates that large-scale housing development should corresponds policy.
| TAV14 New and Improved Sports Provision | This policy is consistent with paragraph 96 of the NPPF, which highlights the importance of open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity for the health and well-being of communities. This policy is consistent with NPPF paragraph 92 which advocates the provision of “social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs” | This policy is consistent with the Spatial Vision of the JCS, which refers to excellent public open space, sport and recreational facilities and community centres. TAV14 is also consistent with Objective 8 of the JCS which refers to the need for adequate public open space, sport and recreational facilities, as well as access to the countryside, is needed locally to make sure everyone can take part in community activities. | This policy is consistent with DMDPD Policy RL1 - Provision of formal recreation space – which requires new development to make adequate provision for sport and recreation. Policy TAV14 provides more specific detail on the community preferences for the types of provision required in Taverham. | The SADPD does not contain an equivalent or corresponding policy. |
5  d) Achieving Sustainable Development

5.1 The NPPF 2019 states that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. At a very high level the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.\(^1\) The appraisal of the Taverham Neighbourhood Development Plan policies against NPPF policies presented above, demonstrates how polices in the Neighbourhood Plan comply with the NPPF and therefore deliver sustainable development.

5.2. The NPPF states that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways (so that opportunities can be taken to secure net gains across each of the different objectives.

*Economic, social and environmental objectives*

5.3 These objectives give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles as defined by the NPPF and set out below.

5.4 The objectives and policies contained within the Taverham Neighbourhood Plan contribute towards each of these three objectives and cumulatively contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. How they achieve this is summarised below, Unsurprisingly, there is a degree of cross-over between policies and many contribute to more than one of the sustainable development objectives e.g. TAV3 Well Designed Development contributes to both social and environmental objectives.

5.5 The plan has been formulated with Sustainable Development at its heart and is supported by a separate Sustainability Appraisal which forms part of the submission documents. The embedded theme of sustainability is reflected in the overarching vision for the plan, which reflects the three distinct strands of sustainability – economic, environmental and social.

By 2040 Taverham will remain a distinct, well connected, viable and appropriately designed semi-rural village, with a strong integrated community. Recognising the parish heritage, it will have excellent services, a variety of quality homes, flourishing businesses, valued countryside and wooded areas. Taverham will be a safe and sustainable place where people want to live, work and play.

5.6 The Sustainability Appraisal, which has assessed the impacts of each policy against sustainable development criteria. The Sustainability Appraisal forms part of the formal submission documents to support the Neighbourhood Plan.

\(^1\) Resolution 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly
5.7 This table below helps to demonstrate the plan’s comprehensive contribution to sustainable development.

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<th>NPPF Sustainable Development</th>
<th>Contribution through Taverham Neighbourhood Plan Objectives and Policies</th>
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<td><strong>NPPF 2019</strong></td>
<td><strong>Objective 8</strong>: To provide enough land, buildings and infrastructure to support local economic development and promote local employment opportunities. <strong>TAV1: Locations for new housing.</strong> This policy acknowledges that new housing is required to meet future housing needs in the parish and identifies in broad locational terms where future development will take place. <strong>TAV12: New and Existing Business</strong> The policy supports proposals to expand existing businesses and positively encourages new small scale businesses subject to criteria.</td>
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<td><strong>An economic objective</strong>: to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places, and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and co-ordinating the provision of infrastructure.</td>
<td><strong>Objective 1</strong>: To provide appropriate locations for growth which provide for a sustainable and integrated community <strong>Objective 2</strong>: To provide high quality, diverse, affordable and innovative housing within Taverham. <strong>Objective 4</strong>: To provide the infrastructure to encourage safe, walking, cycling and the use of public transport within and beyond Taverham Parish <strong>Objective 5</strong>: To provide adequate private and public parking <strong>Objective 9</strong>: To ensure sufficient school and health facilities exist within Taverham to meet community requirements. <strong>Objective 10</strong>: To provide opportunities for all residents to access, community, cultural, leisure and sports activities within Taverham. <strong>TAV2: Housing Mix.</strong> This policy supports the provision of housing and seeks to ensure that appropriate housing is provided to meet the needs of current and future generations. <strong>TAV3 Well Designed New Development</strong> This policy supports the health and wellbeing of the community by promoting developments that are safe, well designed and accessible and meet the needs of the local community. <strong>TAV4 Larger Scale Housing Development</strong>: This policy seeks to ensure that the environment created by new</td>
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larger scale housing development is well designed, accessible, safe and supports the health, social and cultural wellbeing of the community.

**TAV6: Walking and Cycling.** The policy contributes to creating a high quality and safe environment by supporting new footpaths and cycle ways, which also help to improve overall community health.

**TAV7. Parking.** The policy contributes by requiring adequate and usable parking to meet the needs of new developments including safety, security and accessibility.

**TAV9 Local Green Spaces** This policy seeks to protect specific spaces that are demonstrably special to the local community.

**TAV13: Community Infrastructure** The policy seeks to protect existing community facilities where they are viable and supports the provision of new community buildings and facilities to increase the number and range of services and activities that can be accessed by the local community.

**TAV14 New and Improved Sports Provision.** The policy supports the provision of new and improved sports provision to meet the needs of residents that is easily accessible.

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<tr>
<th><strong>NPPF 2019</strong></th>
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<td><strong>An environmental role:</strong> to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.</td>
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| **Objective 3:** To ensure that the design, density and layout of new development reflects and enhances the character and distinctiveness of Taverham. |
| **Objective 6:** To protect green areas within Taverham and the surrounding countryside and woodland. |
| **Objective 7:** To improve and provide high quality public spaces in the parish. |
| **TAV3 Well Designed New Development.** This policy contributes to the enhancement of the built environment by requiring a high standard of design. |
| **TAV5 Non Designated Heritage Assets.** The policy contributes to the protection and enhancement of the built and historic environment through the identification of Important local buildings for additional protection. |
| **TAV8: River Wensum Green Corridor.** This policy seeks to protect this important area of wildlife and landscape value. |
| **TAV9: Local Green Spaces** This policy seeks to protect specific spaces within the parish that have a community value either through their visual appearance, historic recreation or cultural value. |
| **TAV10: Protection of Important Public Local Views.** The policy seeks to enhance the landscape and settlement |
| **edges of the parish through protecting important views from inappropriate development.** |
| **TAV11. New open spaces** This policy contributes to the enhancement of the built environment by setting out the criteria for the design of new open spaces. |
6. f) Compatibility with EU Obligations

6.1 The statement below demonstrates how the Taverham Neighbourhood Development Plan does not breach and is compatible with all relevant EU obligations.

6.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) The SEA and HRA assessments are required to be carried out with regard to the Conservation Objectives of any European Protected Wildlife Sites deemed to be within a relative proximity of the Taverham Neighbourhood Plan Area. The River Wensum is both a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

6.3 Broadland District Council recommends that the Screening processes in respect of both SEA and HRA be undertaken at Pre-Submission stage. The Screening assessments were carried out by Broadland District Council in June and July 2019.

6.4 The key question in the SEA screening process for the Taverham Neighbourhood Plan was whether the plan would be likely to have a significant effect on the environment. The relevant criteria for determining this are set out in Annex II of the SEA Directive. As a result of the findings of the screening process set out in Table 1 and Table 2, of the SEA Screening Report it is concluded that the Taverham Neighbourhood Plan is not likely to have significant environmental effects and a full SEA is not required. The three statutory consultation bodies, Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency were consulted in June and July 2019 and are in agreement with the screening outcomes of the report, in accordance with regulation 9(2) of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004. Although not a statutory requirement, a Sustainability Appraisal of the Taverham Neighbourhood Plan has been completed to assess the environmental, social and economic effects of the draft Neighbourhood Plan policies. Broadland District Council advocates the Sustainability Appraisal process to ensure that the policies within the Neighbourhood Plan are tested and assessed for their environmental, social and economic effects.

6.5 The purpose of the Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) is therefore to ensure the protection of European (Natura 2000) sites. These sites are designed to form an ecologically coherent network of designated sites across the whole of Europe. Referred to as ‘European Designated Sites’, Natura 2000 sites include Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas for Conservation (SAC).

6.6 Consultation on the HRA Screening Report produced by Broadland District Council in July 2019, was carried out with Natural England. The screening assessment suggests

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2 The SEA Directive (Directive 2001/42/EC)
that there will be no likely significant effects of the Taverham Neighbourhood Plan on the highlighted European designation of the Wensum River Corridor, to the south of the parish, and therefore a full Appropriate Assessment is not required. Natural England responded indicating that the body felt there are unlikely to be any significant environmental effects from the proposed plan.

6.7 The outcome of the SEA and HRA screening process concludes that the Taverham Neighbourhood Plan is compatible with and does not breach EU Obligations. The Screening Reports are featured alongside this Basic Conditions Statement and the Sustainability Appraisal as Submission Documents.

6.8 In addition 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. The accompanying Consultation Statement sets out the process followed in terms of community involvement. The Neighbourhood Plan is seeking to protect both non-designated heritage assets and local green spaces, the majority of which are in private ownership. Private owners have been notified of the contents of the plan and many have responded through the consultation processes. Some landowners have objected to land in their ownership being identified as either a non-designated heritage asset or a local green space. In each case the building or space has been rigorously assessed against the criteria for designation and where it has met the criteria, it has been included. Others have been removed. In relation to Local Green Spaces where concerns were raised that the designation could be perceived as conferring public access to private land, amendments to the policy and the appendix have been made to clarify that Local Green Space designation does not give rights to public access over public land in an attempt to reassure private landowners. The details are outlined in the consultation statement.
7. **g) Prescribed Matters**

7.1 An additional basic condition is prescribed under Regulation 32 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 as follows:

“The making of the Neighbourhood Development Plan is not likely to have any significant effect on a European Site (as defined in the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (2)) or a European offshore marine site (as defined in the Offshore Marine Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 2007 (3)), (either alone or in combination with other plans and projects)”.

7.2 Natural England has been consulted on the pre-submission version of the Taverham Neighbourhood Plan and has contributed to the SEA and HRA Screening determinations, which have concluded that no further assessment is required. The River Wensum Corridor is an identified Special Area of Conservation (SAC) site however the Neighbourhood Plan is not proposing to allocate any new housing sites and Policy TAV1 is a locational policy that seeks to direct development towards the north of the Parish and away from the River Wensum in the south. In addition, Policy TAV8 is a more specific policy that defines a specific River Wensum corridor, which is wider than the SAC designation and seeks to protect the currently undeveloped areas of the River Wensum corridor for their wildlife and landscape importance to the parish.

7.3 It is therefore considered by the Parish Council as the relevant Qualifying Body that that the Neighbourhood Plan meets the additional prescribed basic condition.