

Old Catton Neighbourhood Plan 2015 - 2035



Adopted July 2016

Prepared on behalf of Old Catton Parish Council by



NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Old Catton Neighbourhood Development Plan

Foreword

Welcome on behalf of the Old Catton Parish Council and Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group to the Old Catton Neighbourhood Plan.

Neighbourhood Development Plans arise from the Government's Localism Agenda to ensure that local communities are closely involved in the decisions that affect them. Through the aspirations and needs of the local community of Old Catton matters have been identified which will help to determine how our village changes over the coming years.

The OCNP has been developed over the course of 2014 and 2015 and drafted by a Steering Group that includes Parish Council members, local business owners and representatives from the local community. Support has been provided by Broadland District Council, Department for Communities, and Local Government through Locality, in association with Royal Town Planning Institute, Planning Aid England, Community Development Foundation and other partners.

In developing the OCNP the Steering Group has worked through a number of processes and steps, these are detailed in Section 2 and the Consultation Statement. Following the pre-submission consultation this document was submitted to Broadland District Council for their consideration, then subjected to a successful independent examination and received a 93% 'yes' vote at local referendum.

Once 'made', the OCNP will now form part of the Local Development Plan and become, with Broadland District Council's Plan, the starting point for deciding how future development should take place in Old Catton, including the type and quality of that development to ensure that it meets local objectives and needs.

The Parish Council would like to thank all those who have worked hard in the production of this Neighbourhood Plan and the wider community for their engagement and input that has shaped and determined the Vision, Objectives and needs for the future.

Bradley Sabberton-Coe
Chairman
Old Catton Parish Council

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1.0 Executive Summary

The creation of the Old Catton Neighbourhood Plan (OCNP) is to enable the local community to positively influence the new developments to benefit both existing residents, and our new neighbours.

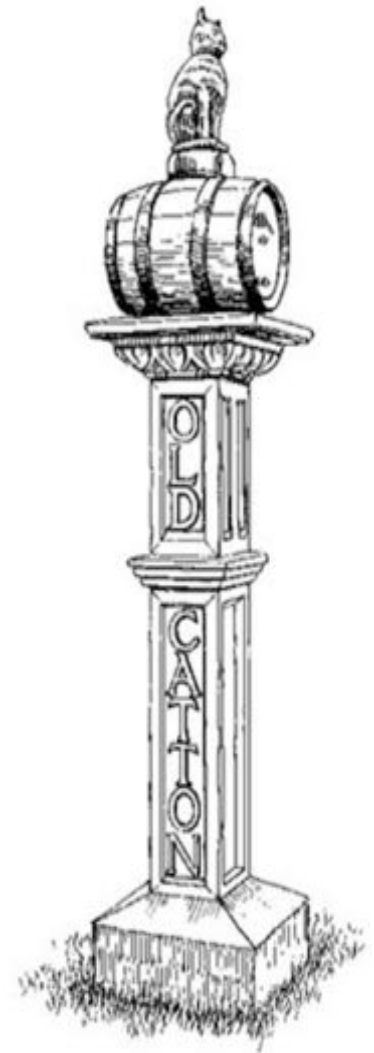
The OCNP, now approved by local residents at its referendum, will become part of the local planning framework. This means that planners at Broadland District Council must take the policies in the Neighbourhood Plan into account as they make planning decisions about our neighbourhood area in the future. This is a way for local voices to be heard when decisions are taken about houses, traffic, pavements, cycle routes and all the things that affect our daily lives.

Growth is expected in Old Catton, as highlighted in the Joint Core Strategy (JCS). **Policy 1** seeks to provide additional protection to the existing open spaces, with **Policy 2** looking to improve biodiversity and connectivity across Old Catton. **Policy 3** is looking to address issues that have arisen for the Parish Council with the ongoing management and maintenance of open space.

Traffic (in and around Old Catton) and its impact on road safety and congestion has been identified as a problem for local residents; **Policy 4** is focused on new development identifying the impact on congestion and road safety it will have and to include measures to reduce that impact. **Policy 5** seeks proposals to deter additional traffic entering the Old Catton Conservation Area. **Policy 6** encourages the use of footpaths and cycleways.

The approach taken to enhance design and building better homes for people to live in is detailed in **Policy 7**. Whilst **Policies 8 and 9** seek better provision of community facilities, **Policy 10** seeks to support more employment and the local economy.

In addition to the OCNP policies, a number of important projects to local residents were identified which are outside of the scope of the OCNP. These are for the Parish Council to take forward at the relevant time and can be found at the end of the relating Transport or Community Facilities Themes and in the Implementation Plan.



2.0 Introduction

2.1 Neighbourhood Plan

The development and writing of the OCNP has been influenced through local community engagement and is based on extensive research. The OCNP cannot prevent allocated development in Old Catton although it can influence those developments to benefit Old Catton. The aims of the OCNP are to: -

- maintain and enhance the village feel, whilst protecting the green spaces, Conservation Area and community spirit;
- positively influence development to bring about better design and type of housing that meets future need;
- reduce the impact of traffic across the Parish; and
- deliver additional community benefits and facilities.



The production of the OCNP has enabled the local community to have a say in how the area should change and where development should take place, giving a voice in local decision-making. The policies included in the OCNP will be used to inform future planning decisions. A list of projects identified, but fall outside the neighbourhood planning process, has been included at the end of the relevant Transport or Community Facilities Themes.

The OCNP, through the framework it provides, aims to make Old Catton an even better place to live. The OCNP covers a period of twenty years from 2015 to 2035 with a review every 5 years. While this is not aligned to the Joint Core Strategy (JCS), which only runs to 2026, it is felt that the structure will last the test of time and as a 'living document' the content and direction can remain current through its review process.

2.2 Location & History

The parish of Old Catton is situated in Norfolk, 3 kilometres (2 miles) directly north from the centre of the City of Norwich in the Broadland District. The parish's southern and western borders are within the suburbs of Norwich, with Norwich International Airport to the northwest. The eastern border is with Sprowston, with farmland separating Old Catton from the parishes of Spixworth and Beeston to the north. See map of the Designated Neighbourhood Area on page 4.



To understand the distinctiveness and diversity of Old Catton it is important to have an appreciation of how the village has grown and developed over time. Although evidence has been found of prehistoric and Roman presence in the area, the present settlement was established in Saxon times. Most likely the name means the farmstead [or tun] of a man called Catta (or Kati). He was probably a local tribal leader who settled here. An alternative view is that it may conceivably be derived from the presence of wild cats in the area. The first documented evidence of settlement in Catton is found in the Domesday Book, c1086, as Cattuna (and as Catetuna), the latinised form of Catton. Catton is now known as Old Catton to distinguish it from New Catton (a suburb of Norwich formed in 1907 from part of the original parish of Catton and St Clement) with the remaining area of the parish being called 'Old'.

There remain many buildings in the parish that reflect the history of the village. At the heart of the parish is Catton Park, a 70-acre historic parkland of special significance, as the first commission of Humphry Repton in 1788. The smaller Deer Park is in close proximity, although sadly no longer used to keep deer.

2.3 Process & Key Steps

The production of the OCNP has been led by Old Catton Parish Council, although the hard work and effort in guiding it through the processes has been undertaken by a Steering Group, established from members of the local community and stakeholders, with support from consultants from ABZAG Ltd. The key steps taken are summarised below:

2.3.1 Getting Started

In December 2014 Old Catton Parish Council decided to undertake a Neighbourhood Plan and, with the local community, started to draw together the views and aspirations for the future of Old Catton.

The Parish Council submitted an application for designated area status for the Neighbourhood Plan to Broadland District Council in January 2015. Following a six-week consultation, led by Broadland District Council, it was agreed that the designated Neighbourhood Area would follow the Parish boundary, see map on page 4.

An initial Community Workshop was held in January 2015 to launch and introduce neighbourhood planning to the local community. As part of this consultation event local residents were asked what they liked and what they disliked about Old Catton, how they would want to see it change, and what things could help to improve the area. The Neighbourhood Planning Steering Group was formed and comprised 18 members.

2.3.2 Developing the Plan

In the following months the Steering Group engaged with the wider community and held a number of Community Workshops to develop a better understanding what local residents felt was important whilst gathering the evidence to support the OCNP.

To ensure the consultation process was as inclusive as possible the Steering Group wrote to key stakeholders, published articles in the local magazine 'Old Catton News', delivered leaflets to every house in Old Catton and set up a website www.oldcattonplan.co.uk to provide information and encourage feedback. Email updates were sent to local residents, stakeholders and interested parties who had registered via the website.

The Vision and Objectives were drafted and shared at a subsequent Community Workshop, with the emerging policies being discussed, tested and updated in consultation with local residents in March 2015. The Steering Group categorised the policies into five key themes and drafted the Neighbourhood Plan to align with the desired outcomes to achieve the Vision and Objectives of local residents.

The structure of the OCNP sets out the:

- Vision & Objectives for the future of the Old Catton
- Sustainable Development & Growth
- Spatial Context & Strategic Policy Context
- Policies that provide guidance and a framework for new development to contribute to the Vision and Objectives for the next twenty years.



A Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was prepared; this holds a range of information and statistics to help identify issues for Old Catton. This document has been subject to a separate consultation with the Statutory Bodies.

2.3.3 Consultation and Submission

The pre-submission consultation was completed October 2015 and the OCNP updated to incorporate the comments received from local residents and stakeholders. The OCNP and supporting documents have been submitted to Broadland District Council for a six-week publicity period before undergoing an independent examination.

2.3.4 Examination

The role of the independent examiner was to consider whether the proposed OCNP met the 'Basic Conditions' as set out by law (they are not permitted to explore other considerations).

More specifically, the examiner considered whether

- having regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State, it is appropriate to make the neighbourhood development plan;
- the making of the neighbourhood development plan contributes to the achievement of sustainable development;
- the making of the neighbourhood development plan is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area);
- the making of the neighbourhood development plan does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations, and
- prescribed conditions are met in relation to the neighbourhood development plan and prescribed matters have been complied with in connection with the proposal for the neighbourhood development plan.



2.3.5 Referendum & Adoption

Following a successful outcome to the examination the OCNP proceeded to a local referendum on 21st July 2016 where the residents of Old Catton, who are registered voters, were asked whether they want Broadland District Council to use the OCNP to help it decide planning applications in the parish of Old Catton (the Neighbourhood Plan Area). A favourable response was received (93%); the OCNP will now become part of the statutory 'development plan' for the area and, together with the Local Plan, become the starting point for determining planning applications in Old Catton.

3.0 Vision

To enable Old Catton to evolve in a thoughtful and planned manner that preserves it's heritage, character and village atmosphere.

To retain its peaceful, friendly and safe feel, whilst continuing to be a place for all ages to thrive.

4.0 Objectives

1. To ensure development is considered holistically and protects the unique natural beauty and green space.
2. To develop and improve local community facilities and services (such as education, medical and recreation) for all age groups.
3. To reduce the negative effects of traffic (congestion, safety, speed and volume) on all our roads.
4. To support more sustainable transport and enhanced public transport.
5. To make sure any new housing development is of the highest standards of design and meets local needs.

5.0 Sustainable Growth & Development

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is about positive growth and development that is sustainable. This is measured and tested by three dimensions that define 'sustainable' in planning terms.

- **Economic** – contribute to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy.
- **Environmental** – contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment.
- **Social** - supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities.

Residents of Old Catton feel it is a great place to live, they appreciate the special qualities it has and want to protect the parish. Knowing that growth will come, there is great concern, that new development could erode the very qualities that make Old Catton special. It is imperative that development is carefully managed in terms of its scale, design and integration.

The OCNP is not anti-development and the community understands the need to accommodate housing growth. It is accepted, reluctantly, development will come and with it new people and businesses. To achieve this, a more 'joined up' approach will be adopted with more input from Broadland Planning Officers. Working positively with landowners and developers to understand how Old Catton will change for the benefit of the whole community.



The OCNP outlines the approach and on this basis, will look to positively engage with the statutory planning process to guide future development. As growth comes it must create developments of quality that contribute to the character and provide additional local benefit. It must be more than an exercise in meeting housing supply 'numbers' by the addition of characterless estates on the rural fringe of Old Catton.

Our aim, therefore, is to enable the provision of a choice of new homes to meet the needs of all sections of the community in a manner that respects the character of the wider parish.

6.0 Wider Spatial Context & Strategic Policy Context

The adopted Local Plan for the Old Catton Neighbourhood Area currently comprises:

- Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk (2011 amendments adopted January 2014)
- Saved Policies from Broadland District Council Local Plan (Replacement) 2006
- Development Management Development Plan Document (adopted August 2015)

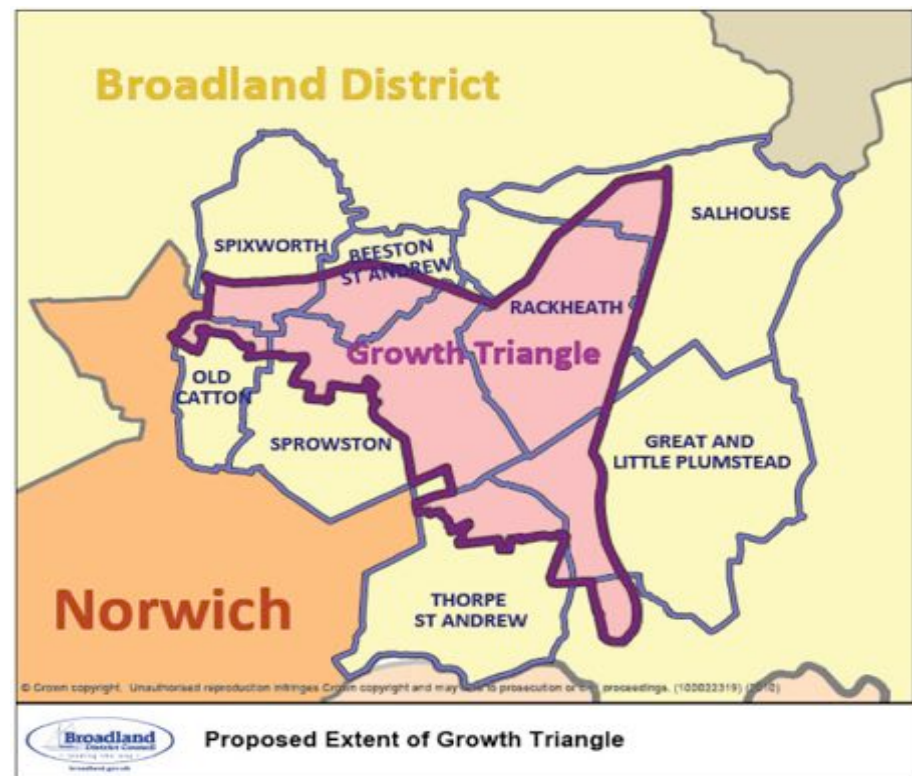
Other 'emerging' Local Plan documents nearing adoption are:

- Old Catton, Sprowston, Rackheath, Thorpe St Andrew Growth Triangle Area Action Plan (OSRT Growth Triangle)
- Site Allocations DPD

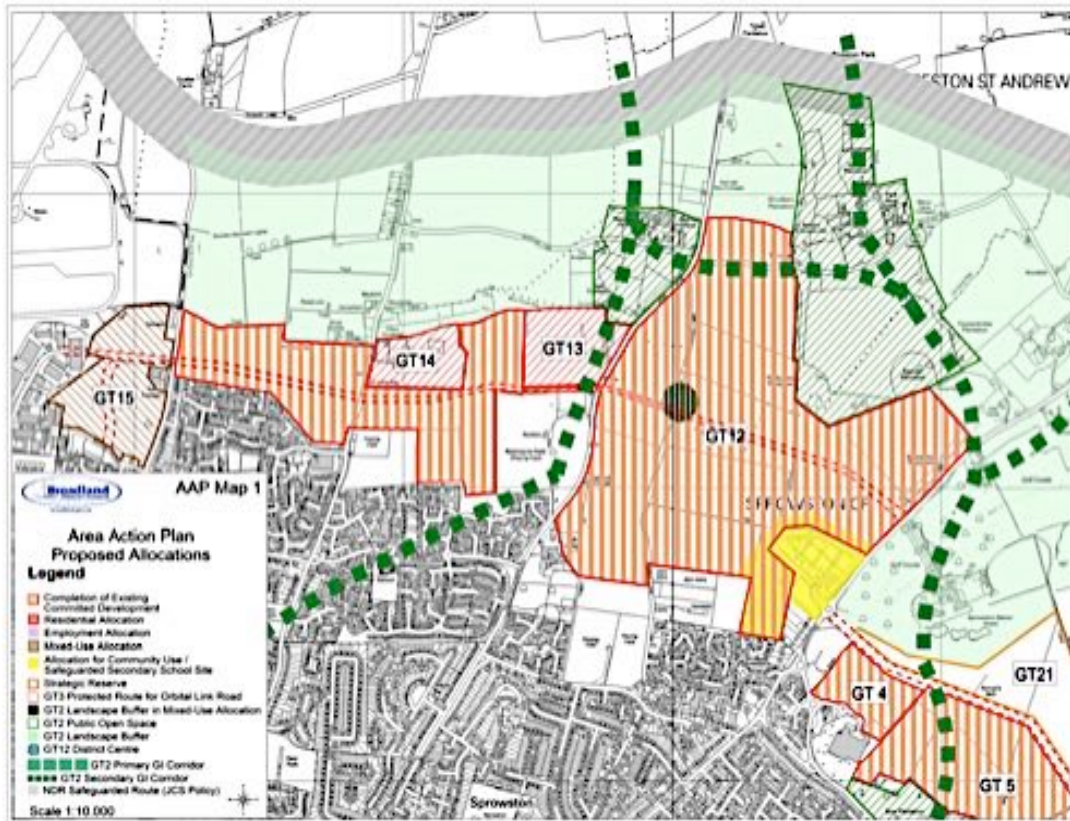
6.1 Joint Core Strategy (JCS) and Old Catton, Sprowston, Rackheath, Thorpe St Andrew Growth Triangle Area Action Plan (OSRT Growth Triangle)

To meet the growth challenges for Norwich City and the surrounding areas, the councils of Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk, supported by Norfolk County Council have prepared a single plan covering the entire area. The key deliveries of the JCS (adopted January 2014) are 37,000 additional homes and 27,000 new jobs by 2026.

Through the assessment undertaken by the Councils it was identified that the most appropriate location in Broadland for growth outside of the urban area was the area to the northeast of Norwich. This area is known as the OSRT Growth Triangle (as shown on the map: Proposed Extent of Growth Triangle) and allows a scale of new development to deliver new supporting infrastructure and to maximise the use of existing infrastructure.



The OCNP does not seek to set out growth details within the OSRT Growth Triangle. Broadland District Council, through the Area Action Plan (AAP) will complete this exercise. Instead, the OCNP will focus on aspects of character, design and integration of new and existing communities.



A key element to the delivery of the JCS and the growth in the OSRT Growth Triangle is the implementation of the Norwich Area Transportation Strategy (NATS); this is underpinned by the construction of the proposed Northern Distributor Road (NDR) to improve access and distribution of vehicles around the northern areas of Norwich. Whilst it is recognised that the NDR will affect traffic patterns in Old Catton its location is outside of the Old Catton Neighbourhood Area and is, therefore, outside of the scope of the OCNP. The NDR, as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, has been subject to examination and a development consent order has been issued (July 2015) granting planning permission for construction of the NDR.

AAP Map 1 (taken from Broadland District Council’s Growth Triangle Area Action Plan – Proposed Submission version [This map is for illustrative purposes only and is not to scale]) illustrates the key policy areas affecting Old Catton (GT12, GT14 [although outside Old Catton] and GT15). The NDR route is shown by the grey band and the Link Road by the dotted red line.

6.2 Development Management Development Plan Document (adopted August 2015)

The Development Management Development Plan Document (adopted August 2015) sets local policies, for all of Broadland District, for the management of development. It details requirements to promote sustainable development and to achieve high standards of development.

6.3 Spatial Vision

Spatial Planning Objectives provide the framework to monitor the success of the plan. The objectives contained in the JCS are set out below and have been considered in relationship to Old Catton.

<p>JCS – Spatial Vision Communities will be safer, healthier, more prosperous, sustainable and inclusive. High quality homes will meet people’s needs and aspirations in attractive and sustainable places. People will have access to good quality jobs and essential services and community facilities, with less need to use the car.</p>	
<p>Objective 1 To minimise the contributors to climate change and address its impact.</p>	<p>To adapt to the impact of climate change and reduce the output of ‘greenhouse’ gases Old Catton will only support designs of the highest standards and have a sustainable approach, promoting zero and low carbon developments that utilize water efficiency measures and technology advances.</p>
<p>Objective 2 To allocate enough land for housing, and affordable housing, in the most sustainable settlements.</p>	<p>The Local Housing Needs Survey has identified the local housing needs for Old Catton and will provide a guide to mix, size, type and tenure (including affordable housing) to meet the needs of Old Catton and the wider District.</p>
<p>Objective 3 To promote economic growth, diversity and provide a wide range of jobs.</p>	<p>Economic growth is supported within Old Catton. There are three key retail areas The Paddocks, Dixon’s Fold and Catton Chase. The conversion of The Grange, on Spixworth Road, has created a number of small business units that are occupied by professional and financial services. A more commercial approach is being taken to expand the offering at Catton Park. Linkages will be encouraged to the Norwich International Airport and adjoining Industrial Estate.</p>
<p>Objective 4 To promote regeneration and reduce deprivation.</p>	<p>The enhancement of local facilities will be a key outcome of the OCNP from any new development (both for the existing and new communities) to bring benefit to the local area and create a safe, healthy and sustainable community.</p>
<p>Objective 5 To allow people to develop to their full potential by providing educational facilities to support the needs of a growing population.</p>	<p>Old Catton has a number of schools, with more planned to accommodate the expected growth in the area. Catton Park continues to develop its educational offering. Within the JCS the need to improve, expand and enhance the provision of educational facilities has been identified to develop local skills to create additional employment opportunities, improving prosperity and wellbeing.</p>

<p>Objective 6 To make sure people have ready access to services.</p>	<p>Across Old Catton the support for local facilities, services and retail will continue, as does the desire for improved public transport services. Investment in improving facilities for recreational use, for all age groups, will continue.</p>
<p>Objective 7 To enhance transport provision to meet the needs of existing and future populations while reducing travel need and impact.</p>	<p>The increasing traffic transiting through Old Catton continues to cause issues in relation to road safety and congestion. The proposed Northern Distributor Road and Link Road are likely to change patterns of movement and any new development should optimise how it makes use of these new roads to take traffic away from Old Catton. Better footpaths, cycle networks and public transport will encourage greater use of sustainable transport modes.</p>
<p>Objective 8 To positively protect and enhance the individual character and culture of the area.</p>	<p>The key characters of Old Catton both in open green space and built form should be protected, maintained and supported in new developments.</p>
<p>Objective 9 To protect, manage and enhance the natural, built and historic environment, including key landscapes, natural resources and areas of natural conservation value.</p>	<p>The diverse historic environment of Old Catton, which contains 23 listed buildings, structures or parkland, mainly Grade II, but with three at Grade II* and a large conservation area, adds to the village feel and setting. These special qualities need protecting, as this is why the local community chose to live here. New developments will be expected to respect the setting of these listed buildings and preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the conservation area whilst enhancing the green infrastructure with linkages between habitats.</p>
<p>Objective 10 To be a place where people feel safe.</p>	<p>With its village feel, Old Catton has a real sense of community and belonging. Design concepts will be encouraged that make roads, cycleways, footpaths and new developments safer.</p>
<p>Objective 11 To encourage the development of healthy and active lifestyles.</p>	<p>Protecting the open green space and improving the recreational and sports facilities for all age groups will promote wellbeing while assisting with the integration between new and existing communities.</p>
<p>Objective 12 To involve as many people as possible in new planning policy.</p>	<p>With the high levels of growth planned for Old Catton and the surrounding area more and more of the local community have engaged in the planning process and expressed their views. Residents have been encouraged to 'have their say' and express their own aspirations of the future through the neighbourhood plan process and consultation events.</p>

7.0 OCNP Planning Policies & Projects

To achieve the Vision and Objectives of the OCNP the following suite of planning policies have been drafted. These have been designed to ensure that new development enhances the setting and character of Old Catton, to promote a sense of community and provide for the social and economic needs of the residents. Decision-makers and applicants must read the policies as a **whole** when judging if any development proposal would be acceptable.

In line with the results of the consultation, during the preparation of the OCNP and evidence of local issues and characteristics, the policies are grouped into five Themes that came forward out of the consultation events:

- 1 – Environment and Landscape
- 2 – Transport
- 3 – Design & Housing
- 4 - Community Facilities
- 5 - Local Economy

To aid interpretation, each policy is supported by contextual narrative for the Theme, the local community's views on that subject and the evidence, plans and strategies that offer support and evidence for its approach. All policies have been framed in the context of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Joint Core Strategy (JCS) for Broadland.

Whilst the OCNP is first and foremost a land-use document, the local community has, during consultation events, identified a number of issues falling outside the remit of the planning system. These have been included at the end of each related Theme and logged within the Implementation Plan and will be taken forward outside of the neighbourhood planning process.



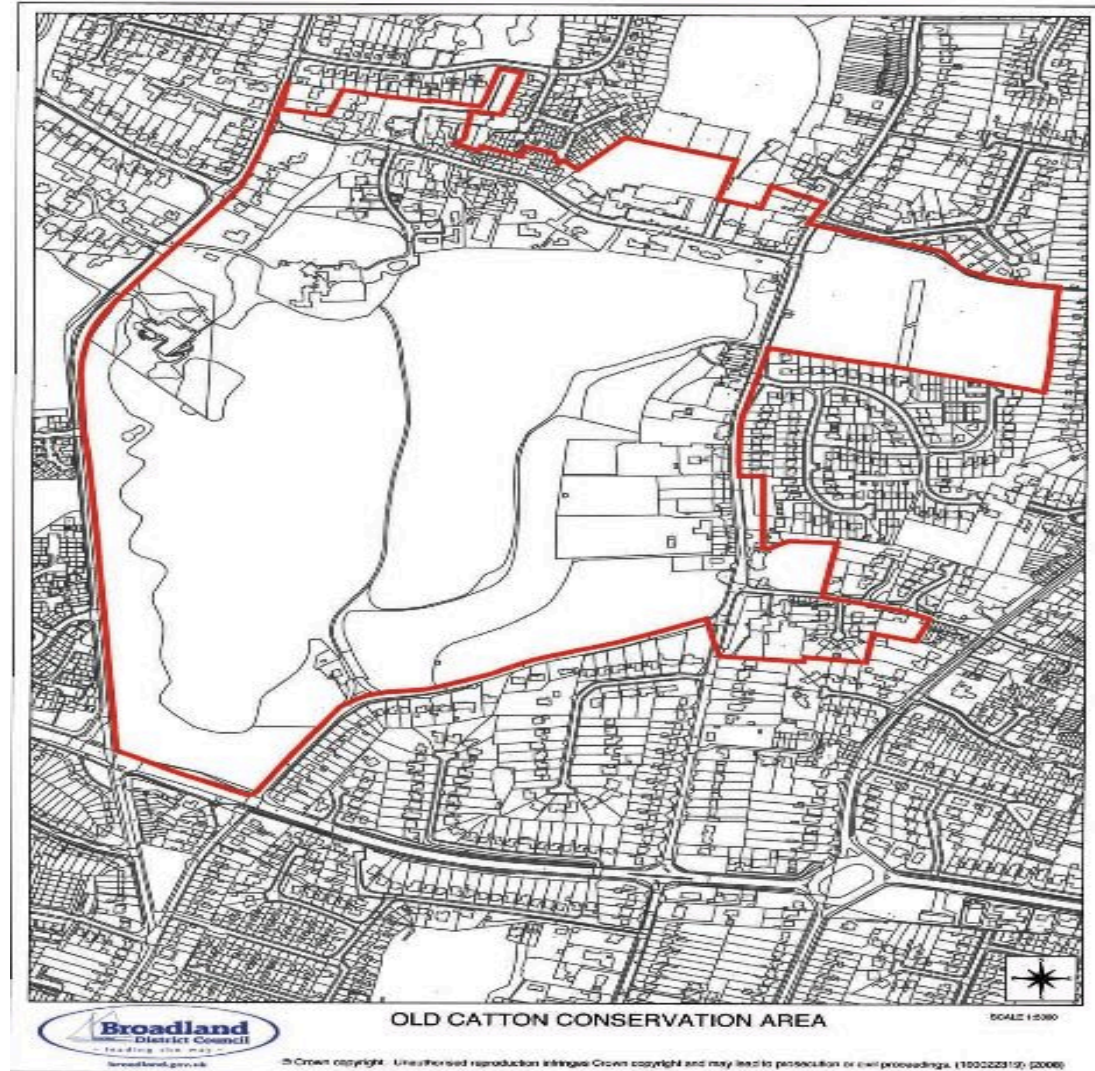
Theme 1: Environment & Landscape

Justification and Evidence

The open spaces within the built up area, which are visible from public places, are of great importance in creating the character and identity of Old Catton. A number of these are seen to enhance the Old Catton Conservation Area.

The loss of any of these open spaces would be detrimental to the appearance, character and amenity value of the immediate locality. Many local residents expressed concern that, if uncontrolled, changes to open spaces could irrevocably change the special character of Old Catton.

There are a number of open spaces, green areas plus the built and historic environment that contribute to the character enjoyed by the existing community and provide opportunities for formal and informal recreation. In accordance with national planning guidance the community wishes to see these spaces and the historic built environment protected for future generations. Accordingly they will be afforded protection from new development unless this is associated or ancillary to the current use and demonstrated to be of community benefit.

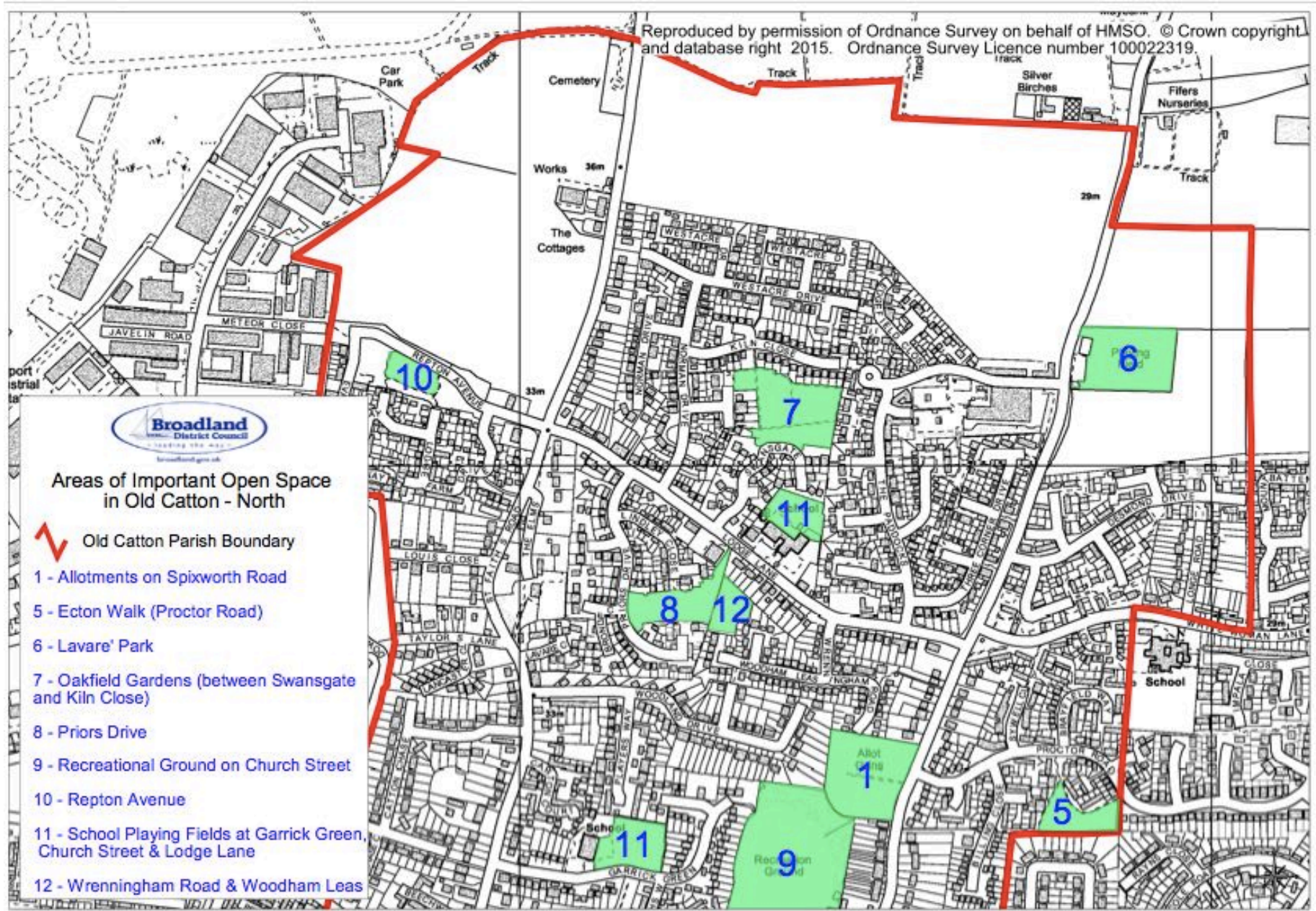


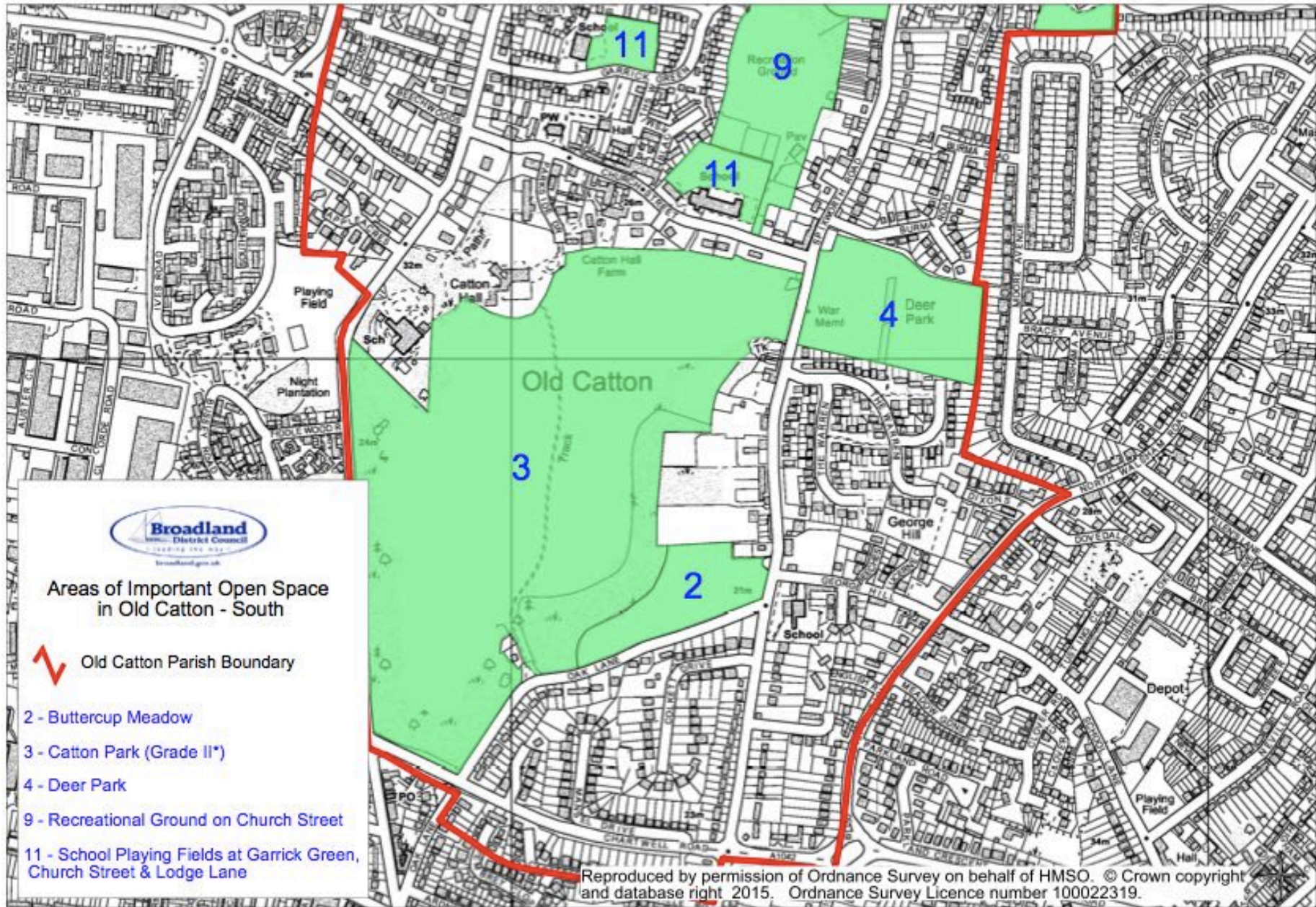
Issues have arisen in Old Catton where developers have failed to make adequate provision for the sustainability of recreational and open spaces. Local residents raised concerns about ‘management companies’ having restrictive practices and failing to maintain areas correctly.

Table 1: Areas of Important Open Space within Old Catton (in alphabetical order)

	Description	Importance to Old Catton		
		Historic	Local Visual Amenity Value	Strategic
1	Allotments on Spixworth Road		X	
2	Buttercup Meadow	X	X	X
3	Catton Park [Grade II* listed]	X	X	X
4	Deer Park (The)	X	X	X
5	Ecton Walk open space (Proctor Road)		X	
6	Lavare’ Park		X	X
7	Oakfield Gardens open green space (between Swansgate and Kiln Close)		X	
8	Priors Drive open green space		X	X
9	Recreational Ground on Church Street		X	X
10	Repton Avenue open green space		X	
11	School playing fields at Garrick Green, Church Street and Lodge Lane			X
12	Wrenningham Road and Woodham Leas open green space		X	

See the following two maps for specific details and locations of each of the Areas of Important Open Space listed within Table 1.





Each of these sites is important for a number of reasons, these include:-



Open Space of Historic Importance

The relationship of buildings and open spaces within the Old Catton Conservation Area is essential in creating the special character of Old Catton. As noted in the Conservation Area Character Statement “the historic core of the village retains a strong and quite distinct character” and “the three open spaces of Catton Park [Grade II* listed], The Deer Park and Buttercup Meadow are each an essential part of what makes Old Catton different”.

Open Space of Local Visual Amenity Value

A number of open spaces within the built up area provide important visual amenity for the locality and include greens, allotments and smaller pockets of locally important amenity spaces.

Open Space of Strategic Importance

There are certain open spaces within Old Catton (Buttercup Meadow, Catton Park [Grade II* listed], The Deer Park, Oakfield Gardens and Priors Drive), which because of their location, openness, and topography allow views across a wider area enhancing the village perception and countryside feel.

Landscape Protection

The landscape forms an intrinsic part of the character and setting of Old Catton and provides both informal and formal recreational opportunities for the community and visitors alike. The National Planning Policy Framework states that the planning system should contribute to, and enhance, the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes. Public engagement in the preparation of the OCNP has shown that the landscape around Old Catton is highly valued and is identified as one of its unique characteristics.



Biodiversity in Old Catton has recently been enhanced through the restoration of historical parklands at Catton Park [listed Grade II*], which comprise an open wild flower meadow fringed on three sides by mixed woodland. These all provide habitats for wildlife linked to the wider area through wildlife corridors and hedgerows.

Many residents have expressed, at the consultation events, the desire to encourage biodiversity and two key areas are protection and enhancement of trees and hedges in public places and encouragement of wildlife friendly design. At the time of writing, Policy GT2:Green Infrastructure of the OSRT Growth Triangle AAP is still emerging; it is intended that the OCNP complements this proposed Policy rather than supersede it.

Community Feedback

Consultation on the emerging OCNP revealed the following key issues in relation to this theme that the policy seeks to address:

- ✓ Protect open green spaces and encourage biodiversity: 100% agree.
- ✓ More 'green and open space' to be included within new developments: 100% agree.
- ✓ Maintain woodland areas and more accessible by footpath / cycleway: 100% agree.
- ✓ Demonstrate how 'open space' areas are to be managed & maintained: 97% agree.
- ✓ Designated areas for allotments on new developments: 95% agree.
- ✓ Develop network of footpaths and cycleways to access the countryside: 91% agree.



The following plans, documents and strategies support Policies 1, 2 and 3:

- National Planning Policy Framework
- Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich & South Norfolk (Adopted January 2014)
- Development Management DPD Proposed Submission (Adopted August 2015)
- Landscape Character Assessment SPD (September 2013)
- OCNP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (June 2015)
- Old Catton Conservation Area Character Statement (March 2008)
- Old Catton Parish Plan (2005)

Policy 1: Protection of Open Space

Proposals for development, which would result in the loss of part or all of an Area of Important Open Space, as defined in Table 1 [Areas of Important Open Space within Old Catton] and the maps below it will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the benefit to the local community outweighs the loss.

Contributes to and supports Spatial Planning Objectives 1, 8, 9 and 11 and OCNP Objective 1, and 2



Policy 2: Biodiversity

Where green infrastructure is provided as part of any new development it should aim to improve biodiversity and connections with existing open spaces in and around Old Catton.

Contributes and supports Spatial Planning Objectives 1, 8, 9 and 11 and OCNP Objective 1, and 2.



Policy 3: Open Space Management

Where new developments provide elements of green infrastructure (such as open space, natural green space, recreational areas, allotments, community woodland and orchards) the Developer will be required to demonstrate an effective and sustainable management programme for them by having:

- a) an effective transition to the Local Authority ownership; or**
- b) an effective transition to the Parish Council ownership with suitable funding to cover projected future upkeep costs for at least the next ten years; or**
- c) an appropriate legally binding arrangement for management by an established management company with a viable and sustainable business case and operating model.**

Contributes to and supports Spatial Planning Objectives 1, 8, 9 and 11 and OCNP Objective 2.

Theme 2: Transport

Justification and Evidence

Old Catton is on the edge of Norwich with the main orbital Ring Road on its southern boundary. The Ring Road is a major draw of traffic through Old Catton wanting to access other areas in and around Norwich. This has resulted in 'rat-running' through residential streets as vehicles seek to avoid congested junctions.

Sustainability is a very important part of the OCNP, hence development close to major transport routes that will take traffic away from Old Catton is favoured rather than developments requiring traffic to transit through Old Catton to reach locations beyond the parish boundaries. The concept of 'walkable neighbourhoods' to break the dependency on motor vehicles also supports the objective of sustainability.

The proposed Northern Distributor Road and Link Road are likely to change patterns of movement and any new development should optimise how it makes use of these new roads to take traffic away from Old Catton. Residents at the community events felt creating a direct access from the Link Road into the

Norwich Airport Industrial Estate, to improve access to employment areas, whilst not allowing traffic on the Link Road direct access to St. Faiths Road would reduce 'rat-running' through Old Catton. In addition, better footpaths, cycle networks and public transport will encourage greater use of sustainable transport modes. As new developments are required to provide footpaths and cycleways it is expected that these new facilities would link up with the existing network of footpaths and cycleways.

The impact and effect of additional traffic on the Old Catton Conservation Area and its heritage assets is of great concern to the local community who would like to see mitigation. Historic England has also raised concerns.

Local residents have identified a number of road junctions in Old Catton as requiring attention to reduce congestion and improve road safety.



Dependency on motorised vehicles is very high in Old Catton with 70% of the working population driving to work even though the distance travelled to work is relatively short, with 61% travelling less than 5km and 17% travelling less than 2km. This may be aggravated by the scheduling of and reliability of bus routes, especially the lack of buses travelling along Spixworth Road.

Evidence shows that 89% of households have access to one or more vehicles, which is significantly higher than the national average of 74%.



Parking was repeatedly raised as a major issue during consultations, both in relation to provision and suitability. Many of the roads in Old Catton are narrow and suffer from traffic congestion and the increase in on-street parking and pavement parking in recent years is exacerbating the issue and adding to traffic congestion. This represents a safety risk to pedestrians and other road users; it also presents access challenges for service and delivery vehicles.

Community Feedback

Consultation on the emerging OCNP revealed the following key issues in relation to this theme that the policies seek to address:

- ✓ New developments should not adversely affect traffic on existing roads: 100% agree.
- ✓ Demonstrate how new development will make existing roads safer: 100% agree.
- ✓ Undertake improvements at junction of St. Faiths Road and Fifers Lane: 95% agree.
- ✓ Install measures to prevent pavement parking: 86% agree.
- ✓ Install traffic lights that turn red if approaching vehicle is exceeding speed limit: 83% agree.
- ✓ Create a network of paths to access the wider countryside: 91% agree.
- ✓ Improve linkages and connectivity (pedestrian and cycleways) across the Parish: 77% agree.
- ✓ Ensure new Link Road has access into Airport Industrial Estate: 94% agree.

The following plans, documents and strategies support Policies 4, 5 and 6:

- National Planning Policy Framework
- Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich & South Norfolk (Adopted January 2014)
- Development Management DPD Proposed Submission (Adopted August 2015)
- OCNP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (June 2015)
- Old Catton Parish Plan (2005)

Policy 4: Traffic Impact

New development proposals will be expected to quantify the level of traffic movements they are likely to generate and its accumulative effect with other developments in Old Catton and surrounding parishes. They will also be expected to assess the potential impact of this traffic and include measures to mitigate any negative impacts on road safety, pedestrians, safe road crossings, cyclists, parking and congestion within Old Catton.

Contributes to and supports Spatial Planning Objectives 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 and OCNP Objectives 1, 3 and 4.

Policy 5: Traffic in the Old Catton Conservation Area

Transport Assessments and/or Travel Plans prepared in accordance with Policy TS2 of the Development Management DPD should, where it is both necessary and possible, incorporate appropriate proposals to deter additional traffic entering the Old Catton Conservation Area.

Contributes to and supports Spatial Planning Objectives 1, 7, 8, 9 and 10 and OCNP Objectives 1, 3, and 4.

Policy 6: Footpaths & Cycleway Networks

All new development should maximise opportunities to enhance and encourage the use of existing footpath and cycleway links to the wider parish and countryside.

Contributes to and supports Spatial Planning Objectives 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 10 and 11 and OCNP Objectives 1, 3, 4 and 5.

TRANSPORT PROJECTS which the Parish Council will seek to promote.

Highways Improvements:

- 1. Seek highways and junction improvements throughout Old Catton, areas already identified requiring attention are:-**
 - a. St. Faiths Road and Fifers Lane junction.**
 - b. St. Faiths Road and Lodge Lane junction.**
 - c. Church Street traffic volumes, speed reduction and safe crossing.**
 - d. Spixworth Road parking and speed reductions.**
 - e. Support a pilot scheme in Old Catton for traffic lights that turn 'red' for speeding traffic.**
 - f. Safe crossing St. Faiths Road and Fifers Lane.**
 - g. Deter the use of Oak Lane as a 'rat-run'.**

'Stop Up' Option for St. Faiths Road:

- 2. Work with Broadland District Council, Norfolk County Council Highways and Developers to review the necessity of the option to 'stop up' or restrict access to St. Faiths Road beyond the existing houses on St. Faiths Road.**

Link Road Access to Airport Industrial Estate:

- 3. Seek to ensure the new Orbital Link Road has access into the Airport Industrial Estate at Hurricane Way or Meteor Close for all type of vehicles.**

Shelters and Benches:

- 4. Seek to provide additional bus stop shelters and benches.**

Theme 3: Design & Housing

Justification and Evidence

There is already a rich variety of architectural styles in Old Catton and this is something the local community would like to see continue in new developments, while at the same time being sympathetic to the existing character of the area. With large numbers of new homes proposed for Old Catton, the integration of new and existing communities is important, as is the implementation of high quality design that is sensitive to its surroundings and is appropriate to Old Catton.

In the context of a changing world where the pressure of global climate change and its dramatic impacts are likely to affect us all, it is essential that communities take action in their locality and wherever possible seek local solutions and implement, what may sometimes be seen as small steps to encourage developments to be more energy efficient. Making use of modern technologies and maximising opportunities to use fewer natural resources for energy and harvesting water for use.

The mix and type of housing built in the future is paramount to the sustainable future of Old Catton. Through the consultation, residents have expressed concern for the younger generation seeking to purchase their first homes, and also the difficulty in finding appropriate homes for the older generation wishing to downsize whilst being able to stay within the local community. It is felt important to enable local people to stay in the village throughout their lifetime and as their needs change.



The Greater Norwich Housing Market Assessment highlights the increasing need for the provision of suitable homes for first time buyers and the elderly.

Historically, homes have had front gardens and driveways with garages of a size to satisfy parking and storage requirements. However, over the last thirty years or so, there has been a shift towards houses being built adjacent to highways with no or very little front gardens, no driveways and instead parking provided in the

form of parking courts. This form of development has highlighted issues of poor design that have raised concerns about safety and crime associated with parking courts resulting in residents not using the parking provided and preferring to park on the street, paths or verges outside their homes. This can cause dangers and problems for pedestrians, especially those with sight issues and also for emergency vehicle access.

With the high dependency on motor vehicles in Old Catton (89% of households have at least one motor vehicle with 44% having two or more, considerably higher when compared to the national average of 74% and 32% respectively), and issues with public transport routes, local residents would like to see adequate and appropriate parking provision in all future developments. More specifically, local residents have said they would like to see parking which is directly associated to the homes and businesses the parking is designed to serve (for residents, employees and visitors) as well as steps taken to deter pavement and verge parking.

Old Catton is looking to positively plan to meet the local housing requirement. Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes is essential to support sustainable, mixed and inclusive communities. New homes should be realised in accordance with the distinctive features, scale and character of the local area whilst maintaining the distinctive village feel and creating a 'strong sense of place'.



A key housing issue for Old Catton is affordability with average house prices too high for those on average incomes resulting in an affordability ratio of over one to seven. The requirement within the JCS is to provide between 20% and 33% affordable homes with any new development. The Parish Council, through the 'local lettings policy', supports individuals in housing need with a local connection to have priority in accessing these homes.

The local community also recognises that housing development can sometimes bring wider benefits, such as the redevelopment of brownfield sites, securing the ongoing use of a building, providing community facilities and much needed affordable homes. Such proposals will be supported where they are in accordance with the policies in the OCNP.

Climate change may have a major impact on the biodiversity around Old Catton over the plan period and beyond. The impacts of development on climate change should be minimised through the use of renewable energy and Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDS), whilst increasing resilience to such change through having high regard to its ecological networks. The OCNP will therefore monitor and appraise such schemes as they come forward.

Community Feedback

Consultation on the emerging OCNP revealed the following key issues in relation to this theme that this policy seeks to address:

- ✓ Parking to be provided adjacent to, or in front of all new dwellings: 100% agree.
- ✓ Minimum of 2 car parking spaces per home: 97% agree.
- ✓ Install measures to prevent pavement parking: 86% agree
- ✓ Design layouts to include storage for 3 wheelie bins for each new home: 96% agree

The following plans, documents and strategies support Policy 7:

- National Planning Policy Framework
- Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich & South Norfolk (Adopted January 2014)
- Development Management DPD Proposed Submission (Adopted August 2015)
- Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2012)
- Affordable Housing Needs Survey Report for Old Catton (July – September 2013)
- OCNP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (June 2015)
- Old Catton Conservation Area Character Statement (March 2008)



Policy 7: Design & Housing

New development will be expected to deliver high quality design and

- respect and be sensitive to the local character and natural assets of the surrounding area, taking every opportunity through design and materials to reinforce a strong sense of place through individuality and local distinctiveness;**
- preserve or enhance the character or appearance of the Old Catton Conservation Area and to protect the setting of listed buildings;**
- provide a mix of types to include one and two bedroom dwellings and to meet local needs identified by the Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2012) or the most up to date objective assessment of housing need;**
- demonstrate how they will integrate into and enhance the existing village and community;**
- where a garage is being provided for a dwelling it should be located within the curtilage of each dwelling wherever possible; and**
- provide adequate external storage space for refuse and recycling.**

Contributes and supports Spatial Planning Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 and OCNP Objectives 1, 3 and 5.

Theme 4: Community Facilities

Justification and Evidence

Proposals for high quality community facilities that encourage day-to-day social interaction or community-based events will be supported. There are very few quality community facilities in Old Catton. Community facilities are an important focus for the village to encourage social well-being and social cohesion.



There are a large number of well-supported clubs and societies running across Old Catton, although, there is limited indoor recreational and social meeting space in Old Catton and the building of a new Community Centre received a high degree of interest and support at the community events. A number of suggested uses were put forward, such as an indoor bowling green, Café and links to the provision of both indoor and outdoor activities for young people (such as a Skate Park).

Allotments – There are 100 allotments on Spixworth Road. Local residents would welcome further provision of allotments; there is a waiting list of 20 households for allotments, which indicates further sites are needed to meet existing and future need.

The open space at Oakfield Gardens is used by local residents to walk to, and from, their homes to the local shops (a few hundred meters away) and to Lodge Lane School. It has a number of hard surface paths linking existing roads and pathways although there is no hard surface path linking into Swansgate. This has resulted in a pathway being worn into the grass that local residents have issues with during wet weather conditions.

The extension of a new hard surface spur (approximately 30 metres in length) linking the existing pathway to Swansgate would overcome the current difficulties and would improve access to local facilities and shops.

The residents of Old Catton, through the consultation events, have expressed their concern at the limited access to medical facilities. Specifically, delays in being able to see a doctor and are concerned that new developments will result in more residents and greater demands on the existing facilities thus exacerbating the problem.

The Old Catton Medical Practice in Lodge Lane has three full-time GPs and approximately 7,600 registered patients, over 22% above the average UK practice. Support was given to expanding the existing facility or building an additional facility, maybe as part of a new Community Centre.

Housing and other development will be expected to contribute towards improving local services and infrastructure (such as transport, education; library provision, fire hydrant provision, open space etc.) through either the payment of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL); planning obligations (via a s106 agreement / s278 agreement); or use of a planning conditions.

The new or improved infrastructure will generally be funded and delivered through CIL and/or S106/s278 agreements (including use of planning conditions) whilst having regard to the Greater Norwich Growth Board (GNGB) and the Greater Norwich Infrastructure Plan (GNIP).



Community Feedback

Consultation on the emerging OCNP revealed the following key issues in relation to this theme that the policy seeks to address:

- ✓ Additional medical facilities needed: 95% agree.
- ✓ More Allotments in Old Catton: 91% agree.
- ✓ Build a Community Centre beside Lavare` Park: 86% agree.
- ✓ More facilities for teenagers (clubs, sports equipment etc.):85% agree.
- ✓ Extend footpath across Oakfield Gardens: 12% disagree.

The following plans, documents and strategies support Policies 8 and 9:

- National Planning Policy Framework
- Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich & South Norfolk (Adopted January 2014)
- Development Management DPD Proposed Submission (Adopted August 2015)
- OCNP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (June 2015)
- Old Catton Parish Plan (2005)

Policy 8: Medical Facilities

Planning applications relating to the expansion of the existing medical facilities and associated car parking will be permitted where they comply with the requirements of other development plan policies. The OCNP seeks to ensure that additional provision of local medical facilities is made to meet the growing local community needs.

Contributes and supports Spatial Planning Objective 6 and OCNP Objective 2.



Policy 9: Oakfield Gardens Footpath

The OCNP supports the development and extension of the existing footpath at Oakfield Gardens to join the highway at Swansgate.

Contributes to and supports Spatial Planning Objectives 4, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11 and OCNP Objectives 2 and 4.



COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROJECTS to be promoted by the Parish Council

Community Centre:

- 1. Support proposals for a new Community Centre and additional recreational facilities, as part of the Beeston Park Development, with the inclusion of facilities targeted at sports clubs and young people.**

Allotments:

2. Support the provision of new allotments as part of new developments identified within the Area Action Plan (Area Based Policies) as GT12: North Sprowston & Old Catton and GT15: Land North of Repton Avenue.

Additional Health Care:

3. Actively work with the Clinical Commissioning Group and other providers of primary health care to seek additional facilities to support the needs of the local community.

Cricket Pitch:

4. Support proposals for new green open space and options for a cricket pitch.

Additional Footpath:

5. Seek to establish footpath links from Woodham Leas and Priors Drive to Lodge Lane, Doctors Surgery and Infant School.

Youth Group:

6. Support establishment of a Youth Group for Old Catton.

Facilities at Catton Park:

7. Seek, as Catton Park Trustees, to improve and enhance the facilities at Catton Park [Grade II* listed].

Theme 5: Local Economy

Justification and Evidence

The National planning Policy Framework states that Neighbourhood plans should promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places and public houses.

A thriving local economy is seen as a key element to achieving a sustainable and balanced community. Old Catton has very few employment activities; mainly retail, a Morrisons supermarket and associated parade of shops, two other smaller parades of shops housing clothes and food shops, an Insurance Broker, Bookmaker and Travel Agent. There is also an employment area comprising a number of small businesses providing a diverse range of services.

Local residents raised, through the consultation events, their support to encourage and increase the provision of suitable spaces for small businesses as being appropriate and sustainable for Old Catton. The concept of 'walkable neighbourhoods' was suggested as a sustainable way of promoting local business, providing additional local jobs and reducing the need and reliance on motorised vehicles to access services and jobs.



Community Feedback

Consultation on the emerging OCNP revealed the following key issues in relation to this theme that the policy seeks to address:

- ✓ Support local business, shops and small business initiatives: 97% agree.

The following plans, documents and strategies support Policy 10:

- National Planning Policy Framework
- Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich & South Norfolk (Adopted January 2014)
- Development Management DPD Proposed Submission (Adopted August 2015)
- OCNP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
- Old Catton Parish Plan

Policy 10: Small Local Business Support

The OCNP supports planning applications that seek the creation of employment opportunities in new small commercial and office units that fit within the surroundings and which are appropriate both in scale and environmental impact.

Contributes and supports Spatial Planning Objectives 1, 3 and 6 and OCNP Objective 1, 2 and 3.



8.0 Delivery, Implementation & Monitoring

The OCNP covers the period 2015 to 2035. It will be delivered and implemented over a long period and by different stakeholders and partners. As part of the preparation of the OCNP an Implementation Plan has been developed and will be used as a framework to monitor delivery. This will be lead by the Parish Council as it requires the coordinated input of the community and statutory agencies.

It provides direction for change, through its Vision, Objectives and strategy. There will be a need for flexibility as new challenges and opportunities arise over the OCNP period. In this respect the OCNP will be reviewed every 5 years and where appropriate updated and revised.

Development will take place during this time, both in Old Catton and the surrounding area, which will have an impact on the community as well as on the physical fabric of the village. Each new development will influence what happens next and where. It is important that developments in Old Catton and the surrounding areas are monitored and reviewed against the OCNP's objectives and against the policies designed to implement them.

The success of this OCNP will depend on the coordinated activities of a number of statutory bodies and agencies. It is essential that necessary infrastructure be provided in a timely manner related to the needs of new development and the areas growth. Broadland District Council will determine planning applications in the OCNP Neighbourhood Area and is responsible for monitoring delivery of the policies and proposals.



The Parish Council will lead on and monitor the implementation of the OCNP. The Parish Council will work to ensure that the objectives of gaining the benefits for their community are achieved. In terms of the key areas of action the following sets out the Parish Council's approach to delivery and implementation; it will:

Environment & Landscape: Act to ensure the beauty, natural open spaces, wildlife, built and natural form within Old Catton are protected whilst seeking to enhance the countryside surrounding Old Catton.

Transport: Seek practical solutions to improve road safety and reduce the negative impacts of traffic. Challenge those seeking to increase traffic levels, through new development, to understand the wider impacts on the local community.

Design & Housing: Proactively work with Developers and Broadland District Council to influence incremental growth that is aligned to the local community's needs. Seeking higher standards of development are delivered to provide better homes and communities for people to live in.

Community Facilities: Work with key stakeholders to guide delivery and service improvements to meet the future needs and desires of local residents.

Local Economy: Encourage new and existing businesses to improve local employment opportunities and seek to continue to strengthen the local economy.

Funding to support the delivery of the OCNP will be sought from Broadland District Council, through a combination of money from the Community Infrastructure Levy and planning obligations, and from other sources as maybe available (such as, grant funding, New Homes Bonus, precept funding, and loans [Public Works Loan Board]).

The new or improved infrastructure will generally be funded and delivered through CIL and/or s106/s278 agreements (including use of planning conditions) whilst having regard to the Greater Norwich Growth Board (GNGB) and the Greater Norwich Infrastructure Plan (GNIP).

9.0 Glossary

Term	Description
Affordable Housing	Housing provided for sale, rent or shared equity at prices permanently below the current market rate. Usually provided to meet a specific housing need, which cannot be met by the housing available on the open market.
Allocated	Land, which has been identified on the Local Plan and the Proposals Map for a specific form of development. It can also be identified in the Site Allocations Development Document.
Amenity	Those qualities of life enjoyed by people, which can be influenced by the surrounding environment in which they live or work. "Residential amenity" includes, for example, a reasonable degree of privacy, freedom from noise nuisance, air pollution etc. normally expected at home.
Area Action Plan (AAP)	Should be used to provide the planning framework for areas where significant change or conservation is needed. A key feature of AAP's will be the focus on implementation.
Basic Conditions	<p>The 5 criteria that a Neighbourhood Plan must conform to. These are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has appropriate regard to national policy • contributes to the achievement of sustainable development • is in general conformity with the strategic policies in the development plan for the local area • is compatible with human rights requirements • is compatible with EU obligations
Biodiversity	The variety of life on earth or any given part of it.
Broadband	<p>Levels defined through speed achieved, these are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Broadband - speed of 2Mbps to 24Mbps • Superfast Broadband - speed of over 24Mbps • Next Generation Access (NGA) broadband infrastructure - is a 'wired' technology consisting wholly or partially of fibre optic elements
'Brownfield Land' or Previously Developed Land	Any land that is (or was) occupied by a permanent structure (excluding agricultural and forestry buildings) and associated fixed surface infrastructure, including the curtilage of (land attached to) buildings. Includes defence buildings and land used for mineral extraction or waste disposal when there is no requirement for subsequent restoration.
Built Environment	Surroundings, which are generally built up in character. The collection of buildings, spaces and links between them, which form such an area.
Character	A term relating to Conservation Areas or Listed Buildings, but also to the appearance of any rural or urban location in terms of its landscape or the layout of streets and open spaces, often giving places their own distinct identity.
Climate Change	Long-term changes in temperature, precipitation, wind and all other aspects of the Earth's climate. Often regarded as a result of human activity and fossil fuel consumption.

Term	Description
Community	(As used in this context) All of those living and working in the Parish of Old Catton. This includes the general public, Parish Council, businesses, community groups, voluntary organisations, developers, statutory agencies, etc.
Community Facilities	Services available to provide for health and wellbeing, social, educational, spiritual, recreational, leisure and cultural needs of the community. This includes village halls, post offices, doctors and dentists' surgeries, recycling facilities, libraries and places of worship.
Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)	A tariff-based charge paid by developers and collected by local authorities to pay for infrastructure, (eg. roads, education, etc...). The amount charged is set locally, so varies according to local land values, and works in conjunction with fewer Section 106 obligations being paid by the developer. Broadland DC has been operating a CIL charging schedule since 2013.
Conservation Area	Old Catton has one Conservation Area, this refers to a specific area, as defined in 2008, setting additional planning controls to the demolition and alteration of buildings.
Curtilage	The area of land, usually enclosed, immediately surrounding a home.
Density	<p>Wording as defined in paragraph 4.30 of Policy H6 in Broadland District Local Plan (saved policies).</p> <p>The net site area is calculated by taking the total site area and subtracting from it the area used for major distributor roads, open spaces serving a wider area and significant landscape buffer strips. The net site area will include access roads within the sites, private garden space, car parking, incidental open space and landscaping and children's play areas."</p> <p>School sites, landscape buffer (strategic gap) and playing fields are subtracted from the net site area in the density calculation detailed above.</p>
Development	Defined in planning law as "the carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on, over, or under land, or the making of a material change of use of any building or land" (see also Permitted Development).
Development Plan	The primary consideration for the Council in determining planning applications. Comprises of the Regional Spatial Strategy and Development Plan Documents (including Minerals and Waste DPD's produced by Norfolk County Council).
Development Plan Documents (DPD)	Development Plan Documents: These are planning documents forming part of the local development framework and which have the status of being part of the development plan. In order to acquire this status they will be subject to independent scrutiny through a public examination. Certain documents within the local development framework must be DPDs, for example Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations of land and Area Action Plans where produced. There must also be an adopted Proposals Map, which will be varied as successive DPDs are adopted.
Development Management DPD	Includes more detailed local policies, than those contained in the NPPF and JCS, for the management of development. It is a guide to achieve high standards of development, which complement the valued attributes of the District.

Term	Description
Dwelling	A self-contained building or part of a building used as a residential accommodation. A dwelling may be a house, bungalow, flat, maisonette or converted farm building.
Examination	An independent examiner will be appointed to test the Old Catton Neighbourhood Plan against the Basic Conditions, as set out in the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. If the examiner agrees that the Plan meets the Basic Conditions it may then proceed to a referendum.
Green Corridors	Avenues for wildlife movement, often along streams, rivers, hedgerows or other natural features, which connect green spaces together.
Green Infrastructure	Comprises green spaces and interconnecting green corridors in urban areas, the countryside in and around towns and rural settlements, and in the wide countryside. It includes natural green spaces colonised by plants and animals and dominated by natural processes and man-made green spaces such as areas used for outdoor sport and recreation including public and private open spaces, allotments, urban parks and designed historic landscapes as well as their many interconnections (footpaths, cycleways and waterways).
Greenfield Land	Land, which has not previously been built on, including land in use for agriculture or forestry and land in built up areas used for outdoor sport and recreation (including public and private open space and allotments). Does not include residential garden land.
Infrastructure	The network of services to which it is usual for most buildings or activities to be connected. It includes physical services serving the particular development (e.g. gas, electricity and water supply; telephones, sewerage) and also includes networks of roads, public transport routes, footpaths etc.
Joint Core Strategy (JSC)	This strategy sets out the key elements of the planning framework for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk Councils. It comprises a long-term spatial vision & strategic objectives for the area, a spatial strategy, core policies and a monitoring and implementation framework. A development plan document, and one with which all other development plans documents must conform.
Link Road	An orbital Link Road proposed and identified within the AAP located in the northern part of Old Catton. Linking the Airport Industrial Estate in the west and traveling east to the Broadland Business Park at Postwick.
Listed Building	A building of special architectural or historic interest. Listed buildings are graded I, II or II* with grade I being the highest. Listing includes the interior as well as the exterior of the building, and any buildings or permanent structures. English Heritage is responsible for designating buildings for listing in England. Alteration, demolition or extension of such a Listed Building requires special consent.
(The) Localism Act 2011	An Act of Parliament that became law in April 2012. The Act introduces a new right for local people to draw up 'Neighbourhood Development Plans' for their local area.
Material Consideration	A matter that should be taken into account in deciding a planning application or on an appeal against a planning decision.
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Published in March 2012, the new document consolidated Government guidance on how the land-use planning system should work in England. It must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans and is a material consideration in planning decision.

Term	Description
Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP)	The administrative and legal process set-up by Central Government for determining planning applications to major infrastructure schemes, like roads, ports, and power stations.
Neighbourhood Plan	Introduced by the Localism Act 2011, also referred to as a Neighbourhood Development Plan. The purpose of the Neighbourhood Plan is to give local people greater ownership of the plans and policies that affect the area. It is a legal planning document against which planning applications in the Parish will be determined.
Northern Distributor Road (NDR)	A dual-carriageway road proposed to the north of Norwich, linking the A47 at the southeast of the City with the A1067 (Fakenham Road) to the northwest of Norwich.
Norwich Policy Area (NPA)	Part of the County, which is centered on and strongly influenced by the presence of Norwich as a centre for employment, shopping and entertainment. In Broadland this includes 17 parishes, comprising the fringe and first ring of villages around the city of Norwich.
Norwich Urban Fringe	An area next to the city of Norwich. For Broadland District this includes the built up parts of Hellesdon, Drayton, Taverham, Old Catton, Sprowston and Thorpe St. Andrew.
Open Space	All space of public value, including public landscaped areas, playing fields, parks and play areas. Not just land, but also areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs, which can offer opportunities for sport and recreation or can also act as a visual amenity and a haven for wildlife.
OSRT Growth Triangle	Location identified to deliver large-scale growth. Lies north east of the city of Norwich in an area between Old Catton, Sprowston, Rackheath and Thorpe St. Andrew. It stretches from Norwich International Airport in the west to the A47 Postwick Interchange in the east, and includes a significant area of land north of Rackheath Village.
Parish Plan	Parish Council led the production of the Old Catton Parish Plan in 2005.
Permitted Development	Certain categories of minor development as specified in the General Permitted Development Order, which can be carried out without having to first obtain specific planning permission. This may include specified building guidelines or change of use.
Affordable Housing Needs Survey	Used to identify the local housing needs, current and predicted, for the Parish. Last review undertaken between October 2012 and September 2013 across Broadland.
Referendum	(As used in this context) A local referendum, organised by Broadland District Council, where residents of the Parish of Old Catton (who are on the electoral register) will be asked to vote on the Neighbourhood Plan.
Renewable Energy	In its widest definition, energy generated from sources, which are infinite or can be replenished. Includes solar power, wind energy, power generated from waste, biomass etc.
Section 106 Agreement	A legal agreement under section 106 of the 1990 Town & Country Planning Act. Section 106 agreements are legal agreements between a planning authority and a developer, or undertakings offered unilaterally by a developer, that ensure that certain extra works related to a development are undertaken.
Site Allocations DPD	Identifies or allocates areas of land for specific types of development (eg. housing, employment, community

Term	Description
	facilities, etc.) Linked to the requirements of the JCS. It also includes the definition of development boundaries or 'settlement limits'. It excludes the area known as the 'Growth Triangle'.
Stakeholder	(As used in this context) Any individual or organisation that has an interest in development matters relating to part or all of the Parish of Old Catton.
Statutory Body	A government-appointed body set up to give advice and be consulted for comment upon development plans and planning applications affecting matters of public interest. Examples of statutory bodies include: Countryside Agency, English Heritage, English Nature, Environment Agency, Health & Safety Executive, Regional Development Agency, and Sport England.
Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Provides details, evidence and identifies the development needs across the area and Local Authority boundaries.
Sustainability Appraisal (SA)	Sustainability Appraisal: Appraises policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (social, environmental and economic factors). Required by the Act to be undertaken for all local development documents. They ensure compliance with EU and UK legislation requiring Strategic Environmental Assessment.
Supplementary Planning Document (SD)	Supplementary Planning Document: A Local Development Document, which is intended to expand on policies set out in a DPD or provide additional detail. For example: Parking Standards, Affordable Housing, Design Guides, Area development brief etc. SPDs are not statutory requirements and do not form part of the Development Plan.

10.0 Document Control

Document History		
Version	Date	Reason for Change
v0.7c	24/08/2015	Pre-Submission Consultation Version distributed for Parish Council and NPSG for comment & update.
v1.0	28/08/2015	Pre-Submission Consultation Version issued for consultation with local community and stakeholders.
v2.0	08/01/2016	Examination Version submitted to Broadland District Council for HRA Screening Opinion.
v3.0	08/02/2016	Examination Version updated to reference emerging Policy of OSRT Growth Triangle, as requested by Natural England in response to HRA Screening Opinion, & submitted to Broadland District Council.
V4.0	06/06/2016	Referendum Version following modifications recommended by the Examiner.
V5.0	25/07/2016	Adopted Version following a successful Referendum.



Appendix 1

Old Catton Neighbourhood Plan - Pre-Submission Consultation Response Form

Thank you for your comments.

Please return your completed form by 5 pm on Saturday 10th October 2015 to: Parish Clerk, Parish Council Office, The Pavilion, Recreation Ground, Old Catton, Norwich or email it to info@oldcattonplan.co.uk

Contact Name:

Address (including postcode):

Email Address:

			It would help us if you can state clearly, and fully, any comments or concerns below. Please state what change(s) or alternative approach would help to resolve your concerns.
Policy 1	Do you agree with draft policy 1?	YES/NO	
Policy 2	Do you agree with draft policy 2?	YES/NO	
Policy 3	Do you agree with draft policy 3?	YES/NO	
Policy 4	Do you agree with draft policy 4?	YES/NO	
Policy 5	Do you agree with draft policy 5?	YES/NO	
Policy 6	Do you agree with draft policy 6?	YES/NO	

Policy 7	Do you agree with draft policy 7?	YES/NO	
Policy 8	Do you agree with draft policy 8?	YES/NO	
Policy 9	Do you agree with draft policy 9?	YES/NO	
Policy 10	Do you agree with draft policy 10?	YES/NO	
Policy 11	Do you agree with draft policy 11?	YES/NO	
Policy 12	Do you agree with draft policy 12?	YES/NO	
Policy 13	Do you agree with draft policy 13?	YES/NO	

In your view are there any omissions from the draft Plan? (Please specify)

Signature:	Date:
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DATA PROTECTION NOTICE: Information given on this form will be used to help prepare the Submission Draft Neighbourhood Plan. Please be aware that your comments, including personal details, may be made publicly available.

Old Catton Neighbourhood Plan

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