

Great Yarmouth Third River Crossing

Application for Development Consent Order

Document 6.2: Environmental Statement Volume II: Technical Appendix 9A: Legislation, Policy and Guidance

Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (as amended) (“APFP”)

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1 Legislation, Policy and Guidance

1.1.1 Tables 1.1 to 1.3 summarise the applicable legislation, policy and guidance to Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage.

Table 1.1: Summary of National Legislation

Legislation	Summary	Chapter Reference
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	<p>The Ancient Monuments and Areas Act 1979 defines Ancient Monuments as heritage assets which can be either Scheduled Monuments (SM) or "<i>any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it</i>".</p> <p>The Act states that consent must be obtained from the Secretary of State for works which include the demolition, destruction, damage, removal, repair or alteration that to a SM or assets being considered for adoption as an SM.</p> <p>Development affecting the setting of a SM is dealt with wholly under the planning system (where the effect on setting is a material consideration) and does not require Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC).</p> <p>Geophysical prospection (including the use of a metal detector) on a Scheduled Monument</p>	<p>Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage identifies all areas designated as Scheduled Monuments within a 1km buffer of the boundaries of the Principal Application Site and 250m of the Satellite Application Sites (see Section 9.5).</p> <p>There will be no direct physical impacts on any Scheduled Monuments and no impacts on any settings as a result of the Scheme. Therefore, they are not discussed further in Chapter 9.</p> <p>A description of all Scheduled Monuments in the study areas is provided in The Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment (HEDBA, Appendix 9B).</p> <p>The location of the Scheduled Monuments is shown on Figure 9.1.</p>

Legislation	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<p>requires prior consent from Historic England.</p> <p>Section 33 of the Planning Act 2008 removes the requirement for consent under section 2(3) or (3) of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979, to the extent that development consent is required or given to that development, but see the Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 below.</p>	
<p>The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</p>	<p>The Act sets out the legal requirements for the control of works to listed buildings. Grade I buildings are those of exceptional interest. Grade II* are particularly significant buildings of more than special interest. Grade II are buildings of special interest, which warrant every effort being made to preserve them.</p> <p>Listed Building Consent must be obtained from the Local Planning Authority where works to demolish, alter or extend a listed building are proposed and which would affect its character as a building of special architectural or historic interest.</p> <p>The Act imposes a duty on Local Planning Authorities</p>	<p>Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage identifies all Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas within a 1km buffer of the boundaries of the Principal Application Site and 250m of the Satellite Application Sites (see Section 9.5). The Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas identified as Sensitive Receptors are identified in Section 9.6 and the assessment of Effects, Mitigation and Residual Effects are presented in Section 9.8.</p> <p>The HEDBA (Appendix 9B) identifies the potential impacts and effects on all Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas in the Study Areas and the results summarised in Annex A.</p> <p>The location of the Listed</p>

Legislation	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<p>to determine which parts of their area are areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance, and to designate these areas as Conservation Areas. Consent must be obtained for the demolition of buildings in a Conservation Area.</p> <p>Further, when exercising any functions under the planning acts (including the grant of planning permission for new development), Local Planning Authorities and the Secretary of State (as the case may be) must pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Conservation Areas. This duty does not apply to decisions to grant development consent under the Planning Act 2008, but an equivalent duty is applied under the Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010 below. Section 33 of the Planning Act 2008 removes the requirement for listed building consent, to the extent that development consent is required or given to that development, but again see the Infrastructure</p>	<p>Buildings and the Conservation Areas are shown on Figure 9.1.</p> <p>The Scheme would not have any direct, physical impacts on any Listed Buildings or Conservation Areas.</p>

Legislation	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<p>Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010, below for further information on how these matters are addressed under the Planning Act 2008.</p>	
<p>The Infrastructure Planning (Decisions) Regulations 2010</p>	<p>The regulations ensure that decisions under the Planning Act 2008 have regard to the desirability of preserving Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments. It states that:</p> <p><i>(1) When deciding an application which affects a listed building or its setting, the decisionmaker (a) must have regard to the desirability of preserving the listed building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses.</i></p> <p><i>(2) When deciding an application relating to a conservation area, the decision-maker must have regard to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.</i></p> <p><i>(3) When deciding an application for development consent which affects or is likely to affect a scheduled monument or its setting, the decision-maker must have regard to the desirability of preserving</i></p>	<p>Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage identifies all Designated Heritage Assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) within a 1km buffer of the boundaries of the Principal Application Site and 250m of the Satellite Application Sites (see Section 9.5). Those identified as Sensitive Receptors are identified in Section 9.6 and the assessment of Effects, Mitigation and Residual Effects are presented in Section 9.8.</p> <p>The HEDBA (Appendix 9B) identifies the potential impacts and effects on all Designated Heritage Assets in the Study Areas and the results summarised in Annex A.</p> <p>The locations of the Designated Heritage Assets are shown on Figure 9.1.</p> <p>The Case for Scheme is presented in Document 7.1</p> <p>The Scheme would not</p>

Legislation	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<i>the scheduled monument or its setting.</i>	have any direct, physical impacts on any Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and Scheduled Monuments. There would no significant effects on the setting of Scheduled Monuments or Conservation Areas. The assessment has determined that the Scheme would result in significant effects on two Listed Buildings due to a change in their setting.
Planning Act 2008, Section 33	Where development requires a DCO under the Planning Act 2008, section 33 disapples the need for Scheduled Monument Consent, Listed Building Consent or planning permission for the development.	<p>Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage identifies all Designated Heritage Assets (Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) within a 1km buffer of the boundaries of the Principal Application Site and 250m of the Satellite Application Sites (see Section 9.5).</p> <p>The assessment has established that no Scheduled Monuments, or Listed Buildings would be directly physically impacted by the Scheme.</p>

Table 1.2: Summary of Policy

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
<p>National Policy Statement for National Networks (NPS NN) (December 2014)</p>	<p>The Historic Environment is referred to in paragraphs 5.120 to 5.142 of the NPS NN.</p> <p>Paragraphs 5.120 and 5.121 present and introduction to the historic environment and provides a definition of it.</p> <p>The NPS NN identifies heritage assets as “<i>Those elements of the historic environment that hold value to this and future generations because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest.... Heritage assets may be buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes. The sum of the heritage interests that a heritage asset holds is referred to as its significance. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset’s physical presence, but also from its setting [Setting of a heritage asset is the surroundings in which it is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that</i></p>	<p>The Cultural Heritage assessment as presented in ES (Chapter 9) and in HEDBA (Appendix 9B) adheres to the policies set out in NPS NN, where relevant.</p> <p>The assessment identifies all designated heritage assets within a 1km study area of the boundaries of the Principal Application, in line with Paragraph 5.126. Non-designated heritage assets are identified within a 500m area, in adherence with Paragraph 5.125 and 5.126, using information held by the Historic Environment Record (in line in Paragraph 5.127). Designated and non-designated heritage assets are identified within a 250m study area of the Satellite Application Sites (see Section 9.5).</p> <p>The value and importance of the heritage assets is presented, in line with Paragraph 5.122 and to contribute to Paragraph 5.129. This include, where required, the contribution of the setting to the value of the asset.</p> <p>Heritage assets identified as Sensitive Receptors are identified in Section 9.6 and the assessment of</p>

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<p><i>significance or may be neutral]</i>” (Paragraph 5.122)</p> <p><i>“Some heritage assets have a level of significance that justifies official designation (Paragraph 5.123).</i></p> <p><i>“Non-designated heritage assets... that are demonstrably equivalent significance to Scheduled Monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets” (Paragraph 5.124)</i></p> <p><i>“The Secretary of State should also consider the impacts on other non-designated heritage assets (as identified either through the development plan process by local authorities, including ‘local listing’, or through the nationally significant infrastructure project examination and decision making process) on the basis of clear evidence that the assets have a significance that merit consideration in that process, even though those assets are of lesser value than designated heritage assets.” (Paragraph 5.125).</i></p> <p><i>“Where the development is subject to EIA the</i></p>	<p>Effects, Mitigation and Residual Effects are presented in Section 9.8, in adherence to Paragraphs 5.126 and 5.127.</p> <p>Effects on below-ground heritage assets are assessed in adherence to DMRB guidance, which is currently the only available guidance for this topic.</p> <p>The effects on the designated above ground and built heritage resource applies the substantial harm test in Section 9.9 and in the HEDBA (Appendix 9B Section 9), The Case for Scheme is presented in Document 7.1. Together, they inform the policies that the Secretary of State must apply in paragraphs 5.129 to 5.134.</p> <p>The HEDBA (Appendix 9B) has identified all heritage assets (both designated and non-designated) in a 500m and 1km buffer of the Principal Application Site and 250m buffer of the Satellite Application Sites. A summary of the importance/sensitivity, and the potential impact and effects of the Scheme on all identified heritage assets in the study areas</p>

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<p><i>applicant should undertake an assessment of any likely significant heritage impacts of the proposed project as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment and describe these in the environmental statement.” (Paragraph 5.126)</i></p> <p><i>“The applicant should describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the asset’s importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant Historic Environment Record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, the applicant should include an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation (Paragraph 5.127).</i></p> <p>Paragraph 5.128 sets out the parameters for the</p>	<p>are reported and summarised and presented in Appendix 9B Annex A. The HEDBA has been prepared in adherence with NPS NN.</p> <p>A WSI is presented in document reference 6.9 and outlines how the evaluation of buried heritage assets would be undertaken to ensure any heritage assets that would be lost as result of the Scheme will be recorded, to adhere to 9.141 and 9.142.</p>

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<p>Secretary of State to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected.</p> <p><i>“In considering the impact of a proposed development on any heritage assets, the Secretary of State should take into account the particular nature of the significance of the heritage asset and the value that they hold for this and future generations. This understanding should be used to avoid or minimise conflict between their conservation and any aspect of the proposal.”</i> (Paragraph 5.129).</p> <p><i>“The Secretary of State should take into account the desirability of sustaining and, where appropriate, enhancing the significance of heritage assets, [and] the contribution of their settings”</i> (Paragraph 5.130)</p> <p><i>“When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, the Secretary of State should give great weight to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the</i></p>	

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<p><i>weight should be. Once lost, heritage assets cannot be replaced and their loss has a cultural, environmental, economic and social impact. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. Given that heritage assets are irreplaceable, harm or loss affecting any designated heritage asset should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II Listed Building or a grade II Registered Park or Garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated assets of the highest significance, including World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, grade I and II* Listed Buildings, Registered Battlefields, and grade I and II* Registered Parks and Gardens should be wholly exceptional.” (Paragraph 5.131).</i></p> <p><i>“Any harmful impact on the significance of a designated heritage asset should be weighed against the public benefit of development, recognising that the greater the harm</i></p>	

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<p><i>to the significance of the heritage asset, the greater the justification that will be needed for any loss.”</i> (Paragraph 5.132).</p> <p><i>“Where the proposed development will lead to substantial harm to or total loss of significance of a designated heritage asset, consent should be refused unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or loss of significance is necessary in order to deliver substantial public benefits that outweigh that loss or harm.”</i> (Paragraph 5.133).</p> <p><i>“Where the proposed development will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal, including securing its optimum viable use.”</i> (Paragraph 5.134).</p> <p>Paragraphs 5.135 and 5.137 relate to impacts on World Heritage Sites and Conservation Areas, and Paragraph 5.138 to assets that have been damaged or neglected. None are relevant to this assessment.</p> <p><i>“Where the loss of significance of any heritage asset has been</i></p>	

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<p><i>justified by the applicant based on the merits of the new development and the significance of the asset in question, the Secretary of State should consider imposing a requirement that the applicant will prevent the loss occurring until the relevant development or part of development has commenced” (Paragraph 5.136).</i></p> <p><i>“A documentary record of our past is not as valuable as retaining the heritage asset and therefore the ability to record evidence of the asset should not be a factor in deciding whether consent should be given” (Paragraph 5.139).</i></p> <p><i>“Where the loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset’s significance is justified, the Secretary of State should require the applicant to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost (wholly or in part). The extent of the requirement should be proportionate to the importance and the impact.” (Paragraph 5.140)</i></p> <p><i>“The Secretary of State may add requirements to the development consent</i></p>	

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<p><i>order to ensure that this is undertaken in a timely manner in accordance with a WSI that meets the requirements of this section and has been agreed in writing with the relevant Local Authority (or, where the development is in English waters, with the Marine Management Organisation and English Heritage) and that the completion of the exercise is properly secured.” (Paragraph 5.141).</i></p> <p><i>“Where there is a high probability that a development site may include as yet undiscovered heritage assets with archaeological interest, the Secretary of State should consider requirements to ensure that appropriate procedures are in place for the identification and treatment of such assets discovered during construction.” (Paragraph 5.142)</i></p>	
<p>National Policy Statement for Ports (2012)</p>	<p>The NPS for Ports states the requirements for Port and related infrastructure. Similar to the NPS NN, an applicant is required to provide a description of the significance of affected heritage assets affected by a scheme and the level of detail should be</p>	<p>The requirements regarding the cultural heritage assessment as set out in the NPS for Ports follow the same methodology for those for the NPS NN. The key additional policies for the NPS for Port are presented below.</p>

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<p>proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset.</p> <p>The NPS for Ports states that the <i>possibility of damage to buried features from underwater disposal of dredged material should be taken into account</i> (Paragraph 5.12.9).</p> <p><i>In considering applications, the decision-maker should seek to identify and assess the significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by the proposed development, including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset, taking account of evidence provided with the application; any designation records; Rapid Coastal Zone Assessments by English Heritage where relevant; the Historic Environment Record and similar sources of information; the heritage assets themselves; the outcome of consultations with interested parties; where appropriate and when the need arises to understand the significance of the heritage assets, expert advice</i> (Paragraph 5.12.10).</p>	<p>The geoarchaeological assessment (Appendix 9C) examined the potential for potentially significant archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains within the River Yare. It concluded that there was very limited potential for any to be present and to be impacted by the Scheme due to previous dredging activities. This satisfies the policy set out in Paragraph 5.12.9.</p> <p>The assessment presented in Chapter 9 and in Appendix 9B has drawn from the data sources listed in Paragraph 5.12.10. The results of the Norfolk Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey, undertaken in 2004, is recorded in the Historic Environment Record database, which was used for the assessment.</p>
National Planning Policy Framework (2019)	The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the polices to	In adherence to the policies set out in Paragraph 189, 193, 194,

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<p>conserve and enhance the historic environment in Chapter 16. The policies set support those set out in the NPS NN.</p> <p>Further guidance to the NPPF is provided in the Planning Policy Guidance. Chapter 16 brings together the way plan making and decision making should adopt a positive strategy to ensure the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment and how to approach consideration of the potential impacts of development on such assets.</p> <p><i>In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution.... Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment (Paragraph 189).</i></p> <p>Paragraphs 190 and 192 outlines the policies for local authorities in relation</p>	<p>196 and 197, the HEDBA (Appendix 9B) identifies all heritage assets (both designated and non-designated) in a 500m and 1km buffer of the Principal Application Site and 250m buffer of the Satellite Application Sites and presents a summary of the importance/sensitivity, and the potential impacts, effects and harm.</p> <p>Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage Section 9.5 identifies all the designated assets relevant to the ES and describes their value, including the contribution of the setting to the value (where necessary). Heritage assets identified as Sensitive Receptors are identified in Section 9.6 and the assessment of Effects, Mitigation and Residual Effects are presented in Section 9.8. Section 9.8 also outlines the level of harm for the designated assets due to change in setting. The chapter therefore conforms to the policies set out in Paragraphs 189, 193, 194, 196 and 197.</p> <p>Chapter 9 and the HEDBA (Appendix 9B) present information to support the policies set out in Paragraphs 190 and 192</p>

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<p>to heritage assets and the historic environment when assessing and determining applications.</p> <p><i>When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to its conservation ... irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm (Paragraph 193).</i></p> <p><i>Any harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage asset (from its alteration or destruction, or from development within its setting), should require clear and convincing justification... (Paragraph 194).</i></p> <p><i>Where a proposed development will lead to substantial harm to (or total loss of significance of) a designated heritage asset, local planning authorities should refuse consent, unless it can be demonstrated that the substantial harm or total loss is necessary to achieve substantial public benefits that outweigh that harm or loss... (Paragraph 195).</i></p>	<p>The Case for the Scheme (Document 7.1) presents information in adherence to the policies set out in Paragraph 194 and 196.</p> <p>In line with Paragraph 199, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is presented in Document 6.9 and outlines how the evaluation of buried heritage assets would be undertaken to ensure any heritage assets that would be lost as result of the Scheme will be recorded.</p>

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<p><i>Where a development proposal will lead to less than substantial harm to the significance of a designated heritage asset, this harm should be weighed against the public benefits of the proposal including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use (Paragraph 196).</i></p> <p><i>The effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset (Paragraphs 197).</i></p> <p><i>Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible... (Paragraph 199)</i></p>	

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<p>Policies contained within the following paragraphs not relevant to the assessment or this Scheme: 185, 186, 187, 188, 191, 198, 200, 201 and 202.</p>	
<p>East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans Objective 5 Heritage assets and seascape, Policy SOC2 (2014)</p>	<p>To conserve heritage assets, nationally protected landscapes and ensure that decisions consider the seascape of the local area.</p> <p>Policy SOC2 states: <i>“Proposals that may affect heritage assets should demonstrate, in order of preference:</i></p> <p><i>a) that they will not compromise or harm elements which contribute to the significance of the heritage asset</i></p> <p><i>b) how, if there is compromise or harm to a heritage asset, this will be minimised</i></p> <p><i>c) how, where compromise or harm to a heritage asset cannot be minimised it will be mitigated against or</i></p> <p><i>d) the public benefits for proceeding with the proposal if it is not possible to minimise or mitigate compromise or harm to the heritage asset.”</i></p>	<p>Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage Section 9.8 and Appendix 9B Section 9 identifies the designated heritage assets which have the potential to be harmed by the Scheme.</p> <p>The assessment has not identified any designated assets which could be subject to substantial harm, although there will be less than substantial harm and significant effects on two heritage assets due a change in setting: Grade I Nelson’s Monument and Grade II Gasholder. The assessment demonstrates that the Scheme will harm the elements which contribute to the value of these assets minimally through a change in the setting, but will not compromise their overall value significantly.</p> <p>There are no appropriate mitigation measures proposed to reduce the harm, therefore in line with Policy SOC2 d) the public benefits for the scheme are presented in the Case for the Scheme (Document 7.1).</p>

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
<p>Great Yarmouth Local Plan: Core Strategy 2013-2030, Policy CS10: Safeguarding local heritage assets (2015)</p>	<p>The character of the borough is derived from the rich diversity of architectural styles and the landscape and settlement patterns that have developed over the centuries. In managing future growth and change, the Council will work with other agencies, such as the Broads Authority and Historic England, to promote the conservation, enhancement and enjoyment of this historic environment by conserving and enhancing the significance of the borough's heritage assets and their settings, such as Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments, archaeological sites, historic landscapes including historic parks and gardens, and other assets of local historic value.</p>	<p>In adherence to the Great Yarmouth Local Plan, The HEDBA (Appendix 9B) has identified heritage assets (both designated and non-designated) in a 500 m and 1 km Study from the limits of the Principal Application Site and 250m from the Satellite Application Site. A summary of the importance/sensitivity, the impacts and the effects for each heritage asset is presented in Appendix 9B Annex A.</p>
<p>Great Yarmouth Draft Local Plan Part 2, Policy E8-dp</p>	<p>Development will be supported where it conserves, enhances or complements the area's historic environment and heritage assets. Particular care will be taken in relation to formally designated assets such as listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments, registered</p>	<p>The assessment has not identified any heritage assets which could be subject to substantial harm, although there will be less than substantial harm and significant effects on two heritage assets due a change in setting: Grade I Nelson's Monument and Grade II Gasholder. The assessment demonstrates</p>

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<p>parks and gardens, etc., and their settings, but all buildings, structures and areas, etc. of heritage significance and value will, as appropriate, be conserved and/or used as cues for strengthening local distinctiveness</p>	<p>that the Scheme will harm the elements which contribute to the value of these assets minimally through a change in the setting, but will not compromise their overall value significantly.</p> <p>There are no appropriate mitigation measures proposed to reduce the harm, therefore in line with Policy SOC2 d) the public benefits for the scheme are presented in the Case for the Scheme (Document 7.1).</p>
<p>Great Yarmouth Borough-Wide Local Plan, Policy BNV2: Areas of archaeological significance (2001)</p>	<p>Policy BNV2 is retained as a Saved Policy in the Great Yarmouth Local Plan. Within ‘areas of known archaeological significance’ and ‘areas of potential archaeological significance’ the council will not determine any application for built development unless the application is accompanied by an archaeological evaluation undertaken by a recognised archaeological field unit to a written brief approved by the council. Planning permission will only be granted if the evaluation reveals that any archaeological remains:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Would be unaffected by the proposed development; or ▪ Are not of sufficient 	<p>The HEDBA (Appendix 9B) and the geoarchaeological assessments (Appendix 9C) have established the potential for below ground archaeological remains within the Principal Application Site. Due to the urban nature and constraints presented in the Principal Application Site, no pre-consent evaluation works could be completed, however a programme of post-consent archaeological investigation has been devised, in consultation with the NCC Historic Environment Team, and presented in the WSI (document reference 6.9). Any subsequent archaeological works required would be set out</p>

Policy	Summary	Chapter Reference
	<p>importance to warrant their physical preservation in situ; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could be sympathetically preserved in conjunction with the proposed development, or taking account of the importance of the remains and the need for the development, where preservation in situ would not be feasible or merited. <p>Can be excavated and preserved by record by the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Council</p>	<p>in further WSIs and in the Final CoCP.</p>
<p>Great Yarmouth Borough-Wide Local Plan, Policy BNV8 Buildings of Local Importance (2001)</p>	<p>Policy BNV8 is retained as a Saved Policy in the Great Yarmouth. There will be a strong presumption against the demolition of any buildings which are of local importance (including those of architectural, historical, social, cultural or religious interest or significance) and every effort will be made to find alternative uses for these buildings whilst retaining their essential character</p>	<p>The HEDBA (Appendix 9B) has identified two sets of late 19th century terraced housing of local value which required demolition as part of the Scheme. The properties require demolishing to enable the Scheme to be delivered (see Chapter 2 Scheme Description). A programme of Historic Building Recording is provided in the WSI (Document 6.7) in order to allow preservation by record.</p>

Table 1.3: Summary of Guidance

Guidance	Summary	Chapter Reference
<p>DMRB, Volume 11, Section 3, Part 2; Appendix 8 (DMRB: HA208/07) (2007)</p>	<p>The document sets out the framework for the environmental assessment process in relation to cultural heritage. The resource is sub-divided into three sub-topics: archaeological remains, historic buildings and historic landscapes (set out in detail in Annexes 5, 6 and 7). The guidance sets out the mechanism for assessing value/importance of assets, magnitudes of impacts and resultant significance of effects.</p>	<p>The chapter follows the assessment framework set out in the DMRB for cultural heritage. The methodology for assessment used in the chapter is outlined in Section 9.4.</p>
<p>Highways Agency Scheme Assessment Reporting Volume 5, Section 1, Part 2 (TA37/93) (1993)</p>	<p>The document sets out the general requirements for the reporting of the scheme assessments.</p>	<p>The chapter follows the requirement for reporting as set out in the document.</p>
<p>Historic England The Setting of Heritage Assets Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Policy Notes 3 (second edition) (2017)</p>	<p>The purpose of the good practice advice is to give assistance and provide guidance concerning the assessment of the setting of heritage assets. It states the statutory obligation on decision-makers to have special regard to the desirability of preserving listed buildings and their settings. It also sets out the policy objectives in respect to NPPF.</p>	<p>The approach to assessment of settings and the impacts and effects on heritage assets follows the guidance provided in the document.</p> <p>The guidance has been used to adopt a stepped approach for settings assessment, which is presented as a summary in Section 9.4 and in detail in Appendix 9B, Annex C.</p>
<p>Historic England Preserving Archaeological Remains.</p>	<p>The purpose of the document is to assist local authorities, archaeological</p>	<p>A WSI is presented in document reference 6.9 and outlines how the</p>

Guidance	Summary	Chapter Reference
Decision-taking for Sites under Development (2016)	and other consultants, owners and applicants when taking decisions about how the significance of archaeological remains can be sustained and managed through retention within a development, a process colloquially termed preservation <i>in situ</i> .	evaluation of buried heritage assets would be undertaken to identify the presence, extent and value of any heritage assets within the Principal Application Site. Based on the results of this, a programme of archaeological mitigation will be determined and presented in further WSIs and in the Final CoCP. This will include, where required, any measures to allow for remains to be preserved in-situ, in adherence to the Historic England guidance.
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct (2014)	The Code of Conduct promotes those standards of conduct and self-discipline required of a member of CIfA in the interests of the public and in the pursuit of the study and care of the physical evidence of the human past.	The chapter and the supporting Appendices follows and adheres to the standards and guidance set out by CIfA. It has been prepared by staff employed in a CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation
CIfA Standard Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessments (2017)	This guidance seeks to define good practice for the execution and reporting of desk-based assessment, in line with the regulations of CIfA; in particular the Code of conduct.	The HEDBA (Appendix 9B) was prepared in adherence to the standards and guidance set out by CIfA. It has been prepared by staff employed in a CIfA Registered Archaeological Organisation.