

**SOUTH NORFOLK COUNCIL
DRAFT SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL
REPORT FOR THE LONG STRATTON
AREA
ACTION PLAN**

July 2014

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Non-Technical Summary

Background

- 0.1 The Long Stratton Area Action Plan (AAP) forms part of the South Norfolk Local Plan and sets out chosen sites for the development and use of land within the Long Stratton AAP area. The Local Plan is being produced in accordance with the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and the Localism Act 2011.
- 0.2 European Directive 2001/42/EC requires the identification and evaluation of the environmental impacts of certain plans through a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), the aim of which is to ensure that a high level of protection is given to the environment. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) extends the requirements of the European Directive by requiring the preparation of Sustainability Appraisal reports to also take into consideration social and economic concerns. Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is a statutory requirement of plan making and South Norfolk Council has therefore prepared a SA Report for the Long Stratton AAP in accordance with European Directive 2001/42/EC.
- 0.3 The preparation of the SA has been an iterative process to support the preparation of the plan and has also followed guidance in the DCLG Plan Making Manual (2010).

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2010)

- 0.4 SA Scoping Report was initially prepared in summer 2010, to cover all the South Norfolk Local Plan Documents together (the Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document, the Wymondham AAP, the Long Stratton AAP and the Development Management Policies Document).
- 0.5 The SA Scoping Report includes a review of all relevant plans, programmes and policies (updated in this draft SA), provides a baseline for key environmental, social and economic data, and identifies issues and problems which need to be addressed through the South Norfolk Local Plan Documents. Finally, the scoping report also provides a framework and set of objectives for the assessment of all policies and reasonable alternatives within the main document.
- 0.6 The SA Scoping Report was consulted upon widely with both statutory consultees and a number of other organisations. The 2010 consultation on the scoping report provided useful feedback on the key environmental, economic and social factors which have helped to shape the development of the South Norfolk Local Plan Documents. Consultation comments were considered carefully, and as a result some minor amendments were made to the Sustainability Appraisal framework and objectives.

Review of Literature, Plans, Programmes and Policies

- 0.7 The South Norfolk Local Plan Documents, including the Long Stratton AAP are influenced by other plans, policies and programmes. Not only does the AAP document need to be developed in conformity to international and national guidance it also needs to be developed within a broad range of sustainability objectives.
- 0.8 The SA Scoping Report reviewed a wide range of relevant European, national, regional and local documents. As part of this review, the following key implications/considerations were identified (all being key elements of the adopted Joint Core Strategy):
- Supporting local economic growth, through the provision of new employment land.
 - Ensure there is an adequate supply of new housing, to meet all the objectively assessed needs of the District.
 - Ensuring the sustainable use of transport – specific consideration to the location of sites where there is access to public transport.
 - Protection and enhancement of the natural and built environment – ensuring new housing and employment areas are not located within the most sensitive environments and protecting sensitive landscapes, biodiversity and historical assets.
 - Ensuring the effective use of natural resources and minimising the vulnerability to climate change.
 - Minimising flood risk – ensuring new allocations neither increase flood risk in areas or are located on sites at high risk of flooding.
- 0.9 One change to planning policy of particular note during the preparation of the South Norfolk Local Plan Documents and the SA has been the publication of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in March 2012. This superseded and streamlined previous national planning guidance (principally Planning Policy Statements); however the key objectives of national guidance remain largely unaltered. The NPPF introduced a “presumption in favour of sustainable development”, and the explicit requirement to demonstrate that documents are viable. In addition to the NPPF, the Localism Act (2011) also abolished the regional tier of governance from the planning system and revoked the East of England Regional Spatial Strategy.

Baseline Information: Social, Environmental and Economic

0.10 Environmental, economic and social information was gathered to provide a baseline of the current situation within the district. This information includes a spatial portrait of South Norfolk, including information on the environment and landscape, water resources, waste, energy resources, education, the economy, transport provision and access to services. A “business as usual” evolution of the baseline has also been prepared; the conclusion being that with the adopted Joint Core Strategy in place, the baseline evolution would not be significantly different without the implementation of South Norfolk Local Plan Documents such as the Long Stratton AAP.

Key Sustainability Issues and Opportunities

0.11 The review of the plans, policies and programmes together with the baseline data has highlighted a number of key sustainability issues and opportunities which could affect development within South Norfolk. These have been fully taken into consideration through the preparation of the South Norfolk Local Plan Documents, including the Long Stratton AAP. The key points identified are:

- South Norfolk has a wealth of natural assets and historic assets which need to be protected from development pressures and enhanced.
- There is a lack of previously developed land within the district, so much of the new development will need to be on greenfield land.
- There are high levels of motor vehicle use within the district, with a need for modal shift to non-car transport to occur.
- More jobs should be located closer to centres of population, reducing the dependence on the private car.
- Household sizes within South Norfolk are becoming smaller and individuals are living longer.
- There are significant pockets of deprivation within the area, particularly affecting rural communities.
- There is a need to provide improved access to the countryside and local green spaces.
- There is a need to improve the quality of both new and existing housing stock.
- There is currently an unbalanced workforce, with graduates frequently taking up intermediate jobs, presenting difficulties for those with lower qualifications from accessing work.

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

0.12 The SA Framework was developed having regard to the key issues and opportunities identified above and this was consulted on through the Scoping Report in 2010. The Framework was based around a number of objectives and indicators and represents a recognised approach to the assessment of the environmental, economic and social impacts resulting from a plan. It also allows the comparison of individual policies and allocations. The SA Framework is shown in Table 0.1 below:

Table 0.1 – Environmental, Social & Economic Objectives

Environmental Objectives	
ENV 1	To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation
ENV 2	To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding
ENV 3	To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change
ENV 4	To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment
ENV 5	To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution
ENV 6	To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment
ENV 7	To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources
ENV 8	To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use
ENV 9	To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling
Social Objectives	
S 1	To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home
S 2	To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion
S 3	To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment
S 4	To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need

S 5	To improve the education and skills of the population overall
S 6	To improve the health of the population overall
S 7	To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity
S 8	To improve the quality of where people live
Economic Objectives	
EC 1	To encourage sustained economic growth
EC 2	To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District
EC 3	To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth
EC 4	To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy
EC 5	To improve economic performance in rural areas

0.13 For the purposes of the Long Stratton AAP it was considered that not all of the SA objectives were directly relevant, therefore some objectives were scoped out as shown in Chapter 9 of the main SA report.

Testing the Long Stratton Area Action Plan Objectives against the SA Framework

0.14 The Council used the SA Framework to test the objectives of the Long Stratton AAP. This showed that there is generally a high level of compatibility and most of the AAP objectives have a neutral or positive effect on meeting the SA Framework Objectives. A few potential conflicts were flagged up, primarily related to the environmental objectives and the requirement to allocate land for new housing and employment uses. These conflicts can be addressed and mitigated through the SA process.

Developing Alternative Options

0.15 The adopted JCS allocates at 'least' 1,800 new houses and employment development to serve local needs in major growth locations to Long Stratton along with a variety of other infrastructure improvements relating particularly to transport and green infrastructure. This requirement needs to be set against a number of constraints affecting the location and quantum of growth in the town; the need to ensure that the housing delivers a bypass, overcoming sewerage constraints and

the need to reflect and conserve the historic landscape to the east of the village.

0.16 Developing alternative options in the Long Stratton AAP can be split into 2 distinct sections:

1. Assessing the sites proposed for development (following the same process that was used to assess sites for the Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document) to enable broad options for the location of growth in Long Stratton to be developed and evaluated leading to the allocation of development sites; and
2. Developing additional policies and proposals specific to the AAP, presenting alternative options where appropriate, leading to final policy wordings.

Assessing Site Sustainability

0.17 In total, 25 individual sites were taken through a site assessment process. Firstly each site was assessed on its own merits against a detailed site checklist. This checklist included 39 different criteria grouped under a number of main headings as shown below. To ensure that the site assessment process itself was robust an SA of the site assessment criteria was undertaken.

- **Location principles** (relationship to settlement hierarchy and settlement boundaries);
- **Existing land use policies** (such as whether a site falls within a Primary Shopping Area);
- **Undeveloped land** (whether the site is brownfield/greenfield and the agricultural land classification);
- **Landscape/ Townscape/ Historic environment designations** (such as whether the site is close to a Conservation Area or Scheduled Monument);
- **Current land use** (whether the site is in use or vacant);
- **Ecology/biodiversity** (for instance, whether the site is close to a Site of Special Scientific Interest);
- **Contamination/pollution** (whether any is known to be present);
- **Flood risk** (whether the site is within Flood Zone 1, 2 or 3)
- **Hazardous zone** (whether the site falls within a hazardous zone as defined by the Health & Safety Executive)

- **Public transport access** (whether the site is within 800m of a bus service to a market town or Norwich)
 - **Utilities** (whether known to be in place or inadequate)
 - **Access to local services** (whether the site has access to 0, 1-4, or 5 local services (such as school, bus service, healthcare and food store))
 - **Other material considerations such site availability** (whether the site is being actively promoted, and whether multiple landowners are involved)
- 0.18 The results of the individual site assessments were shown in a 'traffic light' assessment table where major constraints were shown as red, less serious impacts shown as amber and no direct impacts shown as green. However, this is merely illustrative of the issues considered when assessing sites. It would be over-simplistic to assume that a site with more green results would automatically be preferred over a site with several red or amber results. Professional judgment was also used to assess each site on its own merits, considering what mitigation would be required to make the site acceptable, and whether this mitigation would be likely to result in a viable development.
- 0.19 Each assessed site has a section with overall comments, within which the conclusion on the acceptability (or otherwise) of the site is reached. This balances consideration of all the criteria scores and comments received in reaching the conclusion.

Developing Options/Alternatives

- 0.20 Because of the high level of growth allocated to Long Stratton in the JCS the consideration of alternatives has been a fundamental element in the development of the Long Stratton AAP.
- 0.21 The Council used the results of the individual site assessments together with comments from public consultation, the objectives of the AAP and the key sustainability issues identified in the SA Scoping Report to develop a number of options for the distribution of housing and employment growth in the town.
- 0.22 The JCS considered that 'at least' 1,800 homes an appropriate amount needed to deliver a bypass plus the other necessary infrastructure, such as improvements to school provision, affordable housing, recreation facilities etc. It was considered that a higher level of development in Long Stratton would place an increased burden on other infrastructure in the village, such as secondary school provision, and on the remaining unimproved parts of the A140, which would be more complex to resolve.

Developing Other Policies and Proposals in the Long Stratton Area Action Plan

- 0.23 The Long Stratton AAP is about more than a simple assessment of sites suggested for development. The AAP also contains a number of other policies and proposals specific to Long Stratton. Because of their nature many of these policies and proposals do not have alternative options but they have still been subject to SA to identify any potential effects that may need to be mitigated.

Predicting and Evaluating the Effects of the Long Stratton Area Action Plan

- 0.24 To enable the effects of the options for the distribution of housing and employment growth in Long Stratton to be predicted each option was tested against the SA Framework. This showed that each option has potential positive and negative effects which have been summarised and evaluated to allow the Council to develop its Preferred Options for housing and employment growth.
- 0.25 The Council also tested the other policies and proposals in the AAP against the SA Framework to determine whether these would have any significant effects.

Overall Effects of the Long Stratton Area Action Plan

- 0.26 The overall effect of the pattern of growth in South Norfolk was assessed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of the adopted JCS (September 2009). In setting the settlement hierarchy for South Norfolk, the JCS SA considered synergistic and cumulative impacts such as water quality and biodiversity. It has been concluded that the likely significant environmental effects of the Long Stratton AAP will be broadly similar to those identified in the JCS SA e.g. the loss of agricultural land and some impacts on landscape character due to the need for the majority of new development to be on greenfield sites. However, the level of growth proposed for Long Stratton is also likely to lead to an increase in the self sustainability of Long Stratton through a better balance of homes and jobs, greater levels of walking, cycling and public transport use and significantly improved levels of green infrastructure.

Short-term effects

- 0.27 Most of the impacts resulting from the Long Stratton AAP will be permanent; however there will be some short-term impacts whilst construction is taking place e.g. noise, dust and HGV movements. The potential extraction of sand and gravel from a site prior to the commencement of a development could be viewed as a positive short term effect, particularly if used in on-site construction activity.

Medium and long-term effects

- 0.28 Once built new development sites will have permanent medium and long terms impacts. The level of growth proposed in Long Stratton will require expansion of the development boundary into open countryside with resulting loss of agricultural land and potential adverse impact on landscape character.
- 0.29 It is inevitable that major growth will lead to an increase in car usage in the town however particular effort has been made to allocate sites close to public transport links and which are accessible to services and facilities to maximise walking and cycling.
- 0.30 Concentrating the majority of new growth to the east of Long Stratton will have some positive environmental benefits with the provision of increased green infrastructure. Development to the east will deliver a bypass and therefore offers real opportunities to improve the centre of Long Stratton and to co-locate services and facilities with new housing in the area. Housing to the North West of Long Stratton will be well located to the town centre with good access to the high school, health facilities, shopping and public transport to benefit existing and future residents of Long Stratton. The provision of new and the expansion of existing of employment land in Long Stratton will retain and generate more employment activity in the village itself minimising the need for residents to commute to Norwich and other locations and encourage self-containment.

Cumulative and synergistic effects

- 0.31 The JCS SA considered potential cumulative/synergistic effects of JCS policies and the potential impacts on water quality and biodiversity were considered to be of particular importance.
- 0.32 Other cumulative effects will also be likely to occur through the implementation of the Long Stratton AAP alongside the Site Specific Allocations and Policies document, the Wymondham Area Action Plan, the Cringleford Neighbourhood Plan and Norwich City Local Plan. Together these could include pressure on local services and infrastructure such as water supply, wastewater treatment capacity and major transport junctions. Some cumulative impacts could be positive such as enabling thresholds for key services to be reached.

Consideration of Alternatives

- 0.33 Alternatives have been considered in three different areas:
1. Due to the capacity constraints at the waste treatment works and the need for housing to support the delivery of a bypass, it was concluded that there were no 'reasonable alternatives' (by way of higher housing numbers) to the minimum 1,800 dwellings allocated to Long Stratton in the Joint Core Strategy.

2. Each of the 25 proposed sites was assessed in detail, with the results forming part of the Preferred Options consultation in March 2013.
3. A range of strategic options for the location of the 1,800 dwellings (concentrated to the south east and north west of Long Stratton and the 12 hectares of new employment land were considered and appraised before the final choice of allocated sites was made.

Mitigation Measures

- 0.34 Key mitigation measures to support the overall level of growth in South Norfolk have been considered as an integral part of the Joint Core Strategy (JCS). The Long Stratton AAP also includes elements of mitigation such as major transport improvements (at the A140/A47 Harford Junction, for instance), the need for new schools, improved green infrastructure, utilities upgrades and new community facilities.
- 0.35 The JCS provides for a range of improvements required for strategic provisions of transport, green infrastructure and utilities, to be funded by a combination of developer contributions, utility providers, Norfolk County Council and the Highways Agency.
- 0.36 Site specific mitigation measures were considered as an integral part of assessing the suitability of sites in the Long Stratton area. In cases where necessary and appropriate mitigation was not thought to be achievable that site was not allocated. The Long Stratton AAP includes policy considerations to address and mitigate identified effects in relation to allocated sites. Such considerations include the requirement for local off-site road improvements, foul and surface water drainage network improvements, the provision of landscaping, the provision of a new school, design requirements for developments to be sympathetic to particular local circumstances.
- 0.37 Although each site's mitigation requirements differ, common mitigation measures required for allocated sites include elements such as:
- the need for appropriate boundary landscaping on sites which will extend the footprint of a settlement into the countryside to provide a 'soft' edge;
 - Improvements to public transport, walking and cycling;
 - Phasing of housing and employment development to ensure sufficient waste water capacity and required infrastructure for development in place.
 - Contributions to maintaining, protecting and improving green infrastructure in and around Long Stratton to alleviate potential indirect impacts of housing developments on sites such as Wood Green and Tyrells Wood/New Plantation County Wildlife Sites.

- The need to consider, where relevant (on specific sites only) whether extraction of sand and gravel prior to development taking place is feasible and deliverable.

Monitoring of Significant Effects

- 0.38 The monitoring regime for the SA of the Long Stratton AAP will track the same indicators as the other South Norfolk Local Plan documents (including the Joint Core Strategy).
- 0.39 To monitor the evolution of the effects the Long Stratton AAP will have on the baseline information (monitored through indicators), the focus will be on use of public transport as well as walking and cycling as a means to access services, facilities and employment and to monitor the impacts on landscape, townscape and historic character associated with growth. Clearly the delivery of housing and employment land will continue to be monitored (as it has been for decades).

Long Stratton Area Action Plan – Preferred Options Consultation – May – July 2013 and Consultation on Interim SA Report

- 0.40 The Preferred Options consultation document outlined the sites that the Council intended to allocate for housing and employment, as well a number of other specific policies and proposals for Long Stratton. The justification for these sites, policies and proposals was outlined in an interim SA Report which accompanied the Preferred Options consultation.

Update since the 2013 Preferred Options Consultation

- 0.41 The Interim SA Report has been updated to take into account the responses to the Preferred Options public consultation which took place between May and July 2013. This has resulted in the publication of this Draft SA Report, dated July 2014.
- 0.42 In addition to minor changes to policies and supporting text, the Council has granted planning permission for 120 dwellings at Chequers Road in Tharlston. Changes to the development boundary to encompass this application were reflected within the Preferred Option consultation.
- 0.43 The capacity of the waste water treatment works and impacts on the WFD were identified during the Preferred Options consultation as an area for further attention. Following the preferred options consultation, the Council organised a meeting with the Environment Agency and Anglian Water to discuss suitable options to enable development of 1,800 homes to come forward in Long Stratton, ensure sufficient waste water capacity and meet the WFD. Overall, both Environment Agency and Anglian Water confirm their joint position statement remains unchanged to that which was submitted during the Preferred Option consultation - *‘over the longer term, providing the development is suitably phased waste treatment and the protecting the environment need not pose a significant obstacle to delivering the 1,800 dwellings proposed for Long Stratton’*. The housing policy has been improved to

address the need for a foul water strategy which will set out the nature, timing and capacity improvements of the foul water public sewer.

- 0.44 The lack of burial provision was identified during the Preferred Options consultation. In response to this, the Council has included an additional policy to reflect current burial rates and support a new burial ground in Long Stratton if required within the plan period. Additionally, the Preferred Option consultation responses identified the importance of the historic environment of Long Stratton. An additional policy has now been included within the 'Environment' section to preserve and enhance the historic character of Long Stratton.

1. Introduction

Terms of Reference

- 1.1 This is the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Report for the Long Stratton Area Action Plan (AAP) incorporating the requirements of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal Report

- 1.2 This report is the Draft SA Report (Stage C) of the Sustainability Appraisal process. It incorporates the requirements of the Environmental Report as required by Article 5(1) of the SEA Directive. It is a key output of the appraisal process, presenting information on the effects of the plan. This report also covers Stages A and B of the SA/SEA process as presented in Table 1.1 below.

Preparation of the Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.3 South Norfolk Council officers have prepared all stages of the SA in-house, with advice, information and support from various partners and colleagues, such as Norfolk County Council, the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage.
- 1.4 Table 1.1 below sets out the SA/SEA tasks and the timetable and responsibility for completing these tasks in the context of the preparation of the Long Stratton AAP.

Table 1.1: SA/SEA Programme and Responsibilities

SA/SEA Stage	SA Tasks	When
Stage A: Setting the context, establishing the baseline and deciding the scope	A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives	August 2010 Revised May 2013
	A2: Collecting baseline information	August 2010 Revised May 2013
	A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems	August 2010 Revised May 2013
	A4: Developing the SA framework	August 2010 Revised May 2013
	A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA	August 2010
Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing	B1: Testing the Local Plan Document objectives against the SA framework	September 2012
	B2: Developing the Local Plan Document options	August 2010 August 2011

effects		May 2013
	B3: Predicting the effects of the Preferred Options Local Plan Document	May 2013
	B3: Predicting the effects of the Pre-Submission DPD	July 2014
	B4: Evaluating the effects of the Preferred Options Local Plan Document	May 2013
	B4: Evaluating the effects of the Pre-Submission DPD	July 2014
	B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects.	May 2013 July 2014
	B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPDs.	July 2014
Stage C: Preparing the SA Report	C1: Preparing the SA Report	June 2014
Stage D: • Publication of the DPD and the SA Report	D1: Public participation on the Preferred Options DPD and the SA Report	May to June 2013
	D2(i): Appraising significant changes	August to October 2014

Limitations of the SA/SEA

1.5 South Norfolk Council has relied on published data and information provided by others (as well as internal SNC data) in the production of this SA Report. The compiled sustainability baseline data has been used to provide a 'snapshot' of current key issues in South Norfolk.

Structure of the SA Report

1.6 The SA Report is set out as follows:

- **Section 1** of this report provides an introduction to the project including background, purpose of the SA Report, timetable for preparation and SA/SEA limitations;
- **Section 2** outlines the legislative context and requirements of SA and SEA and summarises the approach taken for the SA/SEA process;

- **Section 3** describes the South Norfolk Local Plan context, including the Joint Core Strategy and the emerging suite of Local Plan documents currently being prepared;
- **Section 4** presents the review of relevant literature, plans, programmes and policies and implications for the Long Stratton AAP and SA/SEA (Task A1);
- **Section 5** describes the sustainability baseline conditions for the South Norfolk Council area, including Long Stratton and also details the likely evolution of the baseline without the implementation of the Long Stratton AAP (Task A2);
- **Section 6** identifies the main sustainability issues and opportunities for South Norfolk and Long Stratton (Task A3);
- **Section 7** discusses the development of the SA Framework (Task A4)
- **Section 8** details the consultation on the scope of the SA (Task A5);
- **Section 9** presents the SA/SEA Framework including the objectives used to assess the proposed sites in the Long Stratton AAP, presents the findings from the compatibility test between the Long Stratton AAP objectives and SA/SEA objectives (Task B1);
- **Section 10** provides details of the individual assessment of sites, the development of broad options and the assessment of other policies and proposals in the Long Stratton AAP (Task B2);
- **Section 11** presents the predictions of the effects of the Long Stratton AAP (Task B3);
- **Section 12** presents the evaluation of the effects of the Long Stratton AAP (Task B4);
- **Section 13** presents the mitigation recommendations developed as a result of the appraisal to strengthen the Long Stratton AAP (Task B5); and
- **Section 14** provides details of the proposed monitoring framework linked to specific indicators (Task B6).

2. Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal Legislative Requirements and Approach

Legislative Requirements

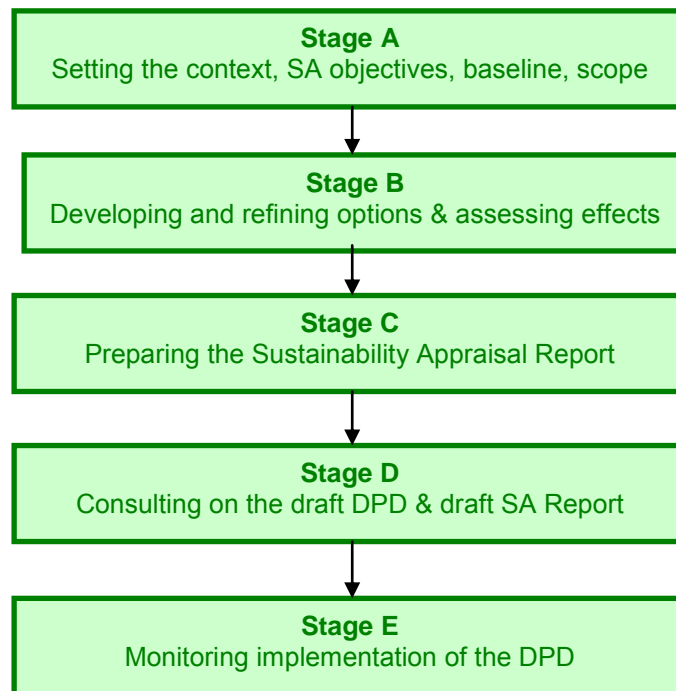
- 2.1 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and the Development Plan Regulations, there is a requirement for local planning authorities to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) on each of its Local Development Documents. In July 2004 an assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, known as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), became a statutory requirement in accordance with European Directive 2001/42/EC. The objective of the SEA Directive is to provide a high level of protection to the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans with a view to promoting sustainable development. The SEA also works to inform the decision-making process through the identification and assessment of the cumulative significant effects a plan or programme will have on the environment at the strategic level.
- 2.2 In accordance with the European Directive, the SEA Regulations and Department for Communities and Local Government guidance, a combined SA/SEA has been undertaken on the Long Stratton Area Action Plan (AAP). Guidance on carrying out this SA/SEA was taken from:
- Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (DCLG, 2005; superseded 2010);
 - DCLG Plan-Making Manual: Sustainability Appraisal (2010; supersedes the above document);
 - A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (DCLG, 2006);
 - Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

Approach to the SA/SEA Process

- 2.3 In applying the SA/SEA to the Long Stratton AAP, South Norfolk Council aims to:
- Identify options for delivering sustainable growth in housing, employment and facilities in South Norfolk;
 - Further enhance positive environmental, social and economic effects of the plan; and

- Reduce and minimise the negative environmental, social and economic effects that may result from the implementation of the plan.
- 2.4 To ensure that the SA/SEA is robust and complies with current legislation and best practice, it follows Stages A-E, identified in the DCLG document 'A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment Directive' and the DCLG 'Plan-Making Manual' see Figure 2.1 below:

Figure 2.1: The SA/SEA Process



- **Stage A** – identifying other plans and programmes, establishing baseline conditions and SA/SEA objectives, identifying sustainability issues, developing the SA/SEA Framework and consulting on the scope;
- **Stage B** – developing and refining options, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the effects. There have been a number of rounds of public consultation, the results of which have been incorporated in this SA Report;
- **Stage C** – preparing the Draft SA Report. The SA/SEA guidance documents referred to above have been used to prepare this report;
- **Stage D** – Consultation on the Interim SA Report took place in summer 2013 as part of the Preferred Options stage. This draft SA Report builds on this and consultation on the Pre-Submission Long Stratton AAP and the Draft SA Report will run from the August to October 2014;
- **Stage E** – Stage not reached yet.

Components of the Environmental Report that make up the SA Report

2.5 This SA Report incorporates the requirements for an Environmental Report, as set out in the DCLG Plan-Making Manual. Table 2.2 below indicates where specific requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive can be found within this report.

Table 2.2: SEA Directive Requirements Checklist

Environmental Report Requirements	Section of this Report
An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Section 3
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Section 5
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Section 5 and 6
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC	Section 6
The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Section 4 and Appendix 2
The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors	Section 11 and Appendices 6, 8, 9, 10
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme	Section 13
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information	Section 10
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Section 14
A non-technical summary of the information provided under	Start of Report

the above headings	
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3. South Norfolk Local Plan Context

Introduction

- 3.1 A new system for the preparation of development plans was introduced under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004). Under this system, which was amended by the Localism Act (2011), a (Replacement) South Norfolk Local Plan is gradually being prepared, which will eventually supercede the adopted (2003) South Norfolk Local Plan.

The Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk

- 3.2 The Joint Core Strategy (JCS) was adopted in 2011 and covers the three districts of Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk. It sets out the long-term vision and objectives for these areas, including strategic policies for steering and shaping development. It identifies broad locations for new housing and employment growth and changes to transport infrastructure and other supporting community facilities, as well as defining areas where development should be limited. It also helps co-ordinate and deliver other services and related strategies.
- 3.3 The JCS is designed to deliver substantial growth in housing and employment but this is dependent on investment to overcome the deficiency in supporting infrastructure. The JCS cannot be delivered without the implementation of the Norwich Area Transportation Strategy including the Northern Distributor Road. Other fundamental requirements include significant investment in green infrastructure, education, waste and water infrastructure including Whitlingham sewage treatment works and a range of other community facilities.
- 3.4 The JCS runs to the end of March 2026.

The Emerging South Norfolk Local Plan

- 3.5 Sitting underneath the JCS is a suite of (emerging) South Norfolk Local Plan Documents which will, alongside the JCS, form the complete Local Plan (once adopted). These Documents (which will all run to the end of March 2026) are:
- The **Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document**, which covers the whole of South Norfolk, apart from the areas in Long Stratton, Wymondham and Cringleford detailed below;
 - The **Long Stratton AAP** (*the subject of this SA*), which will guide development and change in the village, including delivering a minimum of 1800 dwellings and a Long Stratton Bypass;
 - The **Wymondham Area Action Plan (AAP)** which will guide development and change in the town, including delivering a minimum of 2200 dwellings, whilst protecting the historic character of the town and the Strategic Gap between Wymondham and Hethersett;

- The **Development Management Policies Document**, which will contain a suite of policies (alongside JCS policies) to help determine how the Council will carry out its development management responsibilities to promote sustainable development in the district.
- The **Gypsy and Traveller Document**, which will contain allocations and policies for gypsy and traveller sites.

Cringleford Neighbourhood Plan

3.6 Cringleford Neighbourhood Development Plan was formally adopted by South Norfolk Council on 24 February 2014. This followed on from the positive outcome of the referendum on 24 January 2014, where a large majority of those who voted were in favour of the plan. The plan will aim to deliver a minimum of 1,200 new dwellings, whilst respecting the existing semi-rural open and green character of the village. Although it will not be a formal part of the South Norfolk Local Plan, it will form part of the Development Plan for South Norfolk, and planning applications in Cringleford will be assessed against the policies in the Neighbourhood Plan.

4. Task A1 - Review of Literature, Plans, Programmes and Policies

- 4.1 The sustainability appraisal guidance reflects the need for the Local Planning Authority to take into account the relationships between the Local Plan document and other relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. The SEA Directive specifically requires environmental protection objectives established at international, European Community or national levels to be taken into account. Other relevant documents include the UK Sustainable Development Strategy, the NPPF, and a range of other plans and strategies, all of which may influence the options to be considered in preparation of the Local Plans document. Information on these relationships will enable potential synergies to be exploited and any inconsistencies and constraints to be addressed.
- 4.2 The Joint Core Strategy Scoping Report includes a wide ranging review of the plans, programmes and policies which are likely to impact upon the proposals in the Joint Core Strategy area, of which South Norfolk is a part (see Appendix 1 of the Joint Core Strategy Scoping Report - <http://www.gndp.org.uk/sustainabilityappraisal>). There is a degree of overlap between documents with lower level documents reflecting and applying objectives and policies from higher-level documents.
- 4.3 The list of documents within the Joint Core Strategy Scoping Report have been examined to establish whether any have been revised or superseded and whether any other lower level documents with particular relevance to the production of the South Norfolk Local Plan should be included.
- 4.4 Since the Scoping Report was published in 2010 the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has been published in March 2012, superseding the Planning Policy Statements and Guidance Notes (PPS's and PPG's). The NPPF has streamlined national planning policy; however, the majority of the core themes from the PPSs and PPGs remain. The NPPF has introduced a strong "presumption in favour of sustainable development."
- 4.5 In addition to the NPPF there have been three other major changes since the publication of the scoping report, the Localism Act received royal assent in 2011, the East of England Regional Spatial Strategy was formally abolished in January 2013 and the publishing of National Planning Practice Guidance in March 2014.
- 4.6 Table 4.1 provides a list of all of the relevant international, national, regional, county and local level plans which have been reviewed. A full review of all of the literature and the consequent implications on the plans is included within Appendix 1.

Table 4.1 – International, National, Regional, County & Local Level Plans

<p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Rio Earth Summit (1992)• The Rio Earth Summit +20 (2012)• Kyoto Protocol and the UN Framework on Climate Change (1992)• The Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora Directive (92/43/EEC)• European Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)• European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)• EC Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (2001/42/EC)• Directive (2001/77/EC) Promotion of development of renewable energy sources and their use• The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, (2002)• Directive on the Promotion of Biofuels and other Renewable Fuels for transport (2003/30/EC)• European Spatial Development Perspective
<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning (Control of Major Accident Hazards) Regulations (implements obligations under Seveso II Directive Council Directive 96/82/EC)• Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper (1999)• DfT 10 year Transport Plan (2000)• Rural White Paper: Our Countryside (2000)• Urban White Paper- Our Towns and Cities: The Future (2000)• Air Quality Strategy for England etc (Jan 2000 + Feb. 2003 addendum)• Air Quality Strategy for England etc (Jan 2000 + Feb. 2003 addendum)• Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the future (2003)• Rural Strategy (2004)• ODPM Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (2004)• Securing the Future - the UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005• Code for Sustainable Homes: A step-change in sustainable home building practice. (2006)• UK Climate Change Programme (latest version March 2006)• Energy Review (2006)• Local Government White Paper 2006 – Strong and Prosperous Communities• State of the Countryside Report (2008)

- Localism Act (2011)
- National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- National Planning Practice Guidance (2014)
- Technical Guidance to the National Planning Policy Framework (2012)
- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2012)

Regional

- A Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England (EERA, 2001)
- A Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England (EERA, 2001)
- Sustainable Communities in the East of England (2003)
- Our Environment, Our Future. Regional Environmental Strategy for East of England EERA (2003)
- Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England (2004)
- Economic Strategy for the East of England EEDA (2004)
- Sustainable Futures: The Integrated Regional strategy for the East of England (2005)
- East of England Social Strategy (2007)
- East of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy (2008)
- Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire Strategic Health Authority Health Strategy 2005 – 2010
- Living with Climate Change in the East of England
- East of England Plan: Single issue review 'Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation in the East of England' (2009)
- Water resources for the future: a strategy for the Anglian Region
- Broadland Rivers Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
- Broadland Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan
- New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership for Norfolk and Suffolk: Towards a Growth Plan (2013)

Local

- South Norfolk Crime Reduction Strategy (2003)
- South Norfolk Corporate Equality Plan (2003)
- South Norfolk Empty Homes Strategy (2003)
- Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan (2004)
- Biodiversity SPG for Norfolk (2004)
- The Broads Plan (2004)
- South Norfolk Economic Development Strategy (2004)
- South Norfolk Tourism Strategy (2004)

- Gypsies and Travellers Strategy for Norfolk (2005-2008)
- Greater Norwich Housing Strategy (2005 – 2010)
- South Norfolk Leisure/Culture & Countryside Strategy (2006-2016)
- Towards Stronger Communities: South Norfolk's Strategy for Community Cohesion (Oct 2006)
- Local Transport Plan for Norfolk 2006 – 2011 (inc. Transport Strategy to 2021)
- Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Norfolk 2006 – 2020
- The Broads Authority Local Development Framework Core Strategy (Adopted 2007)
- Learning Disability Employment Plan for Norfolk (2007)
- Tomorrow's Norfolk, Today's Challenge – A Climate Change Strategy for Norfolk (2008)
- Partnership of Norfolk Authorities Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)
- Norfolk Action – Norfolk's Local Area Agreement (2008-11)
- Breckland District Council Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD (2009)
- Waveney District Council Core Strategy (2009)
- Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk (publication document November 2009)
- Greater Norwich Development Partnership Green Infrastructure Strategy (2007) and Delivery Plan (2009)
- GNDP Greater Norwich Economic Strategy (2009-2014)
- South Norfolk Alliance Sustainable Community Strategy
- South Norfolk Cycling Strategy
- South Norfolk Corporate Environment Strategy
- South Norfolk Council's Strategy for Health and Well-Being
- South Norfolk Local Agenda 21 Strategy
- Norwich Area Transport Strategy
- Norfolk Ambition (Norfolk Community Strategy)
- Shaping the Future - an economic strategy for Norfolk and Waveney, and a social cohesion strategy for Norfolk
- Norfolk Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies DPD (2011)
- Norfolk Minerals Site Specific Allocations Document (2013)
- Norfolk Waste Site Specific Allocations Document (2013)
- Historic Landscape Characterisation and Sensitivity Study (2009)

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Landscape Character Assessment (2012)• South Norfolk Place Making Guide (2012) |
|---|

Key Implications of the Policy Review

4.7 During the review of plans, programmes and policies, a number of key issues were identified that needed to be included when developing the local plan document. A summary of these key issues includes:

- Supporting local economic growth, through the provision of new employment land.
- Ensure there is an adequate supply of new housing, to meet all the objectively assessed needs of the District.
- Ensuring the sustainable use of transport – specific consideration to the location of sites where there is access to public transport.
- Protection and enhancement of the natural and built environment – ensuring new housing and employment areas are not located within the most sensitive environments and protecting sensitive landscapes, biodiversity and historical assets.
- Ensuring the effective use of natural resources and minimising the vulnerability to climate change.
- Minimising flood risk – ensuring new allocations neither increase flood risk in areas or are located on sites at high risk of flooding.

5. Task A2 - Baseline Information: Social, Environmental and Economic

- 5.1 Baseline information provides the context for assessing the sustainability of sites in the Long Stratton AAP (indeed, across the whole South Norfolk district), and it also provides the basis for identifying trends, predicting the likely effects of the plan and also monitoring its outcomes.
- 5.2 The baseline information was initially presented within the scoping report and has been updated with the different iterations of the SA. Full information is attached as Appendix 2.

A Spatial Portrait of South Norfolk

- 5.3 The following chapter provides baseline information which has helped to enable the identification of sustainability issues, which should be addressed through the various Local Plan documents. It will also act as a reference against which the sustainability implications of the Local Plan can be monitored.

Demographics

- 5.4 South Norfolk District is composed of 119 parishes, within 34 wards.

Table 5.1 – Demographic: Population

Baseline figures	South Norfolk
Previous population 1991 Census	103,410
Previous households 1991 Census	43,916
Previous Population 2001 Census	110,710
Previous Households 2001 Census	46,607
Population 2011 Census	124,012
Households 2011 Census	52,809
Population 2011 (%):	
a) 0 – 14 years old	16.7%
b) 16 – 44 years old	33.2%
c) 45 – 64 years old	28.7%
d) 65 years old and over	21.4%
Urban: rural split (%)	22.3: 77.7
Population density 2011 People/ ha	1.37
Projected population 2015	128,200
Projected population 2025	141,300

(Source: Norfolk Insight, ONS & South Norfolk AMR)

Environment & Landscape

- 5.5 The South Norfolk landscape is a mixture of broad, open arable farmland plateaux and six main river valleys, including the major watercourses of the Rivers Yare and Waveney and the adjoining Norfolk and Suffolk Broads to the north and east. The geology of the district is characterised by glacial deposits. The local Landscape Character Assessment refines the national Landscape Character Areas which identified seven separate landscape types across the district.
- 5.6 Throughout the district there are a number of areas of locally significant landscape value. Many of these follow the route of important river valleys, predominantly along the River Wensum and the rivers Waveney, Tiffey, Yare, Tas, Tud and Chet. Additional areas of landscape value also include areas of open land that maintain a separation between certain settlements, and a large landscape protection area around the A47 south of Norwich, which is considered important for preserving the historic setting of the city of Norwich.
- 5.7 There are relatively few international nature conservation sites within South Norfolk, and none fall entirely within the boundary of the district (see paragraph 3.2 of the Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document and Long Stratton AAP Habitat Regulations Assessment for more details). Four small component units of The Broads SAC/Broadland SPA are within South Norfolk between Surlingham and Loddon with two other very small component units near Geldeston on the District's southern boundary. The River Wensum SAC forms the northern boundary of the district in the area near Costessey although for most of this section the SAC designation is mostly confined to the river channel rather than the wider floodplain. In addition, two component units of the Norfolk Valley Fens SAC are within South Norfolk, Coston Fen (near Runhall) and Flordon Common.
- 5.8 There are many valuable wildlife habitats of national and local importance in South Norfolk, with nearly 250 County Wildlife Sites and over 100 areas of ancient woodland. Of the 930 hectares of SSSI (across 26 sites), 86% were in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition in 2011.

Table 5.2 – SSSI Habitats in South Norfolk

<i>SSSI name</i>	<i>Habitat</i>
Aslacton Parish Land	Neutral grassland - lowland
Bramerton Pits	Earth heritage
Broome Heath Pits	Earth heritage
Caistor St. Edmund Chalk Pit	Earth heritage
Coston Fen, Runhall	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland
Duncan's Marsh, Claxton	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland
Flordon Common	Fen, marsh and swamp – lowland + broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland
Forngett Meadows	Neutral grassland - lowland
Fritton Common	Acid & Neutral grassland - lowland
Gawdyhall Big Wood, Harleston	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland
Geldeston Meadows	Fen, marsh and swamp – lowland + standing open water and canals
Hardley Flood	Fen, marsh and swamp – lowland & standing open water and canals
Hedenham Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland
Leet Hill, Kirby Cane	Earth heritage
Lower Wood, Ashwellthorpe	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland
Poplar Farm Meadows, Langley	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland
Pulham Market Big Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland
River Wensum	Rivers and streams + neutral grassland - lowland

SSSI name	Habitat
Sea Mere, Hingham	Standing open water and canals & neutral grassland - lowland
Sexton Wood	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland
Shelfanger Meadows	Neutral grassland - lowland
Shotesham Common	Neutral grassland - lowland
Shotesham-woodton Hornbeam Woods	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland
Stanley And Alder Carrs, Aldeby	Fen, marsh and swamp - lowland
Tindall Wood, Ditchingham	Broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland - lowland
Yare Broad And Marshes	Fen, marsh and swamp – lowland + broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland – lowland & standing open water and canals

(Source: Natural England)

5.9 In addition to SSSIs South Norfolk contain many priority habitats and species and 245 County Wildlife Sites cover 1835 hectares throughout the district.

5.10 The towns and villages scattered around the district are home to many historic buildings and heritage features, which help create their own distinctive character. The district has a wealth of listed buildings, scheduled monuments, and Conservation Areas. There are also historic gardens covering 25 hectares remaining from significant estates in the District, although at least 26 more hectares have been lost since the 1880s. There are also many areas of archaeological interest within the district, including a protected area of Roman-era hedgerow patterns in Dickleburgh. These sites all contribute towards the special character and distinctiveness found in South Norfolk.

Table 5.3 – Listed Buildings & Sites of Special Interest 2013

Asset	Number
Grade I Listed Buildings	102
Grade II* Listed Buildings	147
Grade II Listed Buildings	3061
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	35
Sites of local archaeological interest	2875
Historic Parks and Gardens (English Heritage Register)	7

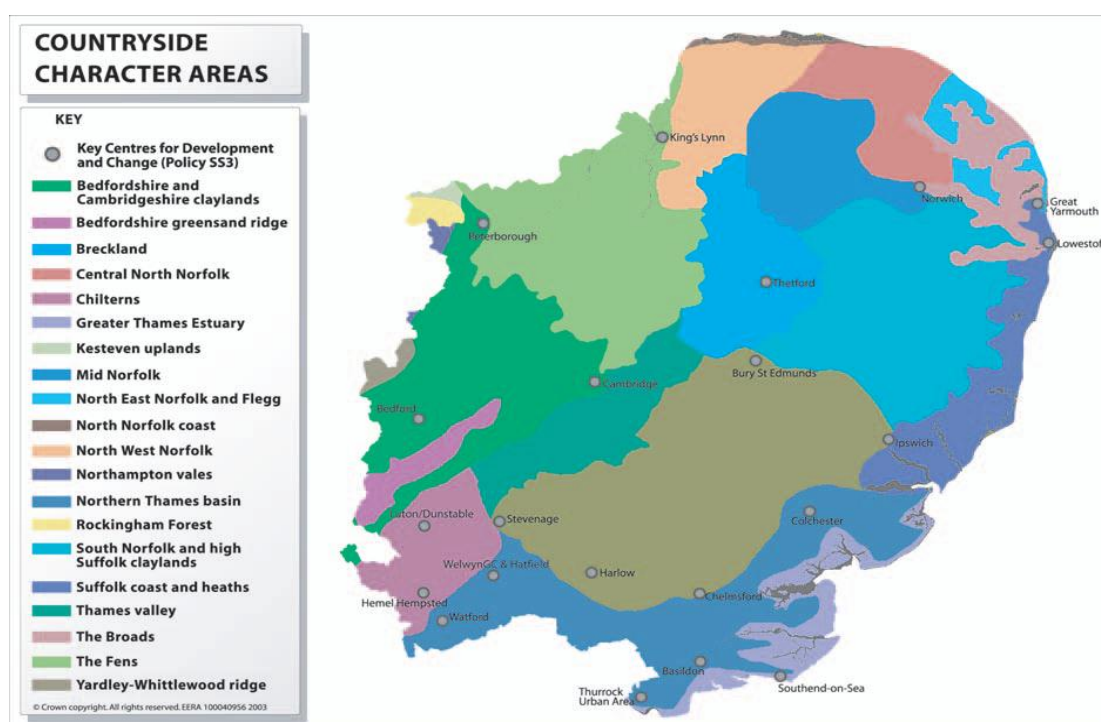
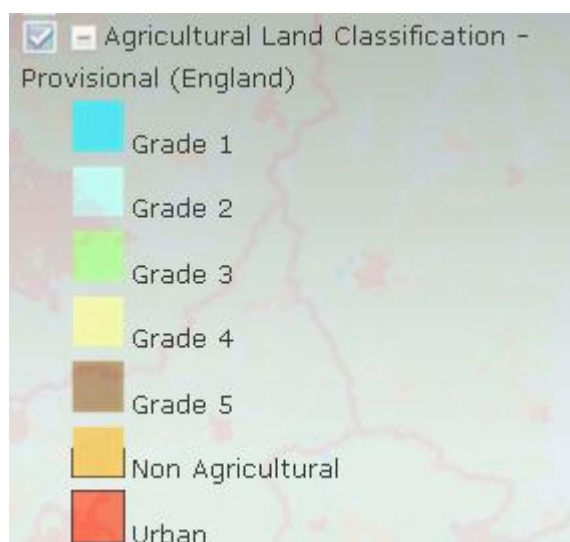


Figure 5.1: Natural England National Landscape Character Areas. *Source: East of England Plan (2008)*



Figure 5.2: Agricultural Land Classification. *Source: www.magic.gov.uk*



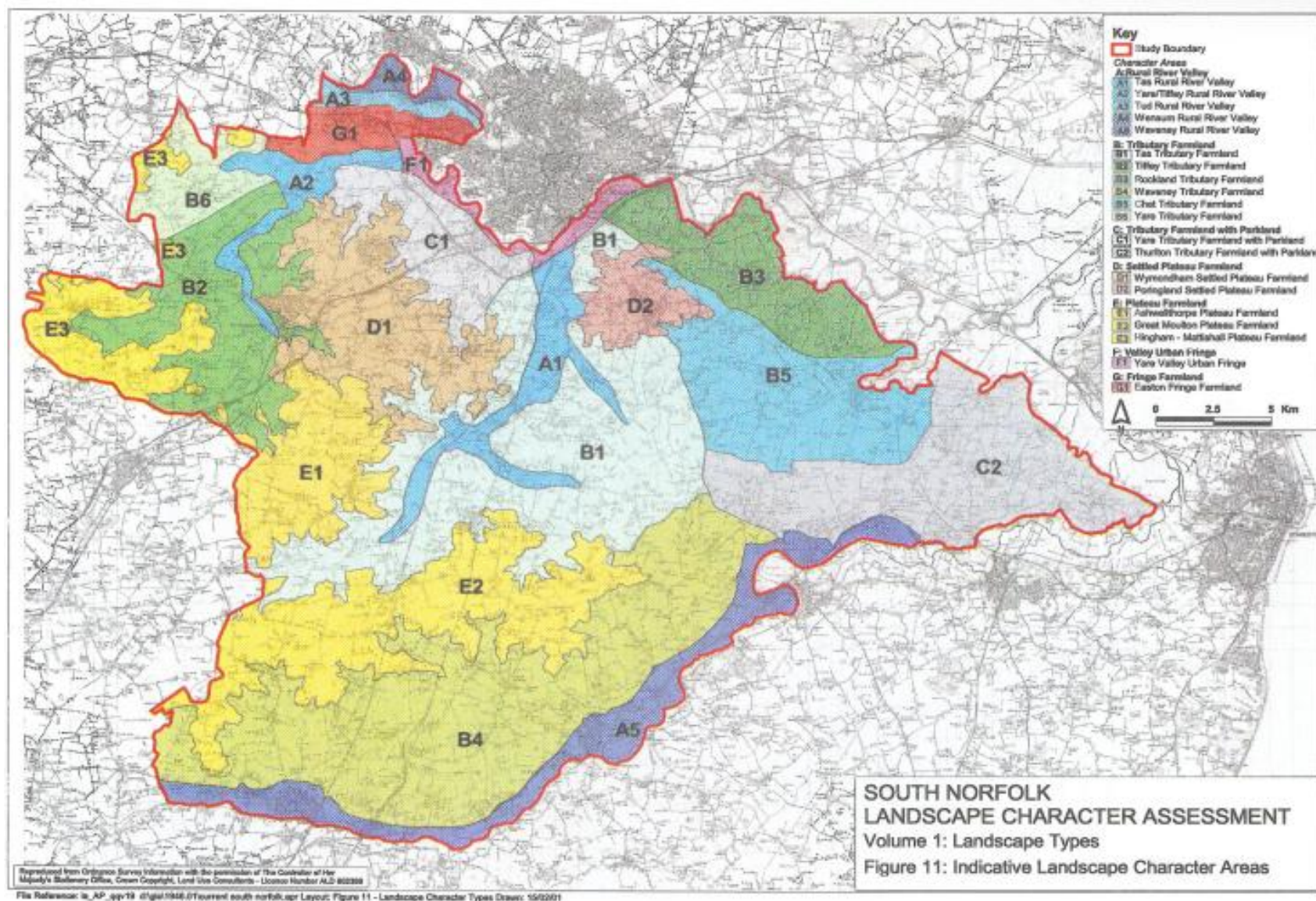


Figure 5.3: Landscape Types and Character Areas of South Norfolk. Source: *South Norfolk Landscape Assessment (2001)*

Water Resources

- 5.11 East Anglia is recognised as one of the driest areas of the country. Pressure on water resource supplies is exacerbated by lower rainfall, the large agricultural economy as well as continued residential and employment growth. Water is a vital societal, ecological and economic resource. Increased pressure on water quality, supply and drainage/flooding aspects are significant issues for the Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document and the two Area Action Plans to assess/take into consideration. The presence of the Broads Authority area (which has a status equivalent to a National Park) and numerous international, national and locally important water-based conservation areas highlights the importance of water resources in the plan area.
- 5.12 Rivers such as the Wensum, Yare and Waveney are important aspects of the catchment area across South Norfolk, feeding into the Broads, providing nutrients as well as important habitats in their own right. The Broads and parts of the Wensum are designated as internationally important 'Special Areas of Conservation'.

Waste, Energy and Resources

- 5.13 The reduction of waste and increasing re-use and recycling in the district are key Council priorities. South Norfolk is amongst the lowest producers of household waste per capita in Norfolk (351kg per person), recycling 40% and composting 14% of its household waste in 2012/13. There are a number of small household-size renewable energy projects installed across the district, but as of yet no major renewable energy generation facilities exist. All households in South Norfolk now have an alternate weekly kerbside waste and recycling service through which paper, card, metal cans and plastic bottles are collected for recycling. In addition the County Council provides four Household Waste Recycling Centres within South Norfolk and there are 125 community-based mini recycling centres providing facilities for recycling glass bottles, textiles and other materials throughout the District. Future waste strategies will reduce the amount of waste collected from every household, maximise the rate of recycling and extend the range of materials recycled or composted.
- 5.14 The Council has a published Environment Strategy (2008) that sets out the upcoming challenges and a range of measures to tackle them. The Environment Strategy covers the following topics:
- Managing the environmental impact of Council activities
 - Understanding and preparing for future climatic impacts in South Norfolk
 - Reducing energy consumption and use of natural resources

- Transport
- Air, land and water quality
- Bio and geo-diversity
- Built and urban environment
- Managing waste

5.15 The Environment Strategy can be downloaded via the following link:
http://www.south-norfolk.gov.uk/democracy/media/environment_strategy.pdf

5.16 South Norfolk's ecological footprint was assessed as 5.80 global hectares (gha) per person, which is above the UK average of 5.4 gha. Whilst there is clearly a need to reduce both national and local ecological footprints to sustainable levels, South Norfolk's higher than average assessment reflects the high food and transport energy costs to be found in a predominantly rural district.

Society and Housing

5.17 The residents of South Norfolk are some of the healthiest in the country, although the higher levels of deprivation in Costessey and Diss do present some challenges. Educational achievement in 2012 was slightly below the national average at GCSE level. Crime levels are also lower than the national average.

5.18 The district is not ranked highly in the Index of Deprivation (ranking 291 out of 354), although some pockets of deprivation exist. Old Costessey is the most deprived ward in the district, and is within the third most deprived nationally for income, education and child poverty. The district's rural character presents some problems in accessing services, with five wards in the district being within the thousand most deprived nationally.

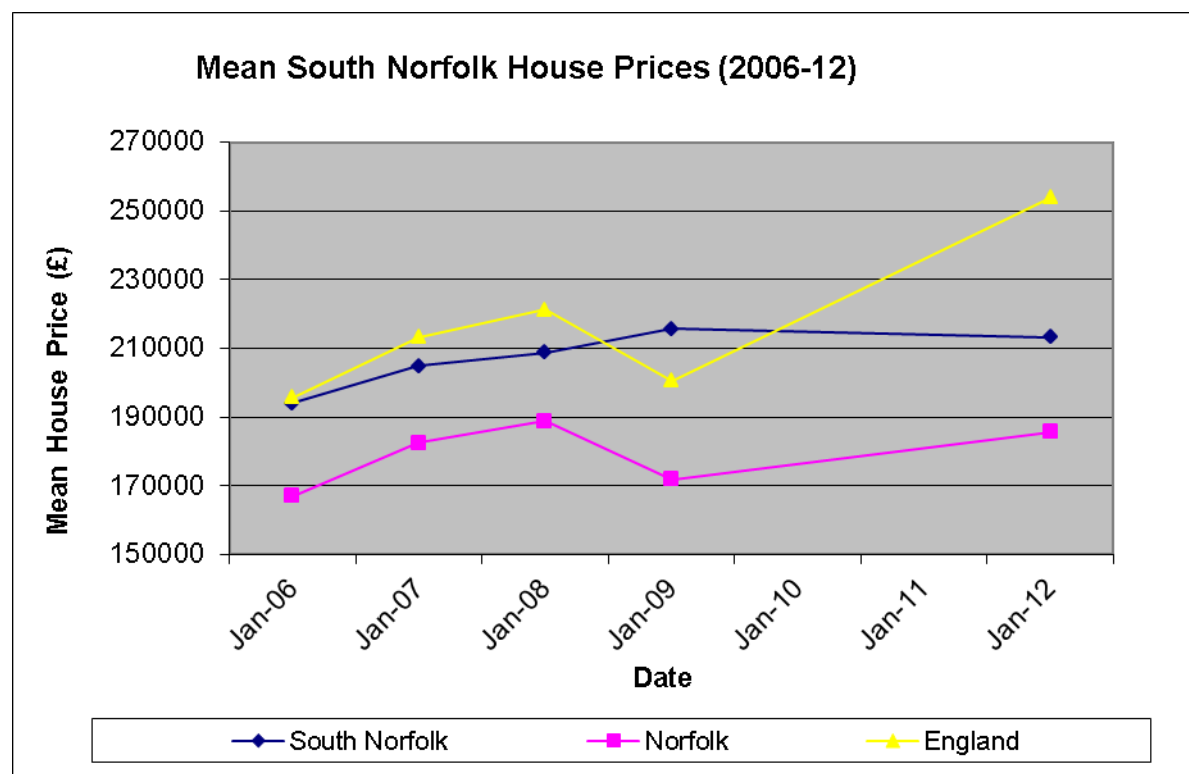
5.19 Housing within the district is predominantly owner-occupied (79%). 335 Affordable Homes had been delivered by South Norfolk, by the end of March 2013, against the three year target of 500 for the period 2011-2014. Characterised by a large proportion of older, rural housing stock, South Norfolk has the highest share of the Greater Norwich housing stock that fails to meet the 'decent homes' standard. The price of houses in South Norfolk has increased the most rapidly in Greater Norwich, and the average price is consistently above the Norfolk average.

Table 5.4 – Demographic: Stock

Housing Stock	No. of units	Percentage
Owner Occupied	40,092	75.9%
Private Rented	6,752	12.8%
Registered Social Landlord / Housing Association	5,965	11.3%
Total	52,809	-

(Source: NOMIS 2013)

Figure 5.1 South Norfolk Average House Prices (Mean) Source: Norfolk Insight



Education

5.20 The provision of education in South Norfolk is typical for a predominantly rural district. First and primary schools of varying sizes are located throughout the area with high schools concentrated on the larger market towns and within Norwich. Further education is primarily from the major urban centres abutting South Norfolk e.g. Norwich and Great Yarmouth.

5.21 Attainment levels in South Norfolk are good, with schools throughout the district achieving higher qualification rates than the Norfolk average - only slightly below the regional and national average.

Table 5.5 – Demographic: Education

	South Norfolk	Norfolk	East of England	England
% people working age (16yrs and over) with no qualifications (at 2011)	22.6%	26.3%	22.5%	22.5%
% GCSE and equivalent results, percentage of pupils gaining - achieving 5+ A*-C 2012	79.7%	73.9%	80.6%	81.8%
% people of working age (16-74yrs) with highest qualification gained from level 4/5 (GCE 'A' level or equivalent (at 2011)	17.7%	14.6%	17.3%	18.6%

(Source: 2011 Census and Norfolk Insight)

Economy

- 5.22 For a predominantly rural area, South Norfolk is relatively affluent, and does not have the significant issues of unemployment or deprivation of more urban areas. Some residents do experience issues associated with low income, at or towards the minimum wage (average adult earnings are 8% more than the national average 2012). Obtaining access to public transport services, especially in the more remote parts of the district, is often problematic for accessing the workplace.
- 5.23 Within South Norfolk, the biggest employers are the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and the Norwich Research Park at Colney. More than half of South Norfolk's resident workforce is employed within Norwich City's area. Wymondham is recognised as a regionally important strategic employment centre and is already home to nearby Lotus Cars, the Hethel Engineering Centre, Gateway 11 Business Park and the Norfolk Police Headquarters.
- 5.24 The majority of employers in the district are small; only 5% employ more than 25 people. To the south of the district, most of the land is used for agriculture and food related uses, which remains a significant influence. Despite the rural nature of the district, agriculture, forestry and fishing only form 3.0% of employment. Nearly 50% are employment is in manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles; education; human health & social work activities.

Table 5.6 – Demographic: Business

Sector (% of total employment)	South Norfolk	East of England	England
Manufacturing	9.3%	8.7%	8.8%
Construction	8.8%	8.6%	7.7%
Accommodation & food service activities	4.3%	4.7%	5.6%
Professional, scientific & technical activities	6.5%	6.8%	6.7%
Banking, finance, insurance etc.	5.2%	5.0%	4.4%
Public administration & defence; compulsory social security	5.4%	5.6%	5.9%

(Source: Nomis, Annual Business Inquiry 2011)

Transport and Access to Services

5.25 South Norfolk is a predominantly rural district, abutting the major urban centre of Norwich. The district is bisected by a number of key strategic routes (A11, A47, A140 & A143) and rail routes to London and Cambridge. As might be expected in a rural area use of private motor vehicles is higher than average. Public transport to the main market towns and along the strategic road routes is generally good but more limited in the rural areas, as evidenced in the statistics below.

Table 5.7 – Demographic: Transport

Modes of Travel to Work (%)	South Norfolk	East of England	England
Car or van	50.4%	44.8%	40.2%
Motor cycle / scooter	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%
Public transport	4.2%	8.4%	11.3%
On foot/cycle/other	7.2%	9.6%	9.2%
Works at or mainly from home	5.0%	3.8%	3.5%

(Source: National Statistics from 2011 Census)

Travel less than 2 km to work	18.8%	21.7%	19.9%
Travel 2 – 20 km to work	45.5%	48.3%	53.8%
Travel more than 20 km to work	12.9%	14.3%	12.7%

(Source: National Statistics from 2001 Census)

5.26 Living in a rural area can increase the degree of isolation, resulting in poor access to facilities and create a dependence upon private motor transport. The problem of accessing key services is illustrated in the following table.

Table 5.8 – Demographic: Travel

Access to GP Services	South Norfolk	East of England	England
% households within 15 mins walk/public transport	65.6%	83.4%	89.3%
% households within 15 mins by cycle	65.8%	88.8%	93.7%
% households within 15 mins by car	100%	100%	99.99
% households within 30 mins walk/public transport	94.3%	96.4%	98.8%
% households within 30 mins by cycle	96.7%	95.9%	99.1%
% households within 30 mins by car	100%	100%	100%

(Source: Norfolk Insight – 2008 Data)

5.27 Transport improvements for the area are set out in Norfolk County Council's Local Transport Plan and the Norwich Area Transportation Strategy.

- Norfolk Local Transport Plan:
http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodeId=3361
- Norwich Area Transportation Strategy:
http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/consumption/idcplg?IdcService=SS_GET_PAGE&nodeId=3682

5.28 South Norfolk also has a number of long distance footpaths and an extensive network of public footpaths and bridleways. Enhancements of these are identified in the Green Infrastructure Strategy and Delivery Plan.

Evolution of the Baseline

5.29 The following are examples of broad sustainability issues that are likely to be faced in Long Stratton and South Norfolk in the future under a 'business as usual' scenario' (*source: paragraphs 3.5.2-3.5.3 of the Joint Core Strategy SA for the Broadland part of the Norwich Policy Area, URS, December 2012, with appropriate South Norfolk/Long Stratton amendments*):

- An aging population will create a need for additional healthcare provision and for different types of housing.
- A rising population may increase demand for jobs, housing, and services, and could place additional pressure on transport infrastructure.

- Development will put pressure on South Norfolk's green and historic spaces.
- Climatic change may have wide ranging and unpredictable impacts, socially, economically and environmentally.
- Biodiversity loss as a result of numerous drivers, including the impacts of development, may lead to a decline in ecosystem services.
- A failure to fully recover from the recent recession may make economic growth difficult, leading to related problems, such as higher unemployment, deprivation and crime.

5.30 The following points reflect the likely influence of the adopted parts of the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk looking into the future, assuming that the adopted JCS is fully implemented. Adjusted for South Norfolk and Long Stratton, these points are:

- Developments in South Norfolk will reach increasingly high standards of design. All new developments will have been designed and located with local distinctiveness, resource efficiency and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in mind. They will make maximum use of decentralised and renewable or low carbon energy sources, sustainable construction technologies and will be increasingly adapted to the changing climate.
- The number of homes in South Norfolk will rise as a result of increased allocations, with a mix required to provide balanced communities. Communities in South Norfolk will benefit from increased quality of life, through efforts to encourage cohesion, tackle levels of social deprivation and provide access to services.
- The economy of South Norfolk will continue to develop in rural and urban locations, in order to meet the needs of a growing population. There will be a growth in the number of jobs available, including a higher proportion of jobs in higher value, knowledge economy jobs.
- The transport system in South Norfolk will be further developed, with Norwich featuring as an increasingly important transport hub in the region. Private cars will remain important, but improvements in sustainable transport options and accessibility, and improved IT links, will begin to offer more sustainable transport patterns.
- South Norfolk will have maintained its existing cultural assets and will have seen development of new or improved facilities. Developments will be increasingly within reach of opportunities for cultural and leisure activities, including access to green space.
- Major growth and development will take place in the South Norfolk part of the Norwich Policy Area (NPA), including increased housing, transport infrastructure and employment development. There will be

major new or expanded communities in the NPA, built to high design standards and addressing prior deficiencies and services and infrastructure.

- In the suburban area and fringe parishes of Norwich within South Norfolk, green infrastructure will have been protected, maintained and enhanced.
- The three main towns in South Norfolk will accommodate increasing amounts of housing, town centre uses, employment and services. Residential development will occur in and around five Key Service Centre settlements, with existing retail and service areas having been protected and enhanced where appropriate.
- Small scale housing development will take place in a number of Service Villages in South Norfolk, with small scale employment and service taking place development in conjunction. A range of other villages will be increasingly developed within fixed boundaries through infill, small groups of dwellings and small scale business or services.

5.31 In conclusion, the strategic framework for development within South Norfolk is set in the adopted Joint Core Strategy. Even in the absence of the Long Stratton AAP, development is likely to continue in similar vein, with Long Stratton continuing to be a likely focus for growth. One factor which may alter this dynamic slightly would be if South Norfolk does not have a five-year supply of deliverable housing sites. In such a scenario, it may be that additional planning permissions are granted which could mean Long Stratton receiving substantially more than the minimum number of dwellings allocated to it in the JCS, with acknowledged harm (e.g. to landscape) being insufficient to justify a refusal of planning permission unless the harm “significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits” (paragraph 14, NPPF).

6. Task A3 – Sustainability Issues

6.1 The identification of key sustainability issues presents an opportunity to address these through policies within the Local Plan document. This approach is supported by Annex I of the SEA directive. This section outlines the key sustainability issues within South Norfolk, and how these have been incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal objectives. This section has been informed by:

- The review of other relevant plans and programmes.
- The results of previous consultations.
- Other issues brought to the attention of planners through on-going public engagement as part of the Local Plan process.

Table 3.1 – Key Sustainability Issues

SEA Directive Topic	Key Sustainability Issues for South Norfolk
ENVIRONMENT	
Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora	Natural environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a wealth of natural assets and ecology (including high levels of water quality), that needs protecting, maintaining and enhancing, and re-creating where possible. • There is a wealth of high quality agricultural land, which makes South Norfolk an important agricultural producer. This resource needs protecting, as its loss would be irreversible. • Improving sustainable access to the countryside. • Making the Market Towns and villages greener and with increased links to & from the urban fringe around Norwich. This may require some retrofitting of existing areas if genuinely sustainable and accessible settlements are to be achieved. • Green spaces and green corridors will need to be integrated into development, and include the use of walking and cycling networks. • There is a generally poor status of SSSIs, particularly water based ones. Overall, the quality of habitats needs to be improved and extended. • Pressures from new development and the relative lack of brownfield land in the district means that a significant area of greenfield land will be needed. • Landscape character & heritage should be retained, reflected & enhanced in development
Water and Soil / Land	
Cultural Heritage and Landscape	

SEA Directive Topic	Key Sustainability Issues for South Norfolk
	<p>designs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-boundary effects are also an important consideration. Activity promoted through the Site Specifics could impact on areas outside of South Norfolk e.g. the Broads & Norwich City. • Water quality and biodiversity (particularly the River Wensum and downstream in The Broads) will be particularly vulnerable to changes from new development. Water quality will need to be preserved and enhanced through land use practices, use of SuDS and improvements to treatment works.
<p>Cultural Heritage and Landscape</p> <p>The Urban Environment</p>	<p>Built environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Norfolk has a wealth of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and other architecturally distinctive structures all of which need protection. • The special historic character of South Norfolk, its Market Towns and hinterland should be preserved and enhanced; the high number of medieval churches, listed buildings and conservation areas are all significant contributors to the unique character and heritage of the area. • Preserve the distinctive character of the historic built environment (e.g. Venta Icenorum) and landscape, protecting and enhancing these and using them to promote the South Norfolk area. • New developments will need to be integrated into the existing form and character of local areas in order to minimise the negative impacts that could be brought to the heritage of the area. Historic Landscape Characterisations can provide valuable assistance for integrating landscape distinctiveness into new developments. • Brownfield land is in increasingly short supply, particularly in rural areas, so there is pressure to make best use of sites that do exist. • New construction can have negative impacts on existing development and townscape from noise, air quality and dust. • Indirect impacts on the built environment could arise from the additional pressures of development and climate change. • Measures should be taken to enhance the historic core of Market Towns, villages and other distinctive heritage features, by either avoiding or making them able to withstand development pressures arising in the immediate future, such as traffic growth.

SEA Directive Topic	Key Sustainability Issues for South Norfolk
Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora Water and Soil / Land Natural Resources and Climate The Global Environment and Local Resources The Urban Environment	Climate change: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change threatens the long-term future of some habitats and species; their capacity to withstand these changes must be improved. • Many areas at risk of flooding, that will increase with climate change. • Flood risk in areas like the Broads can be exacerbated by developments upstream causing a change to natural watercourses & the water cycle. • There is a need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that contributions to climate change are reduced throughout, particularly as the rural areas of South Norfolk are so much more reliant on private car use. • All new, and some existing, developments will need to adapt to the likely consequences of climate change through their design and locations. • Norfolk is one of the driest parts of the country so adapting to the effects of climate change, including the ability to design developments that are water efficient and recycle water resources is important. • Retrofitting existing development, such as improving energy efficiency in private sector housing, tackling traffic congestion and promoting reduction, reuse and recycling of waste as help reduce emissions. • Renewable energy solutions for the area will be essential and should be sought for energy generation. This would also have the benefit of opening a number of new opportunities for economic development. • Norfolk's carbon footprint is currently unsustainable, and promoting adaptive lifestyles will be necessary to reduce them. • New developments in all sectors, land uses and activities will need to minimise their carbon emissions.
Natural Resources and Climate Water and Soil / Land	Natural resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is increasing pressure on the natural resources needed to facilitate new development, which will impact on water quality and supply, air quality, energy and minerals use. • Water quality must be enhanced given the rise in phosphate levels that are occurring in water

SEA Directive Topic	Key Sustainability Issues for South Norfolk
<p>Air</p> <p>The Global Environment and Local Resources</p>	<p>courses (in order to comply with WFD standards).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The irrevocable loss of quality soil resources should be minimised. • Water supplies must be able to sufficiently service new developments which should be designed to conserve water as much as possible in order to reduce the water use throughout the area. Potential impact on catchment reserves should also be considered. • Minerals efficiency will need to be improved to minimise the environmental impact of extraction and processing, including increasing the use of aggregate captured from recycled construction material. • Ensuring that existing and new development is resource efficient. • There is a need to reduce the amount of waste from South Norfolk sent to landfill sites, and find alternative methods of disposal. • Waste management will experience increased pressure on services to accommodate growth, supply new treatment facilities and minimise waste production overall. • Efforts should be made to prioritise, treat and use contaminated land for restoration, provided it's re-use won't present health risks.
<p>Air</p> <p>Natural Resources and Climate</p> <p>Population and Human Health</p> <p>The Urban Environment</p>	<p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High motor vehicle use, particularly in rural areas, arising from general dependency on private car. • Use of transport, particularly in urban areas & towns, its growth in volume has impacts on human health through contributing to poorer air quality. • There is an ongoing and urgent need to encourage a modal shift in transport use away from private cars and into public transport, and to replace CO₂ emitting modes with less polluting forms of transport. • General environmental amenity will be put under pressure from new development, particularly due to noise, air and water pollution. • Transport movements associated with minerals, waste and other service provision will need to be minimised.
SOCIAL	
Population and Human	Population

SEA Directive Topic	Key Sustainability Issues for South Norfolk
<p>Health</p> <p>The Global Environment and Local Resources</p> <p>Natural Resources and Climate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising population through inward migration will require more homes, services and facilities. • Increased life expectancy, greater proportion of population classified as 'elderly', impact upon services, healthcare & accommodation. • Creation of unbalanced communities through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasingly ageing population in rural areas; ○ Increasingly younger population in the city; and, ○ Migration of families from cities towards the suburban & rural areas. • Household sizes are becoming smaller as more people remain single for longer or become single & thus require more homes to cater for this trend. • In-migration of populations from other areas in the region, and nationally and internationally, is increasing the demand for housing, community facilities and services. • The proportion of the population for whom English is their second language is increasing. This is likely to have implications for the future provision of services and facilities such as education and community learning. • Reducing the environmental impact of individuals will be important in maintaining sustainable communities.
<p>Population and Human Health</p>	<p>Deprivation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deprivation affects certain sectors of the community in many different ways, including distinct variations between urban and rural areas. • Deprivation is generally heightened in urban areas, but in South Norfolk also affects significant pockets of rural communities. • Reducing deprivation includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Education and attainment ○ Income deprivation ○ Health and environmental quality ○ Crime ○ Social exclusion • Reducing levels of unemployment will help reduce poverty and inequality and improve home

SEA Directive Topic	Key Sustainability Issues for South Norfolk
	<p>affordability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the house price – income ratio continues to widen, home owners will have less disposable income as mortgages/rents increase.
<p>Population and Human Health</p> <p>The Urban Environment</p>	<p>Access to services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population dispersal has a distinct urban (primarily Norwich), rural and urban-fringe split, which has implications for accessing facilities, providing services for dispersed communities, and identifying a role for some settlements. • Pressing need to find the best location for new development to have access to services and facilities. • Services must be provided for an increasingly aging population, and all services must take into account the rising levels of disability in the population. This includes building homes to lifetime homes standards as well as providing specialised accommodation. • Access to higher education establishments is problematic for pupils in the more rural areas where public transport links are poor. Difficulties in accessibility should not be allowed to restrict training opportunities, as this would have economic impacts for the future. • As the population is rather dispersed, the roles of Market Towns and local settlements will be important in order to cater for people's needs.
<p>Population and Human Health</p>	<p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to promote healthy lifestyles, particularly through the design of, and access to, new developments. • More health infrastructure, and better access to health facilities for all communities. • Addressing the links between lower levels of health and higher deprivation will help to reduce social inequalities. • Air Quality Management Areas should be mitigated and the impacts of congestion and localised emissions concentrations should be reduced through traffic management schemes. • Traffic can have negative health impacts across the area and these should be mitigated against. • Providing permanent sites for Gypsy and traveller groups will lead to better access to health care facilities and education.

SEA Directive Topic	Key Sustainability Issues for South Norfolk
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Localised health facilities, such as cottage hospitals, could be more viable and provide an essential service to new growth, particularly in the rural areas, to relieve pressure on the major hospitals.
Population and Human Health The Urban Environment	Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some higher crime levels exist in the market towns, particularly in the more deprived wards. Improving community identity and welfare will be needed to help to reduce anti-social behaviour and increase the feel of local ownership of an area. Reducing anti-social behaviour Building-up community cohesion will increase the viability of local community-based events and facilities, and improve local democracy and public participation in local elections and Parish planning.
Population and Human Health The Urban Environment	Leisure, culture and recreation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to provide access to a good range of cultural and leisure facilities, including improved access to the countryside and local green spaces. Facilities for local play and interaction are needed to help build strong communities. Access to cultural activity is very important for recreation and personal development and community integration. Adequate cultural provision, such as libraries, will be integral to sustainable communities and need to be planned for from the outset. Lifelong learning can also utilise cultural facilities and provision of community centres where community capacity and neighbourhood identity can be promoted. An emphasis on good design of new facilities will ensure that communities can benefit from improves standards and it will bring some more 'identity' and community involvement in the area. Tourism can play an important part in building-up cultural awareness and also for providing jobs and business growth. Support should be given to local tourism-related development linking cultural, social and economic aspects. Town and village centres should be retained and encouraged as a focus point or a hub of community activity, particularly in response to local services and facilities being amalgamated or withdrawn from villages into larger settlements, affecting the viability of communities.

SEA Directive Topic	Key Sustainability Issues for South Norfolk
Population and Human Health The Urban Environment	Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are varying levels of attainment across the area; generally lower levels are experienced in the main urban areas and amongst older people. • Ensuring the viability of educational services in rural areas will be increasingly difficult as populations in those areas become collectively older. This has implications not only for facilities provision but also for maintaining the existing high standards of educational achievement. • Opportunities for lifelong skills and training need to be encouraged in order to 'up-skill' the overall workforce. • Links between lower educational attainment, workplace qualifications and deprivation need to be addressed. • As in-migration rises there may be a need to improve educational opportunities within communities.
Population and Human Health	Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a variety of housing tenure across the area, with significant levels of owner-occupation. • There is a need to provide a sufficient and appropriate mix of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of all and reduce the number of household in unsuitable accommodation. • The most sustainable locations for a substantial number of new housing developments will need to be found and planned for in accordance with the Joint Core Strategy. • The need to improve the quality of new and existing housing stock. • There is concern about any further increase in the gap between house prices and income levels. • The affordability of new housing stock needs to be at a level that will ensure that local communities and key workers can access their local housing markets. • The potential for providing new affordable homes must be maximised in each development proposal. • Gypsies and Travellers should also benefit from provision of sites in South Norfolk. • More effective use of the existing housing stock, such as returning vacant homes to beneficial use, could increase access to housing.
Population and Human	Transport and accessibility

SEA Directive Topic	Key Sustainability Issues for South Norfolk
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving access to jobs, services and facilities by public transport and reducing the need to travel by private car. • Providing appropriate transport infrastructure. • Improving the accessibility to services and facilities for those who wish to walk and cycle. • There is a need to improve the opportunities to walk and cycle and use open space provisions as a means of recreation and for leading a healthier and more sustainable lifestyle.
SOCIAL	
Population and Human Health The Global Environment and Local Resources	<p>Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a generally diverse, successful and growing economy, with strong Research and Development and specialist engineering industries. • Whilst the main focus of employment provision is within Norwich, South Norfolk has a number of smaller, but significant, employment growth areas that are expected to expand further. • Currently, across the Joint Core Strategy area, there is an emphasis towards large employers being located in the City, and small employers in Broadland and South Norfolk. This may suggest a need to improve diversity of employers across the economy. • Maintain high levels of employment & improve the ability of local populations & those with fewer qualifications to access employment markets. • Where agricultural viability declines, diversification and indigenous investment needs support in rural economies. • Locating employment growth and allocations for new jobs, must be in the most sustainable locations and will be a key factor for a prosperous economy. • Development of the evening economy can bring increased diversity for business in some areas. • Increasing the provision of jobs in local areas will increase local economic growth and prosperity, so local jobs provision should be encouraged that can also offer vocational training opportunities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Diversification and extension of the tourism base across the area. ▪ Promotion of tourism development whilst protecting the important landscapes, environment and cultural heritage of South Norfolk.
Natural Resources	Resources

SEA Directive Topic	Key Sustainability Issues for South Norfolk
and Climate The Global Environment and Local Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic and business waste management, including waste minimisation, increased recycling and resource efficiency improvements, such as energy generation and recovery. • Maximising opportunities for economic growth and employment through new waste management facilities. • Promotion of sustainable energy technologies. • Enabling sustainable production and consumption. • Agriculture provides a significant resource for the South Norfolk economy and its ability to compete in the national and regional sector needs to be supported. • An environmentally sustainable economy can be developed through a general reduction in food and business mile generation, improved energy savings, development of the renewable energy sector, and through enterprises such as eco-tourism.
Population and Human Health	Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the knowledge economy will be a key influence in the growth of South Norfolk and will require support through business infrastructure and training opportunities. • There is an unbalanced workforce, as graduates take up intermediate jobs and so present difficulties for those with lower qualifications to access jobs. • Improving levels of educational attainment amongst school-leavers will be a vital part of improving the skills and training of the South Norfolk workforce. • The knowledge economy needs to be able to develop an environmentally friendly sector that helps provide localised training.
Population and Human Health	Transport Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to jobs needs to be improved, particularly for those in rural areas where local employment opportunities may not be so readily available. • Providing job opportunities closer to centres of population, particularly in the rural areas, will be important in reducing the dependency on the private car, reducing the need to travel, and building community cohesion. • Links to regional, national and international transport networks should be maximised for their ability to bring growth and investment.

7. Task A4 – Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 7.1 A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Framework was developed having regard to the issues and objectives identified in the review of the relevant plans, programmes and policies and from issues and problems identified in the baseline. The draft SA Framework was subject to consultation as part of the SA Scoping Report in 2010 (see Task A5 below). It has been used as a basis for all four emerging South Norfolk Local Plan Documents.

8. Task A5 – Consulting on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal

- 8.1 A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report was prepared in summer 2010 to cover all the South Norfolk Local Plan Documents together (the Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document, the Long Stratton AAP, Wymondham AAP and the Development Management Policies Document).
- 8.2 The SA Scoping Report includes a review of all relevant plans, programmes and policies (updated in this draft SA), provides a baseline for key environmental, social and economic data and identifies issues and problems which need to be addressed through the South Norfolk Local Plan Documents. The scoping report also provides a framework and set of objectives for the assessment of policies and proposals.
- 8.3 The SA Scoping Report was consulted upon widely with both statutory consultees and a number of other organisations. The consultation provided useful feedback on the key environmental, economic and social factors which have helped to shape the development of the various South Norfolk Local Plan Documents. Consultation comments were carefully considered and as a result some minor amendments were made to the SA framework and objectives. The 22 objectives that make up the SA Framework are shown in Table 9.1 below.
- 8.4 A full list of the consultation comments regarding the SA (and the Council's responses to them) can be found in Appendix 3.

9. Task B1 – Testing the Long Stratton Area Action Plan Objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

9.1 For the purposes of the Long Stratton (AAP) and particularly the assessment of sites it was considered that not all of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives were directly relevant. Therefore some objectives were scoped out as shown (with reasons) by the lighter text in Table 9.1 below.

Table 9.1 – Environmental, Social & Economic Objectives

Environmental Objectives		Reason for scoping out
ENV 1	To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation	
ENV 2	To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding	
ENV 3	To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change	
ENV 4	To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	
ENV 5	To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution	
ENV 6	To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment	
ENV 7	To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources	
ENV 8	To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use	
ENV 9	To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling	Not considered to have a direct impact on site assessment. Where relevant, waste production would be a consideration at the planning application stage within the context of Joint Core Strategy Policy 1
Social Objectives		
S 1	To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home	
S 2	To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion	
S 3	To offer opportunities for all sections of the	

	population to have rewarding and satisfying employment	
S 4	To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need	
S 5	To improve the education and skills of the population overall	Not considered to have a direct impact on site selection. These aspects are covered by the range of services referred to in Objective S 4
S 6	To improve the health of the population overall	
S 7	To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity	
S 8	To improve the quality of where people live	
Economic Objectives		
EC 1	To encourage sustained economic growth	
EC 2	To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District	
EC 3	To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	
EC 4	To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	
EC 5	To improve economic performance in rural areas	

9.2 The Long Stratton AAP is based around a set of objectives. The objectives for the AAP have been based on policies in the JCS, government guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework and results of the 'Long Stratton 2026' public consultation that took place in early 2011. The objectives were amended slightly to reflect comments made to the 2013 Preferred Options consultation. The Long Stratton AAP objectives are shown in Table 9.2 below:

Table 9.2: Long Stratton Area Action Plan objectives

Housing	A minimum of 1,800 new houses will be built in locations which support the form and function of the village and deliver a bypass. The bypass will be completed before 250 of the new homes are built and occupied. The new housing will meet the highest standards of design, energy and water efficiency and affordability whilst recognising the need to sustain and improve the distinctive character of Long Stratton and its surroundings. The necessary infrastructure, including social and community facilities, and public open space will be provided to support new development. Good walking and cycling routes will link the new housing to the town centre.
Employment	Provision will be made to support a mix of local job opportunities and economic growth in Long Stratton including

	further opportunities for small businesses, and new commercial development relating to the enhanced town centre.
Environment	<p>New development will respect the local landscape character especially to the east of the existing village. This will also contribute to the surrounding green infrastructure network which will protect and enhance the biodiversity of the area.</p> <p>Within the new development 'greens and commons' will be created to provide open space which will replicate the local historic landscape features and help create locally distinctive neighbourhoods.</p> <p>The environment of the town centre will be significantly improved through measures to capture the benefits of the bypass removing through traffic to provide a safe and inviting location, more attractive for shopping and services and to provide an enhanced setting for the heritage assets in the Conservation Area.</p>
Recreation	The health, wellbeing and quality of life of local residents will be improved and the sense of community that already exists within the village will be maintained and enhanced by protecting existing public open space and providing new recreation and community facilities to support existing and new development. Walking and cycling routes within the new developments will link with existing networks and provide access to both the town centre and surrounding countryside.
Town Centre	The town centre will be revitalised following the removal of heavy lorries and other traffic through the delivery of a new bypass. The historic streetscape of the Conservation Area will be enhanced and a safer and more attractive environment will be created with potential to provide a new 'market place' to act as a focal point. The improved centre will enable the reuse of vacant buildings be brought back into use and additional retail provision will be made which is well related to the existing centre.
Accessibility	Transport improvements including bus priority routes at the A140/A47 junction and an enhanced route to the city centre will be provided. The use of public transport will be maximised and safe and direct pedestrian and cycle routes will be provided to link existing and new development to town centre and local employment locations in Long Stratton. Bus waiting facilities will be improved.

9.3 The Long Stratton AAP objectives were tested against the remaining SA Framework objectives (as shown in Table 9.3 below) to show their compatibility and any potential for conflict. Any conflicting issues will be addressed further in the SA.

9.4 Table 9.3 shows that there is generally a high level of compatibility between the Long Stratton AAP objectives and the SA Framework objectives. Most of the AAP objectives have a neutral or positive effect on meeting the SA Framework objectives. The few potential conflicts

are between the environmental objectives in the SA Framework and the requirement to allocate land for new housing and employment development. Whilst these conflicts cannot be completely reconciled – the scale of new development allocated in the JCS necessitates greenfield developments in Long Stratton - these conflicts could be partly mitigated by the appropriate location of development sites and the application of suitable mitigation measures. The potential conflicts are described in more detail in Table 9.4.

Table 9.3: Compatibility of the Long Stratton AAP objectives with the SA Framework objectives

(Red = potential conflict; amber = potential neutrality; green = potential compatibility)

Long Stratton AAP Objectives						
SA Objectives	Housing	Employment	Environment	Recreation	Town Centre	Accessibility
ENV1	Red	Red	Green	Green	Amber	Amber
ENV2	Red	Red	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber
ENV3	Green	Red	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green
ENV4	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
ENV5	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green	Green
ENV6	Green	Red	Green	Green	Green	Amber
ENV7	Red	Red	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber
ENV8	Red	Red	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber
S1	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber
S2	Green	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	Amber
S3	Amber	Green	Amber	Amber	Green	Green
S4	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
S6	Green	Amber	Amber	Green	Green	Green
S7	Green	Amber	Amber	Green	Green	Amber
S8	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
EC1	Amber	Green	Amber	Amber	Green	Green
EC2	Amber	Green	Amber	Amber	Green	Amber
EC3	Green	Green	Amber	Amber	Green	Green
EC4	Amber	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
EC5	Amber	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green

Table 9.4: Potential conflicts between the SA Framework objectives and the Long Stratton AAP objectives

SA Objective	Potentially conflicting Long Stratton AAP objective	The potential conflict
ENV 1	Housing Employment	Potential conflict exists between the need to allocate land for housing and employment development and the SA objective to protect biodiversity, geodiversity and habitat protection. This requires the assessment of sites to ensure that nil or minimum conflict occurs.
ENV 2	Housing	Potential conflict exists between

	Employment	the allocation of development land for housing and employment and the SA objective to minimise flood risk. This requires the appropriate assessment of sites to ensure that nil or minimum conflict occurs.
ENV 3	Employment	Potential conflict exists between the allocation of development land for employment and the SA objective to reduce contributions to climate change. The development of land for housing does not have the same potential for conflict as the housing objective states that the highest standards of design and energy efficiency will be sought.
ENV 5	Housing Employment	Potential conflict exists between the allocation of development land for housing and employment and the SA objective to improve air quality minimise noise, vibration and light pollution. This requires the assessment of sites to ensure that nil or minimum conflict occurs.
ENV 6	Employment	Potential conflict exists between allocation of employment land and the SA objective to maintain and enhance local distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment. The closest potential development sites to services may be precluded by adverse impacts on townscapes and historic environments depending on the use proposed and the context for their location. The development of land for housing does not have the same potential for conflict as the housing objective states that development will need to sustain and improve the distinctive character of Long Stratton.
ENV 7	Housing Employment	Potential conflict exists between the SA objective to minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources due to the relative lack of brownfield sites in the District. This applies in particular to proposed major housing growth areas that cannot be

		accommodated within existing settlements.
ENV 8	Housing Employment	Potential conflict exists between the need to allocate land for the development of housing and employment with the SA objective to improve water quality and sustainable sources of supply. Adverse impacts could be caused by surface water run-off from new development unless mitigated by suitable drainage systems. This also requires the assessment of sites to ensure that nil or minimum conflict occurs with sites of nature conservation interest or biodiversity importance where water forms an important element.

10. Task B2 – Developing the Alternative Options

Introduction

10.1 Policy 9 of the adopted Joint Core Strategy (JCS) allocates a minimum of 1800 new dwellings for Long Stratton. The base date of the JCS is 31 March 2008 and plan runs until to 2026. Policy 9 also contains several other elements of direct relevance to Long Stratton

- Junction improvements on the A47 Norwich Southern Bypass are also identified as being essential, including the Thickthorn junction, which may have impacts for development in Long Stratton;
- A long Stratton bypass;
- New employment development to serve local needs of major growth locations of which Long Stratton is included; and
- Opportunities to enhance green infrastructure throughout the area will be sought, with particular emphasis on priority areas.

10.2 JCS Policy 10 contains a more detailed breakdown of the requirements and constraints to growth in Long Stratton. The policy states that the major growth in this location is dependent on the delivery of a Long Stratton bypass, and will include:

- At least 1,800 dwellings, the full level and phasing of growth at this location is dependent on overcoming sewerage constraints;
- Improvements to the town centre including traffic management , environmental enhancement and expanded facilities;
- Secondary school provision will be provided in, or by the expansion of, the existing school;
- Investment in strategic infrastructure corridor reflecting and conserving the historic landscape to the east of the village;
- Transport improvements including bus priority at the A140/A47 junction and enhanced route to the city centre;
- Safe and direct cycle and pedestrian access to the town centre and employment locations; and
- Additional local employment opportunities.

10.3 The JCS states that detailed proposals for Long Stratton will be developed through the preparation of an Area Action Plan AAP.

10.4 The JCS therefore clearly identifies four major constraints affecting the location and quantum of growth in Long Stratton;

- The need to deliver a bypass for Long Stratton;
- The need to overcome existing sewerage constraints;
- The need to resolve secondary education provision; and
- The need to maintain and conserve the historic landscape of the east of the village.

10.5 For the purposes of the Long Stratton AAP, Task B2 can be split into two distinct sections:

1. Assessing the sites proposed for development (following the same process that was used to assess sites for the Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document) to enable broad options for the location and level of growth in Long Stratton to be developed and evaluated leading to the allocation of development sites; and
2. Developing additional policies and proposals specific to the AAP, presenting alternative options where appropriate, leading to final policy wordings.

Public Consultation on the Long Stratton Area Action Plan

10.6 There have been a number of public consultation stages in the development of the Long Stratton AAP, which have informed the development of the overall objectives as well as the allocation of sites, the identification of broad options for growth and other more specific policies and proposals. To begin with the Long Stratton AAP was consulted on together with the Site Specific Allocations and Policies document until 2011 when the first separate Long Stratton AAP consultation was undertaken in 2013.

Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document (including the Long Stratton Area Action Plan) – Issues and Options Consultation Autumn 2010

10.7 The Council put out an initial ‘call for sites’ in 2005 and this resulted in various potential development sites being suggested across the South Norfolk district, including in Long Stratton. The Council consulted on some 1,500 sites across the district between 1 September and 19 November 2010 (including 20 in Long Stratton). A further 147 potential Long Stratton sites were proposed during this consultation period (3 in Long Stratton). This consultation was accompanied by consultation on the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (Task A work). No assessment of the merits (or otherwise) of the sites were made at this stage by the Council – representations were sought simply on the basis of the plans of the sites submitted. The 2010 consultation also asked for comments on a site checklist which would later form the basis for the site assessment process.

Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document (including Long Stratton Area Action Plan) – Second Issues and Options Autumn 2011

10.8 In August 2011, a further round of public consultation took place on the new potential sites suggested during the last round of public consultation, including the 3 sites in Long Stratton. Further or new representations on the original Long Stratton sites were also invited. Again no assessment of the merits (or otherwise) of the sites were made by the Council at this stage. The 2011 consultation produced a further 2 submitted sites in Long Stratton (these sites were given an ‘R’ prefix). This gave a total of 25 sites to be taken through the detailed SA site assessment process, which is detailed below.

Long Stratton 2026 – Preparing and Action Plan – August – November 2011

10.9 The Council first consulted the people of Long Stratton between 29 August and 18 November 2011. The aim of the public consultation was to gather people's views about future development in the town. A leaflet and survey called 'Long Stratton 2026 preparing for an Action Plan' were sent to all homes and businesses in the parish of Long Stratton. The Council also wrote to a large number of other people including relevant service and utility providers, regulatory and amenity bodies, town and parish councils and other statutory consultees. This consultation was high level and was not accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal. However the Council did ask questions about broad locations for housing and employment growth at this stage, which helped to develop the options assessed in the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Long Stratton Area Action Plan – Preferred Options Consultation – May – July 2013

10.10 The Preferred Options consultation document outlined the sites that the Council intended to allocate for housing and employment, as well a number of other specific policies and proposals for Long Stratton. To inform the allocation of land for development in the Preferred Options version of the AAP the Council undertook a detailed assessment of all 25 sites put forward for development in Long Stratton and used this information together with public comments from the 'Long Stratton 2026' consultation, the objectives of the Long Stratton AAP and the key sustainability issues identified in the SA Scoping Report to develop a number of broad distribution options for housing and employment growth. This process was outlined in an interim SA Report which accompanied the Preferred Options consultation.

Assessing the sites proposed for development and identifying broad options for the location and level of growth leading to the allocation of sites in the AAP

10.11 The allocation of sites in the Long Stratton AAP was considered at two levels. Firstly, each site was assessed on its own merits through a detailed Site Assessment process. This enabled any sites with very significant constraints affecting their deliverability to be effectively discounted for consideration at an early stage irrespective of any other merits. It also allowed the relative merits and constraints of the remaining sites to be compared. The second level of assessment undertaken was the consideration of a number of broad distribution options for new housing and employment land in Long Stratton to meet the requirements of the JCS.

Developing Options for the Long Stratton Area Action Plan - Assessing each site individually

10.12 An initial sieve of all the sites suggested in Long Stratton was undertaken following the two district wide public consultations in 2010 and 2011 to determine whether they conformed to the settlement hierarchy in the Joint Core Strategy (JCS). Long Stratton is classified in the JCS as a 'major growth location' and a 'main town' so all proposed sites in the Long Stratton area were automatically taken through the site

assessment process. However, housing and employment areas of Long Stratton already extend into Tharston and Hapton Parish. The settlements of Tharston and Hapton are classified elsewhere in the JCS Settlement Hierarchy, such as Smaller Rural Communities. These settlements are outside the scope of the AAP and sites here were considered under the Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document. Consequently, only the parts of Tharston and Hapton that are closer to Long Stratton are included in the AAP. This fact helped to define the area to be covered by the AAP and only sites that could be considered within the AAP area were considered within the AAP context.

- 10.13 All the sites suggested in the Long Stratton AAP area were then subject to rigorous assessment against a detailed site checklist. The site assessment criteria had been developed and refined through district wide public consultation in 2010 and were also used to assess sites across the district as part of the Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document. See Appendix 4 for the consultation comments made in relation to the site assessment criteria and the Council's responses to those comments. The checklist included 39 different criteria grouped under a number of main headings. The site assessment process also took into account comments received through the 2010 and 2011 consultations from both statutory consultees and the public.

The Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Site Assessment Criteria

- 10.14 The process of assessing sites has been informed by and tested against the SA Framework and vice versa to increase the robustness of the site selection process. To ensure that the assessment of sites was robust an SA of the site assessment criteria was undertaken and is shown in Appendix 5 (Table 10.1 below details how the criteria in the checklist relate to the SA objectives).

Table 10.1 Relationship between the scoped SA Objectives and the site assessment criteria.

SA Objectives		Site assessment criteria
Environmental Objectives		
ENV 1	To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality and avoid habitat fragmentation.	Ecology/ Biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree Preservation Orders • Ancient woodland • Protected hedgerows • Sites of Special Scientific Interest inc. Ramsar sites • County Wildlife Sites • Special Areas of Conservation • Special Protection Areas Undeveloped Land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brownfield/Greenfield • Agricultural Land Grades 1 and 2 (Plus notes made of green infrastructure corridors, biodiversity action plan areas, geodiversity action plan areas)
ENV 2	To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks of flooding.	Flood Risk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood Risk Zones 3 (Zones 3a/3b where known), 2 and 1 • Utilities
ENV 3	To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change.	Location principles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JCS Settlement Hierarchy • Settlement boundary
ENV 4	To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.	Location principles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JCS Settlement Hierarchy • Settlement boundary Other criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current land use • Public transport access • Protected rail routes (from Existing Land Use policy) • Protected cycle routes also noted but not ranked • Public rights of way noted
ENV 5	To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution.	Location principles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JCS Settlement Hierarchy • Settlement boundary Other Criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport access • Protected cycle routes also noted but not ranked • Surrounding land uses noted on site visits Other material considerations; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewage Treatment Works

		safeguarding area
ENV 6	To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.	<p>Location principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JCS Settlement Hierarchy • Settlement boundary <p>Landscape/ townscape/ historic environment designations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic park/ garden • Notes made of landscape character areas • Listed buildings • Conservation areas • Scheduled ancient monument • Site of archaeological interest (NHER) <p>Existing Land Use Policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing land use allocations • Planning histories also noted • Areas of open land (SNLP Policy ENV 2) • River valleys (SNLP Policy ENV 3) • Norwich Southern Bypass landscape protection Zone (SNLP Policy ENV 6) • Important spaces (SNLP Policy IMP 3) <p>Undeveloped land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brownfield/ Greenfield <p>Other Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current land use
ENV 7	To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources.	<p>Location principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JCS Settlement Hierarchy • Settlement boundary <p>Undeveloped Land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brownfield/Greenfield • Agricultural land Grades 1 and 2 <p>Existing Land Use policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing land use allocations • Planning histories also noted • Areas of open land (SNLP Policy ENV 2) • River valleys (SNLP Policy ENV 3) • Norwich Southern Bypass landscape protection Zone (SNLP Policy ENV 6) • Important spaces (SNLP Policy IMP 3) <p>Other Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Land Use

		Other Material Considerations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites on minerals resources • Minerals/Waste Safeguarding Site
ENV 8	To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use.	Location principles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JCS Settlement Hierarchy • Settlement boundary Ecology/ Biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sites of Special Scientific Interest inc. Ramsar sites • County Wildlife Sites • Special Areas of Conservation • Special Protection Areas Other Criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities
ENV 9	To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling.	
Social Objectives		
S 1	To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, affordable and suitable home.	(Sites will be allocated to meet the required total housing numbers, but Joint Core Strategy Policy 4 housing delivery requirements for affordable housing will be affected by the potential viability of development on a site). Existing land use policy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing land use allocations • Planning histories also noted Other Criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current land use • Utilities Other material considerations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site availability • Gas pipelines • Oil pipelines • Sites on minerals resources • Minerals/Waste Safeguarding Site • Sewage Treatment Works Safeguarding Area • Article 4 Directions • Overhead cables/pylons
S 2	To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion.	Location principles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JCS Settlement Hierarchy • Settlement boundary Other Criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services accessibility
S 3	To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment.	
S 4	To improve accessibility to	Location principles

	essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JCS Settlement Hierarchy • Settlement boundary <p>Existing land use policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing land use allocations • Primary Shopping Area (compatibility) • Central Business Area (compatibility) <p>Other Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current land Use • Services Accessibility • Public transport access
S 5	To improve the education and skills of the population overall.	
S 6	To improve the health of the population overall.	<p>Other Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contamination/ Pollution • Hazardous Zone <p>Other Material Considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewage Treatment Works Safeguarding Area
S 7	To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity.	<p>Other Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services Accessibility
S 8	To improve the quality of where people live.	<p>Landscape/ townscape/ historic environment designations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic park/ garden • Notes made of landscape character areas • Listed buildings • Conservation areas • Scheduled ancient monument • Site of archaeological interest (NHER) <p>Other Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Transport access • Services accessibility • Contamination/ Pollution • Hazardous Zone • Utilities <p>Other material considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site availability • Sewage Treatment Works Safeguarding Area • Surrounding land uses noted on site visits
Economic objectives		
EC 1	To encourage sustained economic growth.	(Sites will be allocated to meet the Joint Core Strategy required employment land provisions, employment land retained within the context of JCS Policy 5 and commercial development sites

		<p>allocated in relation to JCS Policy 19 and the potential identified by the 2007 retail study).</p> <p>Location principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JCS Settlement Hierarchy • Settlement boundary <p>Existing land use policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing land use allocations • Primary Shopping Area (compatibility) • Central Business Area (compatibility) <p>Other Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current land use • Contamination/ Pollution • Public transport access • Utilities • Services accessibility <p>Other material considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site availability • Gas pipelines • Oil pipelines • Sites on minerals resources • Minerals/Waste Safeguarding Site • Sewage Treatment Works Safeguarding Area • Article 4 Directions
EC 2	To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the district.	<p>Location principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JCS Settlement Hierarchy • Settlement boundary <p>Existing Land Use policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing land use allocations <p>Other Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current land use • Utilities <p>Other material considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site availability • Gas pipelines • Oil pipelines • Sites on minerals resources • Minerals/Waste Safeguarding Site • Sewage Treatment Works Safeguarding Area • Article 4 Directions
EC 3	To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.	<p>Location principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JCS Settlement Hierarchy • Settlement boundary <p>Other Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilities • Public transport access • Protected rail routes

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected cycle routes also noted Public rights of way also noted
EC 4	To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.	.
EC 5	To improve economic performance in rural areas.	<p>(Sites will be allocated to meet the Joint Core Strategy required employment land provisions, employment land retained within the context of JCS Policy 5 and commercial development sites allocated in relation to JCS Policy 19 and the potential identified by the 2007 retail study).</p> <p>Location principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> JCS Settlement Hierarchy Settlement boundary <p>Existing land use policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing land use allocations Primary Shopping Area (compatibility) Central Business Area (compatibility) <p>Other Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current land use Public transport access Utilities Contamination/ Pollution <p>Other material considerations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site availability Gas pipelines Oil pipelines Sites on minerals resources Minerals/Waste Safeguarding Site Article 4 Directions

10.15 The process of assessing sites using the site assessment criteria is detailed in Table 10.2 below. To display the results of this assessment, a 'traffic light' site assessment table has been produced, showing major constraints (red), less serious impacts (amber) and no direct impacts (green). The completed 'traffic light' site assessment table for Long Stratton is shown at Appendix 6. However, this table is merely illustrative of the issues considered when assessing sites and it is important to note that the assessment of the criteria was not a simple, mechanistic, method of reaching a conclusion on the acceptability of any individual site – in other words, it was not a question of merely assessing the total of 'green', 'amber' and 'red' impacts and concluding that a site is acceptable if the 'green' totals are higher than the 'red' totals. It would also be over-simplistic to assume that a site with more green results would automatically be preferred over a site with several red or amber results. Professional judgment was used to assess each

site on its own merits, considering what mitigation would be required to make the site acceptable, and whether this mitigation would be likely to result in a viable development. Certain criteria are of more significance than others – for instance, a potential site within a Special Area of Conservation (a ‘red’) is extremely unlikely to be acceptable, whereas a listed building on the proposed site (also a ‘red’) might be able to be accommodated within an appropriate site design.

Table 10.2 – Criteria and Assessment of Site Selection Criteria

Criteria	Ranking		
	- (Red)	- / + (Amber)	+ (Green)
1) Location principles			
Settlement Hierarchy	Sites in Smaller Rural Communities and the Countryside	Sites within settlements suitable for development boundaries only	Sites within settlements suitable for development land allocations
Settlement Boundary	Sites located further than 400m from an existing defined development boundary.	Sites not adjacent to but within 400m of an existing defined development boundary	Sites within or adjacent to an existing defined development boundary
2) Existing land use policy:			
Existing land use allocations		Proposal for alternative use; proposed mixed use includes existing allocated use	Proposal consistent with existing allocation
Primary Shopping Area		Proposed use incompatible	Proposed use compatible
Central Business Area		Proposed use incompatible	Proposed use compatible
Area of open land (SNLP ENV2)		Proposed site within	Proposed site outside
River valleys (SNLP ENV3)		Proposed site within	Proposed site outside
Norwich Southern Bypass Landscape Protection Zone (SNLP ENV6)		Proposed site within	Proposed site outside
Important spaces (SNLP IMP3)		Proposed site within	Proposed site outside
Protected rail routes (SNLP TRA 6)		Crosses or adjacent to site	None present
Planning histories	Noted as part of site assessment: Not ranked but extant planning permission given positive discrimination in relation to proposed use		
3) Undeveloped land:			
Brownfield/ Greenfield		Site predominantly greenfield	Site predominantly brownfield

Agricultural land Grades 1 and 2		Grades 1 and 2	Grade 3
4) Landscape/ Townscape/ Historic environment designations			
Historic park/ garden		Site in or adjacent	Site elsewhere
Listed buildings	On site	Adjacent to site	Site elsewhere
Conservation areas		Site in or adjacent	Site elsewhere
Scheduled ancient monuments	On site	Adjacent to site	Site elsewhere
Site of archaeological interest (NHER)		Within or adjacent to site	Site elsewhere
Landscape Character Areas	Noted as part of site assessment but not ranked.		
5) Current land use	Site in use and likely to continue	Site in use not known if likely to continue	Vacant site not in use
6) Ecology/ Biodiversity			
Tree preservation orders		On or affected by site	Not affected by site
Ancient woodland	Within site	Affected by site	Not affected by site
Protected hedgerows		On or affected by site	Not affected by site
SSSI/ Ramsar sites	Site covers/ overlaps	Adjacent to site	Site elsewhere
County Wildlife Sites	Site covers	Adjacent to or slightly overlaps site	Site elsewhere
Special Areas of Conservation/ Special Protection Areas	Site overlaps	Adjacent to site	Site elsewhere
Notes also made of green infrastructure corridors and biodiversity action plan areas but not ranked.			
Notes also made of geodiversity action plan areas but not ranked.			
7) Contamination/ Pollution		Present or potentially present	Not present
8) Flood Risk	Sites in flood zone 3	Sites in flood zone 2	Sites in flood zone 1
9) Hazardous Zone		Site within	Site elsewhere
10) Public transport access	No service to market town or Norwich within 800m		Within 800m of service to market town or Norwich
Highway safety / works required	To be confirmed by Highways Authority in response to Preferred Options		

11) Utilities		None available or available with known capacity issues	All services in place with capacity for development
12) Services Access	No services from core list within 800m	1-4 services from core list within 800m	5 or more services from core list within 800m
13) Other Material Considerations			
Site availability	Single owner but not actively promoted; multiple ownership but unwilling partners.	Multiple ownership but issues can be resolved; minor issues that can be resolved.	Site actively promoted
Gas pipelines		Crosses site	None present
Oil pipelines		Crosses site	None present
Sites on minerals resources		Present on site	None present
Minerals/waste safeguarding sites		Safeguarded site	Sites not affected
Sewage Treatment Works safeguarding area	Sites within 400m cordon sanitaire		Sites beyond 400m cordon sanitaire
Article 4 Direction		Site affected	Site not affected
Overhead cables/ pylons on site	Noted as part of site assessment but not ranked		
Public rights of way	Noted as part of site assessment but not ranked		
Protected cycle route	Noted as part of site assessment but not ranked		

10.16 The criteria considered to be most important in determining the overall sustainability of sites were, proximity to local services (including a travel-to-work public transport service) and avoidance of areas prone to flooding (either fluvial or local surface water drainage issues). Environmental designations, existing and neighbouring land uses, settlement form and character and expert advice from statutory bodies were also key decision-making factors, for example, derelict, disused or brownfield sites were preferred where possible. Assessment of the sites identified potential impacts across a wide range of criteria and in all cases, the potential for mitigating the impact of developing such a site was considered, and the cumulative impact of all mitigation required for that site was weighed.

10.17 Representations received (from members of the public, parish councils, statutory consultees, etc) were also taken into account; however site assessment depended on evidence regarding material considerations, rather than pure opinion. For example, in many cases across the district, anecdotal claims of surface water flooding were made, but in

only a few cases was flood evidence submitted which affected the site assessment.

- 10.18 There are some white cells on the site assessment tables. In some cases these white cells indicate that the criterion did not apply at all to that site (e.g. there was no previous Local Plan allocation) and in other cases, white cells indicate that a result was not available for that criterion (e.g. for late-submitted sites). Sites submitted during the 2011 sites consultation were classed as 'late-submitted sites' and given a Z prefix. Z sites were assessed alongside sites submitted earlier in the process but had not been subject to public consultation in 2010 and 2011, hence the blank cells. During the site assessment process, Z sites with the potential to be allocated were submitted for comment to Anglian Water, the Minerals and Waste Authority, Education Authority and Highways Authority (and parish councils were advised) before a final decision was made on their suitability. These these Z sites became Preferred Option sites, and were subject to public consultation at Preferred Options stage of the Long Stratton AAP in 2013.
- 10.19 Each assessed site ends with overall comments, within which the conclusion on the acceptability (or otherwise) on the site has been reached. This balances consideration of all the criteria scores and comments received in reaching the conclusion.

Developing Options for the Long Stratton Area Action Plan - Assessing the Broad Location and Level of Growth

- 10.20 Because of the high level of new growth allocated to Long Stratton in the JCS, it was considered important for the AAP to take the site assessment procedure one stage further and look at developing and evaluating alternative options to accommodate growth in the town, both for housing and employment. The second task under Stage B2 was therefore to look in some detail at the appropriate level of growth for the town and then to investigate the development of alternative options to accommodate this growth so that the effects can be predicted, evaluated and mitigated leading to preferred options for growth.

Options for the Overall Number of Dwellings to be considered for the Long Stratton Area Action Plan

- 10.21 Policy 9 of the JCS allocates a minimum of 1,800 dwellings to Long Stratton, as outlined above to deliver a bypass. However, as already mentioned JCS Policy 10 also identifies a number of constraints to growth, including the need to overcome sewerage constraints, conserve the historic landscape to the east of the village and the expansion of, or provision of a new high school.
- 10.22 There are potential constraints to development due to the capacity of local waste water infrastructure at the Long Stratton Water Recycling Centre, where solutions for accommodating more than 1,400 dwellings may be required. As proposed development exceeds 1,400 dwellings, upgrades and/or capacity at the Water Recycling Centre will need to be established which continue to safeguard the Broads SAC/SPA downstream and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The impact of at least 1,800 new dwellings will need to be considered in combination with permitted growth, supporting

services (schools, community buildings etc.) and employment development. Anglian Water and the Environment Agency have advised that, provided appropriate phasing of housing is implemented along with an agreed foul water strategy which considers the phasing, management and monitoring of overall development in Long Stratton, and then this should not pose an obstacle to delivering proposed growth. This approach would ensure that dwellings would not be occupied ahead of improvements in treatment technology capabilities at the Long Stratton Water Recycling Centre and prevent deterioration in water quality the downstream water course to meet the requirements of the WFD.

10.23 The position of education provision in Long Stratton (High School) and Norfolk County Council Children's Services directorate is that there is, in principle, current available space at the High School for approximately 200 children. However, as catchment numbers are due to rise, it is estimated that only approximately 60 places will be available in the school as it currently stands (350 new homes). Norfolk County Council Children's Services directorate have confirmed that the school could be expanded to accommodate children from around 2000 new homes, although this would require investment in the school building which would be required to increase the classroom capacity and supporting spaces.

10.24 The position of South Norfolk Council is therefore that the longer-term (beyond 2026, and new housing levels above 1,800 new dwellings for Long Stratton) will be most appropriately explored through a wider review of the Joint Core Strategy, which will be informed by the forthcoming update of the Greater Norwich Strategic Housing Market Assessment.

10.25 In conclusion, the Council asserts that the evidence shows that there are not any reasonable alternatives (by way of higher housing numbers) to accommodating 1,800 new dwellings in Long Stratton and therefore 1,800 will be the number of new homes allocated in the AAP.

Options for the Broad Location of Housing and Employment Growth

10.26 The Council used the results from the 'traffic light' Site Assessment Tables (Appendix 6) together with public comments from the Long Stratton 2026' consultation, the objectives of the AAP and the key sustainability issues identified in the SA Scoping Report to develop a number of broad distribution options for accommodating the 1,800 new homes (minimum) as required by the JCS.

- **Option 1**
Locating 1,800 dwellings and the bypass to the east of the town
- **Option 2**
Locating 1,200 dwellings and the bypass to the east of the town and 600 dwellings to the north-west
- **Option 3**
Locating 1,000 dwellings and the bypass to the east of the town, 600 dwellings to the north-west and 200 dwellings to the south-west of the town

- **Option 4**
Locating 1,800 dwellings and the bypass to the east of the town, plus 600 dwellings to the north-west of the town

10.27 The same process was undertaken to develop a number of different scenarios for accommodating up to 12 hectares of employment land in Long Stratton. The options developed and considered were:

- **Option 1**
Retention of the existing A140 employment allocation and expansion as part of the adjoining housing proposed east of Long Stratton
- **Option 2**
Retention of the existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion as part of the adjoining housing proposed east of Long Stratton, and extension of the Tharston Industrial Estate
- **Option 3**
Retention of the existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion as part of the adjoining housing proposed east of Long Stratton, extension of the Tharston Industrial Estate and additional employment allocation as part of the housing proposed north-west of Long Stratton

Developing additional policies and proposals specific to the AAP

10.28 The Long Stratton AAP also differs from the Site Specific Allocations and Policies DPD in that it is more than simply an assessment of sites suggested for development. The AAP will also need to contain other policies and proposals specific to Long Stratton. Most of these policies and proposals have been included because of direct links with requirements of the JCS, as a request from a particular organisation or group within Long Stratton or reflecting current planning issues within the town. Because of their nature most of these policies and proposals do not have an alternative option but will still need to be subject to SA to identify any potential effects which may need to be mitigated. The relevant policies and proposals are:

- Town centre definition policy.
- Retaining and enhancing the distinctive character of the historic town centre.
- Provision of Green Infrastructure policy
- Protecting existing open space policy
- Providing new open space and improving existing areas and
- Land for new burial ground policy
- Accessibility policy
- Development boundary policy

11. Task B3 – Predicting the Effects of the Long Stratton Area Action Plan

Predicting the effects of site assessment and the development of broad options for growth

- 11.1 The detailed site assessment process which was undertaken (described in Task B2) allows us to predict the effects of the AAP in relation to individual sites. The condensed site assessment table shown in Table 11.1 below and the full assessment table at Appendix 6 rates the suggested sites giving positive attributes a green rating, neutral attributes or positions where mitigation might be required an amber rating and aspects of a site that presented significant impact issues or constraints that could not be mitigated a red rating.
- 11.2 Other relevant site issues were noted in the conclusion of the site assessment table but not given a traffic light rating. Despite not being given a rating they did contribute to the analysis of sites and allowed greater consideration to be given to the predicted effects of developing individual sites. These elements included surrounding land uses, information on green infrastructure corridors, biodiversity and geodiversity action plans, landscape character areas and protected cycle routes.

Table 11.1 – summary of the predicted effects of allocated sites

Site ID number	Assessed as Settlement	Site address	suggested land use	Suggested by (Surname)	Site conforms with JCS settlement hierarchy for consideration of housing allocation	Settlement Boundary	Area of Open Land ENV2	River Valley ENV3	Nowich Southern Bypass Landscape Protection Zone ENV6	Protection Important Spaces (IMP3)	Brownfield/Greenfield	Agricultural Land Grade 1, 2	Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Ancient Monument	SSSI/Ramsar	County Wildlife Site	SAC/SPA	Flood Risk	Service Availability (Utilities)	Local Access to Services	Sewage treatment works safeguarding	Preferred Option Conclusion	Preferred Option Comments	Amendments to Preferred Options	Explanation of Amendment to Preferred Options	Regulation 19 Outcome and Policy Number
1188	Long Stratton	Long Stratton Mill	Housing/ Employment	Leeder	Yes																			Listed mill tower in southern portion of site in prominent position from main access to site. Gas pipeline 600m to east. Removed from main settlement.			Site rejected for reasons referred to at Preferred Options stage
0107	Long Stratton	off Flowerpot Lane next to Industrial Estate	Housing	Watts	Yes																			Paddock well screened with hedgerows. TPO on adjoining land to south east and on opposite side of Chequers Road. Withdrawn application for business park (2005/2413). Anglian Water score as Red due to Foul Sewerage Network capacity. Sewers cross site. Could be considered as an extension to adjacent employment site but more distant from services than other sites if being considered for residential development (900m to high school, 700m to nearest shops, 300m to bus service, just over 1km to doctors surgery).			Site rejected for reasons referred to at Preferred Options stage
0146	Long Stratton	Picton Road	Housing	Smith	Yes																			Site is removed from main settlement and although adjacent to some existing development is not in a location that new development is to be focused due to access to services. Listed Building at Hill Farm on opposite side of Forcett Road, though development of this site unlikely to have an impact on its setting. Refused applications for a single dwelling in 1980s. Anglian Water score as Red due to Foul Sewerage Network capacity. Over 800m to all core services other than bus service.			Site rejected for reasons referred to at Preferred Options stage
0189	Long Stratton	St Mary's Road	Housing	Lusty	Yes																			Relatively remote from services (650m from recreation facilities, 550m to nearest shops (inc. convenience store), schools just over 800m, doctors surgery over 800m) compared to other sites. Although development of this site in itself would be relatively intrusive, development with 238 (and potentially a larger 504) would protrude more into open countryside. Without a larger site 504, all access would need to be through St Mary's Road.			Site rejected for reasons referred to at Preferred Options stage
0198	Long Stratton	Chequers Road	Housing	SNC	Yes																			Planning application for 120 dwellings (2010/2225), with committee resolution to approve. Listed The Poplars adjacent to south-west corner. TPO'd trees on southern boundary of site. Anglian Water score as Red due to Foul Sewerage Network capacity. Water mains cross site. Mineral policy required. Doctors surgery approximately 200m, primary school approximately 300m, employment opportunities within 500m, bus service within 600m, shop approximately 800m		Site has been granted planning permission since the preferred option consultation but will not be counted towards the 1,800 dwellings.	

[illegible]

																		The Red House is Grade II listed of which the former part of the curtilage of. Inclusion of this site within the development boundary would only be appropriate if Site 951c was to be taken forward as a site for development. Scores red on Foul Sewerage Network Capacity. Bus service only core service within 800m.			Following the Preferred Options consultation the Council has decided to allocate this site (and sites 951c, 319) for housing (up to 600 dwellings). LSAAP Policy numbers (LNGS1).
0729	Long Stratton	land at The Red House, Norwich Road	Housing	Sapey	Yes																
0951a	Long Stratton	Land north of Long Stratton east of A140 Stratton	Housing	Sargent & Cedars Farm Settlement	Yes													The Cedars on western edge of site is Grade II listed, plus cottages in south western corner. Adjacent to SNLP River Valley (on opposite side of B1527). Anglian Water score as Red due to Foul Sewerage Network Capacity. Water mains cross site. Minerals policy required. Bus service only core service within 800m.			Site rejected for reasons referred to at Preferred Options stage
0951b	Long Stratton	Land north of Long Stratton west of A140 Stratton	Housing	Sargent & Cedars Farm Settlement	Yes													The Cedars on opposite side of A140 is Grade II listed. Adjacent to SNLP River Valley (on opposite side of Bungay Road). Anglian Water score as Red due to Foul Sewerage Network Capacity. Water mains crossing site. Minerals policy required. Bus service only core service within 800m.			Site rejected for reasons referred to at Preferred Options stage
0951c	Long Stratton	Land north of Long Stratton west of A140 Stratton	Housing	Sargent & Cedars Farm Settlement	Yes													Detached from main settlement and therefore services (bus service only core service within 800m) - would only be appropriate to be taken forward if part of a larger site with sites 319 and R0983d to provide a large part of the development allocated for Long Stratton. Grade II listed buildings on east of site on A140. Anglian Water score as Red due to Cordon Sanitaire. Water mains crossing site. Mineral policy required.			Following the Preferred Options consultation the Council has decided to allocated this site & site (0319) to contribute to housing (up to 600 dwellings) and employment (approximately 1.5 ha) (indicative location) development. LSAAP Policy numbers (LNGS1).
1084	Long Stratton	Mix-a-Man Cement Works Site, Ipswich Road	Housing	Ward	Yes													Grade II listed The Cottage between site and the A140. Would only be practical to develop as a residential development with larger development including R0983c given existing detached nature from main settlement and distance from services (bus service and employment opportunities only core services within 800m). Water mains crossing site.			Site rejected for reasons referred to at Preferred Options stage
1085	Long Stratton	Land adj. Industrial Estate, Chequers Road	Housing/ Commercial	Hardesty	Yes													Flat open field with no strong boundary features either with Chequers Road or open landscape to west. No recent relevant planning history. Water mains crossing site. Adjacent employment site, however further to other services (High school approximately 800m, surgery approximately 750m) than other sites being considered for residential development.			Site rejected for reasons referred to at Preferred Options stage
A0020	Long Stratton	Land adj. Plant Depot, Ipswich Road	Employment	Unknown	Existing employment allocation - check deliverability.													Planning permission implemented) for c/u of plant depot to scaffolding business depot. Remainder of site remains in agricultural use. SFRA shows area of Zone 2 Flood Risk. Anglian Water score Red due to Foul Sewerage Network Capacity.			Approximately 6 ha of employment land allocation through the South Norfolk Local Plan (2003). This land has not come forward to date. Site allocated for approximately 8 ha of employment land (LNGS1).

[illegible]

[illegible]

11.3 As described under Task B2, the Council then used the individual site assessment work to develop a number of alternative strategic options for accommodating housing and employment growth in the town. To enable the effects of these different scenarios to be predicted it was necessary to test each option against the SA Framework. Tables 11.2 and 11.3 below summarise the predicted effect of each option for housing and employment land (see Appendix 7 for the full SA assessment of housing options and Appendix 8 for the full SA assessment for employment options):

Table 11.2 – summary of the predicted effects of different housing growth scenarios

SA Objectives	Housing Development Scenario							
	Option 1		Option 2		Option 3		Option 4	
ENV1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
ENV2	0		0		0		0	
ENV3	0		0		0		0	
ENV4	0	+	++		++		++	
ENV5	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+
ENV6	-	0	-	0	--	0	-	0
ENV7	-		--		--		--	
ENV8	+		+		+		+	
ENV9	0		0		0		0	
S1	++		++		++		++	
S2	0		0		0		0	
S3	0		0		0		0	
S4	+		++		+		0	+
S5	0		0		0		0	
S6	0		0		0		0	
S7	0		0		0		0	
S8	0		0		0		0	
EC1	+		+		+		+	
EC2	0		0		0		0	
EC3	+		++		++		++	
EC4	0		0		0		0	
EC5	0		0		0		0	

Key: ++ Major Positive, + Minor Positive, 0 Neutral Effect, - Minor Negative, -- Major Negative, ? Uncertain Effect

Table 11.3 – summary of predicted effects of different employment growth scenarios

Employment Development Scenario			
SA Objectives	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
ENV1	0	- 0	- 0
ENV2	0	0	0
ENV3	0	0	0
ENV4	+	+	++
ENV5	0	+	+
ENV6	0	+	+
ENV7	-	-	-
ENV8	+	+	+
ENV9	0	0	0
S1	0	0	0
S2	0	0	0
S3	++	++	++
S4	++	++	++
S5	0	0	0
S6	0	0	0
S7	0	0	0
S8	0	0	0
EC1	++	++	++
EC2	+	+	+
EC3	++	++	++
EC4	?	?	?
EC5	0	0	0

Predicting the effect of other policies and proposals

11.4 Although many of the other policies and proposals in the AAP do not have alternative options it is still important to be able to predict the effects of these policies and proposals, so they were also tested against the SA framework (see Appendix 9). Table 11.4 below summarises the predicted effects of these policies and proposals.

Table 11.4 – summary of predicted effects of other policies and proposals

SA Framework Objective	Other Policies							
	Town Centre	Environment		Recreation			Accessibility	Development Boundary
	Defining Town Centre	Preserving & enhancing the historic character of Long Stratton	Provision of GI	Protecting existing open space	New open space & improving existing	New burial ground	Accessibility	Development Boundary
ENV 1	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0
ENV 2	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
ENV 3	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+
ENV 4	+	+	+	+	+	0	++	0
ENV 5	++	0	+	+	0	0	+	0
ENV 6	++	++	++	0	+	0	0	0
ENV 7	++	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
ENV 8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ENV 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S2	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S3	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S4	++	0	0	++	++	0	+	0
S5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S6	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0
S7	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S8	++	0	+	+	+	0	0	+
EC 1	++	+	0	0	0	0	0	+
EC 2	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EC 3	++	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
EC 4	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0
EC 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Key: ++ Major Positive, + Minor Positive, 0 Neutral Effect, - Minor Negative, -- Major Negative, ? Uncertain Effect

12. Task B4 – Evaluating the Effects of the Long Stratton Area Action Plan

Evaluating the effects of site assessment and the development of broad options for growth

12.1 The predicted effects of each individual development site were evaluated through the site assessment table, resulting in an overall conclusion for each site (see Appendix 6 and Table 11.1). As already described this then helped to inform the development and consideration of a number of broad options for housing and employment which were tested against the SA Framework and this therefore informed the final choice of sites to include in the Long Stratton AAP.

12.2 Tables 11.2 and 11.3 above (and Appendices 7 and 8) show that each option for the distribution of housing and employment growth has potential positive and negative effects, which have been summarised and evaluated in Tables 12.1 and 12.2 below. These tables are followed by a conclusion outlining the Council's preferred option for both housing and employment distribution.

Table 12.1 – Evaluating the effects of the options for housing growth

OPTION 1: 1,800 dwellings and bypass to east of town	
Positive effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After delivery of bypass, HGV traffic will avoid town centre • Bypass will also take through-traffic out of Long Stratton • Reduced traffic levels will lead to improved air quality and townscape • Central services will become more pedestrian-friendly • Improvement in housing supply • Delivery of new primary school in location accessible to new residents • Public transport and local employment opportunities are within walking distance • Concentrated growth may help provision of new services 	Negative effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood Green CWS and Tyrells Wood/New Plantation SSSI might be impacted by traffic noise, and disruption during construction phase • Loss of historic field pattern • Loss of undeveloped, agricultural land
Evaluation of option: Although this option does have negative aspects, particularly its proximity to designated sites and the fact that it is the development of greenfield land, these aspects can be outweighed by the positive benefits that this development could bring. Development to the east will deliver a bypass and therefore offers real opportunities to improve the centre of Long Stratton and to co-locate services and facilities with new housing in the area. The landscape demonstrates some historic field patterns, but there is no significant landscape impact and development could maintain historic landscape character patterns to some extent, and provide green	

infrastructure.

OPTION 2: 1,200 dwellings and bypass to east, 600 dwellings to north-west of Long Stratton

Positive effects:

- After delivery of bypass, HGV traffic will avoid town centre
- Bypass will also take through-traffic out of Long Stratton
- Reduced traffic levels will lead to improved air quality and townscape
- Central services will become more pedestrian-friendly
- Improvement in housing supply
- Delivery of new primary school in location accessible to new residents
- Public transport and local employment opportunities are within walking distance
- Concentrated growth may help provision of new services
- North-west location is well-related to the high school, GP and local employment opportunities.

Negative effects:

- Wood Green CWS and Tyrells Wood/New Plantation SSSI might be impacted by traffic noise, and disruption during construction phase
- Loss of historic field pattern to the east
- Loss of more undeveloped, agricultural land and habitats

Evaluation of option:

Although this option builds the negative aspects of option 1, particularly the loss of additional undeveloped land, there are additional positive effects as well. Development to the east will deliver a bypass and the opportunity to co-locate services and facilities with new housing in the area; development to the north-west provides a second location which is well-related to existing services and employment opportunities. This also offers the opportunity of redirecting traffic flow away from the town centre, and would allow a less dense development on land to the east and west.

OPTION 3: 1,000 dwellings and bypass to east, 600 dwellings to north-west and 200 dwellings to south-west of Long Stratton

Positive effects:

- After delivery of bypass, HGV traffic will avoid town centre
- Bypass will also take through-traffic out of Long Stratton
- Reduced traffic levels will lead to improved air quality and townscape
- Central services will become more pedestrian-friendly
- Improvement in housing supply
- Possible delivery of new primary school in location

Negative effects:

- Wood Green CWS and Tyrells Wood/New Plantation SSSI might be impacted by traffic noise, and disruption during construction phase
- Loss of historic field pattern to the east
- Loss of even more undeveloped, agricultural land and habitats
- Spreading growth may hinder provision of new services

<p>accessible to new residents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public transport and local employment opportunities are within walking distance • North-west location is well-related to the high school, GP and local employment opportunities. • South-west location is well-related to local employment opportunities and fairly well-related to schools 	
<p>Evaluation of option:</p> <p>Although this option also builds on the negative aspects of option 1, particularly the loss of additional undeveloped land, there are some additional positive effects as well. Development to the east will deliver a bypass and the opportunity to co-locate services and facilities with new housing in the area; development to the north-west provides a second location which is well-related to existing services and employment opportunities; development to the south-west provides a third location which is well-related to existing employment opportunities, and quite well-related to existing services. However, reducing the level of housing growth on the east of Long Stratton to 1,000 dwellings could potentially affect the deliverability of a new school.</p>	
<p>OPTION 4: 1,800 dwellings and bypass to east plus 600 to north-west</p>	
<p>Positive effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After delivery of bypass, HGV traffic will avoid town centre • Bypass will also take through-traffic out of Long Stratton • Reduced traffic levels will lead to improved air quality and townscape • Central services will become more pedestrian-friendly • Improvement in housing supply • Delivery of new primary school in location accessible to new residents • Public transport and local employment opportunities are within walking distance • Concentrated growth may help provision of new services • Higher level of growth could eventually support more local services • North-west location is well-related to the high school, GP and local employment opportunities. 	<p>Negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood Green CWS and Tyrells Wood/New Plantation SSSI might be impacted by traffic noise, and disruption during construction phase • Loss of historic field pattern to the east • Loss of more undeveloped, agricultural land and habitats • Higher levels of growth may overwhelm infrastructure and local services in the mid-term • Additional housing to this level would make it difficult for employment allocations to achieve self-containment for Long Stratton

Evaluation of option:

The negative impacts of this option are similar to option 2, with the additional potential impact that this level of growth could overwhelm local services in the mid-term, before they are able to expand. It could also hinder self-containment difficult, as it could be difficult to attract sufficient new employers to provide equitable employment opportunities in Long Stratton. Development to the east will deliver a bypass and the opportunity to co-locate services and facilities with new housing in the area; development to the north-west provides a second location which is well-related to existing services and employment opportunities.

PREFERRED OPTION FOR HOUSING GROWTH – OPTION 2: MAJOR GROWTH TO THE EAST WITH ADDITIONAL GROWTH IN THE NORTH-WEST

Predicting and evaluating the effects of individual sites and growth options has led to identification of 'preferred sites' in the AAP for housing.

The Council is proposing to accommodate the 1,800 new houses required by the JCS using Option 2 (approximately 1,200 homes and bypass to the east, and approximately 600 homes to the north-west) in a single policy. Whilst these are considered as two separate sites by virtue of the A140, there will be a single policy for the 1,800 new homes (including employment growth) to ensure comprehensive delivery, phasing and implementation of housing, bypass, associated infrastructure, landscaping, open space and employment.

Although all the options assessed have negative environmental impacts, major growth to the east will deliver a bypass and will also enable delivery of a school to serve these new dwellings, while allocating some development to the north-west provides a second, sustainable location which is well-related to existing services and potentially improves traffic flow. It is considered that Option 2 provides the best opportunity for improving Long Stratton reflecting many of the views given by local residents and stakeholders.

No other reasonable alternatives are proposed for the allocation of housing growth as it was considered that a large development in other locations around the town would not be able to deliver a bypass, and therefore could not improve the centre of Long Stratton. It is also considered that exceeding 1,800 dwellings could overwhelm local services, and spreading 1,800 dwellings over more sites may risk the delivery of a school to support the growth. The Council considers that it has chosen the most appropriate options in the context of the sustainability criteria on the site assessment checklist.

Table 12.2 – Evaluating the effects of the options for employment growth

OPTION 1: RETAIN AND EXPAND EXISTING A140 ALLOCATION	
Positive effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well-related to potential housing growth area • Moderately well-related to existing built-up area • Site in existing employment use • Potential for existing business to expand in situ • Increase in local job opportunities reduces need to travel to Norwich 	Negative effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to Wood Green CWS (although route of proposed bypass is closer) • Will require land currently in agricultural use
Evaluation of option: An extension to the existing A140 employment allocation would bring important economic benefits to Long Stratton with fairly neutral environmental and impacts. There are social benefits of additional local job opportunities which are well related to potential residential areas and fairly well-related to existing residential areas.	

OPTION 2: RETAIN A140 ALLOCATION WITH MODEST EXPANSION AND EXTEND THARSTON INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	
Positive effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both sites well-related to existing built-up area • A140 site well-related to potential housing growth area • Expansion of Tharston Industrial Estate will enable bypass • A140 site in existing employment use • Potential for existing businesses to expand in situ • Increase in local job opportunities reduces need to travel to Norwich 	Negative effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to Wood Green CWS (although route of proposed bypass is closer) • If Tharston Industrial Estate is extended to the north, site would be around 500m from Hill Farm Woodland CWS • Will require more land currently in agricultural use
Evaluation of option: A small extension to the existing A140 employment allocation and extension of Tharston Industrial Estate would bring more positive economic benefits to Long Stratton. The loss of agricultural land increases with each site selected, however so accessibility does. Extension to the north of Tharston Industrial Estate could impact on Hill Farm Woodland County Wildlife Site, particularly during construction phase and depending upon use, once operational. Expanding Tharston Industrial Estate would be necessary to enable relocation of existing employment uses in the potential route of the bypass. However, both sites are well-related to residential areas, and would balance the opportunities for employment each side of the existing A140. Additional employment opportunities here would increase the opportunities for sustainable travel-to-work choices and reduce the need to travel to Norwich.	

OPTION 3: RETAIN EXISTING A140 ALLOCATION WITH MODEST EXPANSION, EXTEND THARSTON INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, PLUS ADDITIONAL EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATION WITH HOUSING IN NORTH-WEST OF LONG STRATTON

<p>Positive effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both sites well-related to existing built-up area • A140 site well-related to potential housing growth area • Expansion of Tharston Industrial Estate will enable bypass • A140 site in existing employment use • Potential for existing businesses to expand in situ • Increase in local job opportunities reduces need to travel to Norwich 	<p>Negative effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to Wood Green CWS (although route of proposed bypass is closer) • If Tharston Industrial Estate is extended to the north, site would be around 500m from Hill Farm Woodland CWS • Will require more land currently in agricultural use
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Evaluation of option:

A small extension to the existing A140 employment allocation, extension of Tharston Industrial Estate and additional employment allocation in the north-west would bring positive economic benefits to Long Stratton. The loss of agricultural land increases with each site selected, however so does accessibility. Extension to the north of Tharston Industrial Estate could impact on Hill Farm Woodland County Wildlife Site, particularly during construction phase and depending upon use, once operational. Expanding Tharston Industrial Estate would be necessary to enable relocation of existing employment uses in the potential route of the bypass. However, all sites are well-related to residential areas, and would balance the opportunities for employment each side of the existing A140. Additional employment opportunities at all sites would increase the opportunities for sustainable travel-to-work choices and reduce the need to travel to Norwich. While accessibility improves with close proximity to residential areas, new employment sites would need careful integration with residential development to prevent incompatible uses.

PREFERRED OPTIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT GROWTH - OPTION 3: RETENTION/EXPANSION OF A140 ALLOCATION AND EXPANSION OF THARSTON INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, PLUS NEW ALLOCATION TO THE NORTH-WEST OF LONG STRATTON

Predicting and evaluating the effects of individual sites and growth options for employment allocations has led to the identification of three areas within the in the AAP for employment use. The Council is proposing to retain the existing site on the A140 with a modest expansion, extend Tharston industrial estate, plus an additional employment allocation in the North West of Long Stratton to accompany the housing growth (Option 3).

Although all options have negative impacts it is felt that these would be outweighed by the potential positive economic impacts. In particular, Options 3 allows for the relocation of an existing employment use which is on the route of the proposed Long Stratton bypass. The bypass is a key policy requirement of growth at Long Stratton, as outlined in the JCS, and will produce townscape improvements. Mitigation measures will need to be put into effect to minimise negative effects.

Evaluating the effects of other policies and proposals

12.3 Table 11.4 shows that the other policies and proposals in the AAP are predicted to have either positive or neutral effects. There are no potential negative effects associated with these policies, and the town centre policy is predicted to have the most positive effect.

Long Stratton Area Action Plan – Preferred Options Consultation – May-July 2013 and Consultation on Interim SA Report

12.4 The Preferred Options consultation document outlined the preferred sites that the Council intended to consider for housing and employment, as well a number of other specific policies and proposals for Long Stratton. The justification for these sites, policies and proposals was outlined in an interim SA Report which accompanied the Preferred Options consultation.

Update since the 2013 Preferred Options Consultation

- 12.5 The Interim SA Report has been updated to take into account the responses to the Preferred Options public consultation which took place between May and July 2013. This has resulted in the publication of this Draft SA Report, July 2014.
- 12.6 In addition to minor changes to policies and supporting text, the Council has granted planning permission for 120 dwellings at Chequers Road in Tharlston. Changes to the development boundary to encompass this application were reflected within the Preferred Option consultation.
- 12.7 The potential constraints to development due to the capacity of local waste water infrastructure at the Long Stratton Water Recycling Centre, where solutions for accommodating more than 1,400 dwellings may be required. As proposed development exceeds 1,400 dwellings, upgrades and/or capacity at the Water Recycling Centre will need to be established which continue to safeguard the Broads SAC/SPA downstream and meet the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The impact of at least 1,800 new dwellings will need to be considered in combination with permitted growth, supporting services (schools, community buildings etc.) and employment development. Anglian Water and the Environment Agency have advised that, provided appropriate phasing of housing is implemented along with an agreed foul water strategy which considers the phasing, management and monitoring of overall development in Long Stratton, and then this should not pose an obstacle to delivering proposed growth. This approach would ensure that dwellings would not be occupied ahead of improvements in treatment technology capabilities at the Long Stratton Water Recycling Centre and prevent deterioration in waste quality the downstream water course to meet the requirements of the WFD.
- 12.8 The lack of burial provision was identified during the Preferred Options consultation. In response to this, the Council has included an additional policy to reflect current burial rates and support a new burial ground in Long Stratton if required within the plan period. Additionally, the Preferred Option consultation responses and content within the AAP identified the importance of the historic environment of Long Stratton. An additional policy has now been included within the 'Environment' section to preserve and enhance the historic character of Long Stratton.

Overall Effects of the Long Stratton AAP

- 12.9 The Sustainability Appraisal of the adopted Joint Core Strategy (JCS) (September 2009), summarises the main sustainability impacts of the JCS in Chapter 5.4. It notes that the two main elements of the JCS Growth Strategy as they relate to South Norfolk are major expansion of a number of existing communities (including Long Stratton) and lesser expansion of other communities. The JCS SA notes that the generally dispersed pattern of growth proposed results in a number of sustainability considerations for South Norfolk, such as effects on the character, distinctiveness and quality of the local environment of settlements receiving growth, and potential public transport implications.

- 12.10 In setting the settlement hierarchy for South Norfolk, the JCS SA considered synergistic and cumulative impacts. Particularly noted (in paragraph 5.3.3) is the need to consider catchment-wide factors to ensure that environmental capacity in areas such as water quality impacts and biodiversity are not breached.
- 12.11 Paragraph 5.4.10 of the JCS SA concludes that *“the hierarchical approach to growth that is promoted should generally ensure that the amount of growth targeted to a settlement is directly dependent upon the size of the existing settlement, and, more specifically, the availability of local services, facilities and employment opportunities. This is a sensible approach that should help to reduce car dependency”*.
- 12.12 In essence, the likely significant environmental effects of the Long Stratton AAP are concluded to be broadly those types identified in the JCS SA. Given the largely rural nature of South Norfolk (and the lack of large brownfield sites in Long Stratton) the majority of new allocations (for housing and employment) will need to be on greenfield sites in order to identify sufficient new dwellings and employment land to meet minima set out in the adopted JCS. There will therefore inevitably be some loss of agricultural land and some impacts on landscape character. However, there is also likely to be an increase in the self-sustainability of Long Stratton, through reaching a better balance of homes and jobs, greater levels of walking, cycling and public transport use, and significantly improved levels of green infrastructure in and around the town to alleviate pressure on nearby environmentally sensitive areas.

Short-term effects

- 12.13 Most of the impacts relating the Long Stratton AAP are permanent in nature, reflecting the permanence of new dwellings and employment land (once built on). However, there will be some short-term impacts, principally relating to construction operations – noise, dust, HGV movements etc. A (largely) positive short-term effect might be where extraction of sand and gravel underneath a site takes place prior to development occurring, with that sand and gravel used wherever possible in on-site construction activities.

Medium and long-term effects

- 12.14 Once built out, a new development site has a different set of impacts, most of which will last into the foreseeable future, and be permanent. All of the allocated sites in Long Stratton will require expansion of the development boundary into what has historically been open countryside, with loss of agricultural land and potential adverse impacts on the character of the settlement, countryside and landscape. Other longer-term effects will include additional demand for fresh water, gas and electricity and increased production of waste water, however new buildings are now required to meet increasingly stringent requirements in terms of environmental performance.
- 12.15 It is inevitable that major growth will lead to an increase in car-usage in Long Stratton. However, particular effort has been made to try to allocate sites which are close to public transport links and which are

accessible to schools, jobs and services by walking and cycling means to minimise the need for car-usage. Additionally, the construction of the bypass will relieve town centre congestion and reduce traffic impacts upon this part of the along the A140.

- 12.16 There will also be some positive benefits. Development to the east will deliver a bypass and the opportunity to co-locate services and facilities with new housing in the area; development to the north-west provides a second location which is well-related to existing services and employment opportunities. This also offers the opportunity of redirecting traffic flow away from the town centre, and would allow a less dense development on land to the east and west. Concentrating much new growth to the east will also allow a new primary school to be built to serve the site, increasing the attractiveness of walking and cycling to school. It is hoped that the expansion and new provision of employment land in Long Stratton will also 'capture' more employment activity in Long Stratton itself, allowing Long Stratton to become more self-contained.

Cumulative and synergistic effects

- 12.17 The JCS SA (2009) considers potential cumulative effects of the JCS policies in paragraphs 5.3.1-5.3.4. Potential cumulative impacts on water quality and biodiversity were raised as being particularly important. As the Long Stratton AAP implements JCS policies on overall housing (and employment land) numbers, the associated mitigation measures included in the JCS (including measures identified in the Local Investment Plan and Programme) should ensure that these types of larger potential cumulative effects are minimised.

- 12.18 Other cumulative effects will also occur through the implementation of the Long Stratton AAP alongside the Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document, the Wymondham Area Action Plan, the Cringleford Neighbourhood Plan and the Norwich City Local Plan. These might include, for instance, additional pressure on local services and infrastructure (such as water supply and wastewater treatment capacity and the capacity of major road junctions, such as the A11/A14 Harford junction). However, some cumulative effects could be positive, such as enabling 'thresholds' for key services (such as a new or improved bus service) to be reached. Applying appropriate mitigation measures will be key to ensuring that the effects of any cumulative impacts are minimised.

Consideration of alternatives

- 12.19 No other reasonable alternatives were considered for the allocation of housing growth as it was considered that a large development in other locations around the town would not be able to deliver a bypass, and therefore could not improve the centre of Long Stratton. It is also considered that exceeding 1,800 dwellings could overwhelm local services, and spreading 1,800 dwellings over more sites may risk the delivery of a school to support the growth.

12.20 Secondly, each of the 25 proposed sites was assessed in detail, with the results forming part of the Preferred Options consultation in May 2013.

12.21 Thirdly, a range of strategic options for the location of the 1800 dwellings (concentrated to the east and north west of Long Stratton and new employment land were considered and appraised before the final choice of allocated sites was made.

13. Task B5 – Mitigating the Effects and Maximising Benefits

- 13.1 Key mitigation measures to support the overall level of growth in South Norfolk have been considered as an integral part of the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) and also the Long Stratton AAP. The Norwich Area Growth Area Infrastructure Needs and Funding Study (December 2007) and the Local Investment Plan and Programme (which is updated on a six-monthly basis) identify and prioritise key strategic measures. This includes elements such as major transport improvements (at the A140/A47 Harford junction, for instance), the need for various new schools, improved green infrastructure, utilities upgrades and new community facilities. Where particularly relevant (mainly for the larger sites), the need to contribute towards larger pieces of infrastructure is mentioned in individual site policies.
- 13.2 The JCS provides for a range of improvements required for strategic provisions of transport, green infrastructure and utilities, to be funded by a combination of developer contributions, utility providers, Norfolk County Council and the Highways Agency.
- 13.3 Site specific mitigation measures were considered as an integral part of assessing the suitability of sites in the Long Stratton AAP. The Pre-submission Long Stratton AAP includes policy considerations to address and mitigate identified effects in relation to allocated sites. Such considerations include the requirement for local off-site road improvements, foul and surface water drainage network improvements, enhanced pedestrian and cycle links, the provision of landscaping and green infrastructure, the provision of a new school, design requirements for developments to be sympathetic to particular local circumstances. Other mitigations will include improvements to A140 corridor with bus priority at the A140/A148 junction.
- 13.4 Although each site's mitigation requirements differ, common mitigation measures required for allocated sites include elements such as:
- Phasing of housing and employment development to ensure sufficient waste water capacity and required infrastructure for development in place.
 - Contributions to maintaining, protecting and improving green infrastructure in and around Long Stratton to alleviate potential indirect impacts of housing developments on sites such as Fritton Common and Tyrells Wood SSS, Wood Green New Plantation CWS.
 - The need to consider, where relevant (allocation dependant) to consider whether extraction of sand and gravel prior to development taking place is feasible and deliverable.

14. Task B6 – Monitoring of Significant Effects

14.1 Under Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, planning authorities are required to monitor and report on the implementation of Local Plan policies. The Sustainability Appraisal indicators must also be monitored.

14.2 The three district councils of the GNDP produce a single combined Annual Monitoring Report each year (principally to monitor the Joint Core Strategy), and the monitoring process will involve:

- Comparison of the current state against the baseline;
- Analysis of changes to indicators
- Analysis of performance against targets and objectives.

Table 14.1 describes the envisaged monitoring regime for this SA/SEA:

14.3 The monitoring regime for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Long Stratton Area Action Plan will track the same indicators as the other South Norfolk Local Plan Documents (including the Joint Core Strategy).

Table 14.1: Monitoring Framework

Environmental Objectives		SA Indicators
ENV 1	To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation	<p>i) Percentage of SSSIs in favourable condition or unfavourable recovering condition</p> <p>ii) Biodiversity Action Plan habitats/species actions in progress/completed</p> <p>iii) Net change in the number of Tree Preservation Orders</p> <p>iv) Net change in County Wildlife Sites in 'Positive Conservation Management'</p> <p><i>Sources: Natural England, Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership, South Norfolk Council, Norfolk Wildlife Trust</i></p>
ENV 2	To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency and/or NPPF on flood defence grounds (within Flood Zones 2 or 3).</p> <p>Number of dwellings permitted within the high risk flood areas (Flood Zones 2 and 3)</p> <p><i>Sources: Environment Agency and South Norfolk Council</i></p>

ENV 3	To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change	i) CO ₂ emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent) ii) Renewable energy capacity permitted by type <i>Sources: DECC, South Norfolk Council, Norfolk County Council</i>
ENV 4	To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	% of residents who travel to work: a) By private motor vehicle b) By public transport c) By foot or cycle d) Work at home or mainly from home <i>Source: Census</i>
ENV 5	To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution	Number of designated Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) <i>Source: South Norfolk Council/Norfolk County Council</i>
ENV 6	To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment	i) Number of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the Buildings at Risk Register ii) Listed Buildings/Scheduled Monuments lost/damaged by development iii) Number of Conservation Area Character Appraisal and Management Plans adopted iv) Number of TPOs served <i>Sources: South Norfolk Council and English Heritage</i>
ENV 7	To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources	i) Percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land ii) Percentage of new dwellings completed at a) less than 30 per hectare b) 30-50 per hectare c) More than 50 per hectare iii) Loss of Best Most Versatile soils (grades 1, 2 3a) <i>Source: South Norfolk Council</i>

ENV 8	To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use	<p>i) Percentage of Broadland catchment river length assessed as good or better:</p> <p>a. Overall Status; b. Ecological Status; c. Biological Status; d. General Physio Chem Status; e. Chemical class</p> <p>ii) Daily domestic water use (per capita consumption)</p> <p>iii) Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality</p> <p><i>Sources: Environment Agency and Anglian Water</i></p>
ENV 9	To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling	<p>i) Percentage of household waste recycled/composted</p> <p>ii) Kilograms of waste produced per head of population</p> <p><i>Source: South Norfolk Council</i></p>
Social Objectives		
S 1	To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home	<p>i) Total and percentage of affordable housing completions</p> <p>ii) Total housing completions</p> <p>Percentage of new public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes</p> <p><i>Source: South Norfolk Council</i></p>
S 2	To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion	<p>i) Index of Multiple Deprivation score</p> <p>ii) Total and percentage of affordable housing completions</p> <p>% of economically active working age people (aged 16-64) – unemployed</p> <p>Total benefit claimants - percentage of working age people claiming benefits</p> <p>Percentage of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance who have been doing so for a) over 1 year and b) over 2 years</p> <p><i>Source: Norfolk County Council and South Norfolk Council, NOMIS</i></p>

S 3	To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment	i) Amount of land development for employment by type ii) % of working age (16-64) population economically active iii) Gross weekly pay (F/T workers) <i>Source: South Norfolk Council and Office for National Statistics, NOMIS</i>
S 4	To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need	% of residents who travel to work: a) By private motor vehicle b) By public transport c) By foot or cycle d) Work at home or mainly from home Accessibility of local GP services (15 & 30 mins walk/public transport) <i>Source: 2011 Census/Norfolk Insight</i>
S 5	To improve the education and skills of the population overall	i) Percentage of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs A*-C ii) Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in employment, education or training (NEETs) iii) Proportion of adult population qualified to NVQ4 level or higher <i>Source: Norfolk County Council and Department for Children, Schools and Families</i>
S 6	To improve the health of the population overall	Life expectancy at birth and at age 65 Percentage accessibility of leisure and recreation facilities (by ward)??? <i>Sources: South Norfolk Council, Norfolk County Council and Office for National Statistics</i>
S 7	To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity	Incidents of crime committed a) Domestic burglaries b) Violence c) Offences against vehicles <i>Sources: ONS</i>

S 8	To improve the quality of where people live	General resident satisfaction levels <i>Source: MORI people survey</i>
Economic Objectives		
EC 1	To encourage sustained economic growth	i) Amount of land developed for employment use by type ii) Employment/unemployment levels iii) New business registration rate <i>Sources: South Norfolk Council and Office for National Statistics/ NOMIS</i>
EC 2	To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District	i) New business registration rates ii) Number of small businesses iii) Allocated employment land (ha) without planning permission <i>Source: South Norfolk Council and Office for National Statistics</i>
EC 3	To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	% of residents who travel to work: a) By private motor vehicle b) By public transport c) By foot or cycle d) Work at home or mainly from home <i>Source: 2011 Census</i>
EC 4	To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	Proportion of population aged 19-63 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 2 or higher <i>Source: Audit Commission</i> Per capita CO2 emissions in the LA area (tonnes/CO2) <i>Source: GOV.uk</i>
EC 5	To improve economic performance in rural areas	New business registration rates

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Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications for AAP	Issues for sustainability appraisal
INTERNATIONAL					
The Rio Earth Summit, 1992 – JCS		Five separate agreements made at Summit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Convention on Biological Diversity • The Framework Convention on Climate Change • Principles of Forest Management • The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development – 27 key principles • Agenda 21 - an action plan for developing the planet sustainably into the 21st century. 		Promotion of renewable energy & energy efficiency. Promotion of sustainable development patterns & public transport. Promotion of water efficiency. Promotion of biodiversity	Sustainability of new development patterns. Contribution to public transport. Contribution to renewable energy and efficiency. Contribution to biodiversity
Kyoto Protocol and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992 – EoEP & JCS		To achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels	UK target is set at 12.5% less than the 1990 output emission levels by 2012. (Domestic goal of 20% reduction of CO2 emissions below 1990 levels by 2010 - Climate Change – UK Programme 2000)	To encourage a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (directly or through the use of alternatives).	Impact on greenhouse gas emissions Contribution to renewable energy and efficiency
The Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora Directive (92/43/EEC) – EoEP & JCS		To contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna; designation of Special Areas of Conservation. Requirement for “appropriate assessments” to consider effects on sites of European importance.		Protection and management of biodiversity and areas of significant habitat and ecological importance.	Impact on habitats and species Development to avoid areas of particular importance Particular consideration of SACs and SPAs
European Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC) (and supplementary ones) – EoEP & JCS		Maintain air quality where it is good, and improve where it is not.		Avoid detrimental impacts on air quality. Help to mitigate in designated Air Quality Management Areas.	Impact on air quality. Need to identify areas where improvement is necessary.
European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) – EoEP & JCS		Framework for the protection of inland, surface, transitional and coastal waters		Protection & management of water resources & environments.	Impact on water resources. Integration of different sectors. Impact upon European sites.

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EC Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (2001/42/EC)		"To provide for a high level of protection of the environment & to contribute to integration of environmental considerations into preparation of plans & programmes promoting sustainable development." "Environmental assessments" should be carried out for plans which are likely to have significant effects on environment.		DPD should be accompanied by SA to ensure: Policies in plan will contribute to sustainable development. That there is full stakeholder & public consultation in process.	SA framework should ensure the objectives of this overarching document are covered.
Directive (2001/77/EC) Promotion of development of renewable energy sources and their use – EoEP & JCS		Promotion of development of renewable energy sources and their use		Promotion of renewable energy	Contribution to use of renewable energy
The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2002 – EoEP & JCS		International commitment to Sustainable Development: • Reverse trend in loss of natural resources, e.g. through resource efficiency • Increase renewable energy and efficiency • Reduce loss of biodiversity	Strengthen global commitments on sustainable development set out at Rio (Plan of Implementation). Agreements made to halve the 2 billion people living without clean water by 2015, set up solidarity fund to wipe out poverty, restore depleted fish stocks by 2015 & reduce species loss by 2015.	Promotion of sustainable development patterns. Promotion of renewable energy & energy efficiency. Protection and enhancement of biodiversity. Protection of natural resources. Promotion of health and economic well-being	Sustainability of new development patterns. Renewable energy and Efficiency. Biodiversity & natural resources. Minimisation of waste. Health & economic well-being
Directive on the Promotion of Biofuels and other Renewable Fuels for transport (2003/30/EC) – EoEP & JCS		Creating European wide framework for adoption of biofuels in transport fuel.	National targets of 5.75% by 2010 & 10% by 2020.	Consider infrastructure requirements for expansion in biofuels (farming, manufacture, delivery etc	Contribution to use of biofuels.
European Spatial Development Perspective - JCS		Across the regions of EU: Economic & Social cohesion. Conservation & management of natural resources & cultural heritage. More balanced competitiveness.		Management of economic, social & environmental matters	Balancing of potentially conflicting economic, social & environmental issues.

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NATIONAL				
PPG16 Archaeology and Planning (1993) - JCS	Ensure archaeological remains are not needlessly or thoughtlessly destroyed Presumption in favour of physical preservation of nationally important remains and their setting		Consider and address archaeological interests.	Impact on archaeology
PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment (1994) – EoEP & JCS	Effective protection for all aspects of the historic environment		Identify, protect and enhance the historic environment	Impact on historic environment Contribution to enhancement and restoration
PPG24 Planning and Noise (1994) – EoEP & JCS	Minimise the adverse impacts of noise		Consider risk of impacts from noise to/from development	Risks of noise impacts
Planning (Control of Major Accident Hazards) Regulations (implements obligations under Seveso II Directive Council Directive 96/82/EC) - JCS	Prevent major accidents from hazardous substances & limit their consequences		Consider location of establishments where hazardous substances are used or stored. Issue of development within vicinity of hazardous substance zones.	Consideration of hazardous substances & impact on health & environment
Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper (1999) – JCS	An action plan to improve the health of everyone, focusing on particular illnesses		Consider how LDF can contribute to improved health	Contribution to health
DfT 10 year Transport Plan (2000)	To tackle congestion & pollution by improving all types of transport in ways that increase choice. Based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> integrated transport public and private partnership new projects. 	Relevant targets: 10% increase in bus journeys to 2010. Bus priority schemes. Improve links to deprived urban areas. More park & ride schemes. Safer cycling & walking routes more 20mph areas & Home Zones	Promote integrated transport as part of sustainable development.	Contribution to achieving modal shift to sustainable forms of transport.
Rural White Paper: Our Countryside (2000) – EoEP & JCS	Sustain and enhance the distinctive environment, economy and social fabric of the English countryside for the benefit of all.		Consider contribution to environmental, social & economic life of rural areas	Contribution to rural environment, economy and community
Urban White Paper- Our Towns	Urban areas that offer a high quality of life and opportunity for		Consider the means for	Contribution to urban environment,

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and Cities: The Future (2000) - JCS		all. Urban renaissance should benefit everyone, making towns & cities vibrant & successful, & protecting the countryside from development pressure. Promotes: • Community involvement • Good sustainable design and planning • Prosperous and inclusive cities • Good quality services • Protection from crime		contributing to the environmental, social and economic fabric of the urban area	economy and social well-being
PPG8 Telecommunications (2001) – EoEP & JCS		Facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunication systems whilst keeping environmental impact to a minimum.		Provide for telecomms development, having regard to environmental impacts & technical constraints	Contribution to telecommunications system development and sustainability
PPG13 Transport (2001) – EoEP & JCS		Promote more sustainable transport choices for people and freight. Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling. Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.	National maximum parking standards (Annex D)	Promote development in sustainable locations (good accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport)	Accessibility of development links to jobs, services etc)
PPG17 Planning for open space, sport and recreation (2002) – EoEP & JCS		Local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained open spaces, sports and recreational facilities and the maintenance of an adequate supply.	Local standards to be set	Assess recreational needs, set standards, protect and enhance appropriate provision	Impact / contribution on recreational provision
Air Quality Strategy for England etc (Jan 2000 + Feb. 2003 addendum) – EoEP & JCS		Improve air quality to protect people's health & environment without imposing unacceptable economic or social costs. Objectives for nine main air pollutants.		Consider policies that encourage reduction in air pollutants	Assess likely implications on air quality / pollutants
Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – creating a low carbon economy (2003) – JCS		Long term strategic vision for energy policy, combining environmental security of supply, competitiveness and social goals.		Promotion of sustainable energy, energy efficiency	Consider sustainable energy issues
Rural Strategy 2004 - JCS		Economic and Social Regeneration – Supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need; Social Justice for All – tackling rural social exclusion and providing fair access to services & opportunities for rural people. Enhancing the countryside – protecting the natural environment.		Consider means for contributing to environmental, social & economic fabric of rural areas.	Contribution to rural environment, economy and social well-being
ODPM Safer Places: The Planning System and Crime Prevention (2004)		Early consideration of crime prevention as part of the design process to deliver safer places.	Contribution to reduction of crime rates.	Ensure policies take account of the need to consider & design out crime.	Contribution to designing out / reducing crime.
PPS7 Sustainable Development		Strictly control new housing in the open countryside.		Promote sustainable	Protection of countryside &

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in Rural Areas (2004) – EoEP & JCS (partially superseded by PPS4)		Protect character of rural settlements & sites with specific landscape, wildlife & historic value. Local landscape designations need to be rigorously justified. Support appropriate agricultural development/diversification. Protect most valuable agricultural land.		economic activity development in rural areas. Protect countryside, rural character & specific sites. Protect agricultural land.	environmental assets. Sustainable economic development in rural areas. Protection of soil resources.
PPS22 Renewable Energy (2004) – EoEP & JCS		Increased development of renewable energy resources	20% of UK electricity to be from renewables by 2020	Promotion of renewable energy. Set criteria for renewable energy projects,	Contribution to renewable energy provision
PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control (2004) – EoEP & JCS		Protecting and improving the natural environment, public health and safety, and amenity		Consider risks from pollution, balance with other factors	Risks / impact from pollution
PPS9 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005) – JCS		Biological and geological diversity are conserved and enhanced as part of sustainable development. Conserve, enhance and restore diversity of wildlife and geology. Contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance (taking account of biodiversity's role in quality of life and high quality environments).		Identify, protect and enhance biodiversity and important geology	Impact on biodiversity (habitats and species) and geology. Contribution to enhancement and restoration
Securing the Future - the UK Sustainable Development Strategy 2005 - JCS		A sustainable, innovative & productive economy that delivers high levels of employment & a just society that promotes social inclusion, sustainable communities and personal well-being; done in ways that protect and enhance the physical and natural environment, and use resources and energy as efficiently as possible.		Promotion of sustainable economy & communities. Protect & enhance environment, promote resource and energy efficiency.	Contribution to: Economic objectives Sustainable communities Impact on / enhancement of environment Resource efficiency & energy efficiency
PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development (2005) + Supplement Planning & Climate Change (Dec 2006) – EoEP & JCS		Delivery of sustainable development – inc. use of resources and reduction of GHG emissions. Contribute to Climate Change Programme, energy policies and sustainability. Provide homes, jobs, services, infrastructure, reduce emissions, efficient use of resources, resilience to climate change. Deliver sustainable patterns of urban and rural growth, maximising public transport and reducing need to travel (esp. by car). Promote social cohesion & inclusion. Conserve & enhance biodiversity (inc. impacts of climate change)		Consider how development can contribute towards all aspects of sustainable development, respond to challenges of climate change.	Overall consideration of sustainability and tackling climate change issues e.g. sustainable energy, flooding, biodiversity, locational strategy, accessibility, travel, economic and community development

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Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications for AAP	Issues for sustainability appraisal
		Reflect development needs & interests of community and business. Enable them to contribute effectively. Encourage competitiveness & innovation			
PPS3 Housing (2006) - JCS		Ensure that everyone has opportunity to live in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live: To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable & market housing, to address community needs. Widen opportunities for home ownership & ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, particularly for vulnerable or in need. To improve affordability across housing market, inc. by increasing supply. To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in both urban & rural areas.		Provide for housing development that is sustainable as regards location, layout & design and meets the needs of the community.	Contribution to meeting housing requirement (market and affordable) Sustainability & choice of locations. Efficient use and management of land Quality of design. Contribution to inclusive communities
Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism (May 2006) - JCS		Maximising the economic, social and environmental benefits of tourism, and achieving these in most sustainable manner.		Promote sustainable tourism	Contribution to tourism. Impact on economy, environment & social issues
Code for Sustainable Homes: A step-change in sustainable home building practice. (2006) - JCS		Minimum standards for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy and Carbon Dioxide emissions • Water consumption • Materials used • Surface water run-off • Waste • Pollution • Health and well-being • Management • Ecology 		Move towards improved environmental standards to minimize impact on environment & improve social well-being & health from home occupation. Consider how housing can enhance the environment & create a healthy living environment for residents.	Impact on greenhouse gas emissions. Contribution to renewable energy and efficiency. Contribution to water conservation. Making best use of resources. Minimising waste & increasing recycling. Minimising impacts from pollution. Contribution to community well-being. Improving health of residents. Improved security / minimised crime. Contribution to enhanced biodiversity.
UK Climate Change Programme (latest version March 2006) – EoEP & JCS		Strategy for climate change, reducing emissions that contribute to climate change and adaptation to climate change	Sets out how energy efficiency will save 10.2 million tonnes of carbon (MtC) per year by 2010. Savings will be split between business (5.1MtC)	Consider means for reducing emissions and designing / locating development that deals with the risks from climate change	Impact on greenhouse gas emissions. Contribution to renewable energy & efficiency Risks of flooding

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Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications for AAP	Issues for sustainability appraisal
			& household (4.8MtC) and public sectors (0.3MtC).		
Energy Review 2006 - JCS		Tackle climate change by reducing CO2 & to deliver secure, clean energy at affordable prices, as we move to increasing dependence on imported energy	Energy Savings of 6-9 MtC by 2020 (this is on top of savings –12 MtC - announced in the Climate Change Programme of 2006 by 2010)	Promotion of energy efficiency, more efficient transport, distributed energy generation, renewable energy, security of supply.	Contribution to sustainable energy development and use
Local Government White Paper 2006 – Strong and Prosperous Communities - JCS		Responsive services & empowered Communities. Effective, accountable & responsive local government. Strong cities and strategic regions Local government as strategic leader and placeshaper. Performance framework. Efficiency in transforming local services. Community cohesion.		Consider how spatial planning can contribute to better communities	Contribution to community well-being
PPS12 Local Spatial Planning (2008)		Government policies on local spatial planning and LDF preparation. Sets out key ingredients of local spatial planning and how local authorities should prepare them.		To ensure all the requirements of PPS are met through both contents and the procedures plan preparation.	Fundamental tenet of plan preparation
State of the Countryside Report (2008)		Provides information and health check on themes and issues faced by rural communities		Develop plans/proposals that respond to needs of rural communities and countryside issues	Consider contribution towards: Access to services, Sustainable transport, Community involvement, Affordable housing, Environment / countryside
PPS25 Development and Flood Risk (2006) + 2009 supplement - JCS		Avoid flood risk where possible (sequential test), manage and reduce risk, avoid increasing flood risk		Consider & limit risks of flooding, avoid locating development in areas at risk where possible, reduce flood-risks.	Risks of flooding
PPS4 Planning for Sustainable Economic Development (2009)		Proactive and flexible development plan policies that emphasise sustainable development, stresses importance of		Positive approach towards sustainable economic	Contribution towards economic development in existing centres and

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Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications for AAP	Issues for sustainability appraisal
		<p>towns & cities, protecting the countryside but promoting appropriate development in rural areas for employment, tourism & leisure activities (e.g. conversion, re-use and replacement buildings & farm diversification)</p> <p>Need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set out clear economic vision & strategy, • Assess 'need' • Support existing businesses, • Set out management of & growth of centres, • Plan for new or emerging sectors as well as the knowledge/hi-tech industry • Prioritise use of previously developed land • Reassess existing allocations • Identify local service centres, network/hierarchy of town centres (including primary & secondary frontages) + range of sites for economic development • Deliver sustainable transport • Set maximum parking standards • Set floorspace threshold for edge of centre and out of centre • Manage evening & night time economy • Monitor - network & hierarchy of centres, need for further development, vitality & viability of centres. 		<p>development – including tourism & leisure. Continued emphasis on town & service centres, protection of countryside and appropriate economic development in rural areas.</p>	<p>rural areas. Provision of jobs & employment opportunities. Sustainability of proposals (re-use, conversions, diversification) Protection of countryside</p>
PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010)		<p>Recognise that heritage assets are a valuable non-renewable resource.</p> <p>Need to maintain information on assets and their significance & contribution to area & sense of place.</p> <p>Need positive, proactive approach to conservation of historic assets.</p>		<p>Need to consider proposals in light of proximity to historic assets, any impact upon them and with regard to their level of significance.</p>	<p>Contribution to built environment in urban & rural areas. Contributes to distinctiveness of landscape & townscapes.</p>
Consultation draft of PPS 1 supplement: Planning for a Low Carbon Future in a Changing Climate (2010)		<p>Planning should fully support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shaping places to help secure radical cuts in greenhouse gas emissions. This requires the location and layout of new development to be planned to deliver the highest viable energy efficiency, including through the use of decentralized energy, reducing the need to travel, and the fullest possible use of sustainable transport. • actively support and help drive the delivery of renewable and 		<p>Continued emphasis on low carbon development, renewable energy and imperative need to respond to challenges of climate change</p>	<p>Contribution to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy, and impacts of climate change.</p>

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Document (sorted by publication date)	Title by	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications for AAP	Issues for sustainability appraisal
		<p>low carbon energy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shape places and secure new development so as to minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to impacts arising from climate change, and do so in ways consistent with cutting greenhouse gas emissions. • ensure local communities are given real opportunities to take positive action on climate change; in particular by encouraging community-led initiatives to reduce energy use and secure more renewable and low-carbon energy. 			
Consultation draft of PPS: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment (2010)		<p>Need to conserve & enhance natural environment, inc. quality, character & value of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity & soil within rural & urban areas by ensuring that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — natural environment is integrated into strategic vision of communities — policies & decisions are based on an understanding of the nature, extent & value of the natural environment & recognise its importance; and — development & regeneration has minimal impacts on biodiversity & should enhance it wherever possible to contribute to the overall aim of no net loss to biodiversity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimise vulnerability of places, people & wildlife to the impacts of climate change & contribute to effective climate change adaptation measures by maintaining, creating and improving networks of green infrastructure within both urban and rural areas • deliver safe & attractive places to live, which respect the areas character, promote health & wellbeing, & reduce social inequalities by ensuring peoples access to high quality open spaces, green infrastructure & sports & play spaces & facilities which are safely & easily accessible by walking, cycling or public transport • provide access & appropriate recreational opportunities in rural areas to enable urban & rural dwellers to enjoy wider countryside. 		Need to ensure up to date data available on natural environment, habitats and green infrastructure and open space etc. when preparing LDF. Need to consider how best to conserve and enhance areas assets and develop strategy to address deficiencies.	Consider impacts upon biodiversity and environmental quality and townscapes/landscapes. Access to environment, promotion of healthy and active populations, provision of high quality local environment.
Sustainable Communities Plan:		Ensure all social tenants have a decent home Ensure all		Provision of housing for all	Contribution to:

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Building for the future – EoEP & JCS		<p>communities have a clean, safe & attractive environment.</p> <p>Ensure that existing housing stock standards are improved.</p> <p>Tackle the housing shortage - more homes of right type in the right place; address the needs for more affordable housing; make best use of existing housing stock. Work towards a better balance in housing market in longer term. Ensure communities are sustainable, the environment is enhanced and countryside protected. Protect the countryside and enhance its quality, avoiding urban sprawl. Address the housing needs of rural communities.</p> <p>Alleviate pressures on services & housing caused by economic success where these pressures cannot readily be dealt with within existing towns and cities.</p> <p>Ensure new & expanded communities are sustainable, well-designed, high quality and attractive places in which people will positively choose to live & work.</p>		<p>sectors of the community. Promote good community Environments & improved housing standards. Housing that meets the needs of community, in type & location, whilst protecting environment. Encourage brownfield development. Protect & enhance the countryside. Provide for rural housing needs. Provide for adequate levels of housing & service development. Apply aims of sustainable development to new / expanded communities</p>	<p>Meet housing requirement. Environmental quality. Housing suitability. Appropriateness of type and sustainability of location. Efficient use/management of land. Impact on / contribution to Environment. Impact on countryside. Meet rural housing needs. Services requirement. Sustainability of policies and proposals</p>
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010		<p>To contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna; designation of Special Areas of Conservation. Requirement for “appropriate assessments” to consider effects on sites of European importance.</p>		<p>Protection and management of biodiversity and areas of significant habitat and ecological importance.</p>	<p>Impact on habitats and species Development to avoid areas of particular importance Particular consideration of SACs and SPAs</p>
National Planning Policy Framework (2012) Supersedes PPS and PPG document outlined above		<p>12 Core Planning Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be genuinely plan-led empowering local people to shape their surroundings.....; • Not simply be about scrutiny but instead be a creative exercise in finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives; • Proactively drive and support sustainable economic development.....; • Always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity • Take account of the different roles and character of different areas, promoting vitality of main urban areas, protecting green belts.....; • Support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate.....; • Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution.....; 		<p>Building a strong, competitive economy Ensuring the vitality of town centres Supporting a prosperous rural economy Promoting sustainable transport Supporting high quality communications infrastructure Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes Requiring good design Promoting healthy communities Protecting Green Belt land</p>	<p>Housing need Economic development Infrastructure provision Conservation of natural environment Conservation of the historic environment Viability and deliverability</p>

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Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications for AAP	Issues sustainability appraisal
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed.....; • Promote mixed use developments and encourage multiple benefits from the use of land in urban and rural areas.....; • Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance.....; • Actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling.....; • Take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all..... 		Meeting the challenge of climate change and flooding Conserving and enhancing the natural environment Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	
Localism Act (2011)		Main measures of the Localism Act: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New freedoms and flexibilities for local government • New rights and powers for communities and individuals • Reform to make the planning system more democratic and more effective • Reform to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally 		Abolition of regional strategies A Duty to Cooperate Neighbourhood Planning Neighbourhood Development Orders Community right to build Requirement for developers to consult local communities Reform the way local plans are made	Housing targets Duty to Cooperate Neighbourhood Plans
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (2014)		The Planning Practice Guidance supports the National Planning Policy Framework. Areas of particular relevance to the LSAAP relate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality (plans should take in to account air quality management areas, air quality is a consideration in the SEA, sustainable transport, need to establish a baseline in Local Plans). • Climate change (mitigating and adapting to climate change). • Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, identify specific opportunities in the area for the conservation an enhancement of the historic environment. • Design (design quality should be secured through local plan policy, design guides/codes are supported, local character, safety, crime prevention, security, access, inclusion, natural resources and 		Supporting the key objectives of the NPPF.	Housing need Economic development Infrastructure provision Conservation of natural environment Conservation of the historic environment Viability and deliverability

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Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications for AAP	Issues sustainability appraisal for
		<p>cohesive communities should be considered, encourage a robust relationship between town centers and variable uses such as travel option, housing, activities, safe walking and cycling routes, transport stops).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duty to cooperate (as part of the Local Plan process). • Ensuring the vitality of town center's (town centre first approach, generate local employment; improve the quality of parking, sequential tests). • Flood risk (strategic flood risk assessment the application of a sequential approach). • Health and wellbeing (promoted through Local Plan policy). • Local Plans (preparation in accordance with legislation, clear justification to undertaking an AAP). • Minerals (safeguarding minerals resources) • Natural environment (strategic policies for the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, encouraged use of landscape character assessments, plan positively for biodiversity and green infrastructure, consider agricultural land classifications). • Open space, sports and recreation, public rights of way and green space (assess need, protection and provision). • Rural housing (encourage thriving rural community). • SEA & SA (both are required for the AAP). • Viability (use of viability assessment to ensure that plan policies are viable). • Water supply, waste water and water quality (encourage discussions with water and sewerage companies; encourage a catchment based approach, sufficient capacity within the waste infrastructure, EU water framework directive). 			

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REGIONAL					
A Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England (EERA, 2001) – EoEP & JCS		<p>High level objectives:</p> <p>To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth.</p> <p>To deliver more sustainable patterns of location of development, including employment and housing.</p> <p>To protect and maintain our most valuable regional assets such as designated habitats, landscapes of natural beauty, and our historic built heritage, and to improve the wider environment by means of adequate investment and management.</p> <p>To reduce our consumption of fossil fuels.</p> <p>To achieve a more equitable sharing of the benefits of prosperity across all sectors of society & fairer access to services, focusing on deprived areas in the region.</p> <p>To use natural resources (finite & Renewable) efficiently as possible, re-use or recycled alts wherever possible.</p> <p>Minimise production of by-products or wastes, aiming for "closed systems".</p> <p>To avoid using the global environment to underwrite our own unsustainable way of life (eg. dependence on unsustainably produced and/or transported food imports or timber).</p> <p>To revitalise town centres to promote a return to sustainable urban living.</p>		<p>Promote sustainable development, inc. location & urban living.</p> <p>Protect and enhance environmental assets.</p> <p>Promote resource and energy efficiency.</p> <p>Improve access to jobs, services & facilities.</p>	<p>Sustainability of development.</p> <p>Impact on environment.</p> <p>Impact on resources.</p> <p>Contribution to energy efficiency & renewable energy.</p> <p>Accessibility of development.</p>

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Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications for AAP	Issues for sustainability appraisal
Woodland for Life – Regional Woodland strategy for the East of England (Nov. 2003) – EoEP & JCS		<p>Improve the lives of individuals and the places in which they live and work.</p> <p>Add to general economy of region, with woodland economy providing wide range of social & environmental benefits.</p> <p>The use of wood as an alternative source of energy to fossil fuels.</p> <p>Deliver wider societal benefits using woodlands as resources for learning.</p> <p>A high quality natural environment that is protected and enhanced.</p>		Consider the retention and enhancement of woodland for its contribution to social, economic & environmental factors	Impact on, or contribution to enhancement of, woodlands
Sustainable Communities in the East of England (2003) - JCS		Creation of sustainable communities, addressing housing, planning and neighbourhood renewal issues.		Encourage creation of sustainable communities	Contribution towards community well-being
Our Environment, Our Future. Regional Environmental Strategy for East of England EERA (2003)		<p>Vision: A wealthy & inclusive region which recognises value of environment to sustainable development.</p> <p>Agenda: to celebrate, protect & enhance East of England's natural, historic & built environment.</p> <p>Importance of environment</p> <p>Green space – health & recreation investment.</p> <p>Regeneration focus through repair & conservation of built environment.</p> <p>Priorities & strategic aims.</p> <p>Development should promote:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • good design • protection of the historic environment • sustainable transport • enhanced environment • addressing of climate change issues (including energy efficiency) • enhanced biodiversity • sustainable lifestyles (including understanding of environmental issues). 		Protection for range of existing assets, improve access to them and create new assets where possible.	<p>Contribution to built, historic and environmental assets.</p> <p>Access to environment.</p> <p>Responds to challenges of climate change.</p> <p>Biodiversity</p>
Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England (2004) - JCS		Achievement of tourism goals in a sustainable manner		Encourage sustainable tourism	Contribution to sustainable tourism

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Economic Strategy for the East of England EEDA (2004)		1. Skills base that can support a worldclass economy: 2. Growing competitiveness, productivity and entrepreneurship: 3. Promoting Technology and research industries 4. High quality places to work and live: 5. Social inclusion and participation: 6. Development of international gateways: 7. A leading information society. 8. Exemplar in efficient use of resources.		Encourage development of skills & training. Encourage competitiveness & specialisms. Promote high quality work & home environments. Accessible economic opportunities. Socially inclusive. Maximise opportunities from overseas & use of technology. Efficient resource use.	Contribution to economic development. Access to employment (transport and skills) Diverse economy. Sustainable economic development. Efficient use of resources.
Sustainable Futures: The Integrated Regional strategy for the East of England (2005) - JCS		Priorities include: Achieving high quality and sustainable solutions in areas facing growth and regeneration pressures. Harness strengths in science, R & D. Address persistent deprivation & social exclusion. Use and manage resources and environmental assets efficiently. Sustainable management of transport infrastructure.		Ensure that priorities are addressed in an integrated and sustainable manner.	Identification and consideration of conflicts. Contribution to sustainable development and construction. Contribution to quality of life.

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Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications AAP for	Issues for sustainability appraisal
East of England Social Strategy (2007)		<p>"Society has duty to ensure decent standard of living for everyone & prevent damaging inequalities in health & life chances in general. Tackle poverty & reduce income inequalities. Promote access to work, tackle low pay & improve conditions. Improve life chances of children/young people from disadvantaged families. Improve life chances of adults through learning / skills development. Promote active ageing & reduce exclusion of elderly. Support development of sustainable communities. Improve access to services. Develop social networks, promote community cohesion. Tackle poverty. Interventions related to planning: Public transport, Housing, Design, Regeneration, Community involvement in decision-making. Key actions: Support development of community & social enterprises. Delivery of affordable & decent homes. Actively promote development of strategic networks of green space. Promote policies for the closer location of homes, jobs & services & better accessibility through public transport, cycling & walking.</p>		<p>Address issues of: Respond to strategic objectives. Inequality in health & life chances. Promoting social inclusion. Promote economic activity to raise average incomes. Help address issue of community cohesion. Involve all sections of community in decision-making.</p>	<p>Consider issues of: Strategic objectives & social issues. Health & life chances. Social inclusion. Low income.</p>

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Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications AAP	Issues for sustainability appraisal
East of England Plan Regional Spatial Strategy (2008) – JCS Note: This document has since been revoked by the Secretary of State		To reduce the region's impact on, and exposure to the effects of climate change. To increase housing opportunities for people in the region. To realise the economic potential of the region and its people. To improve the quality of life for the region's people. To improve and conserve the region's environment		Locate development to reduce need for travel. Major shift towards public transport, walking & cycling + away from car use. Maximise energy efficiency of development + promote use of renewable & low carbon energy. Reduce risk of damage from flooding. Secure delivery of additional housing. Give priority to affordable housing. Facilitate development to support business, improve skills & opportunities. Provide job growth. Ensure adequate & sustainable transport infrastructure. Deliver sustainable communities. Promote social cohesion & access to services & facilities. Maintain cultural diversity. Promote regen & renewal of disadvantaged areas. Increase community involvement in implementation. Ensure protection & enhancement of environmental assets e.g. historic environment, & landscape. Re-use previously developed land + seek environment & development gains from undeveloped land. Protect + enhance biodiversity by protection of habitats and species + creating new. Provide network of multi-function accessible greenspace. Reduce the demand for & use of water & other natural resources + reduce waste & increase its sustainable management.	Accessibility of development Contribution to more sustainable modes of travel Contribution to energy efficiency Contribution to use of renewable / low carbon energy Risks of flooding Contribution to housing provision Contribution to affordable housing Contribution to economic provision Sustainability of development locations Contribution to strategic infrastructure Contribution to sustainable transport infrastructure Contribution to social infrastructure Protection of & contribution to green infrastructure Contribution to accessibility for all Contribution to cultural diversity Contribution to regeneration and renewal Contribution to community involvement Impact on environmental assets Impact on / enhancement of countryside & the environment

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Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications for AAP	Issues for sustainability appraisal
Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire Strategic Health Authority Health Strategy 2005 – 2010 - JCS		<p>Vision</p> <p>People choosing healthier lifestyles.</p> <p>People fully involved in decisions about their healthcare.</p> <p>Better quality care, with safe, more effective treatment tailored to the individual.</p> <p>Services delivered locally with more support at home & in community & less time in hospital.</p> <p>Improved health outcomes for vulnerable groups and reduced inequalities.</p> <p>Efficient and effective use of available resources to deliver sustainable services.</p>		Consider the issue of promoting healthier lifestyles and provision of facilities	Contribution to healthy lifestyles and provision of facilities
Living with Climate Change in the East of England – EoEP & JCS		<p>Key messages:</p> <p>By planning ahead we can avoid the worst impacts & take advantage of opportunities.</p> <p>Climate change will create opportunities as well as threats eg tourism.</p> <p>Business activity will be significantly affected.</p> <p>The "northern heartland", which includes the Greater Norwich Area, is the least vulnerable area in the East of England (with fluvial flooding and agricultural impacts likely being the most significant impacts).</p> <p>Planning policies should influence the location and design of new buildings to minimise vulnerability to climate change.</p> <p>Address impacts on economic development.</p> <p>Adapt properties to make them more resilient to flood damage and ensure siting does not exacerbate flood risk. Improve ventilation, cooling and shading in properties.</p> <p>Include Water conservation measures.</p> <p>Create well-shaded green spaces.</p>		Consider and limit risks of flooding. Promote good design that addresses climate change (eg flood risk, ventilation, shading).	Risks of flooding. Contribution to quality of design / sustainable construction.

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Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications for AAP	Issues for sustainability appraisal
East of England Plan: Single issue review 'Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation in the East of England' (2009)		Need for best available evidence & professional judgement to respond to accommodation needs of Gypsy and Travellers.	Draft policy H.4 requires at least 1,187 net additional pitches to 2011 (66% increase on existing permitted sites).	Need to identify & respond to Gypsy & Traveller accommodation.	Reduce poverty & social exclusion Improve health, well-being, education & skills, cohesive communities and access to jobs & services. Ability to live in decent home.
Water resources for the future: a strategy for the Anglian Region – EoEP & JCS		Abstraction of water that is environmentally & economically sustainable, providing right amount of water for people, agriculture, commerce and industry & an improved water-related environment.		Availability of water supply. Limit impacts on the water resource.	Impact on water resource (supply and environment) Contribution to water efficiency
Broadland Rivers Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy – JCS		Manage water to ensure that it is available for abstraction whilst protecting the needs of the natural environment		Consider the implications for the water resource.	Impacts on water resource (supply and environment)
Broadland Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan - JCS		Reduce flood risk to people, especially vulnerable groups, property and infrastructure. Reduce risk to life from flooding. Reduce disruption to major transport links, essential infrastructure & communities. Restore, protect and where possible improve nature conservation sites of international importance. Protect and where possible improve recreation and fisheries resources. Extend navigation where appropriate. Protect and improve sustainable water abstraction schemes. Maintain and increase connectivity of the river and floodplain. Restore new areas of functional flood plain and improve in-stream features. Meet river quality objectives and standards. Protect designated cultural heritage features from flooding, where possible.		Consider the implications of flood risk for development, avoiding risks where possible and enabling improvements	Risks of flooding. Contribution to reducing risks and impacts of flooding

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LOCAL					
South Norfolk Crime Reduction Strategy (2003) - JCS		Strategic Priorities: Burglary + Vehicle-related crime + Crimes of violence: Public and Domestic Partnerships give strategic importance to violent crime & disorder. As issues surrounding domestic violence differ from violent crime these were given distinct priority status.		Consider issue of crime & links with promoting reduced crime through good design & need for early liaison with Police.	Contribution to improving quality of where people live Reducing anti-social activity. Encouraging local community identity, good behaviour & and co-operative attitudes
South Norfolk Corporate Equality Plan (2003) - JCS		AIMING FOR EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY "Putting People First" ensure that views & priorities of all citizens are reflected in Council policies. Aim to ensure that equality included in day-to-day work delivering services & in our role as employer. To achieve that, the Council will: Make our services & information about them accessible to all. Ensure, where appropriate, that we work in partnership with others to deliver equality. Meet our statutory requirements. Ensure that employees are treated fairly. Ensure policy development & planning recognise importance of equalities.		Reflect equalities issues	Contribution to equality
South Norfolk Empty Homes Strategy (2003) - JCS		Objectives and targets - bringing empty homes back into productive use for benefit of South Norfolk's residents will assist in: Reduce number of unfit dwellings. Contribute to revitalisation of market towns. Increasing supply of affordable housing. Increase provision of rented properties for those without homes.		Contribution to housing provision	Contribution to providing everybody with opportunity of a decent home.
Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan 2004 - JCS		Conservation of species and habitats in Norfolk, inc. action plans		Protect and enhance the natural environment (habitats and species)	Impact on biodiversity
Biodiversity SPG for Norfolk (2004)		Need to consider biodiversity issues as integral & at earliest stage of planning e.g. site species/habitat surveys. Gives advice on protection, enhancement & mitigation.		Opportunities for species protection & habitat creation & enhancement.	Consider impacts on biodiversity

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The Broads Plan 2004 - JCS		<p>The Broads will be promoted as national park, accessible to people of all abilities & social backgrounds to enjoy in quiet & environmentally sustainable ways that are in keeping with its distinctive natural & cultural beauty & that are appropriate to a nationally & internationally protected area.</p> <p>Tranquillity & wildness of area protected & enhanced. Information will be readily accessible. Tourism will be of a high standard, contributing to local communities etc. Water resources will be managed sustainably to ensure the proper functioning of the wetland system. Archaeological features will be identified and safeguarded; the Broads distinctiveness will be restored, enhanced & protected; good design & sustainable construction will be encouraged. Waterways will be maintained & enhanced. Land-based access protected & enhanced. Precautionary measures will be taken to prevent environmental degradation.</p> <p>Management will be informed by scientific knowledge. Economic & social development will focus on sustaining thriving rural communities through key sectors e.g. tourism, marine industry & agriculture.</p> <p>Impacts of climate change will be managed sustainably over the longer term.</p> <p>The flood plain will be managed sustainably to alleviate flooding in the Broads.</p>		Consider the implications of potential effects on the Broads Area & contributions to the achievement of the Broads Plan	Impacts on the Broads Area & its management
South Norfolk Economic Development Strategy (2004) - JCS		<p>The Vision for 2009 for South Norfolk's Economy is:</p> <p>"To be an area where economic opportunity & development is diverse, sustainable & accessible to all the community."</p> <p>Stimulate creation & retention of all employment in South Norfolk.</p> <p>Raise learning expectation & achievements.</p> <p>Meet needs of economy.</p> <p>Break down the barriers to economic success in rural areas</p>		Economic development, allowing new developments. Consider accessibility issues. Effects on rural communities.	Sustained economic Growth. Contribution to encouraging indigenous & inward investment. Opportunities for all sections of population to have rewarding & satisfying employment. Improving education & skills of the population. Improving economic performance in rural area.

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Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications for AAP	Issues for sustainability appraisal
South Norfolk Tourism Strategy (2004) - JCS		Plan to achieve: 1. Increase income from tourism. 2. We will encourage more accommodation providers & attractions to meet quality standards with a series of initiatives 3. The South Norfolk tourism profile will be improved to increase the number of visitors. 4. Responding to the industry's requests, partners will promote schemes to extend the season, retain skills & encourage investment 5. Involve all tourism partnerships & communities in marketing of destinations, events & themes in South Norfolk. 6. Help local tourism businesses to promote & identify themselves to public. Development of tourism in South Norfolk will enhance the natural and built environment.		Reflect locations of tourist activities. Built & natural environment is key factor.	Contribution to sustained economic growth. Contribution to maintaining & enhancing distinctiveness & quality of landscapes & townscapes. Contribution to conserving & enhancing historic environment.
Gypsies and Travellers Strategy for Norfolk (2005-2008) - JCS		A Norfolk where Gypsies & Travellers have equality of opportunity with other communities to enable them to access services provided by agencies working together in an inclusive, cohesive & transparent manner.		Address the identified need of Gypsy and Traveller communities	Reduction of social exclusion & contribution to quality of life for all
Greater Norwich Housing Strategy (2005 – 2010) - JCS		Balancing the housing market. Increasing the supply of affordable housing. Tackling homelessness more effectively. Making best use of existing housing stock. Supporting independent living.		Provide for housing requirements (for all sectors of population)	Contribution to housing provision (market & social)
South Norfolk Leisure/Culture & Countryside Strategy (2006-2016) - JCS		The achievement & improvement of health and well-being & creating a sense of place & community.		Ensure adequate provision of facilities & protection & enhancement of environment. Links to community development.	Maintaining distinctiveness of environment. Reduction in social exclusion. Accessibility to services.
Towards Stronger Communities: South Norfolk's Strategy for Community Cohesion (Oct 2006) - JCS		Everyone has sense of belonging & shares common values Those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities Diversity of people's backgrounds & circumstances is appreciated & valued. Mutual respect for differing opinions & views Strong & positive relationships are being developed from different backgrounds.		Consider issue of community cohesion & social inclusion	Contribution to local community identity, good behaviour & co-operative attitudes.

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Local Transport Plan for Norfolk 2006 – 2011 (inc. Transport Strategy to 2021) - JCS		<p>Improve strategic accessibility to reduce Remoteness & improve economic performance. Reduce need to travel by balancing jobs & housing growth. Improve connections by road & particularly public transport. Make house & jobs growth more sustainable, by locating it to minimise need to travel, especially by car. Improve local connections & promote better accessibility to jobs & services, especially by public transport, cycling & walking. Prioritise improvements in more deprived areas. Reduce delays to people & traffic + focus interventions on worst congestion areas - by improving efficiency of transport network & reducing car use. Reduce emissions by enabling a shift to alternative fuels & low emission vehicles. Protect the environment. Reduce casualties. Increase focus on safer road user behaviour. Reduce danger for cyclists & pedestrians. Recognises Norwich area as a focus for growth. Supports Norwich's role as a Regional Interchange Centre and role of market towns; links between Norwich & market towns being of particular importance. Within the built up area, the Norwich Area Transportation Strategy is carried forward, including extending pedestrian dominated area of city-centre + promoting travel choice & accessibility into & within area by all modes. Recognises role of market towns as service centres. Will seek to: Improve role as interchange centres & within towns, improve walking & cycling. Remove traffic from town centres where possible, promote vibrant public spaces & thriving local economies to serving rural hinterland. Proposed major schemes include Norwich Northern Distributor Road.</p>		<p>Consider need for strategic transport improvements related to development. Consider accessibility for development & need for local transport improvements. Focus development on accessible locations where need to travel is reduced, providing for transport improvements where necessary. Reduce need for travel. Require road safety measures / improvements where appropriate. Provide for / require necessary transport infrastructure improvements. Provide for / require necessary transport infrastructure improvements. Provide for strategic transport infrastructure.</p>	<p>Accessibility of development / location and links to jobs and services. Impact on road safety. Contribution to transport infrastructure. Contribution to strategic transport infrastructure.</p>

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Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Norfolk 2006 – 2020 - JCS		To reduce the growth in municipal waste by promoting waste reduction and reuse initiatives; Promote waste awareness through public education & awareness campaigns; Increase recycling & composting of waste to achieve statutory performance standards & national recycling and recovery standards; Progressively increase the recovery & diversion of biodegradable waste from landfill in accordance with Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme; Deliver an efficient, effective & affordable waste management service that promotes the implementation of the most practical, social, environmental & economically acceptable solutions; Procure appropriate technologies to manage & treat residual municipal waste; Ensure that way residual waste is treated will support practices higher up waste hierarchy; Minimise as far as possible the residual waste requiring treatment & final disposal; Norfolk Authorities will work together to achieve the Objectives and Actions within the waste management strategy.		Improve the rates of waste recovery and recycling and re-use. To reduce the amount of waste produced at the beginning of the waste chain. To ensure that waste collections and treatment processes are sustainable and able to cater for the new growth from housing and employment. To utilise the waste treatment process as an important opportunity for employment generation.	To improve environmental amenity, including air quality; To make the best use of resources, including land and energy and to minimise waste production; To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all; To improve the quality of where people live; To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.
The Broads Authority Local Development Framework Core Strategy (Adopted 2007) – JCS		Vision: Maintaining the Broads & enhancing unique wildlife & leisure resource within special landscape. Policy framework for economically, socially & environmentally sensitive development will underpin a thriving community. Support diversification & sustainable infrastructures including maintenance & enhancement of Navigation + promoting enjoyment of the Broads. Only allowing development on the floodplain that has regard to social & economic well-being of area, landscape, natural resources, risks from flooding & respect natural functioning of flood plain. 12 Strategic Objectives for Core Strategy grouped in three themes: 1. Respecting environment & cultural assets; 2. The use and enjoyment of water & land; 3. Fostering communities.		Enhancing tourism offer for Greater Norwich & Broads area. Protecting & enhancing environmental resources & cultural heritage of the area. Increasing accessibility & use of public transport. Enhancing the business opportunities offered by area, particularly rural diversification. Building sustainable communities & increasing access to affordable housing, especially for key workers.	Impacts on water resource (supply & environment) Risks of flooding. Contribution to reducing risks and impacts of flooding. Reduction of social exclusion & contribution to quality of life for all. Contribution to housing provision (market & social) Impact on / enhancement of the environment. Contribution to healthy environment & provision of facilities.

Appendix 1 – Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies

Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications for AAP	Issues for sustainability appraisal
Learning Disability Employment Plan for Norfolk (2007) - JCS		People with learning difficulties should have same access to employment as others. People with learning difficulties should be supported to have a job and a career. There should be services to support people with learning difficulties to gain a job or job related activities as they want. People, their carers, families, friends & supporters of those with learning difficulties should have the right information about different ways of getting a job, benefits & who can help. Employers and services should be given support & good information so that they can work together to get more people into real jobs. Employment should be seen as a key issue for growing up amongst people with learning difficulties.		Address identified needs of people with learning difficulties and their support networks.	Reduction of social exclusion & contribution to quality of life for all. Contribution to economic provision.
Tomorrow's Norfolk, Today's Challenge – A Climate Change Strategy for Norfolk (2008)		Cut carbon emissions by reducing energy consumption & promoting shift to low-carbon technology. Improve resilience to range of risks posed by climate change.	Norfolk LAA target is 11% reduction in CO2 emissions across Norfolk by 2011. LAA target to reach Level 3 by 2011.	Consider means for reducing emissions & designing / locating development so that it can meet challenges / risks from climate change.	Consider how proposal meets challenges arising from climate change.
Partnership of Norfolk Authorities Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008)		Ensure flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding & directing development away from high risk areas. Provides advice on likely impacts of climate change & areas of SuDS applicability.		Consider the implications of flood risk for development, avoid allocations in areas at risk of flooding. Promote water efficiency & use of SuDS.	Need to avoid, reduce & manage flood risk now & with regard to climate change. Promote water efficiency & use of SuDS.
Norfolk Action – Norfolk's Local Area Agreement (2008-11)		Local Area Agreement takes Sustainable Community Strategy of Norfolk County Strategic Partnership (Norfolk Ambition) & looks to deliver its long term vision.	National & local indicators as monitoring tools.	Maintain & enhance elements that contribute to quality of life of residents.	Consider whether proposal improves: Quality of where people live. Health of population. Accessibility to services & Facilities. Local community identity, good behaviour & co-operative attitudes. Response to challenges of climate change. Education & skills.
Breckland District Council Core Strategy and Development Control Policies (2009)		Sets out long-term development strategy & policies for Breckland District Council.		Consider cross border implications from proposals in Core Strategy and any potential cumulative effects.	Consider potential transport, environment, infrastructure and social impacts

Appendix 1 – Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies

Document Title (sorted by publication date)	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications for AAP	Issues for sustainability appraisal
Waveney District Council Core Strategy (2009)	Sets out long-term development strategy & policies for Waveney District Council.		Consider cross border implications from proposals in Core Strategy and any potential cumulative effects.	Consider potential transport, environment, infrastructure and social impacts
Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk (publication document November 2009, adopted March 2011)	Sets out long-term development strategy & policies for South Norfolk, Broadland and Norwich City Councils up to 2026.	Identify sites for at least 47,500 new homes between 2001 & 2026. Target for growth in employment to provide 33,000 new jobs between 2008 & 2026.	Site Specific DPD will define growth locations identified in JCS including site allocations/designations & policies. Site Specific DPD must be in conformity with Core Strategy.	SA objectives from JCS relevant & need to be translated, where appropriate to consideration of Site Specific issues.
Greater Norwich Development Partnership Green Infrastructure Strategy (2007) and Delivery Plan (2009)	Strategy for green infrastructure to complement housing & economic growth by providing high quality, accessible green infrastructure within a comprehensive landscape structure; promoting ecological networks & continuity & links between habitats; improving quality of life; helping to address climate change; improving access to habitats & green space & encouraging community well being.		Maximise opportunities for strategic & local green infrastructure. Protect & enhance existing sites, creating new sites & new linkages. Promote biodiversity, public access & health benefits arising from Green Infrastructure.	Contribution towards biodiversity, green infrastructure, public access, environmental improvements/protection & health benefits.
GNDP Greater Norwich Economic Strategy (2009-2014)	Defines priorities for economic development in greater Norwich area for a five year period.		Improve access to jobs. Provide facilities and services for all. Protect & enhance natural & built environment. Encourage economic development. Promote sustainable development.	Consider contribution to economic development, employment, skills, community life, infrastructure, sustainable development, environment & resource use.

Appendix 1 – Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies

Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications for AAP	Issues for sustainability appraisal
South Norfolk Alliance Sustainable Community Strategy - JCS		<p>Vision: Healthier & even safer place to live, where crime levels & 'fear of crime' are low. Suitable accommodation, support & care are available for all. High learning expectations & achievement, meeting needs of individuals & economy. Environment is protected & respected, quality housing available to all & possible to travel around using varied forms of transport. Area where economic opportunity & development is diverse, sustainable, accessible & appropriate to needs of the community.</p> <p>Homes and Housing: Increase no. of affordable properties, inc. shared ownership Achieve high standard of design & efficient use of resources in developments.</p> <p>Development of the economy: Improve availability of jobs & ability of people to get them. Develop village & rural economy.</p> <p>Transport and getting about: Increase & improve use of public transport service. Improve rural accessibility.</p> <p>The environment: Reduce CO2 emissions & support renewables. Protect countryside, landscape & species & habitats. Minimise waste & increase recycling.</p> <p>Community life: Locate most new development where people have easy access to their essential needs & reduce need to travel. Promote social inclusion.</p> <p>Crime and community safety: Reduce crime, disorder, anti social behaviour & fear of crime.</p> <p>Health: Help people take responsibility for their lifestyles & health. Encourage walking & cycling & improve safety, fitness & health. Improve life for people suffering from mental health problems. Develop initiatives to tackle health inequalities.</p> <p>Young people: Tackle issues inc. lack of transport & leisure facilities, rural isolation, boredom & difficulty in accessing training.</p>		<p>Provide for housing requirements – for all sectors of community, in suitable locations. Encourage economic development. Promote accessibility. Promote sustainable development, address causes & implications of climate change, protect natural environments & countryside, minimise waste & encourage recycling. Promote safe environments. Promote healthy environments & provision of health & social facilities.</p>	<p>Contribution to housing provision. Contribution to economic Development. Contribution to accessibility Contribution to sustainable Development, impact on climate change, natural environment & countryside Contribution to a safe environment Contribution to a healthy environment Contribution provision of health & social facilities</p>
South Norfolk Cycling Strategy - JCS		<p>Maximise use of cycling as convenient, attractive, safe, healthy & secure means of transport & to integrate with other modes. Ensure that policies to encourage cycling & to provide for cyclists' needs are integrated with Community Strategy & LDF</p> <p>Maximise provision of convenient, safe & attractive cycle routes & parking.</p> <p>Integrate provisions for cycles with other forms of transport. To raise public awareness. To reduce cycle theft.</p>		<p>Encourage cycling & provision for cyclists needs</p>	<p>Contribution to accessibility & sustainable transport</p>

Appendix 1 – Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies

Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications AAP for	Issues for sustainability appraisal
South Norfolk Corporate Environment Strategy - JCS		7 key policy areas: Managing the Council's environmental impact Reducing resource use & energy consumption Transport Air, land and water quality Bio- and Geo-diversity The built and urban environment Waste management		Consider means for reducing environmental impacts	Contribution to traffic reduction. Air quality. Maintaining & enhancing biodiversity, geodiversity, flora & fauna Maintaining & enhancing distinctiveness & quality of landscapes & townscapes. Contribution to use of renewable energy & energy efficiency Reducing vulnerability to climate change Impact on water resources Contribution to minimising production of waste
South Norfolk Council's Strategy for Health and Well-Being - JCS		Improve health & well-being of everyone who lives or works in South Norfolk Reduce health inequalities of those who are most in need.		Promote regular exercise. Protect local air quality. Reduce health impact of land contamination. Reduce effects of noise. Protect public health. Reduce risk of road traffic accidents. Improve partnership working & community development. Integrate communities. Help people access transport. Reduce financial hardship. Improve standard of private housing stock. Increase availability of affordable housing. Help the most vulnerable.	Contribution to maintaining & improving health Reducing social exclusion. Accessibility to services.

Appendix 1 – Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies

Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications for AAP	Issues for sustainability appraisal
South Norfolk Local Agenda 21 Strategy - JCS		<p>Promote Economic Success. Create vibrant local economy giving access to satisfying & rewarding work without damaging environment. Value unpaid work.</p> <p>Meet Social Needs. Protect human health & amenity through safe, clean, pleasant environments. Emphasise health service prevention action as well as care 65%</p> <p>Maximise access to skills & knowledge.</p> <p>Ensure access to good food, water, housing & fuel at reasonable cost. Encourage access to facilities, services, goods & other people in ways which make less use of car & minimise impacts on environment. Culture, leisure & recreation available to all. Meet local needs locally. Make settlements 'human' in scale & form. Value & protect diversity & distinctiveness, strengthen community & cultural identity. Protect & enhance environment. Use energy, water & other natural resources efficiently & with care. Minimise waste, re-use or recover through recycling, composting or energy recovery. Limit pollution to levels which do not damage natural systems. Value & protect the diversity of nature</p>		Various issues to be reflected in LDD policy	<p>Contribution to local economy. Maintain & improve population health. Improving education & skills of population. Encourage local community identity, good behaviour & co-operative attitudes. Opportunities for population to have rewarding & satisfying employment. Quality of where people live.</p> <p>Accessibility to essential services & facilities</p> <p>Reduce effect of traffic on environment. Maintaining & enhancing biodiversity, geodiversity. Maintaining & enhancing distinctiveness & quality of landscapes & townscapes. Provision for sustainable use & sources of water supply contribution to minimising production of waste</p>
Norwich Area Transport Strategy – JCS		<p>Provide highest level of access to & within strategy area. Ensure journeys minimise adverse impact on people & built & natural environment. Promote vibrant city & other centres by improving accessibility for people & goods. Cater for travel consequences arising from growth aspirations. Maximise transport choice for all travelers. To reduce social exclusion. To enhance access for non-car modes. Minimise congestion and delays. Implement transport solutions that protect open space, wildlife habitats & water resources. Maximise safety & security.</p> <p>Protect & enhance residential amenity & minimise community severance.</p>		Consider wide range of transport issues	<p>Contribution to enhancing accessibility.</p> <p>Contribute to a safe environment</p> <p>Contribution to mitigate pollution & improve air quality.</p>

Appendix 1 – Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies

Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications for AAP	Issues for sustainability appraisal
Norfolk Ambition (Norfolk Community Strategy) – JCS		<p>To improve the quality of life for all the people of Norfolk. Key themes being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals have the opportunity to achieve a good quality of life. • Healthy lifestyles & access to health & social care. • People feel safe. • Educational attainment and opportunities for learning throughout life. • All can play an active part in community life. • Environment is respected and enhanced, including renewable energies. • Culture, creativity and spirituality. • Distinctive economy. <p>Physical & virtual comms. infrastructure.</p>		Maintain and enhance the elements that contribute to the quality of life of residents	Contribution to or impact on quality of life elements: health, safety, educational attainment, community life, environment, culture, economy, communications infrastructure.
Shaping the Future - an economic strategy for Norfolk and Waveney, and a social cohesion strategy for Norfolk - JCS		<p>Increase wealth creation by building a dynamic and supportive environment for business and enable our people to participate in the economy and maximise their potential whilst ensuring that we protect and enhance our physical environment.</p> <p>5 Social cohesion themes - access, sustainable jobs, employment and personnel practices, community development, young people's needs.</p>	<p>Raise annual average rate of growth from projected 2.1 % to 2.5%.</p> <p>Create by 2007 an additional 11,000 above the projected figure of 348,000</p> <p>Reduce unemployment to 1% below UK national average.</p>	Encourage employment development in appropriate locations.	Contribution to economic provision
Historic Landscape Characterisation and Sensitivity Study (2009)		Understand the importance of the historic landscape character and sensitivity of change in Long Stratton, Wymondham, Hethersett-East and North-east Norwich due to proposed growth.		Maintain and enhance the elements that contribute to the historic landscape character.	Contribution to conserving & enhancing historic and landscape environment.
Landscape Character Assessment (2012) (Review)		Review of local landscape designations in respect to propose growth areas to highlight any changes required to the landscape character areas. Changes were recommended to both the Tas Tributary Farmland and Great Moulton Plateau.		Maintain and enhance the elements that contribute to the landscape character.	Contribution to conserving & enhancing local landscape character.
Conservation Area Statement (2013)		The appraisal aims to provide an understanding of the built heritage, and provide property owners and potential developers within the conservation area with clear guidance on planning matters and the types of development likely to be encouraged.		Preserve and enhance elements that contribute to the historic environment	Contributing to preserving and enhancing the historic environment

Appendix 1 – Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies

Document (sorted by publication date)	Title	Relevant key objectives	Relevant key targets and indicators	Implications for AAP	Issues for sustainability appraisal
South Norfolk Place Making Guide (2012)		To promote and secure high quality design in new development within the district. Additionally, to aid decision making when determining planning applications. The document sets out a number of design principles based on recognized on best practice and explains key requirements that the Council will take in to consideration when assessing proposals for new development. The guide expands upon planning policies in the GNDP JCS (2011), in particular Policy 2 'Promoting Good Design', and will be used as a material consideration in the determine on planning applications.		Maintain and enhance the elements that contribute to the quality of built environment.	Contribution to or impact on the local context or distractive character of South Norfolk to achieve attractive, high quality, well designed and sustainable development.

Appendix 2 – Baseline Information for South Norfolk

Appendix 2 – Baseline Information for South Norfolk SA Objective	South Norfolk Value	Trends	Comparison Value	Target	Comments
ENV 1 % of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition Source: Natural England	2012/13 – 86%	2008/09 – 33% 2009/10 – 40% 2010/11 – 86% 2011/12 – 86% 2012/13 – 86%	England 2013 – 96.21% sssi.naturalengland.org.uk - sssi report	Increase	Could consider developing indicators around: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> candidate RIGS sites once NGP work complete BAP habitats (dependent upon NBP resources)
ENV 1 Net change in County Wildlife Sites in "Positive Conservation Management Source: South Norfolk AMR	2012/13 – 59%	2008/09 – 44% 2009/10 – 48% 2010/11 – 55% 2011/12 – 56% 2012/13 – 59%	2011- 12: GNDP Area – 60% Broadland – 64% Norwich – 79%	Increase	
ENV 2 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk Source: South Norfolk AMR.	2012/13 – not available	2008/9 – 2 2009/10 – 0 2010/11 – 0 2011/12 - 0 2012/13 – Not Available	Not applicable	Zero	
ENV 3 Per capita CO2 emissions in the LA area (tonnes/CO2) Source: GOV.UK	2011 – 7.3	Baseline – Per Capita Emissions (t) 8.8 tonnes CO2 (2006) 2007 – 8.6 2008 – 8.5 2009 – 7.7 2010 – 7.9	2011: Broadland – 7.1 Norwich – 5.7	decrease	
Renewable energy generating capacity installed (MW) Source: South Norfolk AMR Source - Dept. Energy & Climate Change	2012 – 5.805 MW	2006 – 0.040 2007 – 0.045 2008 – 1.885 2009 – 2.139 2010 – 3.84 2011 – 3.84	2011 - Broadland – 3.238 2012 - Broadland – 3.238	Increase	Information updated from Dept. Energy and Climate Change/ RICARD0 – AEA https://restats.decc.gov.uk/

Appendix 2 – Baseline Information for South Norfolk

Appendix 2 – Baseline Information for South Norfolk SA Objective	South Norfolk Value	Trends	Comparison Value	Target	Comments
ENV 4 % of residents who travel to work: a) by private motor vehicle b) by public transport c) by foot or cycle d) work at home or mainly from home Source: 2011 Census	Base fig 60,333 a) 71.65% (43,233) b) 5.9% (3574) c) 8.5% (1841 cycle, 3284 foot) d) 13.4% (8065)		Base figure, 2011 census Norfolk 2001 2011 a) 65.4% 67.3% b) 4.8% 5.7% c) 16.3% 14.7% d) 10.8% 11.8%	a) Increased b) Increased c) Decreased d) Increased	
ENV 5 Number of designated Air Quality Management Areas Source: Defra (www.airquality.co.uk) No. of areas where NO2 above 40µg/m3 No. of areas where further air quality investigation being undertaken Source: South Norfolk Air Quality Update	Zero XXXX XXXX XXXX	Zero XXXX XXXX XXXX	Zero XXXX XXXX XXXX	Zero Zero Zero Zero	Awaiting further info from South Norfolk Environmental Health on data and best way to express indicator/s to monitor following discussions with Norfolk Environmental Protection Officers group
ENV 6 Number of heritage assets at risk e.g. a) Listed Buildings	2008/9 a) 42	2007/8 a) 0/-4		Net decrease for a) and b)	
b) Scheduled Ancient Monuments added/removed from Buildings at Risk register	b) 3/0	b) 0/0 2006/7 a) 0/-7 b) 0/0	Not applicable		
Number of Conservation Area Character Appraisal & Management Plans adopted (0/52)	Total = 52 2008 – 12 2012 - 17	N/a	Not applicable	52/52	
Number of TPOs served Source: South Norfolk AMR	2011/12 - 8	2009/10 -- 6 2010/11 – 10	Not applicable	N/a	
Status of national landscape character areas No. applications where ENV1 reason for refusal	Maintained Not available	1990-98: Not available	Not applicable Not available	Maintain/enhance To be determined	

Appendix 2 – Baseline Information for South Norfolk

Appendix 2 – Baseline Information for South Norfolk SA Objective	South Norfolk Value	Trends	Comparison Value	Target	Comments
ENV 7 % of new dwellings built on previously developed land Source: South Norfolk AMR	2012/13 – 23%	2008/ 09 – 38% 2009/ 10 – 32% 2010/ 11 – 29% 2011/12 – 25% 2012/13 – 23%	2012/ 13 Broadland – 51% Norwich – 76%	Decrease	
ENV 8 Daily domestic water use – per capita consumption Source - Anglia Water/ GNDP AMR	No data available	2005/6 – 144 2006/7 - 146	GNDP area 2008/9 – 148.1 2009/10 – 142.7 2010/11 – 144.5		Data not available at district level. Figures refer to Norwich and the Broads water resource Zone with provides the most appropriate proxy area
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality Source: GNDP AMR	2011/12 - 0	2007/8 – 3 2008/9 – 2 2009/10 -0 2010/11 – 2	GNDP 2007/8 – 4 2008/9 – 4 2009/10 - 1	Zero	
S 1 Affordable housing completions/year % of all completions that are affordable Source: GNDP AMR	2012/13 – JCS 33%	2007/08 – 17% 2008/09 – 40 % 2009/10 - 27% 2010/11 – 16% 2011/12 – 27% 2012/13 – 24%	GNDP Area completions 2007/08 – 22% 2008/09 – 34 % 2009/10 – 26% 2010/11 – 33% 2012/13 – 34%	Decrease	
No. of Category 1 hazards in housing stock Source: Greater Norwich Household & Physical Survey 2005-06 / LPA	No data	2005/6 - 4600 (9.3%)	2005/6 Norwich - 4200 (9.8%), Broadland - 4200 (8.1%)		Currently being assessed
S 2 Number of Super Output Areas in most deprived 10% of England. Source: Norfolk Insight	Zero	None	Not applicable	Maintain	
% of economically active working age people (aged 16-64) - Unemployed Source: NOMIS (Jan to Dec)	2013 – 7.3	2006 – 2.7% 2007 – 2.8% 2008 – 5.0% 2009 – 4.3% 2010 – 8.6% 2011 – 8.6% 2012 – 3.2%	Norfolk 2009 - 5.19% 2011 – 2.5%	Decrease	

Appendix 2 – Baseline Information for South Norfolk

Appendix 2 – Baseline Information for South Norfolk SA Objective	South Norfolk Value	Trends	Comparison Value	Target	Comments
S 3 % of working age (16-64) population economically active Source: NOMIS (Jan to Dec)	2013 – 84.5%	2007 – 85.5% 2008 – 80.1% 2009 – 80.38% 2010 – 79.4% 2011 – 82.3% 2012 – 89.3%	Norfolk 2009 - 80.91% 2012/13 – 78.6% GB NDA 77.1%	Increase	
Gross weekly pay (F/T workers) Source: NOMIS	2012 - £554	2006– £431.1 2007– £438.5 2008– £464.5 2009– £493.2 2010 - £510 2011 - £517	East of England 2006 – £466.0 2007 – £479.9 2008 – £499.0 2009 – £509.4 2012 - £531.0 GB £508	Increase	
S 4 % of residents who travel to work: a) by private motor vehicle b) by public transport c) by foot or cycle d) work at home or mainly from home Source: 2011 Census	Base fig 60,333 a) 71.65%(43,233) b) 5.9% (3574) c) 8.5% (1841 cycle, 3284 foot) d) 13.4% (8065)	2001 census a) 70.82% b) 5.15% c) 9.82% d) 12.02%	Base figure, 2011 census Norfolk2001 a) 65.4% b) 4.8% c) 16.3% d) 10.8% 2011 67.3% 5.7% 14.7% 11.8%	a)Increase b)Increase c) Decrease d) Increase	
Accessibility of local GP services (15 & 30mins walk/public transport) Source: Norfolk Insight		2009 15mins – 65.63% 30mins – 94.32%	Norfolk(2009) 15mins – 72.42% 30mins – 96.41%		

Appendix 2 – Baseline Information for South Norfolk

Appendix 2 – Baseline Information for South Norfolk SA Objective	South Norfolk Value	Trends	Comparison Value	Target	Comments
S 5 % of working age population with qualifications at NVQ 4 or above Source: NOMIS	2013 – 32.2%	2005 – 27.4% 2006 – 33.2% 2007 – 29.0% 2008 – 26.5% 2012 – 34.1%	East of England 2005 – 25.0% 2006 – 25.0% 2007 – 26.0% 2008 – 26.1% 2012 – 32.9% 2013 – 33.2%	Increase	All Schools England 2012 – 59.4% State funded only – 58.8% LA – 55.6%
% of 16 year old with 5 or more GCSEs grade A-C Source: (secondary schools) Dept Education	2012 - 63%	2009 – 59% 2010 – 58% 2011 – 68%	Norfolk 2004/5 – 52.6 2009 – 50.0% 2010 – 52.3% 2011 – 55.4% 2012 – 55.6%	Decrease	
S 6 Life expectancy, at birth, of a) males b) females Source: ONS/AMR	2009-11 a) 81.1 b) 83.4	2005- 7 a) 79.5 b) 83.3 2008 - 2010 a) 80.7 b) 83.2	East of England A B 2005/07 – 78.6 82.5 2007/09 – 79.2 83 2009/11 – 79.9 83.6	Increase	
S 7 Incidences of crime committed a) Domestic burglaries b) Violence c) Offences against vehicles Source: ONS	12 months to Sept 13 a) 171 b) 798 c) 310	Same 12 month period last year a) 168 b) 645 c) 375	12 Months to March 13 Norfolk / 1000 Population (HMIC) A – 1.6 B – 9.42 C – 3.33	A- Increase B- Increase C- Decrease	
S 8 General resident satisfaction levels Source: MORI people survey	2008/9 91%	2006/7 90%	National 86%	Increase	
EC 1 New business registration rate Source: NOMIS	2011 – 440	2008 - 415 2009 – 450 2010 – 350	2011: Broadland – 385 Norwich - 495	Increase	The VAT registrations data source be replaced with a table based on the UK Business Counts source

Appendix 2 – Baseline Information for South Norfolk

Appendix 2 – Baseline Information for South Norfolk SA Objective	South Norfolk Value	Trends	Comparison Value	Target	Comments
EC 2 Allocated employment land (Ha) without planning permission (COI BD3) Source: South Norfolk AMR NCC Employment Land Monitoring Report. 2011/12 Table 2	2013 94.7	2006 – 81.84 2007 – 72.48 2008 – 69.87 2009 – 69.80 2012 – 95.3	Not applicable	Decrease	South Norfolk South Norfolk currently has 104.7 hectares of available employment land (17% of the county total); 8.8% has associated planning permission; 1.2% is currently under construction leaving 94.7% without any form of permission. If average take up (4.1 hectares per annum) were to continue in the district, all employment land will be taken up in 25 years . Ref. NCC Employment Land Monitoring Report. 2012/13. http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/view/NCC122493
EC 3 % of residents who travel to work: a) by private motor vehicle b) by public transport c) by foot or cycle d) work at home or mainly from home Source: 2011 Census	Base fig 60,333 a) 71.65%(43,233) b) 5.9% (3574) c) 8.5% (1841 cycle, 3284 foot) d) 13.4% (8065)	2001 census a) 70.82% b) 5.15% c) 9.82% d) 12.02%	Base figure, 2011 census Norfolk2001 2011 a) 65.4% 67.3% b) 4.8% 5.7% c) 16.3% 14.7% d) 10.8% 11.8%	a) Increased b) Increased c) Decreased d) Increased	
Average distance travelled to work by residents Source: National Statistics	16km	Not available	East of England 15.8km	Decrease	Only 2001 figures available RD

Appendix 2 – Baseline Information for South Norfolk

Appendix 2 – Baseline Information for South Norfolk SA Objective	South Norfolk Value	Trends	Comparison Value	Target	Comments
EC 4 Proportion of population aged 19-64 for males and 19-59 for females qualified to at least Level 2 or higher Source: Audit Commission (N.I. 163)	2009 – 82.1%	2006 – 75.2% 2007 – 68.4% 2008 – 69.4%	2009: Broadland – 74.7% Norwich – 71.2%		http://data.gov.uk/dataset/ni-163-proportion-of-population-qualified-to-at-least-level-2
Per capita CO2 emissions in the LA area (tonnes/CO2) Source: GOV.UK	2011 – 7.3	Baseline – Per Capita Emissions (t) 8.8 tonnes CO2 (2006) 2007 – 8.6 2008 – 8.5 2009 – 7.7 2010 – 7.9	2011: Broadland – 7.1 Norwich – 5.7	Decrease	
EC 5 Planning permissions granted for new businesses in rural areas (policy EMP 4) Source: South Norfolk AMR	2009 - 26	2005 – 25 2006 – 27 2007 – 18 2008 – 33 2009 – 26	Not applicable	Increase	

Appendix 3: Consultation comments received on the Sustainability Appraisal and the Council's responses

Scoping Report comments (2010)

Organisation	Summary of representation	Response
NB: Page numbers referred to are those in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report as presented to Cabinet on 12 th July 2010		
Norfolk Wildlife Trust	Satisfied that the issues relevant to their area of interest are covered in the report.	Noted.
Norfolk County Council	Amend reference to Greater Norwich Housing Market Assessment on page 8 to include November 2009 update.	Agree. Make amendment as suggested.
Norfolk County Council	Clarification provided re: Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) sites on page 13. A high number of records does not indicate that there is necessarily greater historical interest in that area, only that it has hitherto been investigated more thoroughly. Additionally, all listed buildings and scheduled monuments are included on the NHER, so the report may have double counted these assets. Otherwise, inclusion of the significance of the wider historic landscape is very welcome.	Agree. Amend NHER reference in table on page 13 to "sites of local archaeological interest" and change figure to 2875.
Norfolk County Council	Suggest page 14 also refers to County-run facilities, in particular that the County Council provides four Household Waste Recycling Centres within South Norfolk. It is suggested that the reduction of waste should be included within 'climate change' on page 38.	Agree. Refer to four County-run Household Waste Recycling Centres on page 14. Include reduction of waste under 'climate change' on page 38.

Appendix 3: Consultation comments received on the Sustainability Appraisal and the Council's responses

Norfolk County Council	Suggest that ENV6 (Appendix Two) include an attribute related to landscape. An appropriate attribute may be to monitor the status of the national landscape character areas - these are already monitored through the Countryside Quality Counts programme.	Agree. Include suggested indicator & also no. of planning apps where South Norfolk Local Plan (SNLP) policy ENV1 'Protection of landscape' is reason for refusal.
Norfolk County Council	Suggest reference re: need for developer funding for the sustainable provision of facilities and infrastructure at district and county level. This could be inserted within Task 3 Sustainability Issues (Access to Services; Leisure, Culture and Recreation; Education; Transport and Accessibility; and Transport Infrastructure) or within Task 4.	Agree. Include reference within suggested sections of Task 3.
CPRE (Norfolk)	<p>No comment on whether all relevant plans, policies and programmes included.</p> <p>Baseline information seems to cover appropriate areas but much of it is based on Regional Spatial Strategy figures etc. Most of sustainability issues identified but there are conflicting aspirations and potential for contradiction e.g. high level of growth & desire to protect and enhance character of area.</p> <p>SA objectives cover range of aims but same conflict as above e.g. ENV5 seeks to "minimise noise, vibration and light pollution" very much doubt this will be case once the 32,000 homes identified in Joint Core Strategy achieved.</p>	<p>Note the points raised and acknowledge potential conflicts re: growth vs. environmental protection. However, it is the role of the SA to highlight such issues so that they can be taken into account during policy development and decision-making.</p> <p>The potential to review the housing figures/targets falls outside of the remit of this scoping report</p>
East of England Development Agency (EEDA)	Suggest need more evidence to cover broader sustainable economic development in East of	The relative social, economic and environmental implications of

Appendix 3: Consultation comments received on the Sustainability Appraisal and the Council's responses

	<p>England and on socio-economic factors to cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the need for the development scheme the wider socio-economic benefits and costs (including an analysis of additionality – the added value generated by the scheme, taking account value that would have happened without the scheme) an analysis of alternative options. <p>Inclusion of appropriate headline regional ambitions from 'The Regional Economic Strategy (Inventing our Future – Collective action for a sustainable economy, 2008)' from the suggestions (below)</p> <p>Productivity and prosperity Annual growth in real workplace-based GVA over 2008 – 2031 Per capita at 2.3 per cent Per worker at 2.1 per cent</p> <p>Conventional economic impacts (GDP £) Wider economic impacts (all GDP £) - Agglomeration - Imperfect competition - Labour market impacts Employment - Employment rate by 2031 - Working-age population at 80 per cent - 16–74 population at 70 per cent Skills - Share of working-age population with qualifications by 2020 (aged 19 to state pension age)</p>	<p>development/policies will be assessed via the SA. The 'need' for a scheme can be included as part any assessment. No change. The opportunity to assess the wider socio-economic benefits and costs can be included within the existing SA framework – No change. One of the main purposes of the SA is to assess and compare the options available. No change.</p> <p>Productivity and prosperity, Conventional economic impacts and Wider economic impacts – No change. The SA is not intended to act as a detailed economic activity monitor rather it is an assessment tool to ensure that the positive and negative implications of policy/proposal options are understood and included as part of the decision making process. The elements referred to in the representation can be included in the consideration of any policy/proposal but the inclusion of individual indicators for each is not supported.</p> <p>Employment – No change. S2 (page 82) and S3 cover percentage unemployment and percentage of population of working age that are economically active. These are considered sufficient.</p> <p>Skills – No change. S5 (page 83) already includes percentage of working age population with NVQ level 4 or above and percentage of 16 year olds with 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C). Further detailed are not considered necessary at this point but can be added in if monitoring reveals the need.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NVQ level 2 or equivalent qualification and above 90 per cent - NVQ level 3 or equivalent qualification and above 68 per cent - NVQ level 4 or equivalent qualification and above 40 per cent 	
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Comments received to the Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document Interim Sustainability Appraisal Consultation 2012

	<i>Summary of Main Issues</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>
19788 - Hethersett Land Ltd	<p>Hethersett Land Ltd have no specific comments to the general approach to the Sustainability Appraisal Report although the site assessment tables are difficult to interpret and make reference to sites which are not identified on the maps.</p> <p>For instance the Hethersett North site has been split up into different components, which are not shown on the Preferred Options (Sept 2012) map.</p> <p>Also, some results in the assessment tables seem not to appear correct in light of some available evidence and can be updated.</p>	The information given will be assessed and the site assessment tables will be updated appropriately

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	Specifically, for sites north of Hethersett, the site assessment tables are out of date and can be updated to reflect current available evidence. See answer to question 12 for more comments. (See full, scanned rep)	
20465 - Steve Horrocks [9331]	The sustainability appraisal interim report (SAI) appears comprehensive and most sections are reasonably clear. I believe that combining the 'traffic light' approach with an easy-to-understand numerical approach would show clearly whether sites were being chosen for reasons primarily relating to objectively-ranked factors or that planning judgement reasons were considered of greater importance. Combining the traffic light notation and a numeric approach seems a clearer way of publishing and justifying the site assessment process. I would welcome South Norfolk implementing this approach to give reassurance to local stake-holders about the consistency and robustness of the process thus far. See full scanned rep attached (section 2	There is inevitably some subjectivity and professional judgement in reaching conclusions on each site. The reasons for choosing (or not choosing) each site have been clearly explained in the 'Comments' row in the site assessment tables. Adding extra numeric factors could add spurious legitimacy to elements (such as landscape) where planning judgement must be exercised, and could lead to sub-optimal decisions being made
20181 - Bidwells (Mr Graham Bloomfield) [1435]	Woodton No particular comments with regard to the appraisal and the site assessments. Specific comments relating to the Site Assessment process for Woodton and Bedingham (Map 090) and our client's site (0157) are detailed at Question 12.	Comment noted - will be responded to via Q12

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18295 - Costessey Parish Council (Mrs Hilary Elias) [8570]	Councillors are concerned that whilst the SA includes environmental, social and economic objectives it often appears to be the case that development takes place without supporting infrastructure. Traffic and transport are major issues in Costessey. All development in Costessey impact on the roads and the Longwater junction with the A47. Councillors questioned the level of detail re traffic/transport for each site	The infrastructure needs of all proposed sites are considered appropriately, with the impact on Longwater junction a key element for Costessey sites. However, the full detail of traffic and transport impacts are most appropriately addressed through individual planning applications
19811 - Mr Greengrass [8593]	Bawburgh is a settlement within the NPA which can accommodate further limited additional development to help deliver the smaller sites in the NPA allowance.	Whilst Bawburgh is in the NPA, it is an "other village", with no minimum allocation, due to its lack of services. It is concluded that only one site of 5 dwellings is appropriate to allocate
18988 - Chedgrave Parish Council (Clive Boyd) [9453]	I would have preferred greater involvement of our Parish Council when SNC was first investigating potential sites	The Site Allocations document has now been subject to three rounds of public consultation, with all parish councils having been written to at each round, so it is considered that parish councils have had ample opportunity to engage in the process
19256 - mr William Ling [8742]	Good but flawed in that the public will not understand the procedure and the building industry does. Also have failed too see are elected representatives.	Many members of the public have understood the process and written cogent responses. South Norfolk councillors have played a key role in preparing the document and

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		communicating information with their residents
19839 - Bidwells (Mr Graham Bloomfield) [1435]	<p>No particular comments with regard to the appraisal and the site assessments. However, it is particularly important to consider that the site assessment process for Costessey (map 27a) and site 0036 in particular, has been superseded by appeal decision APP/L2630/A/2170575. This granted outline planning permission for 62 dwellings on site 0036.</p> <p>We would suggest that the revised status for site 0036 with the site now benefitting from outline permission should be reflected within the Site Specific Allocations & Policies DPD and proposal map 027a by including the site within the preferred development boundary.</p>	Site 0036 was granted permission on appeal largely due to the lack of a five-year housing land supply, despite the Inspector acknowledging considerable landscape harm. It is therefore not considered appropriate to include this site in the development boundary when to do so would mean that any later "infill" type proposals/densification would be much easier to achieve
18148 - Mr & Mrs AP & SA Goldring [9205]	We would have to rely on your expertise.	Comment noted
19900 - Mr Vaughan Smith [4283]	The Sustainability Appraisal has been carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance and legislation for preparing Development Plan documents. It is crucial that the appropriate Sustainability Appraisal has been undertaken in accordance with relevant legislation otherwise the document could be found unsound by the Inspector at any subsequent	Comments noted

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	Public Examination. The interim report that has been published for consultation is considered to be robust at this stage and has appropriately assessed the sites that are allocated in the Preferred Options for development sites allocations and development boundaries document.	
19002 - Dr John Mann [9454]	It is clearly sensible to consider sustainability at an early stage. However, where 'a good range of facilities' is mentioned, the quality of each should be carefully assessed.	To consider the quality of services would add an element of subjectivity to the process which would be unhelpful (i.e. controversial). Restricting consideration to just the quantity of services retains an objective position
19010 - Mr Hadingham [9455]	More publicity	As the Site Allocations process has been subject to three rounds of public consultation, with all parish councils contacted at each stage, alongside press notices and articles, with copies of documentation lodged in all South Norfolk libraries, it is considered that publicity has been adequate (and in line with that required by the Council's Statement of Community Involvement)
18437 - Mr David Goldson	A complicated procedure - difficult to comprehend by the general public but	Comment noted

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[8643]	satisfactory overall	
18940 - Mr John Downing [7932]	Whilst a lot of detail is given there are inconsistencies with this document and the scoring on the site assessment table for the Norwich Fringe where site 1173 has not been assessed for intrusion on the NSBLPZ.	The site assessment for 1173 (Trowse) does consider the Norwich Southern Bypass Landscape Protection Zone, as can be seen in the 'traffic light' table
18282 - Rockland St Mary with Hellington PC (Mr M Presland) [9254]	Yes	Comment noted
19938 - Bidwells (Mr Graham Bloomfield) [1435]	No particular comments with regard to the appraisal and the site assessments. Specific comments relating to the Site Assessment process for Ditchingham (Map 090) and our client's site (061) are detailed at Question 12.	Comment noted
19961 - Diocese of Norwich (The Diocese of Norwich) [7360]	It is considered that the overall approach has been appropriate. However, in relation to the residential allocations at Framingham Earl, it is suggested that the preferred options have not sufficiently allowed for smaller scale allocations that can come forward for development rapidly. The preferred allocations consequently rely on a lower quantity of landowners/developers, rather than spreading risk and opportunity.	The Site Allocations Plan runs to 2026. All allocated sites have had their viability confirmed, and the three allocated sites in Poringland/Framingham Earl are the most appropriate to allocate

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	<p>It is argued that the benefit of providing smaller scale allocations should not be disregarded as they enable development to be more evenly spread and can assist in providing a variety of development opportunities and outcomes.</p> <p>An edge of village proposal, slightly more distant from the village centre is evidently desirable to potential occupiers, yet still sufficiently proximate to services to be deemed sustainable and worthy of allocation.</p>	
19848 - BDP (Mr Andrew Watson) [9613]	NRP is broadly in agreement with the general approach taken in preparing the DPD, including the sustainability appraisal report, overall objectives and site assessment process.	Comment noted
18182 - Bramerton PC (Mr Brian Ansell) [8264]	Appears so.	Comment noted
18747 - Redenhall with Harleston Town Council (Mrs Margot Harbour) [8597]	We consider that the approach taken has been largely appropriate. However, we do consider that further attention is required to meet the future demands on traffic flows and car parking.	The impact of development proposals on traffic flows is a key consideration in their acceptability (or otherwise). Appropriate levels of car-parking are best assessed at the planning application stage
19095 - Cllr Leslie Dale	It is incomplete. The first line of the first paragraph requires the "identifying of	The impact on existing communities is considered, for

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[8581]	environmental impacts". In the context of the growth areas being asked to swallow the developments, the individual site assessments and preamble make no mention of the obvious impacts upon the existing community. Reassess in retrospect.	example, with reference to traffic impacts and impacts on the character and form of settlements. However, the overall level of growth for each settlement has already been set in the adopted Joint Core Strategy
19733 - Chedgrave Parish Council (Miss J M Bircham BSc MRICS) [9597]	It is not currently a statutory requirement and is premature to carry out at this stage. It should only be done as and when it is required.	Sustainability appraisal is a statutory requirement and has been prepared hand-in-hand with options development for the document
19484 - Mrs S De-Courtney [9517]	Not everyone has access to a computer to look up information. More consultation with local residents.	Information has been posted to those requesting it. In addition, all parish councils received hard copies of documentation, as has South Norfolk libraries. SNC officers have also undertaken a number of public 'roadshows' during the document production process. With three separate consultation rounds, and thousands of responses received, it is not accepted that more consultation is needed
20048 - Bidwells (Mr	Generally support the appraisal and site assessment approach. However specific comments relating to the assessment of Site	Comment noted

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Graham Bloomfield) [1435]	1005 are detailed at question 12.	
18625 - Hethersett Parish Council (Ian Weetman) [5115]	The PC considers that the approach taken has been appropriate	Comment noted
18721 - Mr Roger Smith [9398]	Density of housing development is a major issue, which is to be "subject to form, character and servicing restraints". The implication of this is not evident from the approach being taken in determining the number of units proposed.	Form, character and servicing restraints will influence acceptable densities, but it is unlikely that an extremely low density scheme (below 20 dwellings per hectare) would be appropriate. No change is needed
19566 - Mrs Alison Morsom [9526]	The approach is too localised. The bigger picture should be looked at	The adopted Joint Core Strategy sets the bigger picture for future development in South Norfolk. In a rural district, with many small settlements, a localised approach is also necessary, however
19795 - Parker Planning Services Ltd (Mr Jason Parker) [9610]	Mainly yes - however certain criteria such as brownfield and infill not given weight.	Both brownfield and infill statuses are given weight in the site assessment process - both form part of the 'traffic light' table
19555 - Dr M	No I consider that too much has been done by	The site assessment exercise

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Fewster [8404]	looking at maps and statistics and too little by visiting and talking to the inhabitants of settlements over a period.	relies on a mix of published information, officers' local knowledge and the consultation responses from local residents. Inevitably there will sometimes be disagreement between what the Council believes are acceptable sites and local residents' views, but the reasons for all decisions have been made clear
20435 - Savills (Mr Mark Hodgson) [9618]	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) has to be carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance and legislation for preparing Development Plan documents. This is required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.</p> <p>The Council has to ensure that its proposed Development Plan Documents have been appropriately assessed in terms of its environmental impact as a result of the requirements set out in the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive.</p> <p>The interim report that has been published for consultation acknowledges that SA is an iterative process and will be updated as the Site Specific Allocations DPD is progressed. It is important that this process is robust and can withstand challenge and investigation from</p>	Comment noted

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	third parties. At the present time we can see no reason why this should not be the case.	
18458 - Mr Roger Margand [9312]	The report has been written in a very technical way and is difficult to understand without specific focused knowledge. The abbreviations in it are often not explained or defined at the time they are used. Consequently it is difficult for a member of the public to come to any definitive views. As a draftsman by trade, I found the report whilst seeming to hit the points required by regulation, turgid, unfriendly and difficult to read. If you are serious about consultation, please try and consult in a way that encourages not discourages feedback and comment	Sustainability Appraisal is formal legal process to be followed, so an element of technical language is unavoidable. However, the next iteration of the SA will have a non-technical summary and a glossary included
19969 - Hibbert & Key [7363]	Hibbett and Key have no specific comments on the 'general' approach to the Sustainable Appraisal Report. However, some results in the assessment tables seem do not appear correct in light of available evidence and can be updated. Specifically, for sites in Framingham Earl, the site assessment tables are out of date and can be updated to reflect current available evidence. See answer to Q.12 for more detailed comments.	The information provided will be assessed and any appropriate modifications will be made
19509 - Mr Stephen Joyce [9519]	I think it is a good idea to get the residents view and take into account all the negative and positive effect the new buildings will bring to	Comment noted. All positive and negative impacts are taken into account when considering potential

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	Brooke.	sites
19019 - Ms Susan Stacey [9457]	The approach seems appropriate. However this was a lengthy document which was quite difficult to follow.	SA is a legal and technical process, and with many hundreds of potential sites to assess, a lengthy document is unavoidable
18415 - Bernard & Mary Pitt [2672]	Yes	Comment noted
19168 - A N Williams [3092]	It is impracticable to reach a considered opinion on each policy of the SAR by every member of the Parish Council in a meeting due to weight of information. The policies are created by SNDC and applied as they see appropriate where each community has not created its own Neighbourhood Plan. Therefore the Parish Council is not in a position to offer an alternative at this point. Scole Parish does however have a Community Survey completed in 2009 and updated annually which has not been considered.	Scole Parish Council could prepare a Neighbourhood Plan if they wish. The Site Allocations document can only consider those sites proposed by landowners or developers
18787 - Scole Parish Council (Mrs Corinne Moore) [9415]	It is impracticable to reach a considered opinion on each policy of the SAR by every member of the Parish Council in a meeting due to weight of information. The policies are created by SNDC and applied as they see appropriate where each community has not created its own Neighbourhood Plan. Therefore the Parish Council is not in a position to offer an alternative at this point.	Scole Parish Council could prepare a Neighbourhood Plan if they wish. The Site Allocations document can only consider those sites proposed by landowners or developers

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	Scole Parish does however have a Community Survey completed in 2009 and updated annually which has not been considered.	
20218 - Parker Planning Services Ltd (Mr Jason Parker) [9610]	Site 0161 - Wortwell Brownfield/previously developed land has not been given priority in this case or infill sites.	Brownfield land is one of the assessment criteria, and it is therefore considered positively. However, the brownfield/greenfield status is only on criterion amongst many, and its presence does not necessarily mean that a brownfield site should be allocated if, say, the highways impact would be unacceptable
18314 - Tasburgh PC (Catherine. Moore) [8548]	No comment or response	Comment noted
20036 - Persimmon Homes Ltd Anglia Region [280]	No specific comments to make on Sustainability Appraisal.	Comment noted
19590 - Mrs Karin Rundle [9528]	Alpington/Yelverton: No, the infrastructure, roads, sewers and overall viability has not been considered	Infrastructure needs are considered for all potential sites, and all allocated sites in Alpington/Yelverton are supported by viability letters from the landowner/developer

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18938 - Mr Steven Fisher [9451]	Don't agree. All options within existing boundary should have been fully explored and solutions sought, before opting for 'easy fix' of simply extending development area.	Weight has been given to all potential sites within the development boundary. However, in a largely rural district such as South Norfolk there are few brownfield sites and so it is inevitable that some greenfield extensions outside the development boundary will be necessary to help meet housing needs
20170 - Mr & Mrs R L Wharton [8270]	The conclusions column does not fairly reflect a number of possible site options. In our opinion there are sites shown as red and amber which are suitable.	There is inevitably some subjectivity in assessing the acceptability of potential sites, and in some settlements there may be more "acceptable" sites than need to be allocated to meet allocation figures. The Council is satisfied that the allocated sites are those which are most appropriate
20187 - Mrs Michelle Richman [9540]	The conclusions column does not fairly reflect a number of possible site options. In our opinion there are sites shown as red and amber which are suitable.	There is inevitably some subjectivity in assessing the acceptability of potential sites, and in some settlements there may be more "acceptable" sites than need to be allocated to meet allocation figures. The Council is satisfied that the allocated sites are those which are most appropriate

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19122 - Mr & Mrs Jeremy Brown [9465] 19757 - Savills (Mr Will Lusty) [8119] 19914 - Bidwells (Mr Graham Bloomfield) [1435] 20163 - Mr Steven Fisher [9451]	The conclusions column does not fairly reflect a number of possible site options. In our opinion there are sites shown as red and amber which are suitable.	There is inevitably some disagreement with the conclusions reached for certain sites However, SNC feels that the sites allocated are the most appropriate
19264 - Lady Veronica Fitzroy [9479]	There are inconsistencies with the document and I did not find it terribly clear & had to really study it.	Any inconsistencies will be remedied
20086 - Mr & Mrs Ian & Julie Ward [7905]	The conclusions column does not fairly reflect a number of possible site options. In our opinion there are sites shown as red and amber which are suitable.	There is inevitably some subjectivity in assessing the acceptability of potential sites, and in some settlements there may be more "acceptable" sites than need to be allocated to meet allocation figures. The Council is satisfied that the allocated sites are those which are most appropriate
20097 - Mr & Mrs Sheehan	The conclusions column does not fairly reflect a number of possible site options. In our	There is inevitably some subjectivity in assessing the

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[9535]	opinion there are sites shown as red and amber which are suitable.	acceptability of potential sites, and in some settlements there may be more "acceptable" sites than need to be allocated to meet allocation figures. The Council is satisfied that the allocated sites are those which are most appropriate
20140 - Mr Nigel Watson [9537]	The conclusions column does not fairly reflect a number of possible site options. In our opinion there are sites shown as red and amber which are suitable.	There is inevitably some subjectivity in assessing the acceptability of potential sites, and in some settlements there may be more "acceptable" sites than need to be allocated to meet allocation figures. The Council is satisfied that the allocated sites are those which are most appropriate
20116 - Mrs Mollie Arnold [9536]	The conclusions column does not fairly reflect a number of possible site options. In our opinion there are sites shown as red and amber which are suitable	There is inevitably some subjectivity in assessing the acceptability of potential sites, and in some settlements there may be more "acceptable" sites than need to be allocated to meet allocation figures. The Council is satisfied that the allocated sites are those which are most appropriate
19591 - Mr Phil Gledhill [7798]	The conclusions column does not fairly reflect a number of possible site options. In our opinion there are sites shown as red and amber which are suitable	Inevitably there is an element of subjectivity in assessing sites' acceptability. There are also cases where a number of sites may be

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		individually acceptable, but not all are needed to meet the allocated figure in the Joint Core Strategy. However, the Council needs to decide which sites are allocated, and the reasoning for each site is explained
20063 - Mrs Liz Alden [9530]	The conclusions column does not fairly reflect a number of possible site options. In our opinion there are sites shown as red and amber which are suitable.	There is inevitably some subjectivity in assessing the acceptability of potential sites, and in some settlements there may be more "acceptable" sites than need to be allocated to meet allocation figures. The Council is satisfied that the allocated sites are those which are most appropriate
18921 - Mr George Bircham [6888]	More consideration should be given to the needs and housing of local people.	The overall housing allocation for each settlement has largely been set in the adopted Joint Core Strategy. Local need for affordable housing is assessed regularly, however
20198 - Mr David Richman [9193]	The conclusions column does not fairly reflect a number of possible site options. In our opinion there are sites shown as red and amber which are suitable.	There is inevitably some subjectivity in assessing the acceptability of potential sites, and in some settlements there may be more "acceptable" sites than need to be allocated to meet allocation figures. The Council is satisfied

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		that the allocated sites are those which are most appropriate
19925 - Robert Doughty Consultancy Limited (Mr Robert Doughty) [9373]	Objection to the Sustainability Appraisal with regard to the assessment approach adopted as no attempt has been made to review individual sites with landowners	All sites suggested for development were assessed against a detailed checklist. This gave the Council a high level of detail about the suitability of each site for allocation, this coupled with the fact that information submitted about each site is kept on file, meant that it was not considered necessary to review each individual site with the landowner. The Council were aware that the owner wished to promote site A0018 for mixed use or housing as this is referred to in the conclusions column of the site assessment table. It was considered that there were more preferable sites for housing located elsewhere in Loddon with better accessibility to services and facilities
19133 - Robert Knights [5750]	The process requires amending by looking at the environmental impact on flooding in this 'preferred site'. This land is not the 'right place' for growth within the village as the road in from Wymondham is already inadequate for a	The site lies in Flood Zone 1, and is therefore not at significant risk of flooding. The site is concluded to be appropriate for allocation; 15 dwellings in Spooner Row would

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	gateway into the village due to heavy traffic flow.	not add significantly to traffic flows, and is within the range allocated in the Joint Core Strategy
20075 - Mrs Cruickshank [9533]	The conclusions column does not fairly reflect a number of possible site options. In our opinion there are sites shown as red and amber which are suitable.	There is inevitably some subjectivity in assessing the acceptability of potential sites, and in some settlements there may be more "acceptable" sites than need to be allocated to meet allocation figures. The Council is satisfied that the allocated sites are those which are most appropriate
20151 - Mr & Mrs Trevor & Linda Forder [9539]	The conclusions column does not fairly reflect a number of possible site options. In our opinion there are sites shown as red and amber which are suitable.	There is inevitably some subjectivity in assessing the acceptability of potential sites, and in some settlements there may be more "acceptable" sites than need to be allocated to meet allocation figures. The Council is satisfied that the allocated sites are those which are most appropriate
19134 - Stoke Holy Cross PC (Mrs L Marsh) [9464]	The site assessment comment for sites in Stoke Holy Cross are disappointingly inadequate, and in the parish Council's opinion have resulted in an incorrect analysis of the capacity of the village to accept additional development and a flawed specific site assessment, that has been used to identify preferred sites.	Stoke Holy Cross is identified for 10-20 dwellings, but has been concluded to be acceptable to accommodate some of the 'floating' 1800 dwellings in the NPA. The chosen sites for 75 dwellings are concluded to be appropriate for allocation

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	<p>75 dwellings are being proposed for lower Stoke, which will undoubtedly put significant pressure on existing services and facilities in the village such as the school, drainage, and roads, and there is inaccurate assessment of their current availability and adequacy. The Parish Council is therefore very concerned that it has been assumed that this scale of growth will be acceptable when it clearly will create future planning problems that have not yet been taken into account.</p>	
<p>19515 - Mr and Mrs Betts [9520]</p>	<p>Whilst agreeing the need for strong, healthy communities we feel that the chosen site in Bracon Ash is too large a development for the needs and infrastructure of the village it will not enhance the environment and is not in the heart of the village. The access from the B1113 is highly dangerous and there is no footpath, which even if created would still be a major problem for pedestrians as this road is one with a high traffic volume.</p>	<p>Whilst some highways improvements may be necessary to the B1113/A140 junction, site 0819 is concluded to be the most appropriate to allocate in Bracon Ash</p>
<p>20212 - Durrants (Richard Prentice) [1407]</p>	<p>Woodton Yes</p>	<p>Comment noted</p>
<p>20422 - J M Greetham</p>	<p>The Council's consultation includes the preferred options for the development and use of land having regard to the Joint Core</p>	<p>Comment noted</p>

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[4475]	Strategy and a Sustainability Appraisal Report (SA). The SA Report and the work undertaken as part of that process has been prepared in accordance with the Government Guidance and we are satisfied that it is reasonably robust in the approach to the site assessment process.	
18477 - Dr G. Martin Courtier [7815] 19011 - Wheatacre & Burgh St Peter Parish Council (Mr Simon Solomon) [6584]	Yes	Comment noted
18155 - Mr M C Litton [9207]	Yes appropriate.	Comment noted
20251 - Easton Landowners Consortium [7254]	Refer to full submission The Sustainability Appraisal Report and the work undertaken as part of that process has been prepared in accordance with the Government Guidance. The Council fully appreciate that the process is an iterative one and acknowledges that the performance of the Plan has to be tested against identified social, environmental and economic objectives. It is	Comment noted

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	our view that the sustainability appraisal follows Government Guidance and is robust and consequently it has appropriately assessed sites within the site assessment process.	
18330 - Thurton PC (R Taylor) [1180]	Yes	Comment noted
19154 - Cllr Margaret Dewsbury [9466]	Yes	Comment noted
19070 - MRS SHIRLEY DENNISON [5034]	The approach seems reasonable.	Comment noted
19235 - Natural England (Ms J Nuttall) [9476]	<p>The approach taken to assessing the sites against a range of criteria that address the SA objectives identified for the DPD is welcomed; in particular Natural England is pleased to note the inclusion of a range of relevant environmental criteria that has been used to assess the sites including effects on biodiversity, landscape and soils.</p> <p>We note that the SA identifies that none of the preferred allocations will have a direct adverse effect on designated sites and that any other</p>	A Habitats Regulations Assessment is being prepared in consultation with Natural England, and Natural England's assistance in the process is much appreciated

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	potential effects will be confirmed as part of the 'Appropriate Assessment' required under the Conservation (Habitats and Species) Regulations 2010. Natural England advises that the results of this assessment (HRA) and any mitigation recommendations should inform preparation of this Plan and the Development Management DPD. Natural England will be pleased to provide comments on revised versions of this Plan and the Development Management Policies DPD, following completion of the HRA.	
19873 - Durrants (Richard Prentice) [1407]	Yes	Comment noted
19467 - Dudley Jones [6175]	I feel that the approach taken has been entirely appropriate & reasonable.	Comment noted
19881 - Burt Boulton Holdings Limited [7336]	The approach taken to the Sustainability Report is supported in general terms.	Comment noted
18395 - Marlingford & Colton PC (Mr M Bergin) [7437]	Yes, although resolving potential conflicts between SA objectives and site specific policy objectives may not always be possible.	It is inevitable that there will sometimes be negative impacts when allocating certain sites. In a largely rural district, for instance, there are relatively few brownfield sites and so many greenfield sites

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		need to be allocated. However, the sites chosen are those assessed to have the most positive and least negative impacts
19931 - Phillip Jeans Homes Ltd (Phillip Jeans Homes Ltd) [7358]	Support results of the Sustainability Appraisal in principle however would suggest that site 530 has capacity for 300 rather than 200 dwellings to maximise the social and economic benefits of the proposal	Comments noted. The Joint Core Strategy allocates between 100-200 new dwellings for Loddon/Chedgrave. The Council have allocated to the upper limit of this requirement and do not propose to increase the size of the allocation at site 530
19110 - Mr & Mrs J Smith [7931]	Yes	Comment noted
19949 - Durrants (Richard Prentice) [1407]	Yes	Comment noted
19503 - Dr Gibson [7575]	Yes	Comment noted
18967 - Mr A Hall [2112]	Very appropriate	Comment noted
19799 - Durrants (Richard Prentice) [1407]	Yes	Comment noted

Appendix 3: Consultation comments received on the Sustainability Appraisal and the Council's responses

18959 - Mr L Gardner [9278]	Yes the approach has been appropriate with the details outlined	Comment noted
19780 - Armstrong Rigg Planning (Ms Charlotte Wyn) [9605]	It is considered that the approach taken is appropriate and that the scale of development within settlements is proportionate to the needs of the housing markets and reflects the provision of local services and needs within each settlement to support such additions to the population. The assessment criteria ensures only the most suitable sites with the ability to deliver housing within the plan period have been incorporated. (Refer to scanned rep)	Comment noted
18984 - Mr Robert Hadingham [9452]	Yes, likely significant effects of a development should be tested. Sustainable development being the key test, especially in relationships to existing services in the village	Having adequate services is a key consideration in the acceptability (or otherwise) of all potential sites

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
8534 - Mrs Elizabeth McWilliam [7179]	Comment	Many of the sites are areas of outstanding natural beauty (or have an abundance of wildlife in the trees, streams and hedgerows already endangered, without additional aggravation) and have access by publicly marked footpaths which would be lost to Hingham and surrounding residents who regularly use them rambling, on walks and exercising dogs	The current site checklist lists a number of statutory and local environmental designations and public rights of way. A detailed site assessment of individual sites at preferred options will flag up any particular issues on individual sites	None
6512 - Mr Ian Grady [6567]	Comment	All services are layed to site All road in layed to site Flexibility to the village needs	Comments noted. The Council will be undertaking a detailed assessment of individual sites at the preferred options stage	None
9568 - Geological Society of Norfolk(GSN) (Ms Jenny Gladstone) [3379]	Comment	Is also missing Local Geodiversity Sites. (I am unsure whether only previous designations from the South Norfolk Local Plan are included here. If RIGS were not named within that plan, then that is an old deficiency.)	Site checklist was amended to include 'Geodiversity Action Plan Area'. However, the Norfolk Geodiversity Action Plan does not identify sites which should be protected. This element is therefore not reflected on the site assessment tables, but comments in the Geological Society of Norfolk representations have been taken on board.	Checklist amended
10162 - Hopkins Homes (Robert Eburne) [7138]	Comment	Checklist should be raised to reflect the fact that some urban extensions will provide services, facilities and infrastructure as part of development but which do not currently exist.	The checklist includes a note of the services and facilities within the settlement. Only very large sites would support the provision of additional core services as part of a development proposal. Since this would not apply to most sites, the checklist was not amended. However, any significant development in a settlement would be expected to provide facilities and services to support and enhance the existing local provision. This benefit is recognised as one of the reasons for concentrating development, and at appropriate locations this approach will be taken in allocating sites.	None
6379 - Mrs J Teny [6517]	Comment	Numbering system on map and list is not very easy to understand	Comment noted. The Council presented a large number of suggested sites for consultation in the clearest and most understandable way that it could.	None

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
11619 - Norfolk County Council (Councillors) (Cllr Tim East) [7319]	Comment	Councillor Tim East has raised concerns regarding the inclusion and labelling of SHLAA sites in the consultation, suggesting that consulting on those sites where the landowner has not promoted them is confusing to the members of the public and restricting potential comments on those sites. Councillor East suggested further confusion is caused by consulting on sites which are in landscape designation areas and are therefore extremely unlikely to come forward for development	The SHLAA is a background document to the JCS and looks at the potential for development on larger sites in and around the Norwich fringe, the main towns and key service centres. The sites in the SHLAA could have potential for development but in many cases the ownership or willingness to develop the land is not known. The Council have included SHLAA sites as part of the consultation to present a full picture of potential sites for development but the 2010 consultation clearly explained what a SHLAA site was.	None
10296 - Natural England (Ms Helen Ward) [3917]	Comment	Natural England would like to see the following designations included Local Nature Reserves, Roadside Nature Reserves etc. Greater clarification of 'green infrastructure corridor'. Designation of 'Biodiversity Action Plan Areas' should be explicit that this refers to both BAP habitats and species	The site checklist will be amended following this consultation and will be modified so that the sites can be scored and weighted against each other. There will be an opportunity to make these changes at this stage. If particular designations/categories are not incorporated into the final site checklist then there will always be an opportunity for officers to add individual comments about specific sites, such as if a Local Nature Reserve or Roadside Nature Reserve applies.	Site checklist to be amended to incorporate designations and changes suggested by Natural England
6028 - Alburgh Parish Council (Mrs J Ellis) [6442]	Comment	No	Noted	None
11617 - Norfolk County Council (Environment, Archaeology Conservation, Minerals and Waste) (The Manager Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership) [7316]	Comment	Thank you for consulting Norfolk County Council, these are officer level comments and are subject to revision as the site selection and sustainability process continues. A desktop study has been undertaken which has identified that many sites could have landscape issues.	Comments noted. More detailed comments at subsequent stages in the process would be welcomed	None
6329 - Mr P Bodie [1598]	Comment	No comment, understand need for housing but areas with good rail/water/road connections close to Norwich should be considered for high density housing before more challenging rural areas are considered	Agreed. In preparing the Site Specific DPD the Council will follow the settlement hierarchy in the JCS which directs the larger developments to the areas closest to Norwich and then follows a hierarchy of development down to smaller rural communities which are planned to have no new development. The settlement hierarchy is based upon access to services and facilities.	None

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
6685 - Timewell Properties Ltd (Timewell Properties Ltd) [7306]	Comment	<p>Unclear how the 'small sites in the NPA' allowance (1800) homes will be distributed. Timewell Properties suggest that Little Melton is capable of accommodating a proportion of these homes. The criteria for allocating these sites should also be subject to consultation.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal Framework focuses too much on negative impacts of development, should also recognise the positive impacts. Should positively and specifically identify those development sites that contribute to the objective of securing sustainable development.</p> <p>An important role of the SA process will be to appraise the options for distribution of the 1800 in the NPA to ensure that the best performing sustainable distribution of numbers to the most appropriate settlements is achieved</p>	The current site checklist is an information gathering tool. Further work is being undertaken on how to weight/score the sites based on the information in the checklist to ensure a sustainable assessment of sites and distribution of development. The distribution of the 'small sites in the NPA' allowance of 1800 homes will be undertaken at the preferred options stage, once a full assessment has been made of all the sites put forward for development	None
6868 - Dr Barbara Thomas [6613]	Comment	The 2010 site specific Map 19 shows most suggested sites to be at odds with the site checklist categories notably accessibility, services and facilities, viability, land use designation, environment and existing SNLP land use categories which are ENV3. yet again, the suggested sites represent the financial greed of landowners and developers rather than the needs of the town of Diss and its non-landowning residents	The current site checklist is an information gathering tool. Further work is being undertaken on how to weight/score the sites based on the information in the checklist. Further information will be made available on how the sites have been weighted/scored at the preferred options stage so it will be clear why certain sites have been chosen as preferred sites for development and why other sites have been considered to be inappropriate for development	None
7064 - Mr J Cogman [1767]	Comment	Must be close to public transport routes e.g. bus routes	Site checklist includes accessibility to public transport as one of the criteria	None
9412 - Mr John Thain [6775] 9422 - Dr Viven Thain [6877]	Comment	Need to consider the potential health effects of electricity power lines on occupants of nearby houses	Comments noted. Considered too detailed for the broad site checklist, however a detailed issue such as this will be considered on an individual site basis as assessments are undertaken.	None
8505 - Mr & Mrs R Naish [7175]	Comment	Find it difficult to find information on the Council website	Comments noted	None

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
9393 - Ray Hannent [6938] 10059 - Environment Agency (Eastern Region) (Miss Jessica Fraser) [5896]	Comment		It was decided not to change the terminology on the checklist to allow this section to cover the widest possible range of services; on the checklist there is the option to add supplementary notes. Having assessed the sites, the only services with capacity issues identified were utilities. The Site Assessment Tables therefore used 'utilities' rather than 'services' as the title. Information on deficient capacity in utilities has been fed into the policy wording for preferred sites to address any deficiencies identified by utilities providers.	Any utilities capacity constraints have been translated into policy requirements for preferred sites.
8116 - Mrs Penny Jewkes [6906]	Comment	Proximity to local services should also reflect cycling time to them.	Better expressed as 800 metres with walking/cycling time in brackets as individuals' walking/cycling times may vary.	None
9309 - Mr R. Bacon [6872]	Comment	Hingham - think of road usage - main roads in and out of Hingham	The Site Checklist does include reference to the need for highways improvements. A detailed assessment will be made of individual sites and comments will be sought from Norfolk County Council as the Highways Authority. This will flag up accessibility and highways issues.	None
7967 - Norfolk Wildlife Trust (John Hiskett) [912]	Comment	It is not clear to what level this checklist will be used by the council in assessing constraints on sites. If this is the case, there is a need to identify all biodiversity constraints. This should not just include designated sites such as SSSIs and County Wildlife Sites but also include Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats and protected species. It may be necessary for the council to gather additional evidence on BAP habitats as this information is not necessarily held by other bodies.	Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) areas are included on the site checklist under the 'Designations' section. This refers to both habitats and species. BAPs and GI corridors do not feature on the traffic light assessment tables but were assessed as appropriate.	BAP included on checklist
7353 - Mr Peter Adams [6279]	Comment	We consider that there should be explicit reference to land to be provided for the future development of accommodation to meet the care needs of older people. The need for housing and care is referred to within the Joint Core Strategy and we consider that this need should be included within the search for development sites within South Norfolk.	Officers to note if land has been put forward specifically for accommodation to meet the care needs of older people in the 'suggested land use' box on the site checklist. JCS policies directing the distribution of housing with care will shape policy requirements at appropriate settlements.	Application of checklist altered.

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
7109 - Zurich Assurance Limited [6689] 10124 - Harcombe Development Ltd (Harcombe Developments Ltd) [7410] 10180 - Hethersett Land Ltd (Hethersett Land Ltd) [7362] (950b)	Comment		The site checklist is an information gathering tool. Further work is being undertaken on how to weight\score the sites based on the information on the checklist. Further information will be made available on how the sites have been weighted/scored at the preferred options stage so it will be clear why certain sites have been chosen as preferred sites for development and why other sites have been considered to be inappropriate for development.	None
5917 - Mrs Shirley Thatcher [6386] 6602 - Mr P McCarter [6579] 7465 - Ms Mary Fairburn [6854] 8481 - Mr Nigel Edwards [6975]	Comment	Have not seen checklist	The site assessment checklist was included as part of the consultation material	None
6542 - Dickleburgh and Rushall Parish Council (Mrs Claire Sparkes) [6575] 6635 - Mr Peter Porter [6559] 6692 - P Murton [2547]	Comment	No comment	Noted	None
6539 - Mr Stewart Read [6574]	Comment	Rural developments should be smaller, eight to 10 houses each development	The number of houses allocated to each settlement is set out in the Joint Core Strategy, which specifies 10-20 houses in each service village. This can not be changed through the site specific DPD process.	None
6415 - Mrs May Lukey [6533]	Comment	Some areas have no information about existing use or possible development	In some instances no suggested land use has put forward by the person suggesting the site for development and also the Council do not necessarily know what the existing land use is at this stage unless we have been told by the person putting forward the land. This information will be clarified when the sites are subject to a full assessment later in the process	None

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
9881 - Ms F Whalley [3073] (061)	Comment	<p>The current checklist provides guidance on the information to be gathered on each site but provides little guidance as to how the assessment will be undertaken. It is unclear how a site will be considered suitable for allocation when judged against alternative site options. The Council should publish the criteria that will be used to assess the different site options and policies.</p> <p>The checklist contains a number of environmental designations from the South Norfolk Local Plan which will effectively be superceded by the LDF process. There will need to be an understanding of how sites will be assessed against these criteria and the weight that will be given to them. Designations such as river valleys do not preclude development and limited weight should be given to them</p>	<p>The current site checklist is an information gathering tool. Further work is being undertaken on how to weight/score the sites based on the information in the checklist. Further information will be made available on how the sites have been weighted/scored at the preferred options stage so it will be clear why certain sites have been chosen as preferred sites for development and why other sites have been considered to be inappropriate for development.</p> <p>Local designations from the South Norfolk Local Plan will be reviewed. They are included on the checklist so that a full assessment of sites can be undertaken but it doesn't necessarily follow that these designations would preclude development. Some information on the checklist will be weighted/scored higher than other information</p>	None
9561 - Sunguard (Sunguard C/O Agent) [7407]	Comment	<p>Current checklist provides guidance on information to be gathered but provides little guidance as to how the assessment will be undertaken. It is unclear how it will be determined whether a site is considered suitable for allocation when judged against alternative site options. The Council should publish the criteria that will be used to assess the different site options and policies.</p> <p>The checklist contains a number of environmental designations from the South Norfolk Local Plan, which will be superceded by the LDF process. There needs to be an understanding on the weight which will be given to them as these designations do not necessarily preclude development.</p> <p>It is noted that highways information will be based on consultation with Norfolk County Council. This approach is welcomed.</p> <p>Finally a general point is that development of a site may actually provide some of the services and facilities defined within the checklist</p>	<p>The current site checklist is an information gathering tool. Further work is being undertaken on how to weight/score the sites based on the information in the checklist. Further information will be made available on how the sites have been weighted/scored at the preferred options stage so it will be clear why certain sites have been chosen as preferred sites for development and why other sites have been considered to be inappropriate for development.</p> <p>Local designations from the South Norfolk Local Plan will be reviewed. They are included on the checklist so that a full assessment of sites can be undertaken but it doesn't necessarily follow that these designations would preclude development. Some information on the checklist will be weighted/scored higher than other information</p> <p>Support for consultation with Norfolk County Council regarding highways issues is noted.</p> <p>It is also noted that the development of a site may actually provide some of the services and facilities defined within the checklist and this will need to be considered when the individual sites are assessed</p>	None

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
10095 - Harcombe Development Ltd (Harcombe Developments Ltd) [7410] (1005)	Comment	<p>The current checklist provides guidance on the information to be gathered on each site but provides little guidance as to how the assessment will be undertaken. It is unclear how sites will be scored/weighted and how the information obtained through the checklist will be used to determine whether a site is considered suitable for allocation.</p> <p>The checklist contains a list of designations from the South Norfolk Local Plan which will effectively be superseded by the LDF process. There needs to be an understanding of how sites will be assessed against these criteria and the weight that will be given to them. These designations do not necessarily preclude development.</p>	<p>The current site checklist is an information gathering tool. Further work is being undertaken on how to weight/score the sites based on the information in the checklist. Further information will be made available on how the sites have been weighted/scored at the preferred options stage so it will be clear why certain sites have been chosen as preferred sites for development and why other sites have been considered to be inappropriate for development.</p> <p>Local designations from the South Norfolk Local Plan will be reviewed. They are included on the checklist so that a full assessment of sites can be undertaken but it doesn't necessarily follow that these designations would preclude development. Some information on the checklist will be weighted/scored higher than other information</p>	None

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
10348 - Hibbert & Key [7363]	Comment	<p>Whilst we support the intention to allocate sufficient land in Poringland / Framingham Earl for up to 200 homes, it is unclear from the current consultation how the additional 'small sites in the NPA' allowance (1,800 homes) will be distributed amongst the South Norfolk settlements in the NPA, including Poringland / Framingham Earl.</p> <p>This should be made clearer, particularly as the Joint Core Strategy currently provides no clear guidance about how the homes will be distributed within the NPA. The criteria for allocating the 'small sites in the NPA' allowance should also be subject to consultation. Poringland / Framingham Earl is a suitable location to accommodate further growth beyond that specified in the Joint Core Strategy. It is not totally clear how the proposed site specific policies/designations, i.e. Cittaslow in Diss, Poringland Urban Drainage Structure etc and other site specific policies will be assessed.</p> <p>The Checklist should include an assessment of how sites could contribute towards delivering other settlement specific aims/policies. For instance, in Poringland/Framingham Earl's case the Poringland Urban Drainage Strategy. We suggest that the Framingham Earl site is key to achieving this policy as it includes an important element of the village's drainage system, which has the potential to be improved through the site's development for the benefit of the wider village. (See attached supporting documents).</p>	Some of these issues are considered too detailed for the purposes of the site checklist. Settlement specific policies/aims will be considered when looking at more detailed site selection in specific settlements.	N/A
8572 - Mr Frederick Winter [7187]	Comment	I understand that additional sites are to be added to the list - fuller information required	Additional sites will be added to the list if they are suggested for development at future stages in the DPD process. It is not possible to provide fuller information about additional sites at the moment. This will be made available as and when such sites come forward	None
6214 - Mr Kevin Hogan [6411]	Comment	Grown areas, places to walk, leave some countryside	Comments noted	None
5931 - Mrs A Hollidge [2211]	Comment	I find the checklist and form totally confusing	Comments noted	None

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
6209 - Mr Christopher Doggett [6410]	Comment	If development is required it should be reasonable, proportional in size and sensitive in nature. It should be an extension to existing residential areas where roads can cope and disruption is minimal	Comments noted. These criteria are similar to the ones the Council will be looking at when making a detailed assessment of sites and deciding where new allocations should be made.	None
8371 - N B Woods Drawing Services (Mr Nick Woods) [1381]	Comment	National Policy Guidelines have been changed from density quota per hectare	Comments noted. The checklist has a box for recording the suggested density of the development. The Council have assumed a density of 30 per hectare as a rough guide when assessing sites but actual densities may vary depending on local circumstances, such as the nature of surrounding development or the particular characteristics of the site	None
10079 - Harcombe Development Ltd (Harcombe Developments Ltd) [7410]	Comment	<p>The current checklist provides guidance on the information to be gathered on each site but provides little guidance as to how the assessment will be undertaken. It is unclear how information obtained through the checklist will be weighted/scored and how it will be determined that a site is considered suitable for allocation</p> <p>The checklist includes a number of designations from the South Norfolk Local Plan which will effectively be superseded by the LDF process. There needs to be an understanding of how sites will be assessed against these criteria and the weight that will be given to them. Such designations do not preclude development and limited weight should be given to them</p> <p>Development of a site may actually provide some of the services and facilities defined within the checklist</p>	<p>The current site checklist is an information gathering tool. Further work is being undertaken on how to weight/score the sites based on the information in the checklist. Further information will be made available on how the sites have been weighted/scored at the preferred options stage so it will be clear why certain sites have been chosen as preferred sites for development and why other sites have been considered to be inappropriate for development</p> <p>Local designations from the South Norfolk Local Plan will be reviewed. They are included on the current site checklist so that a full assessment of sites can be undertaken but it does not necessarily follow that these designations would preclude development. Some information on the checklist will be weighted/scored higher than other information.</p> <p>The site assessment process will need to recognise that some of the larger sites being proposed would actually be able to provide some of the services and facilities defined within the checklist. A detailed assessment of individual sites will be undertaken at the preferred options stage and the ability for sites to provide additional services and facilities will be reflected at this stage</p>	None

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
6344 - Mrs Penelope Wilson-Downe [6481]	Comment	Are the owners of the sites prepared for change?	All the sites to be assessed against the site assessment checklist have been suggested by landowners, developers or their agents so the owners of sites are prepared for the potential change to their land.	None
9544 - Persimmon Homes Ltd Anglia Region (Persimmon Homes Ltd Anglia Region) [7356]	Comment	Overall this seems to cover most of the issues that need to be considered in assessing suitability and deliverability and so informing choices about which sites to allocate for development. Ownership and viability are often key factors. In this respect it may be helpful to note whether a developer/housebuilder is involved in promoting the site as this can positively influence timing and funding issues. In relation to brownfield sites it would also be helpful to note whether there are any known "abnormal" costs due to ground conditions/contamination that could affect viability.	Site checklist doesn't specifically identify whether a developer/housebuilder is promoting the site but the checklist does ask about anticipated timescales for development and ownership of land (including whether it is being actively promoted). Site checklist also asks about site contamination, with an opportunity to add extra detail.	None
11622 - English Heritage (Katherine Fletcher) [930]	Comment	Pleased to see that designated heritage assets are included within the checklist. Issues of wider character and the setting of heritage assets will need to be incorporated into the final assessment. This may be a further level of appraisal based on additional information held by the Council. We recommend that the Historic Characterisation and Sensitivity Assessment is complemented by more detailed appraisal work, including conservation area appraisals.	The current site assessment checklist does consider whether sites are located within or impact upon any of the listed designations, which would include the wider character and setting of heritage assets. The assessment of sites will also be influenced by detailed comments from statutory consultees such as English Heritage. The current site assessment checklist is an information gathering tool. Further work is being undertaken on how to weight/score the sites based on information in the checklist. Further information will be made available on how the sites have been weighted/scored at the preferred options stage so it will be clear why certain sites have been chosen as preferred sites for development and why other sites have been considered to be inappropriate for development. The Council are planning to undertake reviews of particular Conservation Areas across the district	None
8458 - N Thompson [2974]	Comment	If you are trying to encourage people to use public transport then it should be less than 800m (say 500m or less) to a bus route.	Information on public transport access will be provided by Norfolk County Council. This information will only be sought for those sites that are considered suitable for development after some weighting/scoring has taken place. Discussion to take place with Norfolk County Council about what standards they use for distance from a bus route.	None

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
9897 - Bidwells (Mr Graham Bloomfield) [1435] (092)	Comment	<p>The checklist provides guidance on information to be gathered on each site but provides little guidance as to how the assessment will be undertaken. It is unclear how the information obtained through the checklist will be used to determine whether a site is considered suitable for allocation. How will sites/policies be scored or weighted. The Council should publish the criteria that will be used to assess the different site options and site policies.</p> <p>Site checklist contains a number of designations from the South Norfolk Local Plan which may be superseded by the LDF process. There needs to be an understanding of how sites will be assessed against these criteria and the weight that will be given to them as these designations do not necessarily preclude development</p>	<p>The current site checklist is an information gathering tool. Further work is being undertaken on how to weight/score the sites based on the information in the checklist. Further information will be made available on how the sites have been weighted/scored at the preferred options stage so it will be clear why certain sites have been chosen as preferred sites for development and why other sites have been considered to be inappropriate for development.</p> <p>Local designations from the South Norfolk Local Plan will be reviewed. They are included on the current site checklist so that a full assessment of sites can be undertaken but it doesn't necessarily follow that these designations would preclude development. Some information on the checklist will be weighted/scored higher than other information</p>	None
10206 - Highways Agency (Mr Eric Cooper) [3700]	Comment	<p>Yes. It is suggested that the section on Highways and Accessibility is expanded/changed to provide a broader level of understanding of the impact of proposed sites onto the trunk road. As the number of trunk road junctions are relatively few in number, it should be easy to identify where most of the traffic from any site would access the trunk road and 'his would consequently provide at a glance the potential for cumulative impacts of various sites within a vicinity.</p> <p>In combination of all the relative factors it should be possible to give an indication of overall sustainability.</p> <p>Suggested Changes: Impact on Trunk Road: Low/Medium/High Likely first point of access onto trunk road: Is the site considered sustainable?: Low/Medium/High</p>	<p>Information on highway improvement will be provided by Norfolk County Council. This information will only be sought for those sites that are considered suitable for development after some weighting/scoring has taken place. Norfolk County Council to be asked to provide information regarding the level of impact on trunk road and whether the site would be the first point of access onto a trunk road.</p>	None

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<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
5942 - Mr Hollidge [6429]	Comment	Map not clear, needs to be more detailed so man in street can understand. What is meant by settlements in Q1 and Q2	The Council had a large number of different sites to show on maps as part of the consultation and it is considered that the information was presented in the clearest way possible. The Council did not want to present too much detailed information on the maps as then they become more difficult to understand. More detail about each site was presented on an accompanying background table. The word 'settlement' in questions 1 and 2 refers to a particular village/town or place where people live. The JCS is settlement based and this approach has been continued through into the Site Specifics DPD	None
7598 - Mr & Mrs A Hedges [7089]	Comment	Add the details of the natural watercourse and ponds.	Officers to note if land contains any natural watercourses or ponds under 'current land use' box on site checklist.	Application of checklist altered.
8568 - Mr & Mrs Topliff [7186]	Comment	The checklist shows no indication of the size of suggested development (i.e. no. of houses).	Checklist does include a box for 'potential number of units'. This was originally assessed using a guide of 30 dwellings per hectare, but after individually assessing sites, the number of potential dwellings on preferred sites reflects site constraints and surrounding context.	None
11612 - Norfolk County Council (Environment, Archaeology Conservation, Minerals and Waste) (Mr Ken Hamilton) [3698]	Comment	<p>Sites adjacent to scheduled monuments should be refused unless they can clearly demonstrate that development would not adversely affect the setting of adjacent monuments. Allocations containing or adjacent to listed buildings would also have to demonstrate that development would not have an adverse impact.</p> <p>Following site allocation the Historic Environment Record (HER) should be consulted prior to application for planning permission and appropriate assessments and statements should be submitted</p>	Comments noted and will be taken into consideration through the assessment and allocation of sites	None

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
10344 - Mr A. Semmence [2828]	Comment	<p>The current checklist provides guidance on the information to be gathered on each site but provides little guidance as to how to assessment will be undertaken.</p> <p>It is unclear how the information obtained through the checklist will be used to determine whether a site is considered suitable for allocation when judged against alternative site options; or how site specific policies/designations will be assessed against alternative proposals. For instance, whether assessed sites/policies would be given a score against the items on the checklist, or whether assessment items will be weighted according to importance/relevance. The Council should publish the criteria that will be used to assess the different site options and site specific policies/designations</p>	The current site checklist is an information gathering tool. Further work is being undertaken on how to weight/score the sites based on the information in the checklist. Further information will be made available on how the sites have been weighted/scored at the preferred options stage so it will be clear why certain sites have been chosen as preferred sites for development and why other sites have been considered to be inappropriate for development	None
9263 - Karen Dunn [5621]	Comment	The list could include a higher priority to developing brownfield sites and a lower priority given to conservation/green sites/even scrubland as vegetation increases the value and quality of a place. Also lower priority should be given to agricultural land, which will become increasingly important as the population grows and food imports become more expensive	The current site checklist is an information gathering tool. Further work is being undertaken on how to weight/score the sites based on the information in the checklist e.g. is a brownfield site of higher priority than a greenfield site, should development be on high quality agricultural land? Further information will be made available on how the sites have been weighted/scored at the preferred options stage so it will be clear why certain sites have been chosen as preferred sites for development and why other sites have been considered inappropriate for development	None
10066 - Peter & Dawn Durrant [1906]	Comment	Do not believe CPO's are appropriate on moral grounds	Comments noted. The Council would only pursue CPO in very exceptional circumstances	None

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
8247 - Endurance Estates Limited (Mr Tim Holmes) [6236]	Comment	<p>The site checklist does not include any reference to sensitivities noted in the JCS in relation to Wymondham. The JCS highlights a number of other sensitivities in terms of the settlement identity, the potential for coalescence with Hethersett; and the historic setting of the town and Abbey. These should both be considered in the checklist.</p> <p>Given the status of the plan with the Government's intention to revoke Regional Strategies it may be best to identify the services within the checklist and remove the reference to the East of England Plan.</p> <p>When assessing the results of the checklist is important that all the sites are assessed fairly and equally. There is a danger that some of the sites do not score as well as others due to lack of information. The Council should take care to ensure appropriate and comparative weighting is attributed to each point.</p>	Checklist does mention the gap between Wymondham and Hethersett under 'areas of open land (SNLP ENV2)' under the designations section of the checklist. Officers to consider historic setting of town/abbey under the 'current land use/surrounding land use' boxes on the site checklist.	None
11714 - Wrenbridge (Wrenbridge (Harts Farm)) [7364]	Comment	<p>The checklist should set out whether there is a technical and deliverable solution to mitigate highway impact.</p> <p>The checklist should include an assessment of whether the site can reasonably deliver new/improved public transport facilities. Should include an assessment of the frequency of bus services and whether journey to work services are feasible.</p> <p>The checklist should include a box to acknowledge where site promotion agreements/joint ventures are in place</p>	<p>The current site checklist includes a general section on the costs of highways improvements. It is intended to consult Norfolk County Council Highways about the sites suggested for development and their advice will be followed regarding the acceptability of the development in highways terms and whether there is likely to be a technical and deliverable solution to mitigate highway impact</p> <p>The current checklist includes a general section on public transport. In the case of large sites it will need to be considered through the site assessment process whether the site has the potential to deliver new or improved public transport. As part of work into the settlement hierarchy in the JCS a detailed assessment of the frequency of bus services and whether there was a journey to work service was made and this information will be fed into the site assessment process.</p> <p>Whether a site is covered by promotion agreements/joint ventures will be explored at the detailed assessment stage and noted where relevant</p>	None

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
7394 - Mr and Mrs Everett [6834]	Comment	No more sites, do not need more houses in Long Stratton, no work or jobs in Norfolk	The Site Specific DPD must be prepared to be in conformity with the JCS. The JCS states the number of houses that will be allocated at particular locations. The JCS allocates 1800 new houses at Long Stratton	None
5854 - Mr and Mrs Bowers [1609]	Comment	Brownfield commercial sites should be given priority	The site checklist in its current form is an information gathering tool. Further work is being undertaken on how to weight/score the sites based on information in the checklist and which categories should be given priority. Further information will be made available on how the sites have been weighted/scored at the preferred options stage so it will be clear why certain sites have been chosen as preferred sites for development and why other sites have been considered to be inappropriate for development	Further work to weight/score the sites based on information on the site checklist to be undertaken at preferred options stage
5991 - Mr AL & Mrs MRL Howard [1249]	Comment	It would be useful to have site sizes noted to help ascertain their usefulness	The site checklist has a box for site size to be noted. In relation to the maps there is an accompanying table of supporting information to be used in conjunction with the map and this gives the site size for each site	None
6138 - Mr R.M. Meadows [6408]	Comment	The Planning Authority must ensure that any approvals for housing integrate and enhance the character of the town	Comments noted. The site checklist includes boxes for current, previous and surrounding land use as well as tick boxes for whether the site is adjacent or removed from the settlement boundary. There are also many other categories on the site checklist and all of these will help to ensure that any sites chosen for housing development will be well integrated with the existing settlement and will not adversely affect the form and character of the settlement	None
11620 - Norfolk County Council - Ecology, Flood & Water (mr Ed Stocker) [6268]	Comment	It is understood that all relevant policies have been identified and will be considered during the site selection process. In particular, Appropriate Assessments will take place for proposed development near the European Special Areas of Conservation (Waveney and Little Ouse Valley Fens; Norfolk Valley Fens; The Broads; River Wensum) and Broadland Special Protection Area. More site-specific comments will be available at later stages of the LDF process	Comments noted. More site specific comments at later stages of the LDF process would be welcome	None

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
6489 - Mr A Perry [6532]	Comment	Fine - no problem	Support noted	
6130 - Dr Martin James Cameron [6400]	Comment	No	Noted	None
6437 - Mr A Truesdell [6510]	Comment	Adequacy of existing infrastructure - Hethersett already has parking issues, no NHS dentist, no bank - all creating travel needs	The ability of a settlement to accommodate additional growth has already been determined through the preparation of the JCS. Large scale growth in a particular settlement may lead to increased demand and therefore provision of infrastructure	None

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
10254 - Leeder Family [7266]	Object	<p>The site checklist at Appendix 2 contains no indication as to the perceived relative significance of the various elements/designations described in that checklist. It would be inappropriate to proceed with the preparation of the DPD/AAP on the basis of a simple scoring system that does not take into account the potential significance of the elements under consideration. Furthermore, the checklist should take fully into consideration the fact that apposite mitigation strategies will be entirely appropriate in the context of the development of particular tracts of land. In certain circumstances, this may mean the evaluation of different site boundaries to those shown via the current consultation exercise in order to exclude from the larger blocks of land those smaller areas which may give rise to limited, localised concern in environmental terms.</p> <p>Page 10 of the present consultation document notes that the wider assessment will be undertaken within the context provided by the settlement hierarchy established in the JCS. In the particular circumstance of Long Stratton, Policy 9 of the JCS describes a growth location that is expected to accommodate at least 1,800 dwellings and the provision of a bypass for the settlement. The process described at page 10 of the consultation document should fully take into consideration the policy expectation enshrined in the JCS and the ability to deliver a bypass at Long Stratton.</p> <p>In the light of the contribution that we have already made to the evolving JCS, we would maintain that the scoring of the potential of a particular site should take into account also those facilities that the landowner/developer has already committed, to the knowledge of SNC, to provide on that and related land. In evaluating the potential of the land described in this submission, we would anticipate that the assessment would acknowledge that development on the land concerned will deliver the bypass and enable Long Stratton to achieve the degree of self-containment anticipated in the Vision for the settlement prepared by the GNDP.</p> <p>The robustness of the site checklist would be</p>	In considering sites for development it will be recognised that mitigation strategies may be appropriate in the case of some particular pieces of land. The purpose of the site checklist is to gather information on the various sites that have been suggested. Further work will then take place to weight/score the sites.	None

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
		<p>significantly enhanced if, as noted above, it incorporated a mechanism by which appropriate weighting is given to key policy considerations. In the case of Long Stratton, we would suggest that the site checklist should clearly establish the appropriateness of a particular location in implementing the integrated development package for Long Stratton established in the JCS. Areas of land that can plainly contribute to a comprehensive and coordinated approach to the enlargement of the settlement should be perceived to essentially achieve a higher score than those that would give rise to a more dispersed development pattern, reducing the degree of coordination that should arise through the implementation of a whole settlement strategy. The tracts of land allocated to implement the objectives of the JCS should lead to the establishment of a self-contained town as described in the emerging Vision for Long Stratton prepared by the GNDP. In the context of the Long Stratton AAP, we would suggest that the Site Checklist should more directly reflect the nature of the development programme envisaged in the JCS. As presently drafted, the checklist may not lead necessarily to the identification of tracts of land which, taken together, can achieve a self-contained community which is able to benefit from the bypass and related aspects that form part of the policy base of the JCS.</p> <p>As noted at page 6 of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework, the Area Action Plans are expected to set out the detailed policies, phasing, infrastructure and delivery mechanisms for each of the target areas in order to ensure growth is delivered in a co-ordinated and comprehensive manner. This comprehensive approach aims to ensure that well-integrated, sustainable development takes place in</p>		
6102 - Mr J.C. Hobson [6404]	Object	The size/detail on the maps are too small. Proper maps should have been produced so sites could be clearly identified	The Council produced the best and clearest maps that it was possible to produce at the time and given the large number of different sites that were being consulted upon. Each settlement had its own individual map as part of the consultation so all sites suggested for development in that location could be clearly identified and related to each other.	None

Q4 Do you have any comments on the site checklist that the Council will use when assessing sites?

<i>Representations</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Summary of Main Issue</i>	<i>Council's Assessment</i>	<i>Action</i>
8661 - Mrs Beaton [7201]	Object	The checklists don't demonstrate the pressure the local services would be put under and the fact that the road network locally is inadequate to sustain increased usage	The settlement hierarchy in the JCS was prepared based on the level of services and facilities in settlements and their ability to accommodate growth. The site checklist looks at the services and facilities in the settlement and highways improvements. The detailed assessment of each site, with comments from statutory consultees such as Norfolk County Council Highways will flag up any particular issues related to an individual site	None
6703 - Dr David Lovell-Badge [6395] 7662 - kimberley and carleton forehoe parish council (Mrs C Moore) [7096] 7969 - Mr Paul Eggett [6907] 8778 - Mr M R Allsop [4169] 9408 - J Martin Shaw [6022]	Support	Support for site assessment checklist	Support noted	None
8017 - Geldeston Parish Plan Working Group (Mr John Crowfoot) [7121]	Support	Good checklist that takes into account the variety and mix of services and facilities that should determine whether further housing, more cars and a greater population can realistically be supported by the settlement in question	Support noted	None

1) Location principles					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site?• Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development?• Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest?• Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to enhance and protect Ramsar sites, SPAs, SACs, SSSIs, CWSs and river quality• Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?• Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?• Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & exception Test & requirements of PPS25• Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation?• Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones• Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage efficient use of energy?• Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?• Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?• Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes• Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			
		+	+	+	The location of development sites within and adjacent to settlements within the JCS settlement hierarchy promotes a sequential approach to new development and reduces the need to travel to services and facilities with commensurate reductions in emissions. JCS Policy 3 provides for the increased use of renewable energy.

1) Location principles (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?Will it reduce the need to travel?Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			The location of development sites within and adjacent to settlements within the JCS settlement hierarchy reduces the need to travel to jobs, services and facilities with commensurate reductions in emissions while increasing the potential for the use of non-car modes of transport.
		++	++	++	
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?Will it improve air quality?Can it improve the ambience of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollutionTrying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			The location of development sites within and adjacent to settlements within the JCS settlement hierarchy reduces the need to travel to jobs, services and facilities with commensurate reductions in emissions arising from the increased potential for the use of non-car modes of transport.
		+	+	+	
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development?Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes?Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk'Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			The location of development sites within and adjacent to settlements within the JCS settlement hierarchy provides the potential for the re-use of vacant and derelict land with commensurate benefits for the quality of townscapes and landscapes, the latter arising from a reduced spread of development throughout the countryside.
		+	+	+	

1) Location principles (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land?Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of new dwellings built on previously developed land			The location of development sites within and adjacent to settlements within the JCS settlement hierarchy provides the potential for the re-use of vacant and derelict land with commensurate benefits arising from a reduced need for development on agricultural land.
		+	+	+	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Does it conserve groundwater resources?Will it reduce water consumption?Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?What is impact upon water quality? Will it improve ecological status of waterbodies as required by WFD		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality adviceWater consumption per head			The location of development sites within and adjacent to settlements within the JCS settlement hierarchy enables the more efficient provision of a water supply network. The impacts of treated foul water discharges to water courses will be restricted by the combined actions of Anglian Water, the Environment Agency and Natural England and resulting development constraints.
		++	++	++	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?Will it minimise consumption of resources e.g. use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per headIncreasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs. Environmental Objectives					The benefits of reducing the need to travel, traffic and traffic emissions; the townscape and landscape benefits arising from the re-use of brownfield land and the ability to make the efficient use of water resources meet most of the environmental objectives (i.e. ENV3-ENV8).

1) Location principles (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce homelessness?Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completionsReducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the countryReducing the numbers of people unemployed			
		+	+	+	The location of development sites within and adjacent to settlements within the JCS settlement hierarchy reduces the need to travel to jobs, services and facilities and improves their accessibility with benefits for social cohesion and reduced social exclusion.
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce unemployment overall?Will it improve earnings?Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population of working age in employmentImproving the level of average earnings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects. Accessibility to jobs is covered by Objective S4.

1) Location principles (continued)				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts		
SOCIAL FACTORS	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Short term	Medium term	Long term
SOCIAL FACTORS	Decision Making Criteria	Short term	Medium term	Long term
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need				
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity				
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns		
• Will it improve accessibility to key local services e.g. health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities?		• Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilities		
• Will it reduce actual levels of crime?/ fear of crime?		• Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport		
• Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		• Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crime		
• Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		• Ability to create mixed and participative communities eg. through election turnout		
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population		• Improving the vocational training amongst the working population		
S8: To improve the quality of where people live		• Improving the level of school exam performance		
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns		
• Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		• Improving the vocational training amongst the working population		
• Will it improve access to schools/ education facilities for communities?		• Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live		
• Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace?		No direct significant effects. (Accessibility to education provision is covered by Objective S4).		
• Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Personal satisfaction will arise indirectly as a result of the designed environment, green infrastructure provisions and degree of accessibility to jobs, services and facilities.		
Summary: SA vs. Social Objectives		The benefits of ensuring good access to services and facilities are significant in reducing social exclusion and providing for enhanced social cohesion in accordance with objectives S2 and S4.		
• Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		No direct significant effects. (Accessibility to health facilities is covered by Objective S4 while healthy lifestyles will be affected by design provisions such as green infrastructure and walking and cycling links).		

1) Location principles (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (e.g. Research, tourism)?Will it help retain existing businesses?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it aid farming diversification?Will it increase the vitality and viability of Town Centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing business premises vacancy ratesMore VAT registered businesses in the District			The location of development sites within and adjacent to settlements within the JCS settlement hierarchy with improved ease of access to jobs and town centres will assist the take up of jobs, the viability of established centres and boost the local economy.
		+	+	+	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessing the availability of employment land across the DistrictBusiness start ups			The location of development sites within and adjacent to settlements within the JCS settlement hierarchy with improved ease of access will provide for a variety of business locations and premises.
		+	+	+	
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?Will it encourage mixed use or live / work?Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Travel-to-work by mode dataReducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			The location of development sites within and adjacent to settlements within the JCS settlement hierarchy will improve their potential ease of access.
		++	++	++	

1) Location principles (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage rural diversification?Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas?Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		+	+	+	The location of development sites within and adjacent to settlements within the JCS settlement hierarchy will improve the potential availability of employment sites within the rural areas.
Summary: SA vs. Economic Objectives					Enabling good access to jobs, services and facilities supports their continued viability and economic growth in accordance with objectives EC1-3 and EC5.
Key to Effects Score: ++ Major Positive + Minor Positive 0 Neutral Effect - Minor Negative -- Major Negative ? Uncertain Effect					
Overall Conclusions : Significant environmental benefits arise from reducing the need to travel, traffic and traffic emissions, and encouraging the re-use of brownfield land while providing for the most efficient use of water resources. Major social benefits arise from ensuring good access to services and facilities in reducing social exclusion and providing for enhanced social cohesion. Enabling good access to jobs, services and facilities supports their continued viability and overall economic growth.					

2) Existing Land Use policy (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment:
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?Will it reduce the need to travel?Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		+	+	+	The development of existing development land use allocations and the protection of protected rail routes largely provide opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes. Existing land allocations have been adopted within the context of government planning guidance to reduce the need to travel, while protected rail routes have been intended to provide for the potential re-use for alternatives to the car..
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?Will it improve air quality?Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollutionTrying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development?Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes?Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk'Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			
		+	+/0	+/0	Existing land use allocations have beneficial effects on townscapes through the reduction of derelict and underused land, while landscapes benefit from the existing landscape protection policies. The medium to long term effects are less certain due to the unknown impacts of the potential review of landscape protection policies in particular.

2) Existing Land Use policy (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce homelessness?Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completionsReducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			Short to medium term benefits will continue to arise from existing housing land allocations pending their reconsideration for re-allocation and the allocation of new housing sites.
		+	+	+/0	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the countryReducing the numbers of people unemployed			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce unemployment overall?Will it improve earnings?Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population of working age in employmentImproving the level of average earnings			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	

2) Existing Land Use policy (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve accessibility to key local services e.g. health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities?Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilitiesEncouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		+	+	+	Existing development land allocations have been allocated within the context of government planning policy guidance and thus provide for easy access to services and employment opportunities, pending the consideration for the re-allocation and allocation of new development sites.
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?Will it improve access to schools / education facilities for communities?Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace?Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the level of school exam performanceImproving the vocational training amongst the working population			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve life expectancy?Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to access GP servicesImproving the general life expectancy at birth			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.

2) Existing Land Use policy (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce actual levels of crime?/ fear of crime?Will it encourage engagement in community activities?Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crimeAbility to create mixed and participative communities, eg. through election turnout			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
Summary: SA vs. Social Objectives					Existing land use designations can continue to meet housing needs in response to Objective S1 pending new allocations to meet further growth requirements. Having been allocated in response to government policy to reduce the need to travel, existing allocations are generally in sustainable locations with good access to jobs, services and facilities with regard to Objective S4.

2) Existing Land Use policy (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (e.g. Research, tourism)?Will it help retain existing businesses?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it aid farming diversification?Will it increase the vitality and viability of Town Centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing business premises vacancy ratesMore VAT registered businesses in the District			Employment land allocations, defined primary shopping areas and central business areas will continue to provide a focus for the retention and provision of business opportunities.
		+	+	+	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessing the availability of employment land across the DistrictBusiness start ups			Employment land allocations, defined primary shopping areas and central business areas will continue to provide a focus for the retention and provision of business opportunities.
		+	+	+	
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?Will it encourage mixed use or live / work?Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Travel-to-work by mode dataReducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	

2) Existing Land Use policy (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage rural diversification?Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas?Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
Summary: SA vs. Economic Objectives					Employment land allocations and town centre designations provide a focus for development with existing accessibility benefits. Longer term benefits will be subject to the state of the economy and the case for their re-designation.
Key to Effects Score: ++ Major Positive + Minor Positive 0 Neutral Effect - Minor Negative -- Major Negative ? Uncertain Effect					
Overall Conclusions: Existing housing land allocations will continue to contribute towards housing need in the short to medium terms until they are completed. Employment land allocations and town centre designations have existing accessibility benefits and will have longer term benefits subject to the state of the economy and the case for re-allocation. Landscape protection policies may have shorter term environmental benefits depending on the outcomes of their potential review as part of the Development Management Policies review. All current development land allocations will provide opportunities for the use of sustainable transport as they have been adopted within the context of government policies to reduce the need to travel.					

3) Undeveloped Land (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment:
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Quantify where possible.
					Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures.
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?Will it reduce the need to travel?Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?Will it improve air quality?Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollutionTrying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development?Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes?Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk'Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			
		+	+	+	The protection of higher grade agricultural land and the preferred development where possible of previously developed land in accordance with national planning policy will have continuous benefits for the potential enhancement of townscapes and landscapes.

3) Undeveloped Land (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land?Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of new dwellings built on previously developed land			The protection of higher grade agricultural land and the preferred development where possible of previously developed land in accordance with national planning policy will have continuous benefits for maintaining these aims.
		+	+	+	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Does it conserve groundwater resources?Will it reduce water consumption?Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?What is impact upon water quality? Will it improve ecological status of waterbodies as required by WFD		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality adviceWater consumption per head			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?Will it minimise consumption of resources e.g. use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per headIncreasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs. Environmental Objectives					The main benefits are the potential protection of natural habitats and wildlife corridors associated with prime agricultural land and the potential for the enhancement of townscapes and landscapes as a result of the preferences for predominantly brownfield sites. However as there are relatively few opportunities to provide for the proposed large scale housing growth areas on brownfield land, the potential benefits of this approach may be reduced..

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3) Undeveloped Land (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / -- / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce homelessness?Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completionsReducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the countryReducing the numbers of people unemployed			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce unemployment overall?Will it improve earnings?Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population of working age in employmentImproving the level of average earnings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.

3) Undeveloped Land (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve accessibility to key local services e.g. health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities?Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilitiesEncouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?Will it improve access to schools / education facilities for communities?Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace?Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the level of school exam performanceImproving the vocational training amongst the working population			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve life expectancy?Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to access GP servicesImproving the general life expectancy at birth			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.

3) Undeveloped Land (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce actual levels of crime?/ fear of crime?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage engagement in community activities?Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crimeAbility to create mixed and participative communities, eg. through election turnout			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
Summary: SA vs. Social Objectives					There are no direct significant effects on the SA social objectives.

3) Undeveloped Land (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (e.g. Research, tourism)?Will it help retain existing businesses?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it aid farming diversification?Will it increase the vitality and viability of Town Centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing business premises vacancy ratesMore VAT registered businesses in the District			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessing the availability of employment land across the DistrictBusiness start ups			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?Will it encourage mixed use or live / work?Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Travel-to-work by mode dataReducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.

3) Undeveloped Land (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage rural diversification?Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas?Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
Summary: SA vs. Economic Objectives					There are no direct significant effects on SA economic objectives.
Key to Effects Score: ++ Major Positive + Minor Positive 0 Neutral Effect - Minor Negative -- Major Negative ? Uncertain Effect					
Overall Conclusions: The main benefits are the potential protection of natural habitats and wildlife corridors associated with prime agricultural land and the potential for the enhancement of townscapes and landscapes as a result of the preferences for predominantly brownfield sites. However as there are relatively few opportunities to provide for the proposed large scale housing growth areas on brownfield land in particular, the potential benefits of this approach may be reduced..					

4) Landscape/ townscape/ historic environment designations					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site?Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development?Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest?Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to enhance and protect Ramsar sites, SPAs, SACs, SSSIs, CWSs and river qualityLimiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & exception Test & requirements of PPS25Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation?Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zonesReducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage efficient use of energy?Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemesReducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective

4) Landscape/ townscape/ historic environment designations (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?Will it reduce the need to travel?Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?Will it improve air quality?Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollutionTrying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development?Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes?Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk'Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			
		+	+	+	The relevant designations will have continual benefits for maintaining and enhancing the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.

4) Landscape/ townscape/ historic environment designations (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land?Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of new dwellings built on previously developed land			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Does it conserve groundwater resources?Will it reduce water consumption?Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?What is impact upon water quality? Will it improve ecological status of waterbodies as required by WFD		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality adviceWater consumption per head			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?Will it minimise consumption of resources e.g. use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per headIncreasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
Summary: SA vs. Environmental Objectives					The relevant designations will have continual benefits for maintaining and enhancing the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment in accordance with Objective ENV 6.

4) Landscape/ townscape/ historic environment designations (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce homelessness?Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completionsReducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the countryReducing the numbers of people unemployed			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce unemployment overall?Will it improve earnings?Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population of working age in employmentImproving the level of average earnings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective

4) Landscape/ townscape/ historic environment designations (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve accessibility to key local services e.g. health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities?Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilitiesEncouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?Will it improve access to schools / education facilities for communities?Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace?Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the level of school exam performanceImproving the vocational training amongst the working population			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve life expectancy?Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to access GP servicesImproving the general life expectancy at birth			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective

4) Landscape/ townscape/ historic environment designations (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce actual levels of crime?/ fear of crime?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage engagement in community activities?Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crimeAbility to create mixed and participative communities, eg. through election turnout			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			
		+	+	+	The relevant townscape and historic environment designations will have continual benefits as a basis for maintaining and enhancing the quality of neighbourhoods.
Summary: SA vs. Social Objectives					The relevant townscape and historic environment designations will have continual benefits as a basis for maintaining and enhancing the quality of neighbourhoods in accordance with Objective S8..

4) Landscape/ townscape/ historic environment designations (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (e.g. Research, tourism)?Will it help retain existing businesses?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it aid farming diversification?Will it increase the vitality and viability of Town Centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing business premises vacancy ratesMore VAT registered businesses in the District			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessing the availability of employment land across the DistrictBusiness start ups			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?Will it encourage mixed use or live / work?Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Travel-to-work by mode dataReducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective

4) Landscape/ townscape/ historic environment designations (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage rural diversification?Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas?Will it improve electronic communication potential?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
Summary: SA vs. Economic Objectives					There are no direct significant effects with regard to this objective.
Key to Effects Score: ++ Major Positive + Minor Positive 0 Neutral Effect - Minor Negative -- Major Negative ? Uncertain Effect					
Overall Conclusions: The relevant designations will have continual benefits for maintaining and enhancing the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment in accordance with Objective ENV 6, and provide a sound as a basis for maintaining and enhancing the quality of some neighbourhoods in accordance with Objective S8..					

Sustainability Appraisal – Site assessment criteria

Appendix 5

5) Current Land Use					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site?Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development?Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest?Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to enhance and protect Ramsar sites, SPAs, SACs, SSSIs, CWSs and river qualityLimiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & exception Test & requirements of PPS25Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation?Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zonesReducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage efficient use of energy?Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemesReducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective

5) Current Land Use (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?Will it reduce the need to travel?Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			The re-use of currently vacant sites in developed areas would reduce the requirement for green field development sites and their implied generation of traffic impacts over a wider area. The relative benefits could decrease over time.
		+	+	+/0	
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?Will it improve air quality?Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollutionTrying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
		0	0	0	
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development?Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes?Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk'Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			The appropriate re-use of vacant sites within developed areas would reduce the need for green field sites while enhancing townscapes through good design and the reduction of derelict and under-used land.
		+	+	+	

5) Current Land Use (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land?Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of new dwellings built on previously developed land			The appropriate re-use of vacant sites within developed areas would reduce the need for green field sites and productive agricultural land.
		+	+	+	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Does it conserve groundwater resources?Will it reduce water consumption?Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?What is impact upon water quality? Will it improve ecological status of waterbodies as required by WFD		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality adviceWater consumption per head			No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
		0	0	0	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?Will it minimise consumption of resources e.g. use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per headIncreasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs. Environmental Objectives					The re-use of vacant land in existing developed areas would reduce the need for greenfield development and its associated potential increases in traffic impacts on the countryside while enhancing townscapes in accordance with Objectives ENV 4, 6 and 7.

5) Current Land Use (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment:
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce homelessness?Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completionsReducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			
		+	+		The appropriate re-use of vacant sites within developed areas would increase the availability of potential housing sites to serve all housing needs. .
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the countryReducing the numbers of people unemployed			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce unemployment overall?Will it improve earnings?Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population of working age in employmentImproving the level of average earnings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective

5) Current Land Use (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve accessibility to key local services e.g. health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities?Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilitiesEncouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			The redevelopment of vacant land in appropriate locations would provide for new services, facilities or job opportunities with good accessibility.
		+	+		
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?Will it improve access to schools / education facilities for communities?Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace?Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the level of school exam performanceImproving the vocational training amongst the working population			No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
		0	0	0	
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve life expectancy?Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to access GP servicesImproving the general life expectancy at birth			No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
		0	0	0	

5) Current Land Use (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce actual levels of crime?/ fear of crime?Will it encourage engagement in community activities?Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crimeAbility to create mixed and participative communities, eg. through election turnout			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
Summary: SA vs. Social Objectives					The re-use of vacant land in existing developed areas would provide potential sites to serve all housing needs in locations with good access to jobs and services in accordance with Objectives S1 and S4.

5) Current Land Use (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (e.g. Research, tourism)?Will it help retain existing businesses?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it aid farming diversification?Will it increase the vitality and viability of Town Centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing business premises vacancy ratesMore VAT registered businesses in the District			The redevelopment of vacant land in appropriate locations would have benefits for the commercial health of town centres and the provision of sites available for existing business relocation and expansion.
		+	+	+	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessing the availability of employment land across the DistrictBusiness start ups			The redevelopment of vacant land in appropriate locations would have benefits for the provision of sites available for new and existing businesses and the commercial health of settlements.
		+	+	+	
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?Will it encourage mixed use or live / work?Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Travel-to-work by mode dataReducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
		0	0	0	

5) Current Land Use (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">0	<ul style="list-style-type: none">0	No direct significant effects with regard to this objective
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage rural diversification?Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas?Will it improve electronic communication potential?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">+	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+	<ul style="list-style-type: none">+	The redevelopment of vacant land in appropriate locations would have benefits for the provision of sites available for new and existing businesses and the commercial health of settlements.
Summary: SA vs. Economic Objectives					The regeneration of vacant land within settlements would have benefits for the viability of and accessibility to town centres and new and existing businesses in line with Objectives EC 1 ,2 and 5..
Key to Effects Score: ++ Major Positive + Minor Positive 0 Neutral Effect - Minor Negative -- Major Negative ? Uncertain Effect					
Overall Conclusions: The consideration of whether or not existing land uses are likely to continue and the potential for the regeneration of existing vacant land within settlements will have a wide range of benefits for reduced greenfield land take, reduced increases in traffic impacts in the countryside, the availability of well located housing sites with good accessibility to services, and benefits for the viability of town centres and new and existing businesses.					

6) Ecology/ Biodiversity/Geodiversity					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site?Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development?Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest?Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to enhance and protect Ramsar sites, SPAs, SACs, SSSIs, CWSs and river qualityLimiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			The protection of sites of biodiversity and geodiversity interest and sites subject to local, national and international designations will be achieved by their avoidance or where necessary, protection from the impacts of development through the implementation of mitigation measures in accordance with Joint Core Strategy Policy 1.
		+	+	+	
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & exception Test & requirements of PPS25Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation?Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zonesReducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage efficient use of energy?Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemesReducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	

6) Ecology/ Biodiversity/Geodiversity (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?Will it reduce the need to travel?Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?Will it improve air quality?Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollutionTrying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development?Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes?Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk'Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.

6) Ecology/ Biodiversity/Geodiversity (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land?Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of new dwellings built on previously developed land			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Does it conserve groundwater resources?Will it reduce water consumption?Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?What is impact upon water quality? Will it improve ecological status of waterbodies as required by WFD		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality adviceWater consumption per head			
		+	+	+	The protection of sites of biodiversity interest subject to local, national and international designations including wetlands and the protection of other water resources will be achieved by their avoidance or protection from the impacts of development through the implementation of mitigation measures in accordance with Joint Core Strategy Policy 3.
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?Will it minimise consumption of resources e.g. use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per headIncreasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
Summary: SA vs. Environmental Objectives					The protection of sites of biodiversity and geodiversity interest subject to local, national and international designations including wetlands and the protection of other water resources will be achieved by their avoidance or protection from the impacts of development through the implementation of mitigation measures in accordance with Joint Core Strategy Policies 1 and 3.

6) Ecology/ Biodiversity/Geodiversity (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce homelessness?Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completionsReducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the countryReducing the numbers of people unemployed			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce unemployment overall?Will it improve earnings?Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population of working age in employmentImproving the level of average earnings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects

6) Ecology/ Biodiversity/Geodiversity (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve accessibility to key local services e.g. health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities?Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilitiesEncouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?Will it improve access to schools / education facilities for communities?Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace?Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the level of school exam performanceImproving the vocational training amongst the working population			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve life expectancy?Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to access GP servicesImproving the general life expectancy at birth			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects

6) Ecology/ Biodiversity/Geodiversity (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce actual levels of crime?/ fear of crime?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage engagement in community activities?Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crimeAbility to create mixed and participative communities, eg. through election turnout			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
Summary: SA vs. Social Objectives					There are no direct significant effects on the social objectives.

6) Ecology/ Biodiversity/Geodiversity (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (e.g. Research, tourism)?Will it help retain existing businesses?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it aid farming diversification?Will it increase the vitality and viability of Town Centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing business premises vacancy ratesMore VAT registered businesses in the District			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessing the availability of employment land across the DistrictBusiness start ups			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?Will it encourage mixed use or live / work?Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Travel-to-work by mode dataReducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects

6) Ecology/ Biodiversity/Geodiversity (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage rural diversification?Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas?Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
Summary: SA vs. Economic Objectives					There are no direct significant effects on the economic SA objectives.
Key to Effects Score: ++ Major Positive + Minor Positive 0 Neutral Effect - Minor Negative -- Major Negative ? Uncertain Effect					
Overall Conclusions: The protection of sites of biodiversity and geodiversity interest subject to local, national and international designations including wetlands and the protection of other water resources will be achieved by their avoidance or protection from the impacts of development through the implementation of mitigation measures in accordance with Joint Core Strategy Policies 1 and 3. This protection has positive environmental impacts but no direct significant effects on the social and economic SA objectives.					

7) Contamination/ Pollution					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site?Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development?Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest?Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to enhance and protect Ramsar sites, SPAs, SACs, SSSIs, CWSs and river qualityLimiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & exception Test & requirements of PPS25Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation?Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zonesReducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage efficient use of energy?Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemesReducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect

7) Contamination/ Pollution (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?Will it reduce the need to travel?Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?Will it improve air quality?Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollutionTrying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development?Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes?Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk'Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect

7) Contamination/ Pollution (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land?Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of new dwellings built on previously developed land			No direct significant effect
		0	0	0	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Does it conserve groundwater resources?Will it reduce water consumption?Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?What is impact upon water quality? Will it improve ecological status of waterbodies as required by WFD		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality adviceWater consumption per head			The avoidance of contaminated and polluted sites, or if no alternative, the choice of such sites for development subject to contamination/ pollution mitigation measures should reduce the potential for the adverse impacts of development–related surface water run-off from such sites on groundwater quality. This approach provides for the potential delays in the implementation of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 which is intended to ensure the provision of suitable drainage measures including Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to prevent such adverse impacts.
		+	+	+	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?Will it minimise consumption of resources e.g. use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per headIncreasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			No direct significant effect
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs. Environmental Objectives					The main environmental benefits are the protection of groundwater resources from potential development –related surface water run-off from contaminated sites pending the implementation of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010.
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7) Contamination/ Pollution (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce homelessness?Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completionsReducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the countryReducing the numbers of people unemployed			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce unemployment overall?Will it improve earnings?Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population of working age in employmentImproving the level of average earnings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect

7) Contamination/ Pollution (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment:
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce potential levels of crime and fear of crime e.g. health, education, leisure, employment, shops, activities and religious facilities?Will it contribute towards employment opportunities for communities?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Levels of crime effectiveness of public transport servicesAbility to create use and participation opportunities, eg. through election turnout			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?Will it improve access to schools / education facilities for communities?Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace?Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the level of school exam performanceResidents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to liveImproving the vocational training amongst the working population			
		+	+	+	No direct significant effect
Summary: SA vs. Social Objectives					There are long term benefits of assessing sites against contamination and pollution criteria to reduce their potential adverse impacts on personal health and peoples' quality of life. This is especially relevant to the potential reuse of previously developed land which is encouraged by government planning policy guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework..
					potentially adverse impacts on peoples' health.

7) Contamination/ Pollution (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (e.g. Research, tourism)?Will it help retain existing businesses?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it aid farming diversification?Will it increase the vitality and viability of Town Centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing business premises vacancy ratesMore VAT registered businesses in the District			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessing the availability of employment land across the DistrictBusiness start ups			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?Will it encourage mixed use or live / work?Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Travel-to-work by mode dataReducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect

7) Contamination/ Pollution (continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage rural diversification?Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas?Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
Summary: SA vs. Economic Objectives					No direct significant effect.
Key to Effects Score: ++ Major Positive + Minor Positive 0 Neutral Effect - Minor Negative -- Major Negative ? Uncertain Effect					
Overall Conclusions <p>There are long term benefits of assessing sites against contamination and pollution criteria to reduce the potential adverse impacts of their development on groundwater resources and peoples’ health and quality of life. This is especially relevant to the potential reuse of previously developed land which is encouraged by government planning policy guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework.</p>					

8) Flood Risk							
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives		Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria		Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS				Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation							
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site?Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development?Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest?Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?				Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to enhance and protect Ramsar sites, SPAs, SACs, SSSIs, CWSs and river qualityLimiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			No direct significant effects.
				0	0	0	
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding							
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & exception Test & requirements of PPS25Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation?Does the proposal make use of SUDS?				Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zonesReducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			The application of this criteria ensures the protection of development from the adverse impacts of flooding. The approach implemented has largely precluded sites within areas of Flood Risk 2 and 3 subject to the availability of suggested sites in flood Zone 1, the impact of the remaining assessment criteria and mitigations where required.
				++	++	++	
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change							
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage efficient use of energy?Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?				Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemesReducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			No direct significant effects.
				0	0	0	

8) Flood Risk (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?Will it reduce the need to travel?Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?Will it improve air quality?Can it improve the ambience of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollutionTrying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development?Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes?Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk'Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.

8) Flood Risk (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land?Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of new dwellings built on previously developed land			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Does it conserve groundwater resources?Will it reduce water consumption?Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?What is impact upon water quality? Will it improve ecological status of waterbodies as required by WFD		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality adviceWater consumption per head			
		++	++	++	The avoidance of potential development sites within areas of high flood risk avoids a wide range of flood related problems including the potentially adverse impacts of pollution arising from flooded development on water quality and the ecological status of bodies of water.
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?Will it minimise consumption of resources e.g. use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per headIncreasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
Summary: SA vs. Environmental Objectives					This assessment criteria ensures the protection of development from the adverse impacts of flooding by largely precluding sites within areas of Flood Risk 2 and 3 subject to the availability of suggested sites in flood Zone 1 and the impact of the remaining assessment criteria. This assessment criteria also ensures the avoidance of the potentially adverse impacts of flooded development on water quality and the ecological status of bodies of water.

8) Flood Risk (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce homelessness?Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completionsReducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the countryReducing the numbers of people unemployed			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce unemployment overall?Will it improve earnings?Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population of working age in employmentImproving the level of average earnings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.

8) Flood Risk (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve accessibility to key local services e.g. health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities?Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilitiesEncouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?Will it improve access to schools / education facilities for communities?Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace?Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the level of school exam performanceImproving the vocational training amongst the working population			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve life expectancy?Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to access GP servicesImproving the general life expectancy at birth			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.

8) Flood Risk (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce actual levels of crime?/ fear of crime?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage engagement in community activities?Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crimeAbility to create mixed and participative communities, eg. through election turnout			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			
		++	++	++	The avoidance of potential development sites within areas of high flood risk avoids a wide range of flood related problems thus making a significant positive contribution towards local quality of life.
Summary: SA vs. Social Objectives					The avoidance of potential development sites within areas of high flood risk avoids a wide range of flood related problems thus making a positive contribution towards local quality of life.

8) Flood Risk (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (e.g. Research, tourism)?Will it help retain existing businesses?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it aid farming diversification?Will it increase the vitality and viability of Town Centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing business premises vacancy ratesMore VAT registered businesses in the District			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessing the availability of employment land across the DistrictBusiness start ups			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?Will it encourage mixed use or live / work?Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Travel-to-work by mode dataReducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			
		++	++	++	The avoidance of potential employment development sites within areas of high flood risk avoids a wide range of flood related problems that could have significant adverse impacts on such employment sites' development, operation and continued viability.

8) Flood Risk (Continued)				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / -- / ?)		Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
9) Hazardous Zone				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / -- / ?)		Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMIC FACTORS	Decision Making Criteria	Short term	Medium term	Long term
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation				
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it enhance conservation sites of international, national and local value? Will it be adversely affected by development of the site?Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to enhance and protect Ramsar sites, SPAs, SACs, SSSIs, CWSs and river qualityLimiting detrimental change to direct designated effects		
0		0	0	0
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding				
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & Exception Test & requirements of PP925		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zonesReducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones		
0		0	0	0
Key to Effects Score: ++ Major Positive + Minor Positive 0 Neutral Effect - Minor Negative -- Major Negative ? Uncertain Effect				
Overall Conclusions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage efficient use of energy?Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemesReducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district		
0		0	0	0
Overall there are no significant adverse environmental, social and economic benefits of avoiding flood risk areas affecting water quality, flood water run-		No direct significant effects.		
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change				

9) Hazardous Zone (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?Will it reduce the need to travel?Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?Will it improve air quality?Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollutionTrying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development?Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes?Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk'Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.

9) Hazardous Zone (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land?Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of new dwellings built on previously developed land			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Does it conserve groundwater resources?Will it reduce water consumption?Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?What is impact upon water quality? Will it improve ecological status of waterbodies as required by WFD		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality adviceWater consumption per head			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?Will it minimise consumption of resources e.g. use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per headIncreasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
Summary: SA vs. Environmental Objectives					No direct significant effects.

9) Hazardous Zone (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment:
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce homelessness?Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completionsReducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the countryReducing the numbers of people unemployed			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce unemployment overall?Will it improve earnings?Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population of working age in employmentImproving the level of average earnings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.

9) Hazardous Zone (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve accessibility to key local services e.g. health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities?Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilitiesEncouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?Will it improve access to schools / education facilities for communities?Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace?Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the level of school exam performanceImproving the vocational training amongst the working population			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve life expectancy?Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to access GP servicesImproving the general life expectancy at birth			
		+	+	+	A preference for sites outside designated hazardous installation protection zones would have positive benefits for residents' health and life expectancy overall.

9) Hazardous Zone (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce actual levels of crime?/ fear of crime?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage engagement in community activities?Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crimeAbility to create mixed and participative communities, eg. through election turnout			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			
		+	+	+	A preference for sites outside designated hazardous installation protection zones would have potential long term benefits for residents' quality of life.
Summary: SA vs. Social Objectives					A preference for sites outside designated hazardous installation protection zones would have positive benefits for residents' health, life expectancy and quality of life.

9) Hazardous Zone (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (e.g. Research, tourism)?Will it help retain existing businesses?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it aid farming diversification?Will it increase the vitality and viability of Town Centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing business premises vacancy ratesMore VAT registered businesses in the District			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessing the availability of employment land across the DistrictBusiness start ups			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?Will it encourage mixed use or live / work?Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Travel-to-work by mode dataReducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.

9) Hazardous Zone (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage rural diversification?Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas?Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
Summary: SA vs. Economic Objectives					No direct significant effects.
Key to Effects Score: ++ Major Positive + Minor Positive 0 Neutral Effect - Minor Negative -- Major Negative ? Uncertain Effect					
Overall Conclusions : The location of development sites outside designated hazardous installation protection zones would have positive social objective benefits for residents’ health, life expectancy and quality of life.					

10) Public transport access					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site?• Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development?• Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest?• Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to enhance and protect Ramsar sites, SPAs, SACs, SSSIs, CWSs and river quality• Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?• Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?• Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & exception Test & requirements of PPS25• Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation?• Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones• Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage efficient use of energy?• Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?• Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?• Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes• Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			
		+	+	+	The location of development within 800metres of bus and rail services will provide for their use as alternative transport modes with consequential potential benefits for the reduction of traffic based air pollution.

10) Public transport access (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?Will it reduce the need to travel?Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			The location of development within 800metres of bus and rail services will provide for their use as alternative transport modes with consequential potential benefits for the reduction of traffic.
		+	+	+	
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?Will it improve air quality?Can it improve the ambience of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollutionTrying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			The location of development within 800metres of bus and rail services will provide for their use as alternative transport modes with consequential potential benefits for the reduction of traffic and its adverse environmental impacts including air pollution..
		+	+	+	
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development?Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes?Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk'Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			No direct significant effect
		0	0	0	

10) Public transport access (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land?Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of new dwellings built on previously developed land			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Does it conserve groundwater resources?Will it reduce water consumption?Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?What is impact upon water quality? Will it improve ecological status of waterbodies as required by WFD		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality adviceWater consumption per head			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?Will it minimise consumption of resources e.g. use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per headIncreasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
Summary: SA vs. Environmental Objectives					The location of development within 800metres of bus and rail services will provide for their use as alternative transport modes with consequential potential environmental benefits for the reduction of traffic and its adverse environmental impacts including air pollution..

10) Public transport access (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce homelessness?Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completionsReducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the countryReducing the numbers of people unemployed			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce unemployment overall?Will it improve earnings?Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population of working age in employmentImproving the level of average earnings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant overall effects but see Objective S4 regarding access to employment.

10) Public transport access (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve accessibility to key local services e.g. health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities?Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilitiesEncouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			The location of development within 800metres of bus and rail services will provide for their use as alternative transport modes with significant benefits for accessibility to major centres, services, facilities and jobs.
		++	++	++	
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?Will it improve access to schools / education facilities for communities?Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace?Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the level of school exam performanceImproving the vocational training amongst the working population			No direct significant effect
		0	0	0	
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve life expectancy?Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to access GP servicesImproving the general life expectancy at birth			No direct significant effect
		0	0	0	

10) Public transport access (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce actual levels of crime?/ fear of crime?Will it encourage engagement in community activities?Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crimeAbility to create mixed and participative communities, eg. through election turnout			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			
		+	+	+	The location of development within 800metres of bus and rail services will provide for their potential use as alternative transport modes with significant benefits for accessibility to major centres, services, facilities and jobs, and hence satisfaction with the quality of neighbourhoods.
Summary: SA vs. Social Objectives					The location of development within 800metres of bus and rail services will provide for their potential use as alternative transport modes with significant social benefits for accessibility to major centres, services, facilities, jobs, plus personal satisfaction with the quality of neighbourhoods.

10) Public transport access (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (e.g. Research, tourism)?Will it help retain existing businesses?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it aid farming diversification?Will it increase the vitality and viability of Town Centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing business premises vacancy ratesMore VAT registered businesses in the District			The vitality and viability of town centres and other employment locations can only benefit from the availability of public transport within easy walking distance.
		+	+	+	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessing the availability of employment land across the DistrictBusiness start ups			No direct significant effect
		0	0	0	
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?Will it encourage mixed use or live / work?Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Travel-to-work by mode dataReducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			The availability of public transport within easy walking distance of both jobs and housing areas will benefit the viability of employment locations and their accessibility. Reduced journey times can result from the provision of bus lanes and bus rapid transit which become more viable propositions in relation to larger scales of growth..
		+	+	+	

10) Public transport access (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage rural diversification?Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas?Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		+	+	+	The availability of public transport within easy walking distance of both jobs and housing areas will benefit the viability of employment locations and their accessibility while assisting rural diversification and providing employment in its own right.
Summary: SA vs. Economic Objectives					Economic benefits will result from the availability of public transport within easy walking distance of both jobs and housing areas due to their improved accessibility. Reduced journey times can result from the provision of bus lanes and bus rapid transit which become more viable propositions in relation to larger scales of growth..
Key to Effects Score: ++ Major Positive + Minor Positive 0 Neutral Effect - Minor Negative -- Major Negative ? Uncertain Effect					
Overall Conclusions: The availability of public transport within easy walking distance of both jobs and housing areas has the significant environmental, social and economic benefits of potentially reduced traffic and consequential adverse environmental impacts, improved accessibility to jobs, services and facilities, improved satisfaction with localities and benefits for the viability of town centres, employment locations and rural diversification.					

11) Utilities					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site?Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development?Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest?Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to enhance and protect Ramsar sites, SPAs, SACs, SSSIs, CWSs and river qualityLimiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			No direct significant effect
		0	0	0	
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & exception Test & requirements of PPS25Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation?Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zonesReducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			The availability of adequate surface water drainage capacity is a significant contributor to the prevention of localised flooding.
		+	+	+	
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage efficient use of energy?Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemesReducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			No direct significant effect
		0	0	0	

11) Utilities					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?Will it reduce the need to travel?Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?Will it improve air quality?Can it improve the ambience of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollutionTrying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development?Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes?Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk'Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect

11) Utilities (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land?Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of new dwellings built on previously developed land			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Does it conserve groundwater resources?Will it reduce water consumption?Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?What is impact upon water quality? Will it improve ecological status of waterbodies as required by WFD		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality adviceWater consumption per head			
		++	++	++	The availability of adequate sewage treatment and surface water drainage capacities are essential to prevent the risks of flooding and adverse impacts on groundwater resources and water bodies of ecological value. Adequate water supplies are a basic requirement of development and the appropriate location of development sites provides for the viable supply of water.
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?Will it minimise consumption of resources e.g. use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per headIncreasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
Summary: SA vs. Environmental Objectives					Adequate sewage treatment and surface water drainage capacities provide the environmental benefits of the prevention of flooding and adverse impacts on groundwater resources and water bodies of ecological value. Adequate water supplies are a basic requirement of development and the appropriate location of development sites provides for its viable supply. Utilities provision thus meets the requirements of objectives ENV 2 and ENV 8.

11) Utilities (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment:
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce homelessness?Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completionsReducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			The provisions of adequate sewerage, drainage, water supply, electricity and (if available) gas supplies, are significant factors contributing towards the provision of high quality housing.
		++	++	++	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the countryReducing the numbers of people unemployed			No direct significant effect
		0	0	0	
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce unemployment overall?Will it improve earnings?Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population of working age in employmentImproving the level of average earnings			No direct significant effect
		0	0	0	

11) Utilities (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve accessibility to key local services e.g. health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities?Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilitiesEncouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?Will it improve access to schools / education facilities for communities?Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace?Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the level of school exam performanceImproving the vocational training amongst the working population			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve life expectancy?Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to access GP servicesImproving the general life expectancy at birth			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect

11) Utilities (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce actual levels of crime?/ fear of crime?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage engagement in community activities?Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crimeAbility to create mixed and participative communities, eg. through election turnout			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			
		++	++	++	The provisions of adequate sewerage, drainage, water supply, electricity and (if available) gas supplies, significantly benefit residents' satisfaction with their neighbourhoods.
Summary: SA vs. Social Objectives					The provisions of adequate sewerage, drainage, water supply, electricity and (if available) gas supplies are significant factors contributing towards the provision of high quality housing (objective S1) and significantly benefit residents' satisfaction with their neighbourhoods (objective S8).

11) Utilities (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (e.g. Research, tourism)?Will it help retain existing businesses?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it aid farming diversification?Will it increase the vitality and viability of Town Centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing business premises vacancy ratesMore VAT registered businesses in the District			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessing the availability of employment land across the DistrictBusiness start ups			
		++	++	++	The provisions of adequate sewerage, drainage, water supply, electricity and (if available) gas supplies, significantly benefit potential locations for businesses and their development..
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?Will it encourage mixed use or live / work?Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Travel-to-work by mode dataReducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			
		+	+	+	The provisions of adequate sewerage, drainage, water supply, electricity and (if available) gas supplies, significantly benefit potential locations for businesses and their development.

11) Utilities (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage rural diversification?Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas?Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
Summary: SA vs. Economic Objectives					The provisions of adequate utilities significantly benefit potential locations for businesses and their development thus meeting objectives EC 2 and EC 3.
Key to Effects Score: ++ Major Positive + Minor Positive 0 Neutral Effect - Minor Negative -- Major Negative ? Uncertain Effect					
Overall Conclusions: The provisions of adequate utilities has significant environmental benefits for flooding, groundwater preservation and water supplies in accordance with objectives ENV 2 and ENV 8, social benefits for the provision of high quality housing and residents’ satisfaction with their localities in accordance with objectives S1 and S8, and significant benefits for potential locations for businesses and their development thus meeting objectives EC 2 and EC 3.					

12) Services Accessibility					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site?• Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development?• Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest?• Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to enhance and protect Ramsar sites, SPAs, SACs, SSSIs, CWSs and river quality• Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect.
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?• Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?• Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & exception Test & requirements of PPS25• Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation?• Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones• Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage efficient use of energy?• Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?• Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?• Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes• Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			
		++	++	++	The location of potential development sites within easy walking distance of important core services and facilities promotes a sequential approach to site location where most services are centrally located within a settlement while providing the potential for the use of non-car modes of transport with benefits for reduced emissions.

12) Services Accessibility (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?Will it reduce the need to travel?Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		++	++	++	The location of development sites within easy walking distance of important core services and facilities reduces the need for travel and provides for the potential use of non-car modes of transport with the benefits of reduced traffic and traffic emissions.
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?Will it improve air quality?Can it improve the ambience of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollutionTrying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development?Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes?Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk'Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect

12) Services Accessibility (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land?Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of new dwellings built on previously developed land			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Does it conserve groundwater resources?Will it reduce water consumption?Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?What is impact upon water quality? Will it improve ecological status of waterbodies as required by WFD		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality adviceWater consumption per head			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?Will it minimise consumption of resources e.g. use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per headIncreasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
Summary: SA vs. Environmental Objectives					The availability of services within easy walking and cycling distance reduces the need to travel, traffic and its adverse environmental impacts in line with objectives ENV3 and ENV4.

12) Services Accessibility (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce homelessness?Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completionsReducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the countryReducing the numbers of people unemployed			
		++	++	++	The location of new development sites within easy walking distance of important core services and facilities reduces the need for travel, provides for the potential use of non-car modes of transport, reduces potential social exclusion and deprivation while offering opportunities for increased social cohesion through shared activities.
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce unemployment overall?Will it improve earnings?Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population of working age in employmentImproving the level of average earnings			
		0	0	0	No direct overall effect. However note that employment accessibility is covered by objective S4.

12) Services Accessibility (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve accessibility to key local services e.g. health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities?Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilitiesEncouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			The location of new development sites within easy walking distance of important core services and facilities including employment locations has major long term benefits for their accessibility by non-car transport modes.
		++	++	++	
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?Will it improve access to schools / education facilities for communities?Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace?Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the level of school exam performanceImproving the vocational training amongst the working population			The location of new development sites within easy walking distance of important core services and facilities including education facilities provides an appropriate context for improved personal educational and training attainments and their consequential benefits.
		+	+	+	
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve life expectancy?Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to access GP servicesImproving the general life expectancy at birth			The location of new development sites within easy walking distance of important core services and facilities including health facilities will help people to make informed choices about their state of health. Healthy lifestyles are a personal choice aided by the potential to walk and cycle to services and facilities and being able to gain access to recreational facilities provided as part of green infrastructure.
		+	+	+	

12) Services Accessibility (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce actual levels of crime?/ fear of crime?Will it encourage engagement in community activities?Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crimeAbility to create mixed and participative communities, eg. through election turnout			The location of new development sites within easy walking distance of important core services and facilities should provide for increased engagement in community activities and the development of local community identity.
		+	+	+	
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			The location of new development sites within easy walking distance of important core services and facilities should increase personal satisfaction with the locality.
		++	++	++	
Summary: SA vs. Social Objectives					Easy walking and cycling access to jobs and services greatly increases their accessibility and potential use with benefits for reduced social exclusion, increased community interaction and attainment and overall satisfaction with a locality in accordance with objectives S2 and S4-S8.

12) Services Accessibility (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (e.g. Research, tourism)?Will it help retain existing businesses?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it aid farming diversification?Will it increase the vitality and viability of Town Centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing business premises vacancy ratesMore VAT registered businesses in the District			The location of new development within easy walking and cycling distances of jobs and services will support economic growth and the vitality and viability of town centres.
		+	+	+	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessing the availability of employment land across the DistrictBusiness start ups			No direct significant effect
		0	0	0	
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?Will it encourage mixed use or live / work?Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Travel-to-work by mode dataReducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			The location of new development within easy walking and cycling distances of jobs and services will support economic growth and reduce the length of the journey-to-work.
		++	++	++	

12) Services Accessibility (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / -- / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effect
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage rural diversification?Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas?Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		+	+	+	The location of new development within easy access of jobs and services will support economic growth and minimise the length of the journey-to-work. Benefits in rural areas may be reduced however due to relatively low growth provisions in the villages and fewer public transport services.
Summary: SA vs. Economic Objectives					The main benefits of this criteria are to support economic growth, the vitality and viability of town centres and other businesses, rural employment opportunities and to reduce the journey to work..
Key to Effects Score: ++ Major Positive + Minor Positive 0 Neutral Effect - Minor Negative -- Major Negative ? Uncertain Effect					
Overall Conclusions: The application of this criterion has the significant environmental, social and economic benefits of reducing the need to travel , traffic and its environmental impacts; reduced social exclusion allied to improved social cohesion, community identity and satisfaction with growth locations; and support for economic growth and the vitality and viability of town centres.					

13) Other material considerations					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site?Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development?Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest?Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to enhance and protect Ramsar sites, SPAs, SACs, SSSIs, CWSs and river qualityLimiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & exception Test & requirements of PPS25Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation?Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zonesReducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage efficient use of energy?Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemesReducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.

13) Other material considerations (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?Will it reduce the need to travel?Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?Will it improve air quality?Can it improve the ambience of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollutionTrying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			
		+	+	+	The noting of material considerations such as the impacts of sewage treatment works safeguarding areas have benefits for air quality and the ambience of new development localities.
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development?Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes?Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk'Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.

13) Other material considerations (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land?Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of new dwellings built on previously developed land			The consideration of the impacts of on site minerals availability and the location of minerals safeguarding sites can reduce the need for minerals extraction on agricultural land with its impacts on soil resources.
		+	+	+	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Does it conserve groundwater resources?Will it reduce water consumption?Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?What is impact upon water quality? Will it improve ecological status of waterbodies as required by WFD		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality adviceWater consumption per head			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?Will it minimise consumption of resources e.g. use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per headIncreasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs. Environmental Objectives					The main benefits are for air quality by avoiding sewage treatment works “cordon sanitaires” , and a reduced requirement for minerals extraction on agricultural land as a result of requiring the extraction of minerals on potential development sites (i.e. the benefits arising from the potential development of brownfield sites). (ENV6 and ENV7).

13) Other material considerations (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce homelessness?Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completionsReducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			The provision of housing sites will rely on their deliverability, a significant material consideration requiring their landowner support. While the quality of housing stock and housing schemes will result from detailed design considerations, these will rely on site-related considerations including the presence of oil and gas pipelines and sewage treatment works safeguarding areas. These will have an impact on development site capacities and their potential layouts..
		+	+	+	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the countryReducing the numbers of people unemployed			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce unemployment overall?Will it improve earnings?Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">% of the population of working age in employmentImproving the level of average earnings			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	

13) Other material considerations (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve accessibility to key local services e.g. health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities?Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilitiesEncouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?Will it improve access to schools / education facilities for communities?Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace?Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the level of school exam performanceImproving the vocational training amongst the working population			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve life expectancy?Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ability to access GP servicesImproving the general life expectancy at birth			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.

13) Other material considerations (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it reduce actual levels of crime?/ fear of crime?Will it encourage engagement in community activities?Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crimeAbility to create mixed and participative communities, eg. through election turnout			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			
		+	+	+	Residents' satisfaction will be enhanced by the confirmation by land owners of their suggested development sites viability with regard to the provision of development-related requirements. Residents' satisfaction will also benefit from the avoidance of sites within sewage treatment works safeguarding areas.
Summary: SA vs. Social Objectives					The main social benefits arise from the delivery of well designed housing developments ensured by land owner support (especially when accounting for the costs of development-related requirements), plus residents' satisfaction with well designed schemes which would benefit most from unconstrained sites. (S1 and S8).

13) Other material considerations (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / -- / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (e.g. Research, tourism)?Will it help retain existing businesses?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it aid farming diversification?Will it increase the vitality and viability of Town Centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reducing business premises vacancy ratesMore VAT registered businesses in the District			The provision of employment and town centre commercial development sites will rely on their deliverability, a significant material consideration requiring their landowner support. While the quality of such new schemes will result from detailed design considerations, these will rely on site-related considerations including the presence of oil and gas pipelines and sewage treatment works safeguarding areas.
		+	+	+	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assessing the availability of employment land across the DistrictBusiness start ups			The provision of employment sites will rely on their deliverability, a significant material consideration requiring their landowner support. While the quality of new employment schemes will result from detailed design considerations, these will rely on site-related considerations including the presence of oil and gas pipelines and sewage treatment works safeguarding areas. These will have an impact on development site capacities and potential layouts..
		+	+	+	
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?Will it encourage mixed use or live / work?Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">Travel-to-work by mode dataReducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	

13) Other material considerations (Continued)					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible.
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working?<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Will it encourage rural diversification?Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas?Will it improve electronic communication potential?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		+	+	+	The provision of employment sites will rely on their deliverability, a significant material consideration requiring their landowner support. While the quality of new employment schemes will result from detailed design considerations, these will rely on site-related considerations including the presence of oil and gas pipelines and sewage treatment works safeguarding areas. These will have an impact on development site capacities and potential layouts..
Summary: SA vs. Economic Objectives					The consideration of material considerations meets the economic objectives of supporting economic growth through the deliverability of sites based on their land owner support, and the consideration of elements that could have adverse impacts on design and layout including the presence of oil and gas pipelines and sewage treatment works safeguarding areas. (EC1, EC2 and EC5).
Key to Effects Score: ++ Major Positive + Minor Positive 0 Neutral Effect - Minor Negative -- Major Negative ? Uncertain Effect					
Overall Conclusions: The consideration of material considerations has the environmental benefits of ensuring improved air quality while reducing the need for mineral extraction on agricultural land (ENV5 and ENV7); the social benefits of satisfaction with the delivery of well designed layouts relatively unaffected by site constraints (S1 and S8), and the economic benefits of economic growth through the similarly based deliverability of employment sites (EC1-EC3).					

Site ID number	Assessed as Settlement	Parish	Site address	Size of Site (ha)	suggested land use	Suggested by (Surname)	NPA or RPA	Location Principles		Existing Land Use Policy							Undeveloped	Landscape/Townscape/ Ecology/Biodiversity										Other Material Considerations										Comments	Amendments to Preferred Options	Explanation of Amendment to Preferred Options	Regulation 19 Outcome and Policy Number
								Site conforms with JCS settlement hierarchy for consideration of housing allocation	Settlement Boundary	Existing Land Use Allocation	Primary Shopping Area	Central business area	Area of Open Land ENV2	River Valley ENV3	Landscape Protection Zone ENV6	Protection of Important Spaces (IMP3)		Protected Rail Route	Brownfield/Greenfield	Agricultural Land Grade 1, 2	Historic Park/Garden	Listed Building	Conservation Area	Scheduled Ancient Monument	Site Archaeological Interest (HER)	Existing Use	Tree Preservation Order	Ancient Woodland	Protected Hedgerow	SSSI/Ramsar	County Wildlife Site	SAC/SPA	Site contamination/pollution	Flood Risk	Hazardous Zone	Public Transport Access issues	Service Availability (Utilities)				
1188	Long Stratton	Long Stratton	Long Stratton Mill	1.36	Housing/ Employment	Leeder	NPA	Yes																														Listed mill tower in southern portion of site in prominent position from main access to site. Gas pipeline 600m to east. Removed from main settlement.			Site rejected for reasons referred to at Preferred Options stage
0107	Long Stratton	Tharston	off Flowerpot Lane next to Industrial Estate	1.76	Housing	Watts	NPA	Yes																													Paddock well screened with hedgerows. TPO on adjoining land to south east and on opposite side of Chequers Road. Withdrawn application for business park (2005/2413). Anglian Water score as Red due to Foul Sewerage Network capacity. Sewers cross site. Could be considered as an extension to adjacent employment site but more distant from services than other sites if being considered for residential development (900m to high school, 700m to nearest shops, 300m to bus service, just over 1km to doctors surgery)			Site rejected for reasons referred to at Preferred Options stage	
0146	Long Stratton	Tharston	Picton Road	0.37	Housing	Smith	NPA	Yes																													Site is removed from main settlement and although adjacent to some existing development is not in a location that new development is to be focused due to access to services. Listed Building at Hill Farm on opposite side of Forncett Road, though development of this site unlikely to have an impact on its setting. Refused applications for a single dwelling in 1980s. Anglian Water score as Red due to Foul Sewerage Network capacity. Over 800m to all core services other than bus service.			Site rejected for reasons referred to at Preferred Options stage	
0189	Long Stratton	Long Stratton	St Mary's Road	1.99	Housing	Lusty	NPA	Yes																													Relatively remote from services (650m from recreation facilities, 550m to nearest shops (inc convenience store), schools just over 800m, doctors surgery over 800m) compared to other sites. Although development of this site in itself would be relatively intrusive, development with 238 (and potentially a larger 504) would protrude more into open countryside. Without a larger site 504, all access would need to be through St Mary's Road.			Site rejected for reasons referred to at Preferred Options stage	
0198	Long Stratton	Tharston	Chequers Road	4.44	Housing	SNC	NPA	Yes																														Planning application for 120 dwellings (2010/2225), with committee resolution to approve. Listed The Poplars adjacent to south-west corner. TPO'd trees on southern boundary of site. Anglian Water score as Red due to Foul Sewerage Network capacity. Water mains cross site. Mineral policy required. Doctors surgery approx 200m, primary school approx 300m, employment opportunities within 500m, bus service within 600m, shop approx 800m		Site has been granted planning permission since the preferred option consultation but will not be counted towards the 1,800 dwellings.	
0238	Long Stratton	Long Stratton	St Mary's Road	1.62	Housing	Lusty	NPA	Yes																														Same issues with services as site 189 but with around an additional 100m. Development of site dependent on site 189 - see conclusions for that site.			Site rejected for reasons referred to at Preferred Options stage
0319	Long Stratton	Long Stratton	Off St Michael's Road	19.5	Mixed Use	Smith	NPA	Yes																														Anglian Water score Red due to Cordon Sanitaire. Water Mains and Foul Sewer cross site. Mineral policy required. Adjacent to employment opportunities and doctors surgery and primary school on opposite side of road. If access via St Michaels Rd can be achieved then 320m to bus and 435m to shop.			Following the Preferred Options consultation the Council has decided to allocated this site & site (951c & 729) for housing (up to 600 dwellings) and employment (approximately 1.5 ha) (indicative location) development. LSAAP Policy numbers (LS1, LS2).

[illegible]

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 1:		1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east of Long Stratton			
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site?• Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development?• Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest?• Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to enhance and protect SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites and river quality.• Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			
		-	0	0	The majority of the area is in agricultural use, however Wood Green County Wildlife Site is approximately 500 metres from the potential route of the bypass. There could be an impact from traffic noise, and during construction phase there could be disruption. There are comparatively few hedges to the east of the village, even where historic field patterns remain.
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?• Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?• Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & exception Test & requirements of PPS25• Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation?• Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones• Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			
		0	0	0	Majority of land in flood zone 1, small low-lying area identified in SFRA in flood zones 2 or 3. Developers would need to demonstrate they could resolve issues identified by SFRA. New development should maximise SUDS and must comply JCS Policy 3.

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 1:	1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage efficient use of energy? • Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development? • Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic? • Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes • Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			Development adjacent to existing built-up area. New development must comply JCS Policy 3.
		0	0	0	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion? • Will it reduce the need to travel? • Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment? • Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns • Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			After delivery of bypass, HGV traffic will avoid town centre. Location is accessible to Long Stratton's services, which will be within walking distance for many.
		0	+	+	
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution? • Will it improve air quality? • Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns • Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollution • Trying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			After delivery of bypass, HGV traffic will avoid town centre. There should be localised improvements to air quality and ambiance of town centre.
		0	+	+	

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 1:	1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development? • Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes? • Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land? • Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns • Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk' • Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			Short-term disruption during construction phase, and localised loss of historic field patterns. However, most historically valuable areas of landscape are avoided, and townscape will be significantly improved.
		-	0	0	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria • Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land? • Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns • % of new dwellings built on previously developed land			Major growth in one location will necessitate loss of agricultural land as there are insufficient brownfield sites available to accommodate proposed levels of growth. However, use of prime agricultural land avoided.
		-	-	-	

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 1:	1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria • Does it conserve ground water resources? Will it reduce water consumption? • Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network? • What is impact upon water quality? Will it improve ecological status of water bodies as required by WFD?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality advice • Water consumption per head			Anglian Water has indicated that (with improvements) Long Stratton can accommodate the level of growth proposed. To ensure sustainable water supply, developers must demonstrate how they would resolve any specific issues identified by Anglian Water. New development must comply with JCS Policy 3.
		+	+	+	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria • Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal? • Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities? • Will it minimise consumption of resources eg use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head • Increasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Environmental Objectives		Major growth to the east of Long Stratton will involve loss of agricultural land, although this is not of premium quality. There would be environmental impacts, particularly during construction, but these would be offset by improvements in the built environment.			

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 1:	1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce homelessness?• Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?• Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completions• Reducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			Will provide much needed new housing and contribute towards the 5 year housing land supply across the NPA. JCS Policy 4 requires a mix of housing and a percentage of affordable housing.
		++	++	++	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?• Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?• Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?• Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the country• Reducing the numbers of people unemployed			No direct significant effects as Long Stratton does not have any particular issues with deprivation, poverty or social exclusion.
		0	0	0	
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce unemployment overall?• Will it improve earnings?• Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population of working age in employment• Improving the level of average earnings			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 1: 1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east of Long Stratton					
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve accessibility to key local services eg health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities? • Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilities • Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			Putting all development in one location makes delivery of a new primary school easier and more widely accessible to new residents. Local employment opportunities are within walking distance of part of site.
		+	+	+	
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people? • Will it improve access to schools/education facilities for communities? • Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace? • Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the level of school exam performance • Improving the vocational training amongst the working population			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve life expectancy? • Will it improve access to high quality health facilities? • Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to access GP services • Improving the general life expectancy at birth			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 1:	1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Fear of crime? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? • Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns • Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crime • Ability to create mixed and participative communities eg though election turnout			No direct significant effects. Human behaviour and community composition are separate issues.
		0	0	0	
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns • Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Social Objectives		Major growth to the east of Long Stratton will bring positive social benefits through provision of much needed housing. Policies in the JCS seek to ensure that developers provide a mix of housing with a percentage of affordable housing. Concentrating growth in one location makes it easier to deliver services and facilities to support growth, i.e. a new primary school.			

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 1:	1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (eg research, tourism)?• Will it help retain existing businesses?• Will it aid farming diversification?• Will it increase the vitality and viability of town centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing business premises vacancy rates• More VAT registered businesses in the District			Concentrating growth in one area may help to provide additional local services, and large parts of the potential development area are well related to the town centre and existing businesses.
		+	+	+	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?• Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?• Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessing the availability of employment land across the District• Business start-up rates			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?• Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?• Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?• Will it encourage mixed use or live/work?• Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Travel-to-work by mode data• Reducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			Well located in relation to job opportunities in Long Stratton, and public transport journey to work services into Norwich.
		+	+	+	

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 1:	1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria • Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working? • Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage rural diversification? • Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas? • Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Economic Objectives		Major growth to the east of Long Stratton would support existing local businesses and concentrating growth in one location could potentially support provision of additional employment opportunities.			
Key to effects score: ++ Major Positive, + Minor Positive, 0 Neutral Effect, - Minor Negative, -- Major Negative, ? Uncertain Effect					
Overall Conclusions on Option:					
Major growth around Long Stratton will involve loss of agricultural land, although this is not of premium quality. There would be environmental impacts, particularly during construction, but these would be offset by improvements in the built environment and provision of much needed housing. Concentrating growth in one location makes it easier to deliver services and facilities to support growth, i.e. a new primary school and could potentially support provision of additional employment opportunities.					

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 2:		1,200 dwellings and bypass to the east and 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton			
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site?• Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development?• Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest?• Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to enhance and protect SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites and river quality.• Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			
		-	0	0	The majority of the eastern area is in agricultural use; however Wood Green County Wildlife Site is approximately 500 metres from the potential route of the bypass. There could be an impact from traffic noise, and during construction phase there could be disruption. There are comparatively few hedges to the east of the village, even where historic field patterns remain, and one hedge boundary running N-S through the site in the north-west.
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?• Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?• Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & Exception Test & requirements of PPS25• Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation?• Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones• Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			
		0	0	0	Majority of land in flood zone 1, small low-lying area to the east identified in SFRA in flood zones 2 or 3. Developers would need to demonstrate they could resolve issues identified by SFRA. New development should maximise SUDS and must comply JCS Policy 3.

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 2:		1,200 dwellings and bypass to the east and 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton			
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage efficient use of energy?• Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?• Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?• Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes• Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			Development adjacent to existing built-up area. Housing in the north-west is well related to high school, GP and employment locations. New development must comply JCS Policy 3.
		0	0	0	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?• Will it reduce the need to travel?• Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?• Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			Housing in north-west is well related to high school, GP and employment locations. After delivery of bypass, HGV traffic will avoid town centre. All locations are accessible to Long Stratton's services, which will be within walking distance for many.
		++	++	++	
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?• Will it improve air quality?• Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollution• Trying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			Housing in north-west is well related to high school, GP and employment locations. After delivery of bypass, HGV traffic will avoid town centre. There should be localised improvements to air quality and ambiance of town centre.
		0	+	+	

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 2:	1,200 dwellings and bypass to the east and 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development? • Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes? • Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land? • Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns • Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk' • Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			Short-term disruption during construction phase, and localised loss of historic field patterns to the east. Some additional loss of landscape to west. However, most historically valuable areas of landscape are avoided, and townscape will be significantly improved.
		-	0	0	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria • Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land? • Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns • % of new dwellings built on previously developed land			Major growth around Long Stratton will necessitate loss of agricultural land as there are insufficient brownfield sites available to accommodate proposed levels of growth. Directing growth to two locations will increase the loss of agricultural land. However, use of prime agricultural land avoided.
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Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 2:	1,200 dwellings and bypass to the east and 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does it conserve ground water resources?Will it reduce water consumption?• Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?• What is impact upon water quality?• Will it improve ecological status of water bodies as required by WFD?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality advice• Water consumption per head			Anglian Water has indicated that (with improvements) Long Stratton can accommodate the level of growth proposed. To ensure sustainable water supply, developers must demonstrate how they would resolve any specific issues identified by Anglian Water. New development must comply with JCS Policy 3.
		+	+	+	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?• Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?• Will it minimise consumption of resources eg use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head• Increasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Environmental Objectives		Major growth around Long Stratton will involve loss of agricultural land, and directing growth to multiple locations will increase this loss, although the land is not of premium quality. There would be environmental impacts, particularly during construction, but these would be offset by improvements in the built environment.			

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 2:	1,200 dwellings and bypass to the east and 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce homelessness?• Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?• Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completions• Reducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			Will provide much needed new housing and contribute towards the 5 year housing land supply across the NPA. JCS Policy 4 requires a mix of housing and a percentage of affordable housing.
		++	++	++	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?• Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?• Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?• Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the country• Reducing the numbers of people unemployed			No direct significant effects as Long Stratton does not have any particular issues with deprivation, poverty or social exclusion.
		0	0	0	
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce unemployment overall?• Will it improve earnings?• Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population of working age in employment• Improving the level of average earnings			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

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Option 2:	1,200 dwellings and bypass to the east and 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve accessibility to key local services eg health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities? • Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilities • Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			Putting major levels of development in one location makes delivery of a new primary school easier and more widely accessible to new residents. Locating housing development in the north-west facilitates access to local employment opportunities, high school and GP, which are also located to the west of Long Stratton.
		++	++	++	
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people? • Will it improve access to schools/education facilities for communities? • Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace? • Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the level of school exam performance • Improving the vocational training amongst the working population			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve life expectancy? • Will it improve access to high quality health facilities? • Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to access GP services • Improving the general life expectancy at birth			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

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Option 2:	1,200 dwellings and bypass to the east and 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Fear of crime? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? • Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns • Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crime • Ability to create mixed and participative communities eg through election turnout			No direct significant effects. Human behaviour and community composition are separate issues.
		0	0	0	
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns • Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Social Objectives		Major growth in Long Stratton will bring positive social benefits through provision of much needed housing. Policies in the JCS seek to ensure that developers provide a mix of housing with a percentage of affordable housing. Concentrating most growth in one location makes it easier to deliver services and facilities to support growth, i.e. a new primary school. However, the north-west of Long Stratton is a very sustainable location, well-related to key services.			

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 2:	1,200 dwellings and bypass to the east and 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / -- / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria • Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (eg research, tourism)? • Will it help retain existing businesses? • Will it aid farming diversification? • Will it increase the vitality and viability of town centres?		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing business premises vacancy rates • More VAT registered businesses in the District			Concentrating most growth to the east may help to provide additional local services, while additional housing in the north-west improves the overall relationship between new housing development and the town centre and existing businesses.
		+	+	+	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria • Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses? • Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises? • Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns • Assessing the availability of employment land across the District • Business start-up rates			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs? • Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work? • Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses? • Will it encourage mixed use or live/work? • Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns • Travel-to-work by mode data • Reducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			Very well located in relation to job opportunities in Long Stratton, and public transport journey to work services into Norwich.
		++	++	++	

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 2:	1,200 dwellings and bypass to the east and 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / -- / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria • Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working? • Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage rural diversification? • Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas? • Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Economic Objectives		Major growth in Long Stratton would support existing local businesses. Concentrating high levels of growth in one location could potentially support provision of additional employment opportunities, while locating housing to the north-west increases the potential for sustainable travel to work modes.			
Key to effects score: ++ Major Positive, + Minor Positive, 0 Neutral Effect, - Minor Negative, -- Major Negative, ? Uncertain Effect					
Overall Conclusions on Option:					
Major growth around Long Stratton will involve loss of agricultural land, and allocating two sites will increase this loss, although the land involved is not of premium quality. There would be environmental impacts, particularly during construction, but these would be offset by improvements in the built environment and provision of much needed housing. Concentrating major growth in one location makes it easier to deliver services and facilities to support growth and could potentially support provision of additional employment opportunities. However, allocating land to the north-west will increase the potential use of sustainable travel modes, as this location is well-related to several key services.					

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 3:	1,000 dwellings and bypass to the east, 600 to the north-west and 200 to the south-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site?• Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development?• Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest?• Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to enhance and protect SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites and river quality.• Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			
		-	0	0	The majority of the eastern area is in agricultural use, however Wood Green County Wildlife Site is approximately 500 metres from the potential route of the bypass. There could be an impact from traffic noise, and during construction phase there could be disruption. There are comparatively few hedges to the east of the village, even where historic field patterns remain. There are a few hedge boundaries running through the sites in the west.
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?• Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?• Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & Exception Test & requirements of PPS25• Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation?• Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones• Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			
		0	0	0	Majority of land in flood zone 1, small low-lying area to the east identified in SFRA in flood zones 2 or 3. Developers would need to demonstrate they could resolve issues identified by SFRA. New development should maximise SUDS and must comply JCS Policy 3.

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 3:	1,000 dwellings and bypass to the east, 600 to the north-west and 200 to the south-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage efficient use of energy? Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development? • Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic? • Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes • Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			Development adjacent to existing built-up area. Housing in the north-west is well related to high school, GP and employment locations. New development must comply JCS Policy 3.
		0	0	0	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion? • Will it reduce the need to travel? • Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment? • Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns • Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			Housing in north-west is well related to high school, GP and employment locations. After delivery of bypass, HGV traffic will avoid town centre. All locations are accessible to Long Stratton's services, which will be within walking distance for many.
		++	++	++	
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution? • Will it improve air quality? • Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns • Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollution • Trying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			Housing in north-west is well related to high school, GP and employment locations. After delivery of bypass, HGV traffic will avoid town centre. There should be localised improvements to air quality and ambiance of town centre.
		0	+	+	

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 3:	1,000 dwellings and bypass to the east, 600 to the north-west and 200 to the south-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development?• Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes?• Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?• Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk'• Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			Short-term disruption during construction phase, and localised loss of historic field patterns to the east. Additional loss of landscape to north-west and further impact to south-west. However, most historically valuable areas of landscape are avoided, and townscape will be significantly improved.
		--	0	0	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land?• Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of new dwellings built on previously developed land			Major growth around Long Stratton will necessitate loss of agricultural land as there are insufficient brownfield sites available to accommodate proposed levels of growth. Directing growth to three locations will further increase the loss of agricultural land. However, use of prime agricultural land avoided.
		--	--	--	

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 3:	1,000 dwellings and bypass to the east, 600 to the north-west and 200 to the south-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does it conserve ground water resources?Will it reduce water consumption?• Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?• What is impact upon water quality?• Will it improve ecological status of water bodies as required by WFD?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality advice• Water consumption per head			Anglian Water has indicated that (with improvements) Long Stratton can accommodate the level of growth proposed. To ensure sustainable water supply, developers must demonstrate how they would resolve any specific issues identified by Anglian Water. New development must comply with JCS Policy 3.
		+	+	+	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?• Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?• Will it minimise consumption of resources eg use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head• Increasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Environmental Objectives		Major growth around Long Stratton will involve loss of agricultural land, and directing growth to multiple locations will further increase this loss, although the land is not of premium quality. There would be environmental impacts, particularly during construction, but these would be offset by improvements in the built environment.			

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 3:	1,000 dwellings and bypass to the east, 600 to the north-west and 200 to the south-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce homelessness?• Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?• Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completions• Reducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			Will provide much needed new housing and contribute towards the 5 year housing land supply across the NPA. JCS Policy 4 requires a mix of housing and a percentage of affordable housing.
		++	++	++	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?• Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?• Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?• Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the country• Reducing the numbers of people unemployed			No direct significant effects as Long Stratton does not have any particular issues with deprivation, poverty or social exclusion.
		0	0	0	
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce unemployment overall?• Will it improve earnings?• Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population of working age in employment• Improving the level of average earnings			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 3:	1,000 dwellings and bypass to the east, 600 to the north-west and 200 to the south-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it improve accessibility to key local services eg health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities?• Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilities• Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			The lower level of growth in the east in this option could limit the range of additional services deliverable. Locating housing development in the north-west facilitates access to local employment opportunities, high school and GP. Housing in the south-west would make employment site and high school accessible, and other services which are also located to the west of Long Stratton.
		+	+	+	
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?• Will it improve access to schools/education facilities for communities?• Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace?• Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving the level of school exam performance• Improving the vocational training amongst the working population			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 3:	1,000 dwellings and bypass to the east, 600 to the north-west and 200 to the south-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve life expectancy? • Will it improve access to high quality health facilities? • Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to access GP services • Improving the general life expectancy at birth			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Fear of crime? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? • Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns • Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crime • Ability to create mixed and participative communities eg through election turnout			No direct significant effects. Human behaviour and community composition are separate issues.
		0	0	0	
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns • Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Social Objectives		Major growth in Long Stratton will bring positive social benefits through provision of much needed housing. Policies in the JCS seek to ensure that developers provide a mix of housing with a percentage of affordable housing. Reducing the level of development to the east may make it more difficult to deliver services and facilities to support growth, i.e. a new primary school. However, the north-west of Long Stratton is a very sustainable location, well-related to key services, and the south-west is also well related to employment provision.			

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 3:	1,000 dwellings and bypass to the east, 600 to the north-west and 200 to the south-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (eg research, tourism)?• Will it help retain existing businesses?• Will it aid farming diversification?• Will it increase the vitality and viability of town centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing business premises vacancy rates• More VAT registered businesses in the District			Concentrating most growth to the east may help to provide additional local services, while additional housing in the west improves the overall relationship between new housing development and the town centre and existing businesses.
		+	+	+	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?• Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?• Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessing the availability of employment land across the District• Business start-up rates			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?• Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?• Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?• Will it encourage mixed use or live/work?• Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Travel-to-work by mode data• Reducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			Very well located in relation to job opportunities in Long Stratton, and public transport journey to work services into Norwich.
		++	++	++	

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 3:	1,000 dwellings and bypass to the east, 600 to the north-west and 200 to the south-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria • Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working? • Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage rural diversification? • Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas? • Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
Summary: SA vs Economic Objectives		Major growth in Long Stratton would support existing local businesses. Locating this level of growth in one location could potentially support provision of additional employment opportunities, while locating housing to the west increases the potential for sustainable travel to work modes.			

Key to effects score: ++ Major Positive, + Minor Positive, 0 Neutral Effect, - Minor Negative, -- Major Negative, ? Uncertain Effect

Overall Conclusions on Option:

Major growth around Long Stratton will involve loss of agricultural land, and allocating three sites will increase this loss, although the land involved is not of premium quality. There would be environmental impacts, particularly during construction, but these would be offset by improvements in the built environment and provision of much needed housing. There is a critical mass for major growth below which it is more difficult to deliver additional services and facilities. This option may affect the range of services that could be supported. However, allocating land to the west will increase the potential use of sustainable travel modes, as this location is well-related to several key services and existing employment opportunities.

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 4:	1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east plus 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site?• Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development?• Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest?• Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to enhance and protect SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites and river quality.• Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			
		-	0	0	The majority of the eastern area is in agricultural use, however Wood Green County Wildlife Site is approximately 500 metres from the potential route of the bypass. There could be an impact from traffic noise, and during construction phase there could be disruption. There are comparatively few hedges to the east of the village, even where historic field patterns remain, and one hedge boundary running N-S through the site in the north-west.
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?• Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?• Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & Exception Test & requirements of PPS25• Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation?• Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones• Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			
		0	0	0	Majority of land in flood zone 1, small low-lying area to the east identified in SFRA in flood zones 2 or 3. Developers would need to demonstrate they could resolve issues identified by SFRA. New development should maximise SUDS and must comply JCS Policy 3.

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 4:	1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east plus 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage efficient use of energy?• Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?• Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?• Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes• Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			
		0	0	0	Development adjacent to existing built-up area. Housing in the north-west is well related to high school, GP and employment locations. New development must comply JCS Policy 3.
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?• Will it reduce the need to travel?• Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?• Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		++	++	++	Housing in north-west is well related to high school, GP and employment locations. After delivery of bypass, HGV traffic will avoid town centre. All locations are accessible to Long Stratton's services, which will be within walking distance for many.
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?• Will it improve air quality?• Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollution• Trying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			
		0	+	+	Housing in north-west is well related to high school, GP and employment locations. After delivery of bypass, HGV traffic will avoid town centre. There should be localised improvements to air quality and ambiance of town centre.

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 4:	1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east plus 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development? • Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes? • Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land? • Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns • Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk' • Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			
		-	0	0	Short-term disruption during construction phase, and localised loss of historic field patterns to the east. Additional loss of landscape to north-west. However, most historically valuable areas of landscape are avoided, and townscape will be significantly improved.
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria • Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land? • Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns • % of new dwellings built on previously developed land			
		--	--	--	Major growth around Long Stratton will necessitate loss of agricultural land as there are insufficient brownfield sites available to accommodate proposed levels of growth. Allocating housing in two locations will take up more agricultural land than option 1 and less than option 3. However, use of prime agricultural land avoided.

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 4:	1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east plus 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria • Does it conserve ground water resources? Will it reduce water consumption? • Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network? • What is impact upon water quality? • Will it improve ecological status of water bodies as required by WFD?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality advice • Water consumption per head			
		+	+	+	Anglian Water has indicated that (with improvements) Long Stratton can accommodate the level of growth proposed. To ensure sustainable water supply, developers must demonstrate how they would resolve any specific issues identified by Anglian Water. New development must comply with JCS Policy 3.
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria • Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal? • Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities? • Will it minimise consumption of resources eg use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head • Increasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
Summary: SA vs Environmental Objectives		Major growth around Long Stratton will involve loss of agricultural land, the quantity lost depending largely on which option is selected, although the land is not of premium quality. There would be environmental impacts, particularly during construction, but these would be offset by improvements in the built environment.			

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 4:	1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east plus 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria •Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all? • Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns • Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completions • Reducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			Will provide much needed new housing and contribute towards the 5 year housing land supply across the NPA. JCS Policy 4 requires a mix of housing and a percentage of affordable housing.
		++	++	++	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected? • Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District? • Will it support the development of Social Cohesion? • Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns • % of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the country • Reducing the numbers of people unemployed			No direct significant effects as Long Stratton does not have any particular issues with deprivation, poverty or social exclusion.
		0	0	0	
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce unemployment overall? • Will it improve earnings? • Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns • % of the population of working age in employment • Improving the level of average earnings			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 4:	1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east plus 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it improve accessibility to key local services eg health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities?• Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilities• Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			The higher level of growth in the east in this option, combined with significant growth in the north-west, could expand the range of additional services deliverable. Locating housing development in the north-west facilitates access to local employment opportunities, high school and GP, along with other services which are located to the west of Long Stratton. However, this combined level of growth could overwhelm local services in the mid-term.
		+	0	+	
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?• Will it improve access to schools/education facilities for communities?• Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace?• Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving the level of school exam performance• Improving the vocational training amongst the working population			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it improve life expectancy?• Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?• Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to access GP services• Improving the general life expectancy at birth			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 4:	1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east plus 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Fear of crime? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? • Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns • Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crime • Ability to create mixed and participative communities eg though election turnout			No direct significant effects. Human behaviour and community composition are separate issues.
		0	0	0	
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns • Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Social Objectives		Major growth in Long Stratton will bring positive social benefits through provision of much needed housing. Policies in the JCS seek to ensure that developers provide a mix of housing with a percentage of affordable housing. Allocating large developments in both east and west may make facilitate more services and facilities to support growth. This could produce a very sustainable development. However, the levels of growth could cumulatively overwhelm the existing services in the mid-term, although they could expand in the longer term.			

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 4:	1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east plus 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (eg research, tourism)?• Will it help retain existing businesses?• Will it aid farming diversification?• Will it increase the vitality and viability of town centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing business premises vacancy rates• More VAT registered businesses in the District			Concentrating most growth to the east may help to provide additional local services, while additional housing in the west improves the overall relationship between new housing development and the town centre and existing businesses.
		+	+	+	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?• Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?• Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessing the availability of employment land across the District• Business start-up rates			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?• Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?• Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?• Will it encourage mixed use or live/work?• Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Travel-to-work by mode data• Reducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			Very well located in relation to job opportunities in Long Stratton, and public transport journey to work services into Norwich.
		++	++	++	

Appendix 7 – Housing Growth Options

Option 4:	1,800 dwellings and bypass to the east plus 600 to the north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria • Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working? • Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage rural diversification? • Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas? • Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Economic Objectives		Major growth in Long Stratton would support existing local businesses. Locating this level of growth in two locations could potentially support provision of additional employment opportunities, while encouraging new service provision.			

Key to effects score: ++ Major Positive, + Minor Positive, 0 Neutral Effect, - Minor Negative, -- Major Negative, ? Uncertain Effect

Overall Conclusions on Option:

Major growth around Long Stratton will involve loss of agricultural land, and allocating two sites leads to lower loss than option 3 but higher loss than option 1, although the land involved is not of premium quality. There would be environmental impacts, particularly during construction, but these would be offset by improvements in the built environment and provision of much needed housing. The allocation of two significant areas for residential development would support the delivery of additional services and facilities in sustainable locations. However, allocating such high levels of growth will increase the strain on local services in the mid-term, before these services had an opportunity to expand.

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 1:		Retain and expand existing A140 employment allocation to east of Long Stratton			
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site?• Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development?• Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest?• Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to enhance and protect SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites and river quality.• Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			
		0	0	0	The existing allocation is within 1km of Wood Green CWS, and the potential route of the Long Stratton bypass runs between the two. The site is adjacent to the built up area and it is not envisaged that its development would have significant impact in this regard.
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?• Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?• Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & Exception Test & requirements of PPS25• Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation?• Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones• Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			
		0	0	0	Site is in Flood Zone 1. No impacts anticipated.

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 1:	Retain and expand existing A140 employment allocation to east of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage efficient use of energy?• Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?• Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?• Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes• Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			Site is well related to existing and proposed built-up area, facilitating sustainable travel to work choices. No negative impacts anticipated.
		0	0	0	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?• Will it reduce the need to travel?• Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?• Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			Site is well related to existing and proposed built-up area, facilitating sustainable travel to work choices. Development in conjunction with adjacent housing is anticipated to reduce the need for car-based travel.
		+	+	+	
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?• Will it improve air quality?• Can it improve the ambience of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollution• Trying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			Development close to housing will reduce the need for car-based travel. However (depending on eventual occupation) employment use is unlikely to improve ambience of the area.
		0	0	0	

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 1:	Retain and expand existing A140 employment allocation to east of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development? • Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes? • Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land? • Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns • Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk' • Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			Employment use is unlikely to make a positive contribution to the street scene. However, part of the site contains an existing employment use. With careful screening and appropriate layout, increasing the allocation here may not have significant negative impacts.
		0	0	0	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria • Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land? • Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns • % of new dwellings built on previously developed land			Increasing the allocation of employment land will require land in agricultural use as there is little previously developed land available in Long Stratton.
		-	-	-	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria • Does it conserve ground water resources? Will it reduce water consumption? • Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network? • What is impact upon water quality? • Will it improve ecological status of water bodies as required by WFD?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality advice • Water consumption per head			Anglian Water has indicated that (with improvements) Long Stratton can accommodate the level of growth proposed. To ensure sustainable water supply, developers must demonstrate how they would resolve any specific issues identified by Anglian Water. New development must comply with JCS Policy 3.
		+	+	+	

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 1:	Retain and expand existing A140 employment allocation to east of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria • Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal? • Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities? • Will it minimise consumption of resources eg use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head • Increasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Environmental Objectives		Development of land for employment uses around Long Stratton will involve loss of agricultural land, although the land is not of premium quality. There would be environmental impacts, particularly during construction, but these would be offset by the increase in job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich.			
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all? • Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns • Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completions • Reducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 1:	Retain and expand existing A140 employment allocation to east of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected? • Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District? • Will it support the development of Social Cohesion? • Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns • % of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the country • Reducing the numbers of people unemployed			No direct significant effects as Long Stratton does not have any particular issues with deprivation, poverty or social exclusion.
		0	0	0	
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce unemployment overall? • Will it improve earnings? • Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns • % of the population of working age in employment • Improving the level of average earnings			With the housing growth planned, it is essential to increase job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich.
		++	++	++	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve accessibility to key local services eg health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities? • Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilities • Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			With the housing growth planned, it is essential to increase job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich. This site is very well related to one of the potential areas of housing growth, increasing the opportunity for sustainable transport choices.
		++	++	++	

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 1:	Retain and expand existing A140 employment allocation to east of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?• Will it improve access to schools/education facilities for communities?• Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace?• Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving the level of school exam performance• Improving the vocational training amongst the working population			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it improve life expectancy?• Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?• Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to access GP services• Improving the general life expectancy at birth			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Fear of crime?• Will it encourage engagement in community activities?• Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crime• Ability to create mixed and participative communities eg though election turnout			No direct significant effects. Human behaviour and community composition are separate issues.
		0	0	0	

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 1:	Retain and expand existing A140 employment allocation to east of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns • Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
Summary: SA vs Social Objectives		With the housing growth planned, it is essential to increase job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich. This site is very well related to one of the potential areas of housing growth, increasing the opportunity for sustainable transport choices.			

Option 1:	Retain and expand existing A140 employment allocation to east of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria • Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (eg research, tourism)? • Will it help retain existing businesses? • Will it aid farming diversification? • Will it increase the vitality and viability of town centres?		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing business premises vacancy rates • More VAT registered businesses in the District			Allocating the site for employment uses would increase job opportunities in Long Stratton. There is an existing business operating on part of the site.
		++	++	++	

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 1:	Retain and expand existing A140 employment allocation to east of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?• Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?• Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessing the availability of employment land across the District• Business start-up rates			Expanding the job opportunities at this site would add to existing employment premises.
		+	+	+	
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?• Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?• Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?• Will it encourage mixed use or live/work?• Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Travel-to-work by mode data• Reducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			Development of this site for employment use will encourage job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich. This site is very well related to one of the potential areas of housing growth, increasing the opportunity for sustainable transport choices.
		++	++	++	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working?• Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns			Operational effects cannot be known.
		?	?	?	

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 1:	Retain and expand existing A140 employment allocation to east of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment:
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage rural diversification? • Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas? • Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
Summary: SA vs Economic Objectives		Development of this site for employment use will encourage job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich. This site is very well related to one of the potential areas of housing growth, increasing the opportunity for sustainable transport choices.			

Key to effects score: ++ Major Positive, + Minor Positive, 0 Neutral Effect, - Minor Negative, -- Major Negative, ? Uncertain Effect

Overall Conclusions on Option:

Employment growth around Long Stratton will involve loss of agricultural land, although the land involved is not of premium quality. With the housing growth planned, it is essential to increase job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich. This site is very well related to one of the potential areas of housing growth, increasing the opportunity for sustainable transport choices.

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 2:		Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, plus extension Tharston Industrial Estate			
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria • Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site? • Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development? • Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest? • Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to enhance and protect SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites and river quality. • Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			
		-	0	0	The existing allocation is within 1km of Wood Green CWS, and the potential route of the Long Stratton bypass runs between the two. This site is adjacent to the built up area and it is not envisaged that its development would have significant impact in this regard. Extension of Tharston Industrial Estate would take up additional undeveloped land, and if extended to the north, would be approximately 500m from Hill Farm Woodland CWS. Development here may cause disruption during the construction phase and would need to mitigate any impact on the CWS.
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria • Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding? • Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns? • Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & Exception Test & requirements of PPS25 • Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation? • Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones • Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			
		0	0	0	Sites are in Flood Zone 1. No impacts anticipated.

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 2:		Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, plus extension Tharston Industrial Estate			
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage efficient use of energy? • Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development? • Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic? • Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes • Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			Sites are well related to existing and proposed built-up area, facilitating sustainable travel to work choices. No negative impacts anticipated.
		0	0	0	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion? • Will it reduce the need to travel? • Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment? • Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns • Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			Sites are well related to existing and proposed built-up areas, facilitating sustainable travel to work choices.
		+	+	+	
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution? • Will it improve air quality? • Can it improve the ambience of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns • Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollution • Trying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			Development close to housing will reduce the need for car-based travel. Delivery of the bypass in the suggested route depends on relocation of existing employment uses to Tharston Industrial Estate. However (depending on eventual occupation) employment use is unlikely to improve ambience of the area.
		+	+	+	

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 2:		Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, plus extension Tharston Industrial Estate			
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development?• Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes?• Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?• Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk'• Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			
		+	+	+	Delivery of the bypass in the suggested route depends on relocation of existing employment uses to Tharston Industrial Estate. Employment use is unlikely to make a positive contribution to the street scene. However, both sites are adjacent to existing employment use. With careful screening and appropriate layout, increasing the area of both sites may not have significant negative impacts.
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land?• Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of new dwellings built on previously developed land			
		-	-	-	Increasing the allocation of employment land at either location will require land in agricultural use as there is little previously developed land available in Long Stratton.

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 2:	Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, plus extension Tharston Industrial Estate				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does it conserve ground water resources?• Will it reduce water consumption?• Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?• What is impact upon water quality?• Will it improve ecological status of water bodies as required by WFD?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality advice• Water consumption per head			Anglian Water has indicated that (with improvements) Long Stratton can accommodate the level of growth proposed. To ensure sustainable water supply, developers must demonstrate how they would resolve any specific issues identified by Anglian Water. New development must comply with JCS Policy 3.
		+	+	+	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?• Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?• Will it minimise consumption of resources eg use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head• Increasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Environmental Objectives		Development of land for employment uses around Long Stratton will involve loss of agricultural land, although the land is not of premium quality. There would be environmental impacts, particularly during construction and in relation to the CWS at Hill Farm Woodland, but these would be offset by the increase in job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich.			

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 2:		Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, plus extension Tharston Industrial Estate			
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / -- / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all? • Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns • Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completions • Reducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected? • Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District? • Will it support the development of Social Cohesion? • Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns • % of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the country • Reducing the numbers of people unemployed			No direct significant effects as Long Stratton does not have any particular issues with deprivation, poverty or social exclusion.
		0	0	0	
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce unemployment overall? • Will it improve earnings? • Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns • % of the population of working age in employment • Improving the level of average earnings			With the housing growth planned, it is essential to increase job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich.
		++	++	++	

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 2:	Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, plus extension Tharston Industrial Estate				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve accessibility to key local services eg health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities? • Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilities • Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			With the housing growth planned, it is essential to increase job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich. Both sites are very well related to either a potential area of housing growth or existing residential areas, increasing the opportunity for sustainable transport choices.
		++	++	++	
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people? • Will it improve access to schools/education facilities for communities? • Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace? • Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the level of school exam performance • Improving the vocational training amongst the working population			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve life expectancy? • Will it improve access to high quality health facilities? • Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to access GP services • Improving the general life expectancy at birth			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 2:	Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, plus extension Tharston Industrial Estate				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Fear of crime? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? • Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns • Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crime • Ability to create mixed and participative communities eg though election turnout			No direct significant effects. Human behaviour and community composition are separate issues.
		0	0	0	
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns • Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Social Objectives		With the housing growth planned, it is essential to increase job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich. Both sites are very well related to either potential areas of housing growth or existing residential areas, increasing the opportunity for sustainable transport choices.			

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 2:	Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, plus extension Tharston Industrial Estate				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (eg research, tourism)?• Will it help retain existing businesses?• Will it aid farming diversification?• Will it increase the vitality and viability of town centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing business premises vacancy rates• More VAT registered businesses in the District			Expanding both employment locations would increase job opportunities in Long Stratton. There are existing businesses operating on both sites.
		++	++	++	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?• Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?• Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessing the availability of employment land across the District• Business start-up rates			Expanding the job opportunities at these sites would add to existing employment premises.
		+	+	+	
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?• Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?• Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?• Will it encourage mixed use or live/work?• Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Travel-to-work by mode data• Reducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			Development of these sites for employment use will encourage job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich. The sites are very well related to either a potential area of housing growth or existing residential areas, increasing the opportunity for sustainable transport choices.
		++	++	++	

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 2:	Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, plus extension Tharston Industrial Estate				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria • Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working? • Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns			Operational effects cannot be known.
		?	?	?	
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage rural diversification? • Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas? • Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Economic Objectives		Development of these sites for employment use will encourage job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich. The sites are very well related to either potential areas of housing growth or existing residential areas, increasing the opportunity for sustainable transport choices.			

Key to effects score: ++ Major Positive, + Minor Positive, 0 Neutral Effect, - Minor Negative, -- Major Negative, ? Uncertain Effect

Overall Conclusions on Option:

Employment growth around Long Stratton will involve loss of agricultural land, although the land involved is not of premium quality. Impact on CWS should be minimised and mitigated against. With the housing growth planned, it is essential to increase job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich. Both sites are very well related to either potential areas of housing growth or existing residential areas, increasing the opportunity for sustainable transport choices.

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 3:	Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, extension Tharston Industrial Estate, plus employment allocation with housing north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site?• Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development?• Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest?• Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to enhance and protect SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites and river quality.• Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			
		-	0	0	The existing allocation is within 1km of Wood Green CWS, but it is not envisaged that expansion would have significant impact in this regard. Extension of Tharston Industrial Estate, if extended to the north, would be approximately 500m from Hill Farm Woodland CWS. Development here may cause disruption during the construction phase and would need to mitigate any impact on the CWS. Including development for employment use as part of a mixed use scheme to the north-west would not have any additional significant environmental impacts.
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?• Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?• Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & Exception Test & requirements of PPS25• Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation?• Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones• Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			
		0	0	0	Sites are in Flood Zone 1. No impacts anticipated.

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 3:	Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, extension Tharston Industrial Estate, plus employment allocation with housing north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage efficient use of energy?• Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?• Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?• Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes• Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			Sites are well related to existing and proposed built-up area, facilitating sustainable travel to work choices. No negative impacts anticipated.
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?• Will it reduce the need to travel?• Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?• Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			Sites are well related to existing and proposed built-up areas, facilitating sustainable travel to work choices.
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?• Will it improve air quality?• Can it improve the ambience of local areas?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollution• Trying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			Development close to housing will reduce the need for car-based travel. Delivery of the bypass in the suggested route depends on relocation of existing employment uses to Tharston Industrial Estate. However (depending on eventual occupation) employment use is unlikely to improve ambience of the area.

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 3:	Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, extension Tharston Industrial Estate, plus employment allocation with housing north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development? • Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes? • Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land? • Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns • Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk' • Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			
		+	+	+	Employment use is unlikely to make a positive contribution to the street scene. Delivery of the bypass in the suggested route depends on relocation of existing employment uses to Tharston Industrial Estate. All sites are adjacent to existing employment use. With careful screening and appropriate layout, employment uses at these sites may not have significant negative impacts.
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria • Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land? • Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns • % of new dwellings built on previously developed land			
		-	-	-	Increasing the allocation of employment land at all locations will require land in agricultural use as there is little previously developed land available in Long Stratton.

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 3:	Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, extension Tharston Industrial Estate, plus employment allocation with housing north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - / - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria • Does it conserve ground water resources? • Will it reduce water consumption? • Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network? • What is impact upon water quality? • Will it improve ecological status of water bodies as required by WFD?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality advice • Water consumption per head			
		+	+	+	Anglian Water has indicated that (with improvements) Long Stratton can accommodate the level of growth proposed. To ensure sustainable water supply, developers must demonstrate how they would resolve any specific issues identified by Anglian Water. New development must comply with JCS Policy 3.
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria • Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal? • Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities? • Will it minimise consumption of resources eg use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head • Increasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
Summary: SA vs Environmental Objectives		Development of land for employment uses around Long Stratton will involve loss of agricultural land, although the land is not of premium quality. There would be environmental impacts, particularly during construction and in relation to the CWS at Hill Farm Woodland, but these would be offset by the increase in job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich. Including employment uses in the north-west would not significantly increase the environmental impacts of developing this site for residential use.			

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 3:	Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, extension Tharston Industrial Estate, plus employment allocation with housing north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all? • Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns • Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completions • Reducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected? • Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District? • Will it support the development of Social Cohesion? • Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns • % of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the country • Reducing the numbers of people unemployed			No direct significant effects as Long Stratton does not have any particular issues with deprivation, poverty or social exclusion.
		0	0	0	
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce unemployment overall? • Will it improve earnings? • Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns • % of the population of working age in employment • Improving the level of average earnings			With the housing growth planned, it is essential to increase job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich.
		++	++	++	

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 3:	Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, extension Tharston Industrial Estate, plus employment allocation with housing north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve accessibility to key local services eg health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities? • Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilities • Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			With the housing growth planned, it is essential to increase job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich. All sites are very well related to either a potential area of housing growth or existing residential areas, increasing the opportunity for sustainable transport choices.
		++	++	++	
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people? • Will it improve access to schools/education facilities for communities? • Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace? • Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the level of school exam performance • Improving the vocational training amongst the working population			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve life expectancy? • Will it improve access to high quality health facilities? • Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to access GP services • Improving the general life expectancy at birth			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 3:	Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, extension Tharston Industrial Estate, plus employment allocation with housing north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Fear of crime? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? • Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns • Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crime • Ability to create mixed and participative communities eg though election turnout			No direct significant effects. Human behaviour and community composition are separate issues.
		0	0	0	
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns • Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			No direct significant effects.
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Social Objectives		With the housing growth planned, it is essential to increase job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich. All sites are very well related to either potential areas of housing growth or existing residential areas, increasing the opportunity for sustainable transport choices.			

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 3:	Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, extension Tharston Industrial Estate, plus employment allocation with housing north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (eg research, tourism)?• Will it help retain existing businesses?• Will it aid farming diversification?• Will it increase the vitality and viability of town centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing business premises vacancy rates• More VAT registered businesses in the District			
		++	++	++	Expanding both employment locations and including employment as part of a mixed use development would increase job opportunities in Long Stratton. There are existing businesses operating at A140 and Tharston sites, and adjacent employment uses in the north-west.
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?• Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?• Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessing the availability of employment land across the District• Business start-up rates			
		+	+	+	Expanding the job opportunities at these sites would add to existing employment premises.
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?• Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?• Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?• Will it encourage mixed use or live/work?• Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Travel-to-work by mode data• Reducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			
		++	++	++	Development of these sites for employment use will encourage job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich. The sites are very well related to either a potential area of housing growth or existing residential areas, increasing the opportunity for sustainable transport choices.

Appendix 8 – Employment Growth Options

Option 3:	Retain existing A140 employment allocation with modest expansion, extension Tharston Industrial Estate, plus employment allocation with housing north-west of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria • Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working? • Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns			
		?	?	?	Operational effects cannot be known.
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage rural diversification? • Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas? • Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects.
Summary: SA vs Economic Objectives		Development of these sites for employment use will encourage job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich. The sites are very well related to either potential areas of housing growth or existing residential areas, increasing the opportunity for sustainable transport choices.			

Key to effects score: ++ Major Positive, + Minor Positive, 0 Neutral Effect, - Minor Negative, -- Major Negative, ? Uncertain Effect

Overall Conclusions on Option:

Employment growth around Long Stratton will involve loss of agricultural land, although the land involved is not of premium quality. Impact on CWS should be minimised and mitigated against. With the housing growth planned, it is essential to increase job opportunities in Long Stratton, reducing the need to travel to Norwich. All three sites are very well related to either potential areas of housing growth or existing residential areas, increasing the opportunity for sustainable transport choices.

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	Long Stratton Town Centre Policy: Defining a Town Centre				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria • Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site? • Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development? • Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest? • Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to enhance and protect SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites and river quality. • Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			The improvements arising from implementation of the town centre policy would not have any significant impact on such sites.
		0	0	0	

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	Long Stratton Town Centre Policy: Defining a Town Centre				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria • Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding? • Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns? • Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & Exception Test & requirements of PPS25 • Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation? • Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones • Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			The town centre is in Flood Zone 1. Town centre improvements would not affect vulnerability to climate change.
		0	0	0	
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage efficient use of energy? • Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development? • Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic? • Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes • Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			Enhancing the self-containment of Long Stratton will encourage more local use of services, thereby reducing traffic emissions. These benefits are likely to increase over time as more businesses are formed to serve the needs of the new population.
		+	+	++	

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	Long Stratton Town Centre Policy: Defining a Town Centre				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?• Will it reduce the need to travel?• Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?• Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			Enhancing the self-containment of Long Stratton will encourage more local use of services, thereby reducing traffic emissions. These benefits are likely to increase over time as more businesses are formed to serve the needs of the new population.
		+	+	++	
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?• Will it improve air quality?• Can it improve the ambience of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollution• Trying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			The intention of the town centre policy is to improve the ambience of Long Stratton. Concentrating town centre uses will reduce residents' dependence on car transport.
		++	++	++	

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Policy	Long Stratton Town Centre Policy: Defining a Town Centre				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development? • Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes? • Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land? • Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns • Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk' • Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			The intention of the town centre policy is to improve the ambience of Long Stratton. Implementation of the policy will improve the character of the town and enhance the existing built environment through reduction in vacant units and increase in more visible outdoor amenity.
		++	++	++	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria • Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land? • Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns • % of new dwellings built on previously developed land			Implementation of the policy will prevent greenfield development for town centre uses in many cases. The requirements for proposals of town centre uses on out-of-town centre sites will ensure that only exceptional proposals would be permitted.
		++	++	++	

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	Long Stratton Town Centre Policy: Defining a Town Centre				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does it conserve ground water resources?• Will it reduce water consumption?• Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?• What is impact upon water quality?• Will it improve ecological status of water bodies as required by WFD?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality advice• Water consumption per head			No significant effects.
		0	0	0	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?• Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?• Will it minimise consumption of resources eg use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head• Increasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			No significant effects.
		0	0	0	

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Summary: SA vs Environmental Objectives	Overall, the town centre policy has significant environmental benefits through direct improvements to the ambience of Long Stratton and to the eventual reduction in reliance on the car due to increase in the number and range of businesses located here.
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Policy	Long Stratton Town Centre Policy: Defining a Town Centre				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce homelessness?• Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?• Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completions• Reducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			Although the potential for conversion to residential use is limited by this policy, the number of business addresses to which this applies is very small compared to the number of dwellings planned for Long Stratton.
		0	0	0	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?• Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?• Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the country• Reducing the numbers of people unemployed			Increasing the number of businesses in Long Stratton will support social cohesion through the improved opportunity to socialise in the town centre.
		+	+	+	
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce unemployment overall?• Will it improve earnings?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population of working age in employment• Improving the level of average earnings			

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• Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		+	+	+	All town centre uses have an associated effect on local employment opportunities.
Policy	Long Stratton Town Centre Policy: Defining a Town Centre				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve accessibility to key local services eg health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities? • Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilities • Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			Implementation of the policy will result in more facilities available for local residents, as well as increased employment opportunities.
		++	++	++	
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people? • Will it improve access to schools/education facilities for communities?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the level of school exam performance • Improving the vocational training amongst the working population			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace?• Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?	0	0	0	No significant effect.
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Policy	Long Stratton Town Centre Policy: Defining a Town Centre				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it improve life expectancy?• Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?• Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to access GP services• Improving the general life expectancy at birth			No significant effect.
		0	0	0	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Fear of crime?• Will it encourage engagement in community activities?• Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crime• Ability to create mixed and participative communities eg though election turnout			Increasing the number of commercial enterprises will encourage social interaction in the town. Making more use of outside space will increase passive surveillance.
		+	+	+	

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Policy	Long Stratton Town Centre Policy: Defining a Town Centre				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns • Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			
		++	++	++	A more self-contained town is likely to be popular with local residents. Enhancement of the historic character of the town centre will also be popular.
Summary: SA vs Social Objectives		Potential benefits of this policy include improved social cohesion and local employment opportunities as well as improved access to facilities.			

Policy	Long Stratton Town Centre Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria • Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (eg research,		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing business premises vacancy rates • More VAT registered businesses in the District			

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tourism)? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it help retain existing businesses?• Will it aid farming diversification?• Will it increase the vitality and viability of town centres?		++	++	++	Protecting empty commercial units from other uses will support businesses seeking to locate in Long Stratton, increase the vitality of the town centre and thereby also support existing businesses. Enhancing the historic built environment is likely to have economic benefits.
Policy	Long Stratton Town Centre Policy: Defining a Town Centre				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?• Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?• Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessing the availability of employment land across the District• Business start-up rates			
		++	++	++	Existing commercial units will be protected, and there is potential for new land-intensive uses through sequential testing.
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?• Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?• Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?• Will it encourage mixed use or live/work?• Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Travel-to-work by mode data• Reducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			
		++	++	++	Improvement of the town centre will provide improved facilities for local residents and will serve new developments. The new employment opportunities will be accessible to local residents.

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EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy			
Decision-making criteria	Indicator-based concerns		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working? • Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment? 	+	+	+
			The proximity of the town centre to residential areas provides for a range of employment opportunities and reduces the need to travel to Norwich.

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Policy	Long Stratton Town Centre Policy: Defining a Town Centre				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage rural diversification? • Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas? • Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		0	0	0	No significant effects.
Summary: SA vs Economic Objectives		The economic benefits of this policy include improving local job opportunities, attracting inward investment and supporting existing local businesses.			

Key to effects score: ++ Major Positive, + Minor Positive, 0 Neutral Effect, - Minor Negative, -- Major Negative, ? Uncertain Effect

Overall Conclusions on Policy

There are no significant negative impacts from implementing the town centre policy. Potential benefits include improved social cohesion through increased facilities for local residents, better access to local job opportunities and environmental benefits in the historic built environment.

Recommendations: It is recommended to include a policy to define the town centre in the AAP because of the potential for positive environmental, social and economic benefits that this policy could have.

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Policy	Environment: Preserving and enhancing the historic character of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria • Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site? • Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development? • Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest? • Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to enhance and protect SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites and river quality. • Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			No direct significant effect on nature conservation sites
		0	0	0	

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Policy	Environment: Preserving and enhancing the historic character of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria • Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding? • Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns? • Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & Exception Test & requirements of PPS25 • Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation? • Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones • Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			No direct significant effect on land in flood zones 2 or 3
		0	0	0	
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage efficient use of energy? • Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development? • Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic? • Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes • Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			Preserving and enhancing the distinctive character of the town centre is encouraging sequential development and has the potential to reduce traffic emissions by encouraging people to use Long Stratton centre for their shopping rather than travelling further afield
		+	+	+	

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Policy	Environment: Preserving and enhancing the historic character of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion? • Will it reduce the need to travel? • Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment? • Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns • Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			Preserving and enhancing the distinctive character of the town has the potential to improve the vitality and viability and therefore encourage people to shop in Long Stratton rather than travelling further afield, thus reducing the need to travel and reducing traffic volume and congestion
		+	+	+	
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution? • Will it improve air quality? • Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns • Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollution • Trying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

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Policy	Environment: Preserving and enhancing the historic character of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development? • Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes? • Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land? • Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns • Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk' • Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			The purpose of this policy is to preserve, maintain and enhance the distinctiveness character of the town and local historic landscape.
		++	++	++	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria • Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land? • Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns • % of new dwellings built on previously developed land			No significant impacts
		0	0	0	

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Policy	Environment: Preserving and enhancing the historic character of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does it conserve ground water resources?• Will it reduce water consumption?• Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?• What is impact upon water quality?• Will it improve ecological status of water bodies as required by WFD?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality advice• Water consumption per head			No significant effects.
		0	0	0	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?• Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?• Will it minimise consumption of resources eg use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head• Increasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			No significant effects.
		0	0	0	

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Summary: SA vs Environmental Objectives	Retaining and enhancing the distinctive character of the town centre has the potential to have some positive environmental effects, mainly on protecting the quality of the townscape and encouraging people to shop in Long Stratton rather than travelling further afield thus reducing traffic emissions
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Policy	Environment: Preserving and enhancing the historic character of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all? • Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns • Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completions • Reducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			No significant impacts
		0	0	0	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected? Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District? • Will it support the development of Social Cohesion? • Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns • % of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the country • Reducing the numbers of people unemployed			No significant impacts
		0	0	0	
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce unemployment overall? • Will it improve earnings?		Indicator-based concerns • % of the population of working age in employment • Improving the level of average earnings			

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• Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		0	0	0	All town centre uses have an associated effect on local employment opportunities.
Policy	Environment: Preserving and enhancing the historic character of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve accessibility to key local services eg health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities? • Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilities • Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			Implementation of the policy will result in more facilities available for local residents, as well as increased employment opportunities.
		0	0	0	
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people? • Will it improve access to schools/education facilities for		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the level of school exam performance • Improving the vocational training amongst the working population			

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communities? • Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace? • Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?	0	0	0	No significant effect.
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Policy	Environment: Preserving and enhancing the historic character of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve life expectancy? • Will it improve access to high quality health facilities? • Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to access GP services • Improving the general life expectancy at birth			No significant effect.
		0	0	0	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Fear of crime? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? • Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns • Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crime • Ability to create mixed and participative communities eg though election turnout			No significant effect.
		0	0	0	

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Policy	Environment: Preserving and enhancing the historic character of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns • Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			
		0	0	0	No significant impacts
Summary: SA vs Social Objectives		Retaining and enhancing the distinctive character of the town will have mostly neutral social impacts			

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Policy		Environment: Preserving and enhancing the historic character of Long Stratton			
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (eg research, tourism)?• Will it help retain existing businesses?• Will it aid farming diversification?• Will it increase the vitality and viability of town centres?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing business premises vacancy rates• More VAT registered businesses in the District			Retaining and enhancing the distinctive character of the town centre has the potential to increase the vitality and viability of the town and thus strengthen the local economy
		+	+	+	
Policy		Environment: Preserving and enhancing the historic character of Long Stratton			
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?• Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?• Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessing the availability of employment land across the District• Business start-up rates			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth				
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs? • Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work? • Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses? • Will it encourage mixed use or live/work? • Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas? 	Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel-to-work by mode data • Reducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car 			
	0	0	0	No direct significant effects
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy				
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working? • Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment? 	Indicator-based concerns			
	0	0	0	No direct significant effects

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Policy	Environment: Preserving and enhancing the historic character of Long Stratton				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage rural diversification? • Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas? • Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		0	0	0	No significant effects.
Summary: SA vs Economic Objectives		Retaining and enhancing the distinctive character of the town would be likely to have mainly neutral economic impacts, other than the potential to improve vitality and viability and thus strengthen the local economy			

Key to effects score: ++ Major Positive, + Minor Positive, 0 Neutral Effect, - Minor Negative, -- Major Negative, ? Uncertain Effect

Overall Conclusions on Policy

A policy to preserve and enhance the distinctive character of the town would have some positive impacts such as reducing the effect of traffic and improving the quality of townscapes. It would have mainly neutral social impacts and some positive economic effects on the vitality and viability of the town centre and the strength of the local economy

Recommendation: It is recommended to include a policy in the AAP to retain and enhance the distinct character of the town because of the potential environmental and economic benefits it could have.

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	Environment: Provision of Green Infrastructure				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria • Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site? • Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development? • Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest? • Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to enhance and protect SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites and river quality. • Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			The purpose of the policy is to protect and enhance nature conservation sites and encourage habitat integration
		++	++	++	

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	Environment: Provision of Green Infrastructure				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria • Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding? • Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns? • Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & Exception Test & requirements of PPS25 • Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation? • Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones • Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			The provision of GI can alleviate flood risk.
		+	+	+	
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage efficient use of energy? • Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development? • Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic? • Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes • Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			
		++	++	++	

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	Environment: Provision of Green Infrastructure				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?• Will it reduce the need to travel?• Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?• Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			No significant effects
		0	0	0	
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?• Will it improve air quality?• Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollution• Trying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			Protecting areas around the town from development has the potential to improve air quality and ambiance of the local area
		+	+	+	

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	Environment: Provision of Green Infrastructure				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development? • Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes? • Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land? • Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns • Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk' • Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			Protecting areas around the town from development will make a positive contribution to the local area by protecting the quality of the landscape and townscape.
		++	++	++	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria • Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land? • Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns • % of new dwellings built on previously developed land			Protecting areas around the town from development will help to protect productive agricultural land.
		++	++	++	

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Policy	Environment: Provision of Green Infrastructure				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does it conserve ground water resources?• Will it reduce water consumption?• Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?• What is impact upon water quality?• Will it improve ecological status of water bodies as required by WFD?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality advice• Water consumption per head			No significant effects.
		0	0	0	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?• Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?• Will it minimise consumption of resources eg use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head• Increasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			No significant effects.
		0	0	0	

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Summary: SA vs Environmental Objectives	A policy to protect and provide GI around Long Stratton from development has the potential to have major positive environmental impacts, particularly protecting the quality of townscapes and landscapes as well as protecting productive greenfield land.
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Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	Environment: Provision of Green Infrastructure				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce homelessness?• Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?• Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completions• Reducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			No significant effects.
		0	0	0	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?• Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?• Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?• Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the country• Reducing the numbers of people unemployed			No significant effects.
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce unemployment overall?• Will it improve earnings?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population of working age in employment• Improving the level of average earnings			

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• Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		0	0	0	No significant effects.
Policy	Environment: Provision of Green Infrastructure				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
• Will it improve accessibility to key local services eg health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities?		• Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilities			
• Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		• Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		0	0	0	No significant effects.
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			
• Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?		• Improving the level of school exam performance			
• Will it improve access to schools/education facilities for		• Improving the vocational training amongst the working population			

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

communities? • Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace? • Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?	0	0	0	No significant effect.
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Policy	Environment: Provision of Green Infrastructure				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve life expectancy? • Will it improve access to high quality health facilities? • Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to access GP services • Improving the general life expectancy at birth			The protection of open space and improved access to the countryside has the potential to encourage feelings of wellbeing and healthier lifestyles
		+	+	+	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Fear of crime? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? • Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns • Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crime • Ability to create mixed and participative communities eg though election turnout			No significant effects.
		0	0	0	

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Policy	Environment: Provision of Green Infrastructure				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns • Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			
		+	+	+	The protection of open space and improved access to the countryside has the potential to encourage a feeling of well being and improve the satisfaction of people with where they live.
Summary: SA vs Social Objectives		A policy to provide and protect important areas around the town would be likely to have mainly neutral social impacts other than on people's ability to live healthier lifestyles and be more satisfied with where they live.			

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Policy		Environment: Provision of Green Infrastructure			
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria • Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (eg research, tourism)? • Will it help retain existing businesses? • Will it aid farming diversification? • Will it increase the vitality and viability of town centres?		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing business premises vacancy rates • More VAT registered businesses in the District			No direct significant impacts.
		0	0	0	
Policy	Long Stratton Town Centre Policy: Defining a Town Centre				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria • Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses? • Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises? • Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns • Assessing the availability of employment land across the District • Business start-up rates			No direct significant impacts.
		0	0	0	

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EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth				
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs? • Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work? • Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses? • Will it encourage mixed use or live/work? • Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas? 	Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel-to-work by mode data • Reducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car 			
	0	0	0	No direct significant impacts.
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy				
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working? • Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment? 	Indicator-based concerns			
	0	0	0	No direct significant impacts.

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Policy	Environment: Provision of Green Infrastructure				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage rural diversification? • Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas? • Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		0	0	0	No significant effects.
Summary: SA vs Economic Objectives		A Policy to provide and protect important areas around the town would be likely to have a neutral impact on economic objectives.			

Key to effects score: ++ Major Positive, + Minor Positive, 0 Neutral Effect, - Minor Negative, -- Major Negative, ? Uncertain Effect

Overall Conclusions on Policy

A Policy to protect areas around the town from development would have positive environmental impacts and fairly neutral social and economic benefits

Recommendations:

It is recommended to include a Landscape Policy in the AAP to protect important areas around the town from development because of the major positive environmental benefits it would bring.

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Policy	Protecting existing open space				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria • Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site? • Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development? • Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest? • Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to enhance and protect SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites and river quality. • Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

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Policy	Protecting existing open space				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding?• Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns?• Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & Exception Test & requirements of PPS25• Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation?• Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones• Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage efficient use of energy?• Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?• Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?• Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes• Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

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Policy	Protecting existing open space				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?• Will it reduce the need to travel?• Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?• Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		+	+	+	Protecting existing open space has the potential to reduce the effect of traffic on the environment by ensuring that people have access to recreation without having to travel to find facilities further afield
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?• Will it improve air quality?• Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollution• Trying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			
		+	+	+	Protecting existing open space has the potential to make a positive contribution to the local area by improving the quality of the townscape

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Policy	Protecting existing open space				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development? • Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes? • Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land? • Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns • Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk' • Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria • Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land? • Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns • % of new dwellings built on previously developed land			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

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Policy	Protecting existing open space				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does it conserve ground water resources?• Will it reduce water consumption?• Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?• What is impact upon water quality?• Will it improve ecological status of water bodies as required by WFD?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality advice• Water consumption per head			No significant effects.
		0	0	0	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?• Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?• Will it minimise consumption of resources eg use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head• Increasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			No significant effects.
		0	0	0	

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Summary: SA vs Environmental Objectives	A policy to protect existing open space would have mainly neutral effects on environmental objectives although there is an opportunity to positively enhance townscapes and reduce the impact of traffic on the environment as people can access recreation in their own communities without having to travel further afield.
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Policy	Protecting existing open space				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment:
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce homelessness?• Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?• Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completions• Reducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?• Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?• Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the country• Reducing the numbers of people unemployed			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce unemployment overall?• Will it improve earnings?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population of working age in employment• Improving the level of average earnings			

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• Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
Policy	Protecting existing open space				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve accessibility to key local services eg health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities? • Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilities • Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			Protecting existing open space has the potential to improve accessibility to leisure and open space.
		++	++	++	
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people? • Will it improve access to schools/education facilities for		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the level of school exam performance • Improving the vocational training amongst the working population			

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communities? • Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace? • Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?	0	0	0	No significant effect.
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Policy	Protecting existing open space				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve life expectancy? • Will it improve access to high quality health facilities? • Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to access GP services • Improving the general life expectancy at birth			Protecting existing open space has the potential to encourage healthy lifestyles and thus improve life expectancy
		+	+	+	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Fear of crime? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? • Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns • Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crime • Ability to create mixed and participative communities eg though election turnout			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	Protecting existing open space				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns • Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			
		+	+	+	Protecting existing open space has the potential to improve the satisfaction of people with where they live
Summary: SA vs Social Objectives		Protecting existing open space has the potential for some positive impacts on social objectives particularly related to accessibility to leisure and recreation facilities, encouraging healthy lifestyles and peoples satisfaction with where they live.			

Policy	Protecting existing open space				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria • Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (eg research,		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing business premises vacancy rates • More VAT registered businesses in the District			

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tourism)? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it help retain existing businesses?• Will it aid farming diversification?• Will it increase the vitality and viability of town centres?		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
Policy	Protecting existing open space				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?• Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?• Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessing the availability of employment land across the District• Business start-up rates			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?• Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?• Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?• Will it encourage mixed use or live/work?• Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Travel-to-work by mode data• Reducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

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EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy			
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working? • Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment? 	Indicator-based concerns		
	0	0	0
			No direct significant effects

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	Protecting existing open space				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage rural diversification? • Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas? • Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		0	0	0	No significant effects.
Summary: SA vs Economic Objectives		A policy to protect existing open space is unlikely to have any significant positive or negative economic effects			

Key to effects score: ++ Major Positive, + Minor Positive, 0 Neutral Effect, - Minor Negative, -- Major Negative, ? Uncertain Effect

Overall Conclusions on Policy

A policy to protect existing open space would have fairly neutral environmental and economic effects but has the potential to have positive social impacts relating to improving peoples satisfaction with where they live and encouraging healthier lifestyles

Recommendations:

It is recommended to include a policy to protect existing open space in the AAP because of the potential positive social impacts it would have

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	New open space provision and improving existing				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria • Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site? • Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development? • Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest? • Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to enhance and protect SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites and river quality. • Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			No direct significant effects as the policy would not directly affect any nature conservation sites
		0	0	0	

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	New open space provision and improving existing				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria • Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding? • Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns? • Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & Exception Test & requirements of PPS25 • Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation? • Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones • Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			No direct significant effects of any land in flood zones 2 or 3
		0	0	0	
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage efficient use of energy? • Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development? • Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic? • Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes • Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

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Policy	New open space provision and improving existing				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?• Will it reduce the need to travel?• Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?• Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			
		+	+	+	Providing new open space and improving existing areas has the potential to reduce the effect of traffic on the environment by ensuring that people have access to recreation opportunities in the town without having to travel further afield
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?• Will it improve air quality?• Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollution• Trying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects

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Policy	New open space provision and improving existing				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development? • Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes? • Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land? • Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns • Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk' • Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			Providing new open space and improving existing areas has the potential to make a positive contribution to the local area by improving the quality of the townscape
		+	+	+	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria • Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land? • Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns • % of new dwellings built on previously developed land			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

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Policy	New open space provision and improving existing				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does it conserve ground water resources?• Will it reduce water consumption?• Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?• What is impact upon water quality?• Will it improve ecological status of water bodies as required by WFD?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality advice• Water consumption per head			No significant effects.
		0	0	0	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?• Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?• Will it minimise consumption of resources eg use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head• Increasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			No significant effects.
		0	0	0	

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Summary: SA vs Environmental Objectives	Providing new areas of open space protecting existing areas would have mainly neutral environmental effects other than potential positive effects on the quality of townscapes and reducing the need to travel by ensuring that people have access to recreational opportunities in the town without having to travel further afield.
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Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	New open space provision and improving existing				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce homelessness?• Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?• Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completions• Reducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?• Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?• Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the country• Reducing the numbers of people unemployed			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce unemployment overall?• Will it improve earnings?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population of working age in employment• Improving the level of average earnings			

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• Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
Policy	New open space provision and improving existing				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve accessibility to key local services eg health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities? • Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilities • Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			Providing new open space and improving existing areas has the potential to improve accessibility to leisure and open space for local people.
		++	++	++	
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people? • Will it improve access to schools/education facilities for		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the level of school exam performance • Improving the vocational training amongst the working population			

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communities? • Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace? • Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?	0	0	0	No significant effect.
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Policy	New open space provision and improving existing				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it improve life expectancy?• Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?• Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ability to access GP services• Improving the general life expectancy at birth			Providing new open space and improving existing areas has the potential to encourage healthy lifestyles and this improve life expectancy.
		+	+	+	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Fear of crime?• Will it encourage engagement in community activities?• Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crime• Ability to create mixed and participative communities eg though election turnout			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

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Policy	New open space provision and improving existing				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns • Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			
		+	+	+	Protecting existing open space has the potential to improve the satisfaction of people with where they live
Summary: SA vs Social Objectives		Protecting existing open space has the potential for some positive impacts on social objectives particularly related to accessibility to leisure and recreation facilities, encouraging healthy lifestyles and peoples satisfaction with where they live.			

Policy	New open space provision and improving existing				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria • Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (eg research,		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing business premises vacancy rates • More VAT registered businesses in the District			

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tourism)? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it help retain existing businesses?• Will it aid farming diversification?• Will it increase the vitality and viability of town centres?		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
Policy	New open space provision and improving existing				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?• Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?• Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessing the availability of employment land across the District• Business start-up rates			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?• Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?• Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?• Will it encourage mixed use or live/work?• Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Travel-to-work by mode data• Reducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

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EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy			
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working? • Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment? 	Indicator-based concerns		
	0	0	0
			No direct significant effects

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	New open space provision and improving existing				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage rural diversification? • Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas? • Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		0	0	0	No significant effects.
Summary: SA vs Economic Objectives		Providing new open space and improving existing areas is unlikely to have any significant positive or negative economic effects.			

Key to effects score: ++ Major Positive, + Minor Positive, 0 Neutral Effect, - Minor Negative, -- Major Negative, ? Uncertain Effect

Overall Conclusions on Policy

A policy to provide new open space and improve existing areas would have fairly neutral environmental and economic effects but has the potential to have positive social impacts particularly related to improving accessibility to recreation, encouraging healthier lifestyles and improving peoples quality of life and satisfaction with where they live.

Recommendations:

It is recommended to include a policy to protect existing open space in the AAP because of the potential positive social impacts it would have.

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Policy	New Burial Ground				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria • Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site? • Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development? • Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest? • Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to enhance and protect SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites and river quality. • Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			Specific site not identified but unlikely to allow a site which would have a direct impact on any nature conservation sites.
		0	0	0	

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Policy	New Burial Ground				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria • Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding? • Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns? • Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & Exception Test & requirements of PPS25 • Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation? • Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones • Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			Specific site not identified but sites located in zone 2 or 3 flood risk are unlikely to be acceptable locations for a new burial ground
		0	0	0	
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage efficient use of energy? • Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development? • Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic? • Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes • Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

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Policy	New Burial Ground				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?• Will it reduce the need to travel?• Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?• Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			A new burial location is chosen to be accessible by public transport then overall impact should be neutral
		0	0	0	
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?• Will it improve air quality?• Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollution• Trying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

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Policy	New Burial Ground				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development? • Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes? • Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land? • Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns • Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk' • Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			Specific location is not known but unlikely to have any direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria • Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land? • Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns • % of new dwellings built on previously developed land			Specific location not known but unlikely to have any direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

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Policy	New Burial Ground				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does it conserve ground water resources?• Will it reduce water consumption?• Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?• What is impact upon water quality?• Will it improve ecological status of water bodies as required by WFD?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality advice• Water consumption per head			No significant effects.
		0	0	0	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?• Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?• Will it minimise consumption of resources eg use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head• Increasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			No significant effects.
		0	0	0	

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Summary: SA vs Environmental Objectives	The specific site for the location of a new burial ground in Long Stratton has not yet been identified but the location will need to be carefully considered and therefore it is unlikely that there will be any significant environmental impacts.
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Policy	New Burial Ground				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce homelessness?• Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?• Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completions• Reducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?• Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?• Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the country• Reducing the numbers of people unemployed			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce unemployment overall?• Will it improve earnings?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population of working age in employment• Improving the level of average earnings			

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• Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
Policy	New Burial Ground				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve accessibility to key local services eg health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities? • Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilities • Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people? • Will it improve access to schools/education facilities for		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the level of school exam performance • Improving the vocational training amongst the working population			

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communities? • Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace? • Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?	0	0	0	No significant effect.
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Policy	New Burial Ground				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve life expectancy? • Will it improve access to high quality health facilities? • Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to access GP services • Improving the general life expectancy at birth			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Fear of crime? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? • Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns • Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crime • Ability to create mixed and participative communities eg though election turnout			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

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Policy	New Burial Ground				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns • Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			
		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
Summary: SA vs Social Objectives		Although a specific site for a new burial ground in Long Stratton has not yet been identified it would be unlikely to have any significant social impacts			

Policy	New Burial Ground				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		(++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			
		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria • Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (eg research,		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing business premises vacancy rates • More VAT registered businesses in the District			

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tourism)? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it help retain existing businesses?• Will it aid farming diversification?• Will it increase the vitality and viability of town centres?		0	0	0	No direct significant effects
Policy	New Burial Ground				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?• Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?• Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessing the availability of employment land across the District• Business start-up rates			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?• Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?• Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?• Will it encourage mixed use or live/work?• Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Travel-to-work by mode data• Reducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			No direct significant effects
		0	0	0	

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EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy			
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working? • Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment? 	Indicator-based concerns		
	0	0	0
			No direct significant effects

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Policy	New Burial Ground				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage rural diversification? • Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas? • Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		0	0	0	No significant effects.
Summary: SA vs Economic Objectives		Although a specific site for a new burial ground in Long Stratton has not yet been identified it would be unlikely to have any significant economic impacts			

Key to effects score: ++ Major Positive, + Minor Positive, 0 Neutral Effect, - Minor Negative, -- Major Negative, ? Uncertain Effect

Overall Conclusions on Policy

Although a specific site has not been identified a policy to allow land to come forward for a new burial ground in Long Stratton would be likely to have fairly neutral environmental, social and economic effects

Recommendations:

It is recommended to include a policy in the AAP to allow land to come forward for a new burial ground due to the fact that this proposal would be unlikely to have any significant environmental, social or economic effects

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Policy	Accessibility Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria • Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site? • Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development? • Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest? • Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to enhance and protect SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites and river quality. • Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			No significant impacts.
		0	0	0	
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria • Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding? • Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns? • Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & Exception Test & requirements of PPS25 • Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation? • Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones • Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			No significant impacts.
		0	0	0	

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Policy	Accessibility Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage efficient use of energy?• Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?• Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?• Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes• Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			The policy aims to increase the opportunities for active travel modes, and if successful will reduce traffic emissions.
		+	+	+	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?• Will it reduce the need to travel?• Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?• Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			The policy aims to reduce the need to travel and to increase the opportunities for active travel choices. Successful implementation will reduce traffic volume in the town centre.
		++	++	++	
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?• Will it improve air quality?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollution• Trying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			

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• Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?	+	+	+	Successful implementation of the policy will improve air quality through the subsequent reduction in car traffic.
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Policy	Accessibility Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment:
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development?• Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes?• Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?• Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk'• Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			No significant impacts.
		0	0	0	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land?• Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of new dwellings built on previously developed land			No significant impacts.
		0	0	0	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does it conserve ground water resources?• Will it reduce water consumption?• Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?• What is impact upon water quality?• Will it improve ecological status of water bodies as required by WFD?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality advice• Water consumption per head			No significant impacts.
		0	0	0	

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Policy	Accessibility Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria • Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal? • Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities? • Will it minimise consumption of resources eg use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head • Increasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			
		0	0	0	No significant impacts.
Summary: SA vs Environmental Objectives		The policy aims to reduce the need to travel and to increase the opportunities for active travel choices. Successful implementation will reduce traffic volume in the town centre. This should reduce traffic emissions and improve air quality.			

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Policy	Accessibility Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce homelessness? • Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all? • Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns • Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completions • Reducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			No significant impacts.
		0	0	0	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected? • Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District? • Will it support the development of Social Cohesion? • Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns • % of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the country • Reducing the numbers of people unemployed			No significant impacts.
		0	0	0	
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce unemployment overall? • Will it improve earnings?		Indicator-based concerns • % of the population of working age in employment • Improving the level of average earnings			

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• Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		0	0	0	Although the outcome may be to improve physical access to employment, the policy will not create more employment opportunities, so there are no significant impacts.
Policy	Accessibility Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve accessibility to key local services eg health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities? • Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilities • Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			The policy aims to improve access to key services, both in Long Stratton and in other locations via bus services.
		+	+	+	
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people? • Will it improve access to schools/education facilities for communities? • Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace? • Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the level of school exam performance • Improving the vocational training amongst the working population			Although increased permeability will improve pedestrian access to schools, there will be no significant impact on education levels.
		0	0	0	
S6: To improve the health of the population overall					
Decision-making criteria		Indicator-based concerns			

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve life expectancy? • Will it improve access to high quality health facilities? • Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to access GP services • Improving the general life expectancy at birth 			
	+	+	+	Implementation of the policy will encourage active travel choices and should make the local population more disposed to walking or cycling.

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Policy	Accessibility Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Fear of crime? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? • Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns • Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crime • Ability to create mixed and participative communities eg though election turnout			No significant impacts.
		0	0	0	
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns • Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			If development is able to improve bus service provision, this may ultimately impact upon local quality of life to a limited extent.
		0	0	+	
Summary: SA vs Social Objectives		Implementation of the policy will encourage active travel choices and should make the local population more disposed to walking or cycling. It will also improve access to key services, and could make some improvement to the quality of local public transport experiences.			

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Policy	Accessibility Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (eg research, tourism)?• Will it help retain existing businesses?• Will it aid farming diversification?• Will it increase the vitality and viability of town centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing business premises vacancy rates• More VAT registered businesses in the District			No significant impacts in the short term, but in the longer term, local businesses in the town centre could benefit from increased business through better access.
		0	0	+	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?• Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?• Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessing the availability of employment land across the District• Business start-up rates			No significant impacts.
		0	0	0	
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?• Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?• Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?• Will it encourage mixed use or live/work?• Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Travel-to-work by mode data• Reducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			Implementation of the policy will encourage travel by foot and cycle, thereby minimising journeys to work. Improvement in the telecommunications network will encourage homeworking arrangements.
		+	+	+	

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Policy	Accessibility Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria • Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working? • Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns			
		+	+	+	Implementation of the policy will minimise car journeys to work. Improvement in the telecommunications network will offer the opportunity for flexible work patterns.
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage rural diversification? • Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas? • Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			
		0	0	0	No significant impacts.
Summary: SA vs Economic Objectives		Implementation of the policy will encourage travel by foot and cycle, thereby minimising journeys to work. Improvement in the telecommunications network will encourage homeworking arrangements. In the longer term, local businesses may benefit from more local trade as local residents access local services.			

Key to effects score: ++ Major Positive, + Minor Positive, 0 Neutral Effect, - Minor Negative, -- Major Negative, ? Uncertain Effect

Overall Conclusions on Option:

There are no negative impacts from implementing the accessibility. Potential benefits include reduced traffic volume in the town centre. This should reduce traffic emissions and improve air quality. This should make the local population more disposed to walking or cycling. In the longer term, local businesses may benefit from more local trade as local residents access local services. Improved access to key services and potential improvement to the quality of local public transport experiences may result. Improvement in the telecommunications network will encourage homeworking arrangements.

Recommendations: xxx

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Policy	Development Boundary Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV1: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation					
Decision-making criteria • Will nature conservation sites of international, national and local value be adversely affected by development of the site? • Will development of the site increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? Does it seek opportunities to integrate biodiversity into the development? • Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest? • Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets and conserve/enhance species and habitat diversity?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to enhance and protect SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites and river quality. • Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value			No significant impact.
		0	0	0	
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding					
Decision-making criteria • Will development of the site minimise the risk of flooding? • Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns? • Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones by ensuring that development is appropriate to the Flood Zone & passes Sequential Test & Exception Test & requirements of PPS25 • Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation? • Does the proposal make use of SUDS?		Indicator-based concerns • Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones • Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones			No significant impact.
		0	0	0	

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Policy	Long Stratton Town Centre Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment:
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage efficient use of energy?• Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development?• Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from energy and traffic?• Will it increase the use of renewable energy sources?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes• Reducing carbon dioxide emissions across the district			The policy promotes a sequential approach to development to contain and direct the location of future development.
		+	+	+	
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce traffic volume or congestion?• Will it reduce the need to travel?• Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment?• Will it increase the % of journeys using non-car modes?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport			No significant impact.
		0	0	0	
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution?• Will it improve air quality?• Can it improve the ambiance of local areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minimising the instances of particulate, NO2 pollution• Trying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas			

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	0	0	0	No significant impact.
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Policy	Development Boundary Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it protect the quality of landscapes and townscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development?• Will the site make a positive contribution to the local area, and enhance the character of local landscapes?• Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land?• Will the District's heritage be preserved and/or enhanced?		Indicator-based concerns Listed buildings, scheduled ancient monuments and all other heritage assets considered 'at risk' Conservation Area Appraisals and management plans			No significant impact.
		0	0	0	
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land?• Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources?		Indicator-based concerns % of new dwellings built on previously developed land			No significant impact.
		0	0	0	

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Policy	Development Boundary Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does it conserve ground water resources?• Will it reduce water consumption?• Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network?• What is impact upon water quality?• Will it improve ecological status of water bodies as required by WFD?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality advice• Water consumption per head			No significant impact.
		0	0	0	
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal?• Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities?• Will it minimise consumption of resources eg use local materials and sustainably sourced products?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head• Increasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted			No significant impact.
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Environmental Objectives		There are few significant environmental impacts, other than promotion of a sequential approach to development.			

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Policy	Development Boundary Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S1: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce homelessness?• Will it reduce housing need and ensure housing provision addresses the needs of all?• Will it increase the range and affordability and quality of housing stock for all social groups?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Affordable housing completions per year against overall housing completions• Reducing the number of unfit private sector dwellings			No significant impact.
		0	0	0	
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?• Will it improve the level of activity available to young people in the District?• Will it support the development of Social Cohesion?• Will it help to reduce levels of deprivation?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the country• Reducing the numbers of people unemployed			No significant impact.
		0	0	0	
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it reduce unemployment overall?• Will it improve earnings?• Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of the population of working age in employment• Improving the level of average earnings			No significant impact.
		0	0	0	

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	Development Boundary Policy			
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)		Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need				
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve accessibility to key local services eg health, education, leisure, open space, shops, community and religious facilities? • Will it improve access to employment opportunities?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilities • Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport		
		0	0	0
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall				
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people? • Will it improve access to schools/education facilities for communities? • Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace? • Will it encourage lifelong learning and training?		Indicator-based concerns • Improving the level of school exam performance • Improving the vocational training amongst the working population		
		0	0	0
S6: To improve the health of the population overall				
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve life expectancy? • Will it improve access to high quality health facilities? • Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?		Indicator-based concerns • Ability to access GP services • Improving the general life expectancy at birth		
		0	0	0

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	Development Boundary Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
SOCIAL FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity					
Decision-making criteria • Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Fear of crime? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? • Will it contribute towards creating mixed and balanced communities?		Indicator-based concerns • Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crime • Ability to create mixed and participative communities eg through election turnout			No significant impact.
		0	0	0	
S8: To improve the quality of where people live					
Decision-making criteria • Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?		Indicator-based concerns • Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live			No significant impact.
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Social Objectives		No significant impacts.			

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	Development Boundary Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations e.g. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it strengthen the local economy and support emerging employment uses in the District (eg research, tourism)?• Will it help retain existing businesses?• Will it aid farming diversification?• Will it increase the vitality and viability of town centres?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reducing business premises vacancy rates• More VAT registered businesses in the District			No significant impact.
		0	0	0	
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses?• Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises?• Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessing the availability of employment land across the District• Business start-up rates			No significant impact.
		0	0	0	
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth					
Decision-making criteria <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will it encourage the development of local employment locations/jobs?• Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work?• Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses?• Will it encourage mixed use or live/work?• Will it reduce journey times between key employment/service areas?		Indicator-based concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Travel-to-work by mode data• Reducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car			No significant impact.
		0	0	0	

Appendix 9 SA of Other Policies

Policy	Development Boundary Policy				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Investigating Question or Decision Making Criteria	Assessing the impacts (++ / + / 0 / - / - - / ?)			Nature of Effects and Overall Assessment: Quantify where possible. Include justification, comments and recommendations eg. for mitigation measures
ECONOMIC FACTORS		Short term	Medium term	Long term	
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy					
Decision-making criteria • Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working? • Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment?		Indicator-based concerns			No significant impact.
		0	0	0	
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas					
Decision-making criteria • Will it encourage rural diversification? • Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas? • Will it improve electronic communication potential?		Indicator-based concerns • Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns			No significant impact.
		0	0	0	
Summary: SA vs Economic Objectives		No significant impacts.			

Key to effects score: ++ Major Positive, + Minor Positive, 0 Neutral Effect, - Minor Negative, -- Major Negative, ? Uncertain Effect

Overall Conclusions to this Policy

Recommendation: There are no significant negative impacts from implementing the development boundary policy. Potential benefits are limited to those resulting from a sequential and considered approach to development.

