

# **Great Gransden Neighbourhood Plan**

## **Basic Conditions Statement**

Prepared by Cambridgeshire ACRE on the behalf of the Great Gransden  
Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group

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## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Basic Conditions Statement has been prepared by Cambridgeshire ACRE on the behalf of the Great Gransden Neighbourhood Plan (GGNP) steering group to accompany the submission of the Great Gransden Neighbourhood Plan (GGNP) by Great Gransden Parish Council to the local planning authority, Huntingdonshire District Council (HDC)
- 1.2 The GGNP is being submitted under Regulation 15 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended), referred to in this document as “the Regulations”.
- 1.3 The NP has been prepared by Great Gransden Parish Council (GGPC), a qualifying body, for the neighbourhood area. The Great Gransden neighbourhood plan area was formally designated by HDC on 30 July 2018 and corresponds with the boundary of Great Gransden parish (see <https://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/media/3459/great-gransden-neighbourhood-area-designation.pdf>)
- 1.4 The policies described in the GGNP relate to the development and use of land in the designated neighbourhood area. The plan period of the GGNP is 2021 to 2036 and it does not contain policies relating to excluded development in accordance with the Regulations.
- 1.5 This statement addresses each of the ‘basic conditions’ required by the Regulations and explains how the submitted NP meets the requirements of paragraph 8 of Schedule 4B to the 1990 Town & Country Planning Act.
- 1.6 Paragraph 8 of Schedule 4B of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 states that a draft neighbourhood development 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;
  - b) the making of the order contributes to the achievement of sustainable development;
  - c) 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);
  - d) the making of the order does not breach and is otherwise be compatible European Union (EU) obligations (the existing body of environmental regulation is retained in UK law ); and
  - e) prescribed conditions are met in relation to the order and prescribed matters have been complied with in connection with the proposal for the order.
- 1.7 Schedule 2 to the Regulations also confirms that the following basic condition is prescribed for the purpose of paragraph 8(2) (g) of Schedule 4B to the 1990 Act.
  - *The making of the neighbourhood development plan does not breach the requirements of Chapter 8 of Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017”*

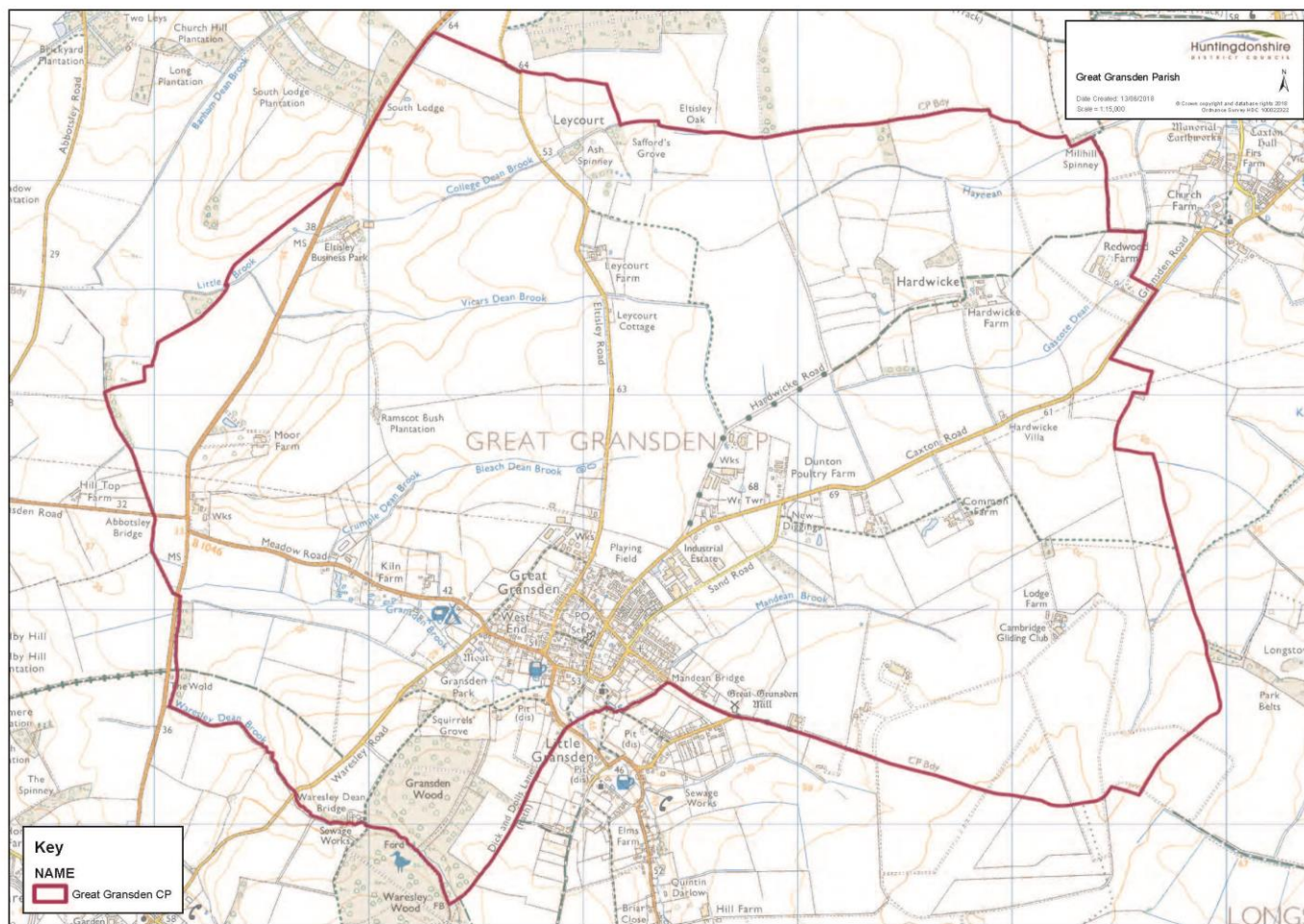
1.8 An overview of the GGNP is provided in section 2 of this report.

1.9 This document addresses the requirements of the basic conditions in five sections:

- section 3 demonstrates the policies in the GGNP are appropriate having regard to national policies and guidance
- section 4 shows how the GGNP will contribute towards achieving sustainable development
- section 5 demonstrates the conformity of the GGNP with the HDC Local Plan up to 2036
- section 6 demonstrates compliance with the appropriate EU obligations including the SEA Directive and obligation relating to Human Rights
- section 7 gives details of how the 'making of the neighbourhood development plan does not breach the requirements of Chapter 8 of Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017'

## 2 An overview of the Great Gransden Neighbourhood Plan (GGNP)

### 2.1 The GGNP plan area is shown in Map 1.



Map 1: the NP area as designated by HDC on 30 July 2018

2.2 The GGNP contains an overall vision statement set out below:

*Great Gransden will continue to thrive as a vibrant rural village, with a diverse population and a highly engaged community. The village will develop in a sustainable, evolutionary manner, such that the parish's rural nature and character are maintained and enhanced.*

The vision is supported by twenty objectives and thirteen planning policies as summarised below:

Objective	Policy reference and description
<b>Spatial Strategy</b>	
<p>Objective 1 - The Great Gransden NP will include policies which facilitate the delivery of the housing requirement figure provided to it by the district</p> <p>Objective 2 - New growth will be focussed on providing deliverable and sustainable developments in the parish, supported by necessary infrastructure</p>	<p><b>Policy G1 – A Built-Up Area Boundary Strategy for Great Gransden</b> This policy defines a development boundary (referred to as the Built-up Area Boundary) within which the principle of development is accepted (subject to other constraints) and outside of which development is resisted.</p> <p>The policy requires all schemes to maintain residential amenity and for essential infrastructure to be in place.</p> <p><b>Policy G2 – Affordable Housing on Rural Exception Sites.</b> One of the exceptions allowed for under Policy G1 is the delivery of rural exception sites (affordable housing for people with a connection to Great Gransden) on the edge of the development boundary. Policy G2 sets out criteria for such proposals.</p> <p>Note: there is one community action plan linked to Policy G2, as outlined in Chapter 9 of the NP.</p>
<b>A Rural and Historic Village</b>	
Objective 3 - New development must be of a high quality and sensitive to the key characteristics of Great Gransden, taking cues from existing designs.	<b>Policy G3 – Local Character and Design</b> This policy seeks to ensure that all new development contributes in a positive way to the existing built environment and is sensitive to the rural setting of the village. The policy is informed by the Great Gransden Design Guide which is set out in Chapter 6 of the plan.
Objective 4 - New developments will protect and enhance the landscape character and important views	<b>Policy G4 – Development, Landscape Character and Valued Views.</b> This policy requires all proposals to protect or enhance existing landscape character. The policy also identifies valued views to be protected.
Objective 5 - The Conservation Area and its essential character will be conserved or enhanced.	<b>Policy G5 – Conserving and enhancing Great Gransden's Conservation Area.</b> A policy which applies specifically to development proposals which would impact the historic core of the village.

Objective	Policy reference and description
<b>Natural environment</b>	
<p>Objective 6 - Existing areas of important semi-natural habitats within the parish and the biodiversity that they support will be effectively protected.</p> <p>Objective 7 - The biodiversity value of existing areas of semi-natural habitats should be enhanced and lost habitats restored where possible.</p> <p>Objective 8 - Protection and habitat enhancement will be targeted to areas which increase their connectivity across the landscape and thus their viability and long-term sustainability.</p>	<p><b>Policy G6 – Protecting and enhancing biodiversity in the parish including at Gransden Woods.</b></p> <p>This policy requires proposals to protect and enhance the biodiversity assets in the parish including Gransden Woods. It also signposts the reader as to how development proposals can deliver biodiversity net gain in our parish.</p> <p>Note: there are two community action plans linked to this policy. These are in Chapter 9 of the plan</p>
<b>Open Space</b>	
<p>Objective 9 - Maintain and protect key areas of green space within the village and elsewhere in the parish where these are valued by the community for their amenity and recreational value and/or rural landscape value.</p>	<p><b>Policy G7 Local Green Spaces and Other Valued Green Spaces</b> This policy designates four open spaces in the plan area as Local Green Spaces.</p> <p>The policy also identifies a further seven areas of green spaces of public value to which Local Plan Policy LP 32 (Protection of Open Space) would apply.</p>
<p>Objective 10 - Increase the quality and quantity of accessible open space within the parish, to enable local people to experience a wider enjoyment of the Gransden countryside and the associated recreational and health benefits.</p>	<p><b>Policy G8 – Development and Open Space Requirements.</b> This policy sets out the priorities for open space improvements and provision in the parish.</p> <p>Note: there is one community action plan linked to this policy, as outlined in Chapter 9.</p>
<p>Objective 11 - Improve access to the countryside whilst fully respecting the rights of private landowners and legitimate uses of the land.</p>	<p><b>Policy G9 – Public Rights of Way Network.</b> The policy draws attention to the existing network of public rights of way, protects the network including its amenity value. The policy supports enhancements and extensions and states where a development proposals triggers significant increase in the usage of the network, improvements will be required.</p> <p>Note: there is one community action plan linked to this policy, as outlined in Chapter 9.</p>
<b>Transport and Road Safety Improvements</b>	
<p>Objective 12 - A prioritised programme of improvements will be implemented, to enhance road safety for all road users, particularly pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians.</p>	<p>Note: there is one community action plan linked to Objective 12, as outlined in Chapter 9.</p> <p><b>Policy G10 – A walkable village and reducing village car use.</b> This policy requires</p>

Objective	Policy reference and description
<p>Objective 13 - Cycleways, footpaths and pavements on key routes around the village, and to and from the village will be established and upgraded.</p> <p>Objective 14 - New development will allow for safe movement of vehicles and non-motorised users in and around the village.</p>	<p>all development proposals to be provided with adequate infrastructure to enable occupants to walk and cycle along safe and direct routes into the village centre.</p> <p><b>Policy G11 – Roads and new development.</b> A policy setting standards when new roads are proposed in the parish.</p>
<b>Community facilities and infrastructure</b>	
<p>Objective 15 - New development will be supported by improvements in village infrastructure</p> <p>Objective 16 - CIL spending by GGPC will reflect local priorities as expressed through the GGNP and through ongoing liaison with the community following adoption of the plan.</p>	<p><b>Policy G12 – Great Gransden Infrastructure Priorities.</b> This policy highlights the priorities for financial contributions to direct new and improved infrastructure, where it can be locally determined</p> <p>Note: Chapter 9 (Community Action Plans) provides detail on Parish Council priorities for spending and delivery of community infrastructure.</p>
<p>Objective 17 - Community-led projects will be identified to move towards net zero carbon.</p>	<p><b>Policy G12 – Great Gransden Infrastructure Priorities</b> includes item “evaluation of ground and air source heat projects”</p> <p>In addition Policy G3 (Local Character and Design) includes the principle “house design and construction should aim for the lowest carbon footprint and highest standard of sustainability in materials (source, lifetime and recyclability) and energy (insulation, heat source)”</p> <p>See also Community Action Plan</p>
<b>Primary Schooling Health and Education</b>	
<p>Objective 18 - The village primary school will maintain it's very high standards of education and its strong community ethos through any period of housing growth. It will be well-resourced and financially secure.</p> <p>Objective 19 - Residents in the village will have easy access to good educational opportunities for all age groups – pre-school through to adult learning.</p>	<p><b>Policy G13 – Barnabas Oley Primary School and parish pre-school provision.</b> This policy supports development proposals which will help to sustain or enhance pre-school or primary school infrastructure in the parish. The policy supports in principle development needed to expand school facilities provided there are no adverse impacts on road safety, congestion or the appearance of the conservation area.</p> <p>Note: Chapter 9 (Community Action Plans) provides detail on community action plans linked to these three objectives.</p>

Objective	Policy reference and description
Objective 20 - Health provision in the village will be restored and expanded	

**Table 1:** *The GGNP objectives and planning policies*

### 3 How the GGNP policies are appropriate having regard to national policies and guidance

- 3.1 National planning policy is principally provided by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) published in 2021. National planning guidance is provided by planning practice guidance available online at:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>
- 3.2 The NPPF provides a framework within which local communities can produce neighbourhood development plans for their area and sets out how planning should help achieve sustainable development.
- 3.3 This section demonstrates that the GGNP has regard to the relevant policies in the NPPF in relation to:
- Achieving sustainable development (NPPF Chapter 2)
  - Plan-making (NPPF Chapter 3)
  - Delivering a sufficient supply of homes (NPPF Chapter 5)
  - Building a strong, competitive economy including Supporting a prosperous rural economy (NPPF Chapter 6)
  - Ensuring the vitality of town centres (NPPF Chapter 7)
  - Promoting healthy and safe communities (NPPF Chapter 8)
  - Promoting sustainable transport (NPPF Chapter 9)
  - Supporting high quality communications (NPPF Chapter 10)
  - Making effective use of land (NPPF Chapter 11)
  - Achieving well-designed places (NPPF Chapter 12)
  - Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change (NPPF Chapter 14)
  - Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (NPPF Chapter 15)
  - Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (NPPF Chapter 16)
- 3.4 Table 2 demonstrates how the GGNP objectives and policies relate to the principal goals set out in the NPPF.

NP Objective	NP Policy	Relevant NPPF Chapters
Objective 1 - The Great Gransden NP will include policies which facilitate the delivery of the housing requirement figure provided to it by the district	<p><b>Policy G1 – A Built-Up Area Boundary Strategy for Great Gransden</b></p> <p><b>Policy G2 – Affordable Housing on Rural Exception Sites</b></p>	<p>Objective 1 is consistent with Chapter 5 of the NPPF 2021.</p> <p>Chapter 5: <i>Delivering a sufficient supply of homes</i>. Paragraph 66 states that strategic policies should set out a housing requirement figure for designated areas which reflects the overall strategy for the pattern and scale of development. HDC have provided the NP with a housing requirement figure and this has provided the basis for spatial strategy in the plan (as per Objective 1).</p>

NP Objective	NP Policy	Relevant NPPF Chapters
<p>Objective 2 - New growth will be focussed on providing deliverable and sustainable developments in the parish, supported by necessary infrastructure</p>	<p><b>Policy G1 – A Built-Up Area Boundary Strategy for Great Gransden.</b></p> <p><b>Policy G2 – Affordable Housing on Rural Exception Sites</b></p>	<p>Objective 2 is consistent with Chapters 2 and 3 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Chapter 2: <i>Achieving sustainable development</i>: Paragraph 11 a) states that “all plans should promote a sustainable pattern of development that seeks to: meet the development needs of their area...”. The NP does this through Policy G1 which identifies an up date built up area boundary, providing a clear basis for future planning decisions, whilst not undermining the potential for affordable housing for local people to be brought forward via rural exceptions sites (as per Policy G2).</p> <p>Chapter 3: <i>Plan-making</i>: Paragraph 15 states that the “planning system should be genuinely plan-led. Succinct and up-to-date plans should provide a positive vision for the future of each area; a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities; and a platform for local people to shape their surroundings</p>
<p>Objective 3 - New development must be of a high quality and sensitive to the key characteristics of Great Gransden, taking cues from existing designs.</p>	<p><b>Policy G3 – Local Character and Design.</b></p> <p>This policy seeks to ensure that all new development contributes in a positive way to the existing built environment and is sensitive to the rural setting of the village. The policy is informed by the Great Gransden Design Guide which is set out in Chapter 6 of the plan.</p>	<p>Objective 3 is consistent with Chapter 12 of the NPPF.</p> <p>Chapter 12: <i>Achieving well-designed places</i>: Paragraph 127 states that “Neighbourhood planning groups can play an important role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in development...”.</p>

NP Objective	NP Policy	Relevant NPPF Chapters
<p>Objective 4 - New developments will protect and enhance the landscape character and important views</p>	<p><b>Policy G4 – Development, Landscape Character and Valued Views.</b> This policy requires all proposals to protect or enhance existing landscape character. The policy identifies valued views to be protected as part of this.</p>	<p>Objective 4 is consistent with Chapters 12 and 15 of the NPPF 2021.</p> <p>Chapter 12: <i>Achieving well-designed places</i>: Paragraph 127 states that “Neighbourhood planning groups can play an important role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in development...”.</p> <p>Chapter 15: <i>Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</i>: Paragraph 174 b) states that “Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside.”</p>
<p>Objective 5 - The Conservation Area and its essential character will be conserved or enhanced.</p>	<p><b>Policy G5 – Conserving and enhancing Great Gransden’s Conservation Area.</b> A policy which applies specifically to development proposals which would impact the historic core of the village.</p>	<p>Objective 5 in the NP is consistent with Chapter 16: <i>Conserving and enhancing the historic environment</i>: Paragraph 190 states that “plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment”</p>
<p>Objective 6 - Existing areas of important semi-natural habitats within the parish and the biodiversity that they support will be effectively protected.</p> <p>Objective 7 - The biodiversity value of existing areas of semi-natural habitats should be enhanced and lost habitats restored where possible.</p> <p>Objective 8 - Protection and habitat enhancement will be targeted to areas which</p>	<p><b>Policy G6 – Protecting and enhancing biodiversity in the parish including at Gransden Woods.</b></p> <p>This policy requires proposals to protect and enhance the biodiversity assets in the parish including Gransden Woods. It also signposts the reader as to how development proposals can deliver biodiversity net gain in our parish.</p>	<p><b>Objectives 6, 7 and 8 are consistent with Chapter 15 of the NPPF.</b></p> <p>Chapter 15: <i>Conserving and enhancing the natural environment</i>: states “Planning policies should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by...d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are</p>

NP Objective	NP Policy	Relevant NPPF Chapters
increase their connectivity across the landscape and thus their viability and long-term sustainability.		more resilient to current and future pressures”
<b>Open Space</b>		
Objective 9 - Maintain and protect key areas of green space within the village and elsewhere in the parish where these are valued by the community for their amenity and recreational value and/or rural landscape value.	<b>Policy G7 - Local Green Spaces and Other Valued Green Spaces.</b> This policy designates four open spaces in the plan area as Local Green Spaces and identifies a further seven areas of green spaces of public value to which Local Plan Policy LP 32	<b>Objective 9 is consistent with Chapter 15 of the NPPF</b>  Chapter 8: <i>Promoting healthy and safe communities.</i> Paragraph 98 states that “access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sports and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities, and can deliver wider benefits for nature and support efforts to address climate change”  Paragraphs 101 and 102 provide a mechanism for designating Local Green Spaces.
Objective 10 - Increase the quality and quantity of accessible open space within the parish, to enable local people to experience a wider enjoyment of the Gransden countryside and the associated recreational and health benefits.	<b>Policy G8 – Development and Open Space Requirements.</b> This policy sets out the priorities for open space improvements and provision in the parish.	<b>Objective 10 is consistent with Chapter 15 of the NPPF</b> Paragraph 98 states that “access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sports and physical activity is important for the health and well-being of communities, and can deliver wider benefits for nature and support efforts to address climate change”
Objective 11 - Improve access to the countryside whilst fully respecting the rights of private landowners and legitimate uses of the land.	<b>Policy G9 – Public Rights of Way Network.</b> protects the network including its amenity value. The policy supports enhancements and extensions and states where a development proposals triggers significant increase in the usage of the network,	<b>Objective 11 is consistent with Chapter 8 of the NPPF</b>  Chapter 8: <i>Promoting healthy and safe communities.</i> Paragraph 100 states planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way

NP Objective	NP Policy	Relevant NPPF Chapters
	improvements will be required.	and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users, for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks.
<b>Transport and Road Safety Improvements</b>		
<p>Objective 12 - A prioritised programme of improvements will be implemented, to enhance road safety for all road users, particularly pedestrians cyclists and equestrians.</p> <p>Objective 13 - Cycleways, footpaths and pavements on key routes around the village, and to and from the village will be established and upgraded.</p> <p>Objective 14 - New development will allow for safe movement of vehicles and non-motorised users in and around the village.</p>	<p><b>Policy G10 – A walkable village and reducing village car use.</b> This policy requires all development proposals to be provided with adequate infrastructure to enable occupants to walk and cycle along safe and direct routes into the village centre.</p> <p><b>Policy G11 – Roads and new development.</b> A policy setting standards when new roads are proposed in the parish.</p>	<p>Objectives 12, 13 and 14 are consistent with Chapters 8 and 9 of the NPPF 2021. Chapter 8: <i>Promoting healthy and safe communities</i>. Paragraph 92 c) states that planning policies should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which “enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling”.</p> <p>Chapter 9 <i>Promoting sustainable transport</i> states that “transport issues should be considered from the earlier stages of plan making and development proposals so that” inter alia</p> <p>“c) opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued”</p> <p>and</p> <p>“e) patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes, and contribute to making high quality places.</p>

NP Objective	NP Policy	Relevant NPPF Chapters
<p>Objective 15 - New development will be supported by improvements in village infrastructure</p> <p>Objective 16 - CIL spending by GGPC will reflect local priorities as expressed through the GGNP and through ongoing liaison with the community following adoption of the plan.</p>	<p><b>Policy G12 – Great Gransden Infrastructure Priorities.</b> This policy highlights the priorities for financial contributions to direct new and improved infrastructure, where it can be locally determined</p>	<p><b>Objective 15 is consistent with Chapters 2 and 3 of the NPPF</b></p> <p>Chapter 2 <i>Achieving sustainable development</i> states in paragraph 8 that one of the three overarching objectives of the planning system is:</p> <p>“an economic objective – 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 coordinating the provision of infrastructure.”</p> <p>In paragraph 11a) the NPPF states that “all plans should ... align growth and infrastructure”.</p> <p>Chapter 3: <i>Plan making</i> states that Plans should set out the contributions expected from development.</p>
<p>Objective 17 - Community-led projects will be identified to move towards net zero carbon.</p>	<p><b>Policy G12 – Great Gransden Infrastructure Priorities.</b> This policy includes “evaluation of ground and air source heat projects” as a priority which development contributions could be directed towards.</p> <p><b>Policy G3 Local Character and Design</b> includes the overriding principle “house design and construction should aim for the lowest carbon footprint and highest standard of sustainability in materials (source, lifetime and recyclability) and</p>	<p>Objective 17 is consistent with Chapter 14 of the NPPF 2021.</p> <p>Chapter 14: <i>Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change</i> sets out in paragraph 15 that new development should be planned for in ways that “can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through location, orientation and design” and paragraph 155 which states “To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy and heat plans should a) provide a positive strategy for energy</p>

NP Objective	NP Policy	Relevant NPPF Chapters
	energy (insulation, heat source).	<p>from these sources, that maximises the potential for suitable development, while ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily (including cumulative landscape and visual impacts);</p> <p>b) consider identifying suitable areas for renewable and low carbon energy sources, and supporting infrastructure, where this would help secure their development; and</p> <p>c) identify opportunities for development to draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for colocating potential heat customers and suppliers.”</p>
<b>Primary Schooling Health and Education</b>		
<p>Objective 18 - The village primary school will maintain it's very high standards of education and its strong community ethos through any period of housing growth. It will be well-resourced and financially secure.</p> <p>Objective 19 - Residents in the village will have easy access to good educational opportunities for all age groups – pre-school through to adult learning.</p> <p>Objective 20 - Health provision in the village will be restored and expanded</p>	<p><b>Policy G13 – Barnabas Oley Primary School and parish pre-school provision.</b> This policy supports development proposals which will help to sustain or enhance pre-school or primary school infrastructure in the parish. The policy supports in principle development needed to expand school facilities provided there are no adverse impacts on road safety, congestion or the appearance of the conservation area.</p>	<p>Objectives 18, 19 and 20 are consistent Chapter 2 of the NPPF</p> <p>In paragraph 11a) the NPPF states that “all plans should ... align growth and infrastructure”.</p>

**Table 2:** GGNP Objectives assessed against the NPPF chapters

3.5 Table 3 identifies the NPPF primary principles and explores how the NP policies are appropriate having regard for these.

**Table 3: NPPF Primary Principles and how the GGNP planning policies are appropriate having regard to these.**

NPPF primary principles	Relevant GGNP policies	How the submission GGNP has regard to the NPPF
<p>Chapter 2: Achieving sustainable development.</p> <p>Achieving sustainable development means that the planning system has three overarching objectives, which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- an economic objective;</li> <li>- a social objective; and</li> <li>- an environmental objective</li> </ul> <p>Chapter 2: Achieving sustainable development. Paragraph 11 a) states that “all plans should promote a sustainable pattern of development that seeks to: meet the development needs of their area...”</p> <p>Paragraph 13 states that “Neighbourhood plans should support the delivery of strategic policies contained in local plans or spatial development strategies, and should shape and direct development that is outside of these strategic policies”</p>	All	<p>Policy G1 – A Built-Up Area Boundary Strategy focuses development during the plan period within a defined Built up Area Boundary. The policy allows for a sustainable pattern of development allowing limited growth whilst protecting the natural, built and historic environment in the parish and whilst ensuring the protection or enhancement of well-being of parish residents.</p> <p>The spatial strategy in the NP is consistent with the spatial development strategy in the HDC Local Plan to 2036 as set out in Policy LP2 Strategy for Development. This policy establishes the status of Great Gransden as a Small Settlement.</p>
<p>Chapter 3: Plan Making.</p> <p>Planning should be genuinely plan-led. Succinct and up to date plans should provide a positive vision for the future of each area; a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities; and a platform for local people to shape their surroundings.</p>	All	As above
<p>Chapter 5: Delivering a sufficient supply of homes.</p> <p>“strategic policies should also set a housing requirement for designated neighbourhood areas which reflects the overall strategy for the pattern and scale of</p>	<p>Policy G1 –A Built-Up Area Boundary Strategy for Great Gransden.</p> <p>Policy G2 – Affordable Housing on Rural Exception Sites</p>	<p>As at October 2021, HDC have have indicated, the housing requirement for Great Gransden is parish is 64 during the plan period 2011 to 2036. Since April 2011 up to March 2021, a total of 23 have been delivered. In addition, as at March 2021, were a further 64 number of homes in</p>

**Table 3: NPPF Primary Principles and how the GGNP planning policies are appropriate having regard to these.**

NPPF primary principles	Relevant GGNP policies	How the submission GGNP has regard to the NPPF
<p>development and any relevant allocations” (paragraph 66)</p> <p>“Neighbourhood planning groups should also give particular consideration to the opportunities for allocating small and medium sized sites (of a size consistent with paragraph 69a) suitable for housing in their area” (paragraph 70)</p> <p>“In rural areas, planning policies and decisions should be responsive to local circumstances and support housing developments that reflect local needs. Local planning authorities should support opportunities to bring forward rural exception sites that will provide affordable housing to meet identified local needs, and consider whether allowing some market housing on these sites would help to facilitate this.” (paragraph 78)</p>		<p>the development pipeline (schemes with planning consent/under construction). This information is set out in paragraph 7.1.2 of the NP.</p> <p>Small and medium sized sites are and have come forward in the plan area (40 dwellings under construction/completed at Dutton Gardens and at 38 dwellings with outline consent at Eltisley Road (Kingspan/Potton Timber site). The NP takes these into account (see Table in section 7 of the NP) and considering the development pipelines exceeds the housing requirement figure, it is not considered appropriate to allocate additional sites as part of the NP.</p> <p>Through Policies G2 the NP is consistent with paragraph 78.</p>
<p>Chapter 6: Building a strong, competitive economy.</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt. (paragraph 81)</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should enable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings;</li> <li>b) the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses;</li> <li>c) sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside; and</li> </ul>	<p>Policy G1 – A Built-Up Area Boundary Strategy for Great Gransden</p>	<p>Policy G1 defines an up to date Built up area Boundary for the village and with this provides clarity as to where development will be supported and where it will not be supported.</p> <p>The policy allows for specific types of countryside development which will support the rural economy. The specific uses (and allowed for in the Local Plan) are listed in the supporting text to the policy.</p>

**Table 3: NPPF Primary Principles and how the GGNP planning policies are appropriate having regard to these.**

NPPF primary principles	Relevant GGNP policies	How the submission GGNP has regard to the NPPF
d) the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship (paragraph 84)		
Chapter 7: Ensuring the vitality of town centres  Planning policies and decisions should support the role that town centres play at the heart of local communities	Policy G13 – Barnabas Oley Primary School and parish pre-school provision.	The parish doesn't have a town centre as such. Nevertheless, the plan recognises the importance of having key village services and business focused in one area.
Chapter 8: Promoting healthy and safe communities.  “Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which a) promote social interaction... b) are safe and accessible.... and c) enable and support healthy lifestyles especially where this would address identified local health and well being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling” (paragraph 92c)  “Access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sports and physical activity is important for health and well-being of communities, and can deliver wider benefits for nature and support efforts to address climate change” (paragraph 98)  Planning policies and decisions should protect and enhance public rights of way and access, including taking opportunities to provide better facilities for users,	Policy G8 – Development and Open Space Requirements  Policy G9 – Public Rights of Way Network  Policy G10 – A walkable village and reducing village car use  Policy G12 – Great Gransden Infrastructure Priorities	Policy G7 (Local Green Spaces) aligns with paragraph 101 of the NPPF.  Reflecting existing shortfalls, Policy G8 seeks the provision of additional open space provision and identifies village priorities with respect to this. This is consistent with paragraph 98 of the NPPF 2021. 10 is consistent with and enhanced open space provision.  Policy G9 is consistent with paragraph 100 of the NPPF.  Policy G10 directly aligns with Paragraph 92 c) of the NPPF 2021 by requiring development proposals to prioritise the movement of pedestrians and cyclists.  Policy G12 identifies infrastructure improvements which aligned with Chapter 8 including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improvements to existing village recreations facilities (childrens play ground, sports facilities)</li> <li>- improvements to Reading Rooms (key village meeting space)</li> </ul>

**Table 3: NPPF Primary Principles and how the GGNP planning policies are appropriate having regard to these.**

NPPF primary principles	Relevant GGNP policies	How the submission GGNP has regard to the NPPF
<p>for example by adding links to existing rights of way networks... (paragraph 100)</p> <p>The designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to them. Designating land as Local Green Space should be consistent with the local planning of sustainable development and complement investment in sufficient homes, jobs and other essential services. (paragraph 101)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- extending or improving the public rights of way network</li> <li>- creation of new informal open space</li> </ul>
<p>Chapter 9: Promoting sustainable transport.</p> <p>Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals so that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed</li> <li>b) opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and in changing transport technology and usage, are realised- for example in relation to the scale, location or density of development that can be accommodated</li> <li>c) opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport are identified and pursued;</li> <li>d) the environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account – including appropriate opportunities for avoiding and mitigating any adverse effects, and for</li> </ol>	<p>Policy G1 – A Built-Up Area Boundary Strategy for Great Gransden</p> <p>Policy G10 – A walkable village and reducing village car use</p> <p>Policy G11 – Roads and new development</p>	<p>Policy G1 focuses new development within the boundaries of an up to date development boundary thereby ensuring new development is located close to existing village infrastructure, thereby reducing the need for journeys to be made by motorised vehicles.</p> <p>Policies G10 and G11 requires new development and road layouts to being designed to facilitate better walking and cycling connectivity, again consistent with Paragraph 104 c.</p>

**Table 3: NPPF Primary Principles and how the GGNP planning policies are appropriate having regard to these.**

NPPF primary principles	Relevant GGNP policies	How the submission GGNP has regard to the NPPF
<p>net environmental gains; and</p> <p>e) patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes, and contribute to making high quality places (paragraph 104)</p>		
<p>Chapter 10: Supporting high quality communications.</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>There are no policies in the NP which are directly applicable to Chapter 10 in the NPPF.</p>
<p>Chapter 11: Making effective use of land.</p> <p>Paragraph 124 states that “Planning policies and decisions should support development that makes effective use of land, taking into account a) the identified need for different types of housing and other forms of development, and the availability of land suitable for accommodating it b) local market conditions and viability c) the availability and capacity of infrastructure and services d) the desirability of maintaining an area’s prevailing character and setting (including residential gardens), or of promoting regeneration and change and e) the importance of securing well-designed, attractive and healthy places</p>	<p>Policy G1 – A Built-Up Area Boundary Strategy for Great Gransden</p> <p>Policy G3 Local Character and Design</p>	<p>The Built up Area Boundary itself will direct new development to the existing footprint of the village. This will help ensure land is used most effectively.</p> <p>Policy G3 requires a design-led approach to be taken for all proposals and to be guided by the existing parish context. This aligns well with paragraph 124 of the NPPF 2021.</p>
<p>Chapter 12: Achieving well-designed places.</p> <p>The creation of high quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve.</p> <p>Paragraph 127 states “Plans should, at the most appropriate level, set out a clear design vision and expectations, so that applicants have as much certainty as possible about what is likely to</p>	<p>Policy G3 Local Character and Design.</p> <p>Policy G4 – Development, Landscape Character and Valued Views</p>	<p>The GGNP has been informed by the Great Gransden Character Assessment which has been prepared by NP steering group members (with input from a parish architect and informed by community engagement). Policy G3, the design guidance and design principles have been informed through the character assessment work. This approach is consistent with</p>

**Table 3: NPPF Primary Principles and how the GGNP planning policies are appropriate having regard to these.**

NPPF primary principles	Relevant GGNP policies	How the submission GGNP has regard to the NPPF
<p>be acceptable. Design policies should be developed with local communities, so they reflect local aspirations, and are grounded in an understanding and evaluation of each area's defining characteristics. Neighbourhood planning groups can play an important role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in development, both through their own plans and by engaging in the production of design policy, guidance and codes by local planning authorities and developers."</p> <p>Paragraph 130 states "Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development</li> <li>b) are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping</li> <li>c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities);</li> <li>d) establish or maintain a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit;</li> <li>e) optimise the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development (including green and other public space) and support local facilities and transport networks; and</li> <li>f) create places</li> </ul>		<p>Paragraphs 127 and 130 of the NPPF 2021.</p> <p>Policy G4 – Development, Landscape Character and Valued Views is consistent with paragraph 130 of the NPPF 2021.</p>

**Table 3: NPPF Primary Principles and how the GGNP planning policies are appropriate having regard to these.**

NPPF primary principles	Relevant GGNP policies	How the submission GGNP has regard to the NPPF
that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users; and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience.”		
Chapter 13: Protecting Green Belt land.	No applicable policies	No green belt land in the parish.
<p>Chapter 14: Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change.</p> <p>Paragraph 152 states the that the planning system should “support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and support renewable or low carbon energy and associated infrastructure”</p>	Policy G3 Local Character and Design	The guiding principle in the Design Guidance, also reflected in Policy G3 includes the principle that “house design and construction should aim for the lowest carbon footprint and highest standard of sustainability in materials (source, lifetime and recyclability) and energy (insulation, heat source). This is consistent with paragraph 152 of the NPPF 2021.
<p>Chapter 15. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.</p> <p>Paragraph 174 a) and b) states that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes...b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside.”</p> <p>To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, “plans should identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider</p>	<p>Policy G1 – Built-Up Area Boundary Strategy for Great Gransden.</p> <p>Policy G4 – Development, Landscape Character and Valued Views</p> <p>Policy G6 – Protecting and enhancing biodiversity in the parish including at Gransden Woods.</p>	<p>Policy G1 defines an up to date development envelope providing clarity to applicants and helping to protect the open countryside surrounding the village.</p> <p>Policy G4 requires proposals to be consistent with existing landscape character in the plan area. This is consistent with paragraph 174 a).</p> <p>Gransden Woods, a SSSI is a highly valued and popular biodiversity asset in the parish. Residents and stakeholders including the Wildlife Trust are</p>

**Table 3: NPPF Primary Principles and how the GGNP planning policies are appropriate having regard to these.**

NPPF primary principles	Relevant GGNP policies	How the submission GGNP has regard to the NPPF
<p>ecological networks” and “promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity” (paragraph 179)</p>		<p>keen for alternative open space provision to be available to Great Gransden residents as a way of reducing the pressure on the SSSI. Policy G6 is focused on achieving this. This approach is consistent with paragraph 179 of the NPPF 2021.</p> <p>Policy G6 also signposts to applicants how development proposals can deliver biodiversity net gain in the parish. This is also consistent with paragraph 179 of the NPPF.</p>
<p>Chapter 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.</p> <p>Heritage assets range from sites and buildings of local historic value to those of the highest significance, such as World Heritage Sites which are internationally recognised to be of Outstanding Universal Value. These assets are an irreplaceable resource, and should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations. (paragraph 189)</p>	<p>Policy G5 – Conserving and enhancing Great Gransden’s Conservation Area</p>	<p>Policy G5 focuses on the important of conserving and enhancing the significance of the Great Gransden conservation area. This accords with the principles set out in Chapter 16 of the plan.</p>
<p>Chapter 17. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.</p> <p>It is essential that there is a sufficient supply of minerals to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. Since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, best use needs to be made of them to secure their long-term conservation</p>	<p>Plan as a whole</p>	<p>The NP is compatible with the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan, adopted by Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council on 28 July 2021.</p> <p>Outside the village and in the northwest of the parish, the Minerals and Waste Local Plan identifies a Mineral Safeguarding Area for sand and gravel. Policy 5 in the</p>

**Table 3: NPPF Primary Principles and how the GGNP planning policies are appropriate having regard to these.**

NPPF primary principles	Relevant GGNP policies	How the submission GGNP has regard to the NPPF
		<p>Minerals and Waste Local Plan states that the Minerals Planning Authority must be consulted on all development proposals which are not already inside a settlement boundary.</p> <p>In addition, the Minerals and Waste Plan identifies one consultation area in the very southern edge of the plan area for a waste recycling area. Policy 11 (Waste Recycling Area) and Policy 16 (Consultation Area) applies. The waste recycling areas are protected as essential infrastructure and Policy 16 requires consultation to take place with the waste management authority (the County Council) for proposals within the consultation area.</p>

**Table 3: NPPF Primary Principles and how the GGNP planning policies are appropriate having regard to these.**

## The National Design Guide

- 3.6 The Great Gransden Character Assessment has been prepared by the Steering Group preparing the NP. The document includes a detailed analysis of the parish and village, followed by a Design Guide, establishing key principles for new development to follow. This is incorporated into Chapter 6 of the Neighbourhood Plan and the overarching principles have been directly incorporated into NP policy G3: Local Character and Design.
- 3.7 Paragraph 129 of the NPPF 2021 states that Design Guides should take into account guidance contained in the National Design Guide. The National Design Guide illustrates the Government's priorities for well-designed places in the form of ten characteristics, repeated in Table 4 below.

**Table 4: National Design Guide ten characteristics**

Context: enhances the surroundings

C1: Understand and relate well to the site, its local and wider context

**Table 4: National Design Guide ten characteristics**

C2: Value heritage, local history and culture
<p>Identity: attractive and distinctive</p> <p>I1: Respond to existing local character and identity</p> <p>I2: Well-designed, high quality and attractive places and buildings</p> <p>I3: Create character and identity</p>
<p>Built form</p> <p>B1: Compact form of development</p> <p>B2: Appropriate building types and forms</p> <p>B3: Destinations</p>
<p>Movement</p> <p>M1: A connected network of routes for all modes of transport</p> <p>M2: Active travel</p> <p>M3: Well considered parking, servicing and utilities infrastructure for all users</p>
<p>Nature</p> <p>N1: Provide a network of high quality, green open space with a variety of landscapes and activities including play</p> <p>N2: Improve and enhance water management</p> <p>N3: Support rich and varied biodiversity</p>
<p>Public spaces</p> <p>P1 create well-located, high quality and attractive public spaces</p> <p>P2: provide well-designed spaces that are safe</p> <p>P3: make sure public spaces support social interaction</p>
<p>Uses</p> <p>U1: A mix of uses</p> <p>U2: A mix of tenure, types and sizes</p> <p>U3: socially inclusive</p>
<p>Homes and Buildings</p> <p>H1: Healthy, comfortable and safe internal and external environment</p> <p>H2: Well-related to external amenity and public spaces</p> <p>H3: Attention to detail: storage, waste, servicing and utilities</p>
<p>Resources</p> <p>R1: follow the energy hierarchy</p> <p>R2: careful selection of materials and construction technologies</p>

**Table 4: National Design Guide ten characteristics**

R3: A sense of ownership

Lifespan

L1: Well-managed and maintained

L2: Adaptable to changing needs and evolving technologies

L3: A sense of ownership

**Table 4: National Design Guide ten characteristics**

3.8 Table 5, below, illustrates how the Great Gransden Design Guide is compatible with the National Design Guide characteristics.

<b>Great Gransden Design Guide Overarching Principles</b>	<b>Compatible characteristic from National Design Guide</b>
Proposed schemes should be in harmony with the character of those in the local proximity.	Context (C1); Identity (I2)
The landscaping of any new developments on the edge of the village should be congruent with the adjacent countryside.	Context (C1); Identity (I1 and I2)
Boundary treatments should be harmonious with the immediate surroundings including retention of existing trees and hedgerows where these are native or of local historic interest. New boundaries should incorporate native hedgerow species.	Context (C1); Identity (I1 and I2), Nature (N1 and N3)
New developments should not intrude above existing skylines and should protect existing views.	Context (C1), Built Form (B2)
Developments should be within the Built-Up Area Boundary of the village, prioritising brownfield sites or infill, and designed to integrate with the existing settlement with units arranged to maximise pedestrian permeability, promote activity and surveillance of existing and proposed streets. Ribbon or greenfield development will not be supported.	Context (C1) Movement (M2)
Building materials for walls and roofs should echo those found already in the village.	Context (C1), Identity (I1)
There should be variation of house design within any development of more than two houses	Identity (I1)
House design and construction should aim for the lowest carbon footprint and highest standard of sustainability in materials (source, lifetime and recyclability) and energy (insulation, heat source).	Resources (R1, R2, R3)

**Table 5: An assessment of Design Guide Principles against National Design Guide characteristics**



#### 4 How the GGNP contributes towards the achievement of sustainable development

- 4.1 The NPPF states, in paragraph 11, that plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development.
- 4.2 Paragraph 8 of the NPPF explains that to achieve sustainable development the planning system has three overarching objectives (economic, social and environmental) which are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways.

##### The three overarching objectives in the planning system as defined in the NPPF:

###### An economic objective

*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 coordinating the provision of infrastructure*

###### A social objective

*to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and*

###### An environmental objective

*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.*

- 4.3 Table 6 below provides an overview as to how the plan as a whole contributes towards the sustainable development goals as defined in the NPPF.

**Table 6: How the GGNP contributes towards the achievement of sustainable development (as defined by the NPPF)**

The Sustainable Development Goals	GGNP Dimension
<b>Economic</b>	<p>Objectives 1 and 2 in the GGNP promotes a positive approach to growth. Policy G1 (A Built-Up Area Boundary Strategy for Great Gransden) focuses development within a defined built up area boundary.</p> <p>The NP takes into account the level of growth coming forward in the plan area and requires this to be accompanied with infrastructure to support that growth (see Policy G1). The NP also helpfully signposts the items of infrastructure lacking in the parish and which therefore should be prioritised for the future. Objective 15 and Policy G12 provides specific focus on ensuring new residential development is supported by infrastructure.</p>

<b>Table 6: How the GGNP contributes towards the achievement of sustainable development (as defined by the NPPF)</b>	
<b>The Sustainable Development Goals</b>	<b>GGNP Dimension</b>
	This includes provision of additional open space to meet the growing needs of the community (which will also relieve pressure on Gransden Woods, a SSSI).
<b>Social</b>	<p>Objective 18 of the GGNP is focused on supporting the Barnabas Oley Primary School, reflecting the importance of the primary school as providing essential education to pre-school and primary school children but also as a principal place of social interaction in the village.</p> <p>Objectives 3, 4 and 5 sitting under theme “A rural and historic village” are key to ensuring new development is of a high quality which also reflects existing positive attributes. This will help maintain a thriving and successful village environment.</p> <p>Objectives 9, 10 and 11 sitting under theme “Open Space” focus on addressing the current lack of access to informal open space provision in the village, whilst also protecting existing precious spaces and the existing network of accessible rural routes in and around the parish.</p> <p>Policy G2 provide an important mechanism for future rural exceptions housing to come forward to specifically address parish affordable housing needs.</p>
<b>Environmental</b>	<p>The three objectives sitting under theme “Natural Environment” seeks to ensure the natural environment will be protected and ideally enhanced. The objectives under “Open Space” are linked to this since the provision of an alternative informal space for residents will assist in alleviating pressure on the Gransden Woods SSSI.</p> <p>Policy G3, sitting under theme “A rural and historic village” also includes design principle seeking new development to aim for the lowest carbon footprint.</p>

**Table 6:** How the GGNP contributes towards the achievement of sustainable development (as defined by the NPPF)

4.4 Table 7 below provides an analysis, policy by policy, as to how the GGNP contributes towards achieving the sustainable development goals in the NPPF.

<b>Table 7: An analysis of the GGNP policies against the sustainable development goals.</b>			
<b>NP policies</b>	<b>Economic goal</b>	<b>Social</b>	<b>Environmental</b>
G1 – A Built-Up Area Boundary Strategy for Great Gransden	✓	✓	✓
G2 – Affordable Housing on Rural Exception Sites		✓	
G3 – Local Character and Design	✓	✓	✓

<b>Table 7: An analysis of the GGNP policies against the sustainable development goals.</b>			
<b>NP policies</b>	<b>Economic goal</b>	<b>Social</b>	<b>Environmental</b>
G4 – Development, Landscape and Valued Views	✓	✓	✓
G6 – Protecting and enhancing biodiversity in the parish including Gransden Woods			✓
G7 – Local Green Spaces and Other Valued Green Spaces		✓	✓
G8 – Development and open space requirements	✓	✓	
G9 – Public Rights of Way Network		✓	
G10 – A walkable village and reducing village car use		✓	✓
G11 – Roads and new development		✓	✓
G12 – Great Gransden Infrastructure Priorities	✓	✓	
G13 – Barnabas Oley Primary School and parish pre-school provision	✓	✓	

**Table 7:** An analysis of the GGNP policies against the sustainable development goals.

## 5 General conformity with the strategic policies of the Local Plan

5.1 Within Huntingdonshire District, the statutory development plan comprises:

- the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036, adopted 2019
- the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan adopted in July 2021; and
- made neighbourhood plans.

### 5.2 HDC Local Plan to 2036

5.2.1 The adopted policies in the HDC Local Plan to 2036 have been summarised in Table 7 below, together with a brief assessment of their relevance to the Great Gransden NP and consideration as to whether the NP policies are in broad conformity with these policies.

5.2.2 As can be seen from Table 7, there is a comprehensive set of adopted planning policies that apply to the GGNP area. Key points are:

- Great Gransden is a Small Settlement, as set out in Policy LP2 *Strategy for Development* in the Local Plan
- Policy LP9 *Small Settlements* supports in principle development in the built up area of the Great Gransden. Built-up areas are not defined on a map but instead the Local Plan provides a description as what would constitute as being inside a built up area. Policy LP9 also allows for certain types of development to come forward on sites “well-related” to the built-up area. This includes development that complies with Local Plan policies LP19 Rural Economy, LP22 Local services and community facilities, LP23 Tourism and Recreation, LP18 Rural exceptions.
- The Local Plan designates two employment sites in Great Gransden parish; the Hardwick Industrial Estate and the Sand Road Industrial Estate.

5.2.3 National planning policy guidance provides a definition of what is meant by ‘general conformity’:

“When considering whether a policy is in general conformity a qualifying body, independent examiner, or local planning authority, should consider the following:

- whether the neighbourhood plan policy or development proposal supports and upholds the general principle that the strategic policy is concerned with
- the degree, if any, of conflict between the draft neighbourhood plan policy or development proposal and the strategic policy
- whether the draft neighbourhood plan policy or development proposal provides an additional level of detail and/or a distinct local approach to that set out in the strategic policy without undermining that policy
- the rationale for the approach taken in the draft neighbourhood plan or order and the evidence to justify that approach.”

Paragraph: 074 Reference ID: 41-074-20140306  
Revision date: 06 03 2014

- 5.2.4 The assessment finds that there are few areas where the GGNP has taken a slightly different approach to that in the Local Plan. In all cases, the NP is still in general conformity with the Local Plan. The applicable policies are discussed below:

**Policy G1 – A Built-Up Area Boundary Strategy for Great Gransden** reinstates a specific boundary for the built-up area and the NP includes a map, leaving no room for doubt as to whether a location is inside or outside the boundary. Whilst a slight departure from the Local Plan, the principles set out in paragraph 4.85 of the Local Plan has been followed in the process of defining the Built-up Area Boundary.

Policy LP9 allows for some types of development outside built-up areas but well-related to built-up areas. Supporting paragraph 4.107 (to the Local Plan) indicates these other policies to be: LP10 the countryside, LP19 Rural Economy, LP22 Local services and community facilities; LP 23 Tourism and Recreation, LP18 Rural exceptions housing, LP 33 rural buildings and LP38 water related development.

A different approach has been taken with Policy G1 for the following reasons:

- a) Countryside development could occur in a range of locations in the parish, not just in locations well related to the settlement.
- b) NP policy G1 allows for rural exception housing adjacent to the Built-up Area boundary rather than well related to the built up area. This reflects the fact that the NP has defined a map-based boundary for its built up area and to reflect the fact that Great Gransden is located within one focused group of dwellings. In the case of Great Gransden, well related would mean adjacent to the boundary.

**Policy G1 – Affordable Housing on Rural Exception Sites** supports rural exception sites on the edge of the Built up Area Boundary and does not specifically mention the delivery of market homes as part of this. Differences between LP28 and the NP approach are:

- a) NP policy G2 allows for proposals adjacent to the Built up Area boundary rather than well related to the built up area. This reflects the fact that the NP has defined a map based boundary for its built up area and to reflect the fact that Great Gransden is located within one focused group of dwellings. In the case of Great Gransden, well related would mean adjacent to the boundary.

**Policy G6 – Protecting and enhancing biodiversity in the parish including at Gransden Woods.** Local Plan Policy LP30 Biodiversity and Geodiversity provides a district-wide policy setting out the development management approach to assessing and managing the impact of development proposals on biodiversity and geodiversity.

The policy applies the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, mitigate and compensate) and does not allow for net losses in biodiversity. The policy also seeks, where possible, a net gain in biodiversity.

Policy G6 adds parish-specific detail by focusing on Gransden Woods, a designated SSSI. In addition, Policy G6 requires the delivery of a net gain in biodiversity. The NP approach is justified because in 2021, the Environment Act was made making a 10% biodiversity gain for all development proposals mandatory.

5.2.5 The assessment finds that there are a number of areas where the GGNP provides an additional level of detail to that set out in the Local Plan.

<b>Table 8: GGNP planning policies which provide an additional level of detail/a distinct local approach to that set out in the Local Plan policies</b>	
<b>HDC Local Plan to 2036</b>	<b>GGNP planning policy</b>
LP4 Contributing to Infrastructure Delivery	<b>Policy G12 Great Gransden Infrastructure Priorities</b> provides a list of parish specific priorities. These provide parish specific detail to strategic policy LP4 and they all fall within the categories which are listed in LP4.
LP11 Design Context	<b>Policy G3 – Local Character and Design</b> and <b>Policy G4 Development, Landscape Character and Important Views</b> complements the approach at the strategic level, providing parish-specific detail.
LP16 Sustainable Travel	<b>Policy G10 A walkable village and reducing village car use</b> aligns particularly well with Policy LP16, providing context that is specific and applicable to Great Gransden.
LP32 Protection of Open Spaces	<b>Policy G7 Local Green Spaces and Other Valued Green Spaces</b> designates four specific spaces as LGSs and identifies other valued green spaces which Local Plan policy LP32 would apply.
LP34 Heritage Assets	<b>Policy G5 Conserving and Enhancing Great Gransden's Conservation Area</b> provides local specific context with a policy specific to the Great Gransden conservation area.

**Table 8:** GGNP planning policies which provide an additional level of detail/a distinct local approach to that set out in the Local Plan policies

### The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan

5.3 The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan was adopted by Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council on 28 July 2021. Outside the village and in the northwest of the parish, the Minerals and Waste Local Plan identifies a Mineral Safeguarding Area for sand and gravel. Policy 5 in the Minerals and Waste Local Plan states that the Minerals Planning Authority must be consulted on all development proposals which are not already inside a settlement boundary.

5.3.1 In addition, the Minerals and Waste Plan identifies one consultation area in the very southern edge of the plan area for a waste recycling area. Policy 11 (Waste Recycling Area) and Policy 16 (Consultation Area) applies. The waste recycling areas are protected as essential infrastructure and Policy 16 requires consultation to take place with the waste management authority (the County Council) for proposals within the consultation

Table 9: How do the GGNP planning policies sit alongside the HDC Local Plan to 2036?			
Plan Policy	Description (where applicable to Great Gransden)	Specific implication to Great Gransden NP area?	Comment regarding broad conformity
LP1 Amount of Development	Policy establishes that during the period 2011 to 2036 at least 20,100 new homes will be built and approximately 14,400 additional jobs.		
LP2 Strategy for Development	<p>An overarching spatial strategy for the district establishing where development will come forward. It designates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• four spatial planning areas (Huntingdon, St Neots, St Ives and Ramsey including Bury) where three quarters of the growth will be focuses</li> <li>• seven key services centres (Buckden, Fenstanton, Kimbolton, Sawtry, Somersham, Warboys and Yaxley)</li> <li>• establishes that other settlements with a single built up area of 30 dwellings or more are defined as Small Settlements</li> </ul> <p>The policy plans for a quarter of growth to be located in seven key services centres and in the small settlements</p>	Great Gransden is a Small Settlement.	The approach taken in the NP is compatible with its Local Plan status as a “Small Settlement”.
LP3 Green Infrastructure	<p>Policy states that proposals will be expected to support green infrastructure, and supports proposals which demonstrate they meet a list of criteria. Two of these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- schemes to incorporate open/green space in accordance with the Council's Developer Contributions SPD and</li> </ul>	The Developer Contributions SPD includes a useful explanation of the Community Infrastructure levy, Planning Conditions and Planning Obligations. It also explains the relationship between Planning Obligations and CIL. Paragraph 3.13. states that Section 106 agreements (planning obligations) and planning conditions will continue to be used for local	Policy G8 is compatible with Policy LP3.

Table 9: How do the GGNP planning policies sit alongside the HDC Local Plan to 2036?			
Plan Policy	Description (where applicable to Great Gransden)	Specific implication to Great Gransden NP area?	Comment regarding broad conformity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- maintain and where appropriate enhance the rights of way network</li> </ul> <p>The policy also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- identifies a number of green infrastructure priority areas.</li> <li>- Sets out what is expected in the Great Fen, the Great Ouse Valley, Nene Valley and Grafham Water.</li> </ul>	<p>infrastructure requirements on development sites, such as site specific local provision of open space, connection to utility services, habitat protection, access footpaths and roads, and archaeology.</p> <p>B.6 in the SPD clarifies that green space land contributions will apply to residential developments of 10 or more units and commercial developments of over 1000 sq m or where the site area is 1 hectare or more.</p>	
LP4 Contributing to Infrastructure Delivery	<p>Policy clarifies that in addition to the CIL system in place in Huntingdonshire, planning obligations may also be required from development proposals. towards the provision of infrastructure. The policy provides a list of the types of contributions that could be required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Affordable housing</li> <li>- Recreation</li> <li>- Green infrastructure and biodiversity enhancement/mitigation</li> <li>- Transport</li> <li>- Community facilities</li> <li>- Education, health and social care and community safety</li> <li>- Utilities infrastructure and energy</li> <li>- Emergency and essential services</li> <li>- Environmental improvements</li> </ul>		<p>Policy G12 Great Gransden Infrastructure Priorities provides a list of parish specific priorities. These provide parish specific detail to strategic policy LP4 and they all fall within the categories in LP4.</p>

Table 9: How do the GGNP planning policies sit alongside the HDC Local Plan to 2036?			
Plan Policy	Description (where applicable to Great Gransden)	Specific implication to Great Gransden NP area?	Comment regarding broad conformity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drainage and flood prevention and protection</li> <li>- Waste recycling facilities and</li> <li>- Public arts, heritage and archaeology.</li> </ul>		
LP5 Flood Risk	<p>A strategic policy establishing that proposals will only be supported where all forms of flood risk have been addressed.</p> <p>A requirement of the policy is that a site specific flood risk assessment will be needed for any site that is at risk of flooding from any form, where there are critical draining problems or on a site of 1 hectare or more.</p>		Policy will sit alongside the NP. No conflict.
LP6 Waste Water management	A strategic policy establishing requirements of new development relating to sewerage infrastructure and water treatments infrastructure.		Policy will sit alongside the NP. No conflict.
LP7 Spatial Planning Areas	A strategic policy applicable to Huntingdon, St. Neots, St Ives and Ramsey	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
LP8 Key Service Centres	A strategic policy applicable to Buckden, Fenstanton, Kimbolton, Sawtry, Somersham, Warboys and Yaxley	Not applicable.	Not applicable.
LP9 Small Settlements	<p>A strategic policy applicable to many settlements in the district of a similar size to Great Gransden.</p> <p>The policy supports in principle development that is within a built-up area of</p>	Great Gransden is a Small Settlement to which this policy applies.	Policy G1 – A Built-Up-Area Boundary strategy for Great Gransden reinstates a specific boundary for the built-up area. The principles set out in paragraph 4.85 of the

Table 9: How do the GGNP planning policies sit alongside the HDC Local Plan to 2036?			
Plan Policy	Description (where applicable to Great Gransden)	Specific implication to Great Gransden NP area?	Comment regarding broad conformity
	<p>a Small Settlement where the proposal is sustainable in relation to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) level of service and infrastructure provision within the settlement</li> <li>b) opportunities for users of the proposed development to access everyday services and facilities by sustainable modes of travel including walking, cycling and public transport;</li> <li>c) effect on the character of the immediate locality and the settlement as a whole.</li> </ul> <p>The policy allows for development well related to the built up area too where the development accords with the specific opportunities allowed for through other policies in the plan.</p> <p>Supporting paragraph 4.107 clarifies these other policies to be: LP10 the countryside, LP19 Rural Economy, LP22 Local services and community facilities; LP 23 Tourism and Recreation, LP18 Rural exceptions housing, LP 33 rural buildings and LP38 water related development.</p> <p>The Local Plan does include mapped boundaries for built up areas. Paragraph 4.84 of the Local Plan defines the built up area as being <i>a distinct group of buildings that includes 30 or more homes. Land which</i></p>		Local Plan has been followed in this process.

Table 9: How do the GGNP planning policies sit alongside the HDC Local Plan to 2036?			
Plan Policy	Description (where applicable to Great Gransden)	Specific implication to Great Gransden NP area?	Comment regarding broad conformity
	<i>relates more to the group of buildings rather than to the surrounding countryside is also considered to form part of the built-up area. Paragraph 4.85 provides further principles to be followed.</i>		
LP10 The Countryside	A strategic policy applying to proposals in the district's countryside.	Would apply to countryside surrounding Great Gransden	Policy G1 – A Built-Up-Area Boundary Strategy accords with this policy, in particular the third bullet point in paragraph a).
LP11 Design Context	A strategy policy stating that proposals will be supported where they respond positively to context and has drawn inspiration from the key characteristics of the surroundings.		Policy G3 – <i>Local Character and Design</i> and Policy G4 <i>Development, Landscape Character and Important Views</i> complements the approach at the strategic level, providing parish-specific detail.
LP12 Design Implementation	A policy setting out the district's approach to achieving high standards of design.		Policy G3 – <i>Local Character and Design</i> and Policy G4 <i>Development, Landscape Character and Important Views</i> complements the approach at the strategic level, providing parish-specific detail.
LP13 Placemaking	A strategic policy applicable to large scale development	Not likely to be applicable.	
LP14 Amenity	A strategic policy setting out amenity standards to be met for all development		Policy would sit alongside NP.

<b>Table 9: How do the GGNP planning policies sit alongside the HDC Local Plan to 2036?</b>			
<b>Plan Policy</b>	<b>Description (where applicable to Great Gransden)</b>	<b>Specific implication to Great Gransden NP area?</b>	<b>Comment regarding broad conformity</b>
LP15 Surface Water	A policy requiring all proposals to have considered surface water management as an integral part of the design process from the outset.		Policy will sit alongside the NP. No conflict.
LP16 Sustainable Travel	A strategic policy ensuring developers consider how the opportunities and impacts of the range of travel and transport modes are addressed in their proposals		Policy G10 <i>A walkable village and reducing village car use</i> aligns particularly well with Policy LP16, providing context that is specific and applicable to Great Gransden.
LP17 Parking provision and vehicle movement	Permits, in principle, proposals for small scale business in countryside subject to criteria.		Policy will sit alongside the NP. No conflict.
LP18 Established Employment Areas	A policy supporting new employment proposals on sites identified in the Local Plan as Established Employment Areas. The policy also restricts the circumstances under which a non employment use would be allowed in an established employment area.	Yes. The Hardwicke Road Industrial Estate and the Sand Road Industrial Estate are identified as established employment areas	Policy will apply alongside the NP.
LP19 Rural Economy	A policy which would apply to employment proposals in the countryside and rural areas such as Great Gransden.		Policy G1 – A Built-Up-Area Boundary Strategy accords with this policy, in particular the third bullet point in paragraph a)
LP20 Homes for Rural Workers	A policy allowing the building of a home in the countryside subject to strict criteria including one specifying that the home will be for a worker employed in agriculture or other land-based rural business		Policy G1 – A Built-Up-Area Boundary Strategy accords with this policy, in particular the third bullet point in paragraph a)

<b>Table 9: How do the GGNP planning policies sit alongside the HDC Local Plan to 2036?</b>			
<b>Plan Policy</b>	<b>Description (where applicable to Great Gransden)</b>	<b>Specific implication to Great Gransden NP area?</b>	<b>Comment regarding broad conformity</b>
LP21 Town Centre Vitality and Viability	A policy providing a development management strategy for proposals impacting town centres	Limited to scenarios for retail development in Great Gransden over 600 sq metres.	Policy will sit alongside the NP. No conflict.
LP22 Local Services and Community Facilities	A policy supporting proposals up to 600 sq metres on land in a built up area or adjoining a built up area.  The policy also resists proposals involving the loss of a retail or community facility.	Yes. Would be applicable to any proposals leading to the loss of existing pub, shop or community facility in the village.	Policy G1 – A Built-Up-Area Boundary Strategy accords with this policy, in particular the third bullet point in paragraph a)
LP23 Tourism and Recreation	A policy allowing for new or expanded tourism, sport or leisure uses in the countryside subject to criteria including being well-related to a defined settlement.		Policy G1 – A Built-Up-Area Boundary Strategy accords with this policy, in particular the third bullet point in paragraph a)
LP24 Affordable housing	A district wide policy requiring all proposals to deliver a range of affordable housing types, sizes and tenures. This includes 40% affordable housing on schemes of 11 units or more.	Affordable housing requirements will apply to schemes in Great Gransden	
LP 25 Housing Mix	A district wide policy requiring all residential proposals to respond (in terms of mix, types and tenure) to available evidence and guidance on housing needs including any local assessments of housing needs and demand.  The policy also requires 100 % of dwellings to meet Building Regulations M4 (2) accessible and adaptable dwellings standards.	Requirements will apply to residential proposals in Great Gransden.	Policy G1, sub paragraph b) requires development proposals to provide a housing mix suitable for meeting local needs. The policy is supported by information on relevant local context.

Table 9: How do the GGNP planning policies sit alongside the HDC Local Plan to 2036?			
Plan Policy	Description (where applicable to Great Gransden)	Specific implication to Great Gransden NP area?	Comment regarding broad conformity
LP 26 Specialist Housing	A district wide policy providing a framework for processing applications for specialist housing and residential institutions		Policy will sit alongside the NP. No conflict.
LP 27 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	A district wide policy providing a framework for processing applications for traveller sites.		Policy will sit alongside the NP. No conflict.
LP28 Rural Exceptions Policy	A district wide policy supporting applications for rural exceptions housing which are well-related to a built up area as an exception to other policies and subject to a list of criteria.		<p>Policy G2 <i>Affordable Housing on Rural Exception Sites</i> proposes a parish specific approach which is in broad conformity with the Local Plan. Differences are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. NP policy G2 allows for the adjacent to the Built up Area boundary rather than well related to the built up area. This reflects the fact that the NP has defined a map based boundary for its built up area and to reflect the fact that Great Gransden is located within one focused group of dwellings. In the case of Great Gransden, well related would</li> </ol>

Table 9: How do the GGNP planning policies sit alongside the HDC Local Plan to 2036?			
Plan Policy	Description (where applicable to Great Gransden)	Specific implication to Great Gransden NP area?	Comment regarding broad conformity
			mean adjacent to the boundary.
LP29 Health Impact Assessment	A policy applicable to large scale proposals only	No.	Not applicable.
LP30 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	A district-wide policy providing the development management approach to assessing and managing the impact of development proposals on biodiversity and geodiversity. The policy applies the mitigation hierarchy (avoid, mitigate and compensate) and does not allow for net losses in biodiversity. The policy also seeks, where possible, a net gain in biodiversity.	The parish has sites of biodiversity value including Gransden Woods, a designated SSSI.	Policy G6.  Policy G6 adds parish-specific detail by focusing on Gransden Woods, a designated SSSI. In addition, Policy G6 requires the delivery of a net gain in biodiversity. The NP approach is justified because in 2021, the Environment Act was made making a 10% biodiversity gain for all development proposals mandatory.
LP31 Trees, Woodland, Hedges and Hedgerows	A district wide policy requiring proposals to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- demonstrate that any impacts on trees, woodland hedges and hedgerows are identified as part of development</li> <li>- conserving and enhancing existing trees, woodland, hedges or hedgerows of value</li> <li>- only accepting loss, threat or damage where the mitigation hierarchy has been applied.</li> </ul>		The policy will sit alongside the NP.

Table 9: How do the GGNP planning policies sit alongside the HDC Local Plan to 2036?			
Plan Policy	Description (where applicable to Great Gransden)	Specific implication to Great Gransden NP area?	Comment regarding broad conformity
LP32 Protection of Open Spaces	A district-wide policy protecting existing open spaces of public value setting out the limited circumstances in which loss could be accepted.	The village and parish have a number of open spaces of public value.	Policy G7 <i>Local Green Spaces and Other Valued Green Spaces</i> designates four specific spaces as LGSs and identifies other valued green spaces which Local Plan policy LP32 would apply.
LP33 Rural Buildings	A district wide policy applicable to proposals affecting rural buildings and which require planning permission.		The policy will sit alongside the NP.
LP34 Heritage Assets	A district wide policy setting the approach to the conservation of heritage assets.	Great Gransden has a number of heritage assets including listed buildings and the conservation area itself.	Policy G5 <i>Conserving and Enhancing Great Gransden's Conservation Area</i> provides local specific context with a policy specific to the Great Gransden conservation area.
LP35 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy	A district wide policy applicable to proposals for renewable and low carbon energy generating schemes as well as wind energy development.		Policy will sit alongside the NP. No conflict.
LP36 Air Quality	A policy setting out the Council's approach to development proposals affecting air quality and proposals likely to be affected by air quality.	Very unlikely to have any impact. The Policy only like to apply to large scale proposals or proposals near to an area with an Air Quality Action Plan.	Not applicable
LP37 Ground contamination and groundwater pollution	A policy setting out the Council's approach to development proposals with respect to ground contamination and groundwater pollution.	A source protection zone covers and eastern stretch of the parish. <a href="https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx">https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx</a>	Policy will sit alongside the NP. No conflict.
LP 38 Water Related Development	A district wide policy applicable to development proposals relating to rivers, lakes and other water bodies.	No.	Policy will sit alongside the NP. No conflict.

<b>Table 9: How do the GGNP planning policies sit alongside the HDC Local Plan to 2036?</b>			
<b>Plan Policy</b>	<b>Description (where applicable to Great Gransden)</b>	<b>Specific implication to Great Gransden NP area?</b>	<b>Comment regarding broad conformity</b>
Local Plan site allocations		No	Not applicable.

**Table 9:** How do the GGNP planning sit alongside the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036

## 6 Compatibility with EU Obligations and Legislation

- 6.1 European Union Directive 2001/42/EC requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to be undertaken for certain types of plans or programmes that would have a significant environmental effect. The EU Directive has been transposed into UK legislation through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the Regulations). Regulation 9 states that the responsible body (the local planning authority) shall determine whether or not a plan is likely to have a significant effect and that before making such a determination it shall take into account the criteria set out in Schedule 1 of the Regulations and consult the consultation bodies (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency).

In January 2022, HDC prepared and issued an SEA and HRA screening report. In this report the district concluded that the draft NP did not trigger the need for a strategic environmental assessment. HDC subsequently consulted the three statutory authorities Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency. Following consideration of responses HDC issued the SEA determination report. This is available to view on Great Gransden Parish Council website <https://greatgransdenpc.org.uk/neighbourhood-plan/> and also on HDC's website.

### Human Rights and Equalities

- 6.2 The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared having regard to the fundamental rights and freedom guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights
- 6.3 An assessment has been carried out to assess the potential impacts of the GGNP in relation to the protected characteristics as identified in the Equality Act 2010. This assessment is shown in Table 10 and shows that the GGNP is not likely to lead to increased inequalities or discrimination in the plan area. Two of the policies are identified as having positive impacts on people who may experience disadvantage by virtue of their age or disability. This applies to Policies G10, G12 and G13

Table 10: Assessment of GGNP against protected characteristics		
Protected Characteristic	Impact	Commentary
Age	+ Positive	<p>Policy G10 – <i>A walkable village and reducing village car use</i> places an expectation on applicants to deliver developments that prioritise pedestrians and cyclists over motorised users. This has the potential to benefit younger and older members of the population who may be less likely to drive or have access to their own vehicle.</p> <p>Policy G12 – <i>Great Gransden Infrastructure Priorities</i> identifies the improvements to children’s playgrounds and implementation of traffic calming measures, both of which are items of infrastructure that could bring benefits to younger residents. The policy also seeks installation of new pavements and improvements to the existing pavements and pedestrian environment. This will benefit both younger residents and older residents.</p> <p>Policy G13 – <i>Barnabas Oley Primary School and parish pre-school provision</i> supports in principle proposals designed to increase the capacity of the school subject to road safety and congestion considerations as well a need to conserve the conservation area. The policy could have specific benefits to children and their families looking for a place at the village primary school.</p>
Disability	+ Positive	<p>Policy G10 – <i>A walkable village and reducing village car use</i> also emphasizes the importance of delivering improvements to the current pavement infrastructure, in particular with a view to making them more accessible to residents and visitors dependent on mobility aids.</p> <p>Policy G12 – <i>Great Gransden Infrastructure Priorities</i> identifies the following items of infrastructure that could bring specific benefits to residents dependent on mobility aids:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Installation of new pavements and improvements to the existing pavements and pedestrian environment</li> </ul>
Gender Reassignment	Neutral	
Marriage and civil partnership	Neutral	
Pregnancy and maternity	Neutral	
Race	Neutral	
Religion or belief	Neutral	
Sex	Neutral	
Sexual orientation	Neutral	

**Table 10:** Assessment of NP against protected characteristics

- 7 How the making of the neighbourhood development plan does not breach the requirements of Chapter 8 of Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
- 7.1 The SEA/HRA scoping report available to view on Great Gransden Parish Council website <https://greatgransdenpc.org.uk/neighbourhood-plan/> and also on HDC's website confirms at paragraph 4.5 that the GGNP is screened out for the purposes of Habitats Regulation Assessment.
- 7.2 Natural England was consulted on the SEA/HRA scoping report in early 2022. In its response, Natural England concurred with the HRA findings and made some recommendations in relation to the SEA work. The response from Natural England is appended to the SEA Environmental Report, available to view at on Great Gransden Parish Council website <https://greatgransdenpc.org.uk/neighbourhood-plan/> and also on HDC's website. It is concluded that the making of the neighbourhood development plan does not breach the requirements of Chapter 8 of Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.