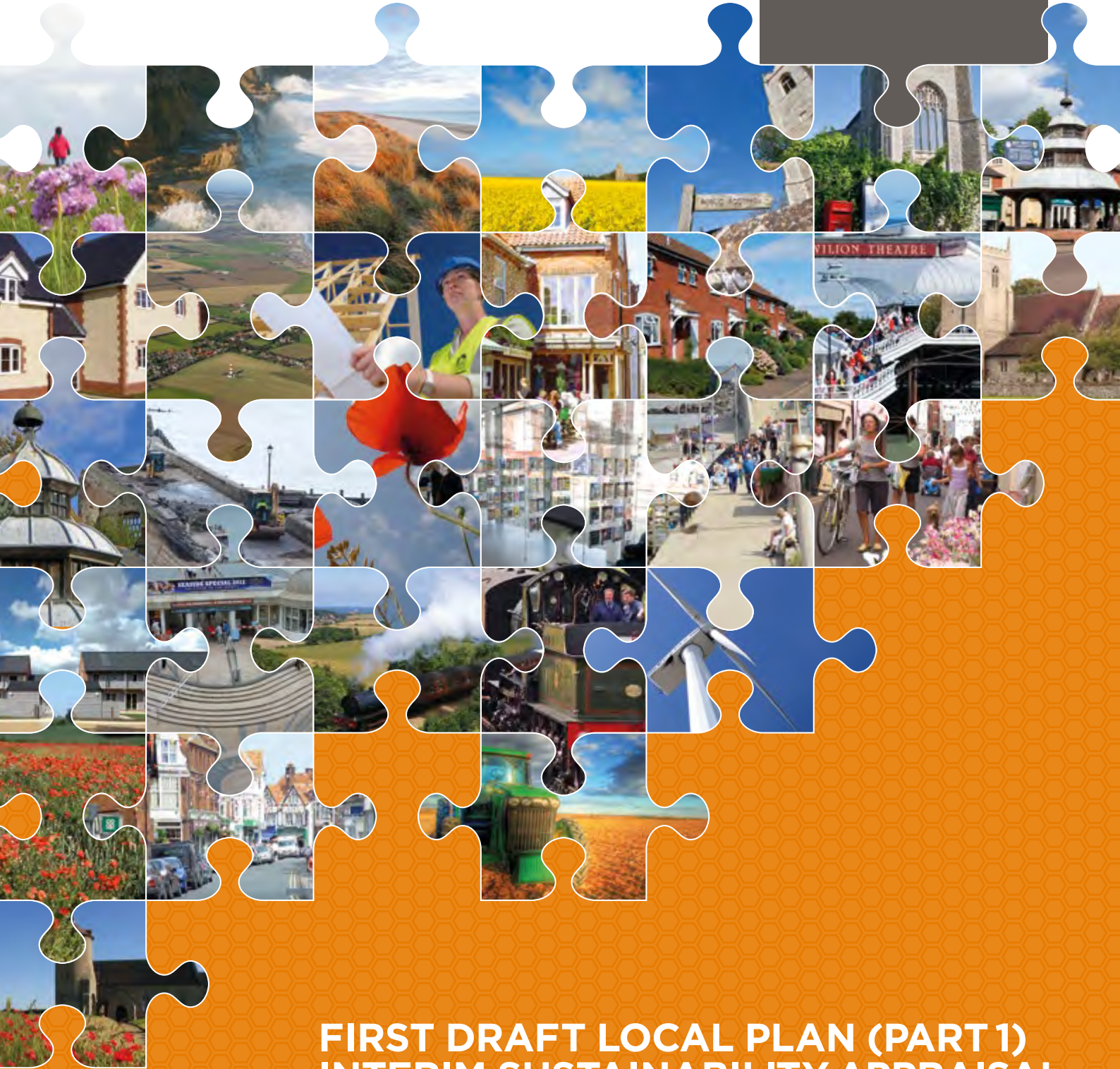


North Norfolk Local Plan

2016 - 2036



**NORTH
NORFOLK
DISTRICT
COUNCIL**



FIRST DRAFT LOCAL PLAN (PART 1) INTERIM SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

Consultation Period 7 May to 19 June 2019

www.north-norfolk.gov.uk/localplan

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1 Executive Non-Technical Summary

1 Executive Non-Technical Summary

- 1.1 North Norfolk District Council (NNDC) is currently preparing a new Local Plan to replace the current suite of documents. The new Local Plan will cover the period 2016-2036.
- 1.2 The purpose of this Interim Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report is to contribute towards sustainable development. It does this by identifying those environmental, social and economic issues that have, or are expected to have, a significant impact on the North Norfolk District and by setting objectives for the new Local Plan to consider.
- 1.3 Emerging policies and site allocations will need to consider how they address these key issues and meet the objectives set out. This will be done in a subsequent document called a Sustainability Appraisal (SA).
- 1.4 A summary of those issues and objectives identified are outlined below.

Environmental

- 1.5 Authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area. The SA will need to consider how to promote the sustainable use of natural resources (such as land and water) and other social and environmental aspects of sustainability in order to assess whether the policy options and alternatives on growth rates are achievable in a sustainable way. The District is low-lying and coastal, meaning that it faces a significant number of challenges in respect of the impact from climate change, including coastal erosion and flooding. Climate change is an issue where cross-cutting issues are particularly clear; the SA will therefore need to consider how to address this issue by considering mitigation and adaptation. The SA will need to consider the impact of development on air quality and pollution, including water, noise, light, odour and land contamination. The SA will need to consider how it can address nature conservation and how it can protect and enhance key species and habitats and conflicts arising between conservation and development. Equally, it will need to consider how to protect the variety of landscape types and the District's historic environment.

Social

- 1.6 The SA will need to consider how it can provide everyone with the opportunity of a good quality and affordable home to meet their needs. The SA will need to consider how to maintain and improve the quality of life of the population and address those sectors where the District measures poorly on deprivation. The SA will also need to consider how to address the impact from the population age profile of the District, which is increasingly aging and has a limited number of younger and working-age people; this again has cross-cutting implications in respect of the economy and increased demand for health and social care.

Economic

- 1.7 The SA will need to consider how to encourage sustainable economic development to ensure that a range of employment and education opportunities are offered within the District, which is currently reliant on a narrow economic base and low wage economy. Given the rural nature of the District, there is a high dependency on travel by car to access employment, services and facilities; the SA will also need to consider how the Local Plan can address these issues.

Purpose of this Report and how to use it 1

1 Purpose of this Report and how to use it

- 1.0.1** The Council consulted on the Draft Sustainability Appraisal between Monday 10 October 2016 and Monday 21 November 2016. The Draft document has since been reviewed to take account of consultation responses and key base line data updates. The Interim Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report has also been updated to reflect the publication of the revised National Planning Policy Framework (2019) and to take account of other key relevant plans, programmes and environmental objectives. This Interim Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report reflects these changes. The schedule of comments and how the Council has taken these into consideration in finalising the Sustainability Framework can be found in Appendix H of the Interim Consultation Statement published to support the First Draft Local Plan (Part 1) consultation.
- 1.0.2** As with the Draft Sustainability Appraisal, this document is organised under a number of key themes. For each theme we have identified a range of existing information sources, prepared a summary of the issues faced by the District in relation to that theme and identified key criteria against which we have assessed the sustainability of the new plan. These criteria are brought together at the end of the document in a Sustainability Appraisal matrix.
- 1.0.3** The Interim SA Scoping Report establishes the existing sustainability context of the District with a view to understanding how sustainability issues and problems may change without a new Local Plan. Collectively the Interim SA Scoping report, which includes the full base line data, review of relevant Plans, Programmes & Environmental Objectives and the SA Framework along with the appraisals and assessments in the Interim Sustainability Appraisal document form the Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report. Further (ongoing and new) SA work is anticipated in order to produce the final Sustainability Appraisal report that will inform the emerging Local Plan.

How you Can Have your Say

- 1.0.4** We are inviting comments on The Interim Sustainability Appraisal Documents, this includes the Interim Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and the Interim Sustainability Appraisal Report. We want to hear from you if you either support or object or if you simply wish to make a comment or suggest a modification.
- 1.0.5** While you may comment on any aspect of the documents it is important to make clear which document, and specific part of the document, your comments relate to. Our online Consultation Portal allows you to navigate the document and to log comments.
- 1.0.6** You can comment as follows:
- Online: <https://consult.north-norfolk.gov.uk/portal>
 - (Submit multiple comments with ease, attach files, save comments for later use).
- 1.0.7** If you are unable to use the Consultation Portal, please contact us on 01263 516318 so that we can arrange an alternative way of submitting your comments.
- 1.0.8** **We are unable to accept any representations which are made outside of the formal consultation period.**
- 1.0.9** When making representations you may refer to or rely upon evidence that may not have been considered by the Council. If this is the case please ensure that this is clearly referenced in your representation and that copies are uploaded along with your comments.
- 1.0.10** Privacy Notice

1 Purpose of this Report and how to use it

- 1.0.11** Please be aware that the content of representations received cannot be treated as confidential and will be made available for public inspection. This may include the name and organisation name of persons making representations. Other personal information including email and property address details will not be published in any way or made available for public inspection.
- 1.0.12** The content of your comments may reveal personal information about yourself or others. It is your responsibility to ensure that your comments are submitted in a way that is satisfactory to you and also does not reveal personally information about others.
- 1.0.13** The ways in which we will process your personal data is detailed on the consultation response form. This form must be submitted in order to make a qualifying representation.

2 Introduction

Background and Purpose

- 2.0.1 The new North Norfolk Local Plan (2016-2036) is a document that will guide the future of development in the District and will provide the planning framework within which this will be delivered.
- 2.0.2 The new North Norfolk Local Plan will contain the overarching strategic policies, site allocations and development management policies against which development proposals will be considered. This will replace the existing portfolio of documents, including the Core Strategy (incorporating Development Control Policies) (adopted September 2008), the Site Allocations Development Plan Document (adopted February 2011) and a number of Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs).

Sustainable Development

- 2.0.3 The term ‘sustainable development’ has been widely used in policy-making since 1987, when it was popularised following the Report of the World Commission on Environment and United Nations, which defined sustainable development as development which:
- 2.0.4 *“meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” (World Commission on Environment and United Nations, n.d.).*
- 2.0.5 The concept of sustainable development gained additional momentum following the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, which encouraged the UK government to develop its own strategy for sustainable development. The latest strategy is contained in a document titled Securing the Future Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (HM Government, 2005). Securing the Future incorporates five principles of sustainable development (see Figure 1) to be used to guide the implementation of sustainable development in the UK.

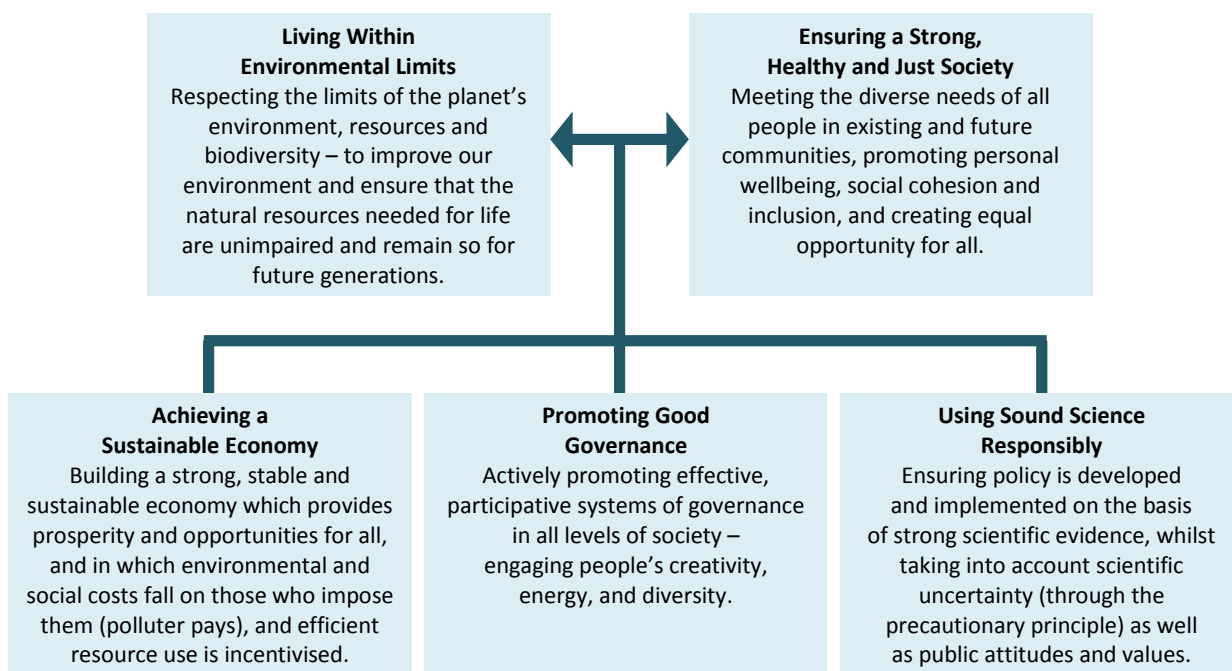


Figure 1 Guiding Principles of Sustainable Development (Produced from HM Government, 2005, p.16)

2 Introduction

2.0.6 Specifically to planning, Communities and Local Government (CLG) published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) in 2012, with the purpose of helping to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. The NPPF has since been revised, with the latest version being updated on 19 February 2019. The NPPF (February 2019) continues to use the 1987 definition of sustainable development, with the presumption in favour of sustainable development being at the heart of the Framework and continues to identify three dimensions to sustainable development; economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise for the need for planning to perform a number of roles:

- *a) an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure;*
- *b) a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being; and*
- *c) an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy. (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019, p.5).*

Sustainability Appraisal

2.0.7 Section 39 (5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires that any authority preparing a local plan must do so with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. More specifically, Section 19 (5) of the Act requires that the local plan is subject to sustainability appraisal (HM Government, 2004).

2.0.8 The aim of sustainability appraisal, therefore, is to assess the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant economic, social and environmental objectives, as well as a means of identifying and mitigating any potential adverse effects that the plan might otherwise have.

2.0.9 A Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is the document in which these findings will be reported and must cover any of the documents that form part of the Local Plan (including core strategies and site allocation documents).

2.0.10 SA is an iterative process and is divided into five main stages. These stages are set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Process found in Planning Policy Guidance (CLG, 2014) and are:

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the base line and deciding on the scope.

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects.

Stage C: Prepare the sustainability appraisal report.

Stage D: Seek representations on the sustainability appraisal report.

Stage E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring.

2.0.11 The relationship between the SA process and the key stages of Local Plan preparation is shown in Figure 2.

Introduction 2

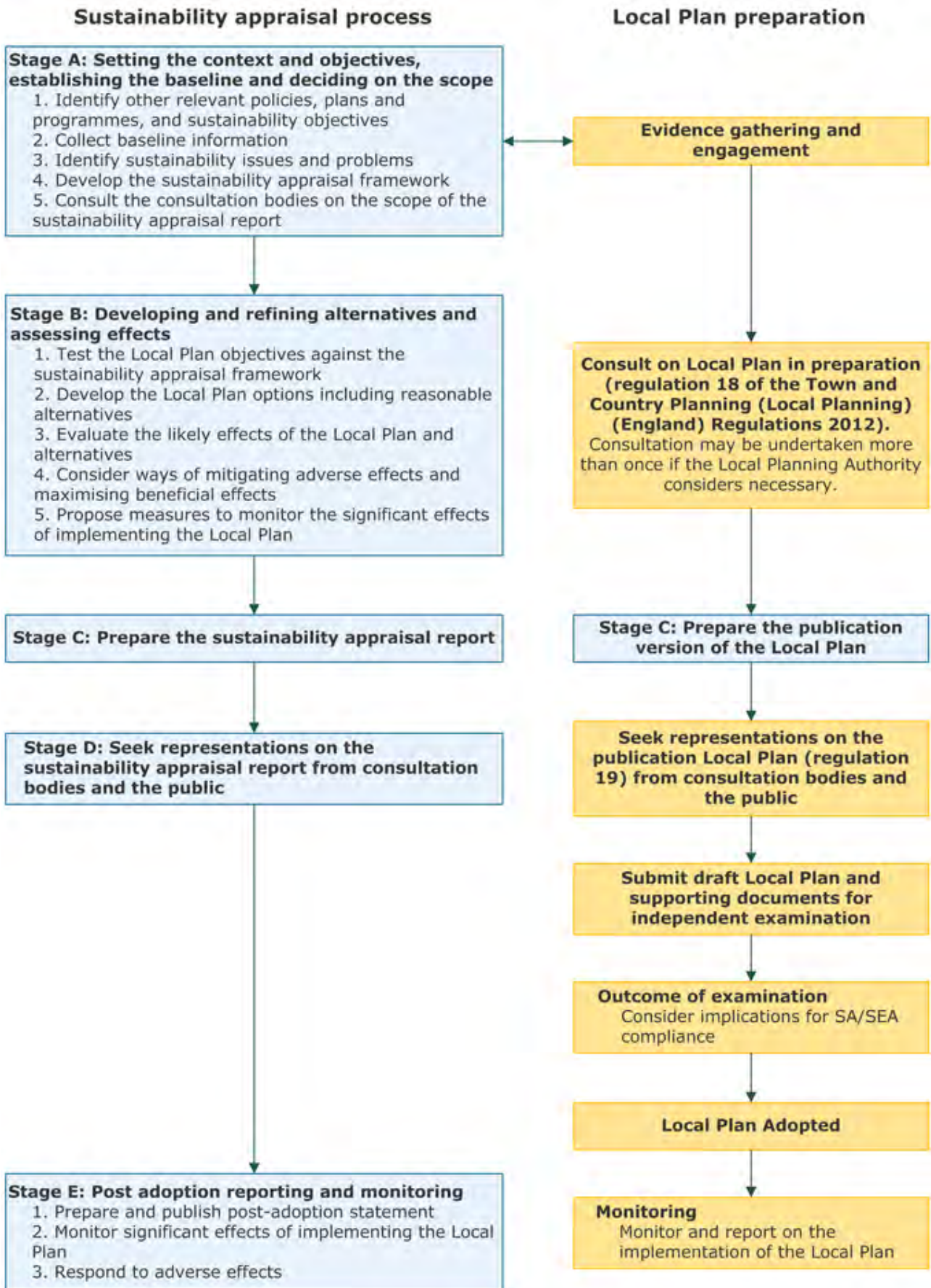


Figure 2 Sustainability Appraisal process (DCLG, 2014, cited in DCLG, 2016a)

2 Introduction

What is Involved in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report?

2.0.12 The purpose of this Scoping Report is to fulfil 'Stage A' of the SA process (see Figure 2).

Relationship to Other Assessments 3

3 Relationship to Other Assessments

3.0.1 This Scoping Report will provide the first stage of a number of other assessments that the Council will carry out for its Local Plan. Details on each of these are outlined below:

3.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment

3.1.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is required by Directive 2001/42/EC (implemented in the UK by The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004⁽¹⁾) and has the purpose of assessing the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment. Plans and programmes with the potential to have significant environmental effects are required to undergo SEA. The new North Norfolk Local Plan is considered to have the potential for significant environmental effects and SEA is therefore required.

3.1.2 The Directive requires that any SA needs to consider the likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long term effects as well as permanent and temporary effects, positive and negative effects and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects (including the inter-relationship between the topics). Table 2 sets out the topics identified within the Directive and links them to the topics covered in this SA Scoping Report.

3.1.3 SA and SEA are required by separate legislation; however, as there are many cross-overs between the two processes, it is common that they are undertaken together. This approach has been taken for the North Norfolk Local Plan and reference to the SA incorporates the SEA requirements.

3.1.4 Table 1 provides a checklist to show how the requirements on the SEA Directive have been met.

Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.	
The SEA Directive's Requirements	Where addressed
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Details found within Chapter 6 and within Appendix A of the Interim Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2019) and within Chapter 3 of the Interim Sustainability Appraisal (2019).
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	An overview of the baseline data can be found in Chapter 6 of the Interim Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2019).
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	An overview of the baseline data can be found in Chapter 6 of the Interim Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2019) and within Chapter 4 of the Interim Sustainability Appraisal (2019).
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan 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;	An overview of the baseline data including sustainability issues and problems can be found in Chapter 6 of the Interim Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2019) and within Chapters 4 and 5 of the Interim Sustainability Appraisal (2019).

1 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/1633/introduction/made>

3 Relationship to Other Assessments

Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated.

e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national 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;	Details found within Chapter 6 and within Appendix A of the Interim Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2019) and within Chapter 3 of the Interim Sustainability Appraisal (2019).
f) 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, the cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);	An overview of the baseline data can be found in Chapter 6 of the Interim Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (2019) and within Chapters 4, 7, 9 and 10 and Appendices B and C of the Interim Sustainability Appraisal (2019).
g) 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;	Details found within Chapters 10 and 11 and Appendix B of the Interim Sustainability Appraisal.
h) 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;	Details found within Chapter 8 of the Interim Sustainability Appraisal (2019).
i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	Details found within Chapter 12 of the Interim Sustainability Appraisal (2019).
j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Found within the Interim Sustainability Appraisal (2019).

Table 1 The SEA Directive's Requirements (Produced using Scottish Executive, Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru Welsh Assembly Government and the Department of the Environment, 2005 (p.10)).

3.2 Habitat Regulation Assessment

3.2.1 There is a legal requirement for Local Plans to be subject to a Habitates Regulation Assessment, HRA. The purpose of the **Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA)** is to consider any aspects of the emerging Local Plan that could have the potential to cause a likely significant effect on Natura 2000 or European Sites (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites), (either in isolation or in combination with other Plans and projects), and to identify appropriate avoidance and mitigation strategies where such effects are identified.

3.2.2 North Norfolk has a number of designated Natura 2000 sites both within the District and nearby. New development proposals have the potential to have direct and indirect impacts on these sites and the purpose of HRA is to assess these potential impacts and if necessary specify any mitigation measures. The First Draft Draft Plan has been subject to an Interim Habitat Regulation Assessment and the results are published alongside this consultation. The Interim HRA for looks at all aspects of the emerging plan and draws on some of the previous HRA undertaken and considers any changes in circumstances since the previous HRA was written

Relationship to Other Assessments 3

- 3.2.3** The Assessment concludes that whilst adverse effects cannot be ruled out at this early stage, it should be possible to do so, pending additional work and further progression of a Recreation Mitigation Strategy. The interim assessment suggests a number of minor changes to policies and their supporting text which will be incorporate as appropriate into the Plan.

3.3 Equality Impact Assessment

- 3.3.1** To help ensure that plans benefit all groups in society equally, assessments of the impacts of the Local Plan on equalities will also be undertaken. These are detailed in separate documents.

4 Structure of the Scoping Report

4 Structure of the Scoping Report

- 4.0.1** This Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report follows a topic-based structure, framed around eight broad topics, which, when taken together, are considered to address the key sustainability issues.
- 4.0.2** In coming up with the list of themes, the Council has considered topics suggested by the SEA directive, Planning Advisory Service Guidance (Local Government Association, 2014), the themes identified in the North Norfolk Scoping Report 2006 and the likely scope and effects of the Local Plan.
- 4.0.3** The SEA Directive lists a number of specific environmental issues that need to be addressed in any sustainability appraisal; Table 2 highlights in which themes these issues are principally addressed, although it should be noted, however, that these themes are all interrelated.

Overarching Sustainability Theme	Topic	Issues required to be addressed by SEA Regulations
Environmental	Land, Water and Soil Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil • Water
	Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air • Water • Climatic factors
	Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity • Fauna • Flora
	Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage • Landscape
Social	Healthy and Inclusive Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population • Human Health
	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population • Material assets
Economic	Economic Activity and Education	
	Infrastructure and Accessibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health

Table 2 Sustainability Topics (including SEA Regulation environmental topics (European Parliament and the Council of the European Union, 2001))

- 4.0.4** Within this Report, each broad topic has been split down into Tasks A1-A3. Tasks A1-A3 and the subsequent Tasks of A4 and A5 are outlined as following:

Task A1: Identification of other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes and Sustainability Objectives

- 4.0.5** A key consideration when seeking to establish the appropriate scope of an SA involves reviewing the sustainability context in which the Local Plan is being prepared, as set out within relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives. This section identifies those key relevant documents.

Structure of the Scoping Report 4

Task A2: The Existing and Predicted Baseline

- 4.0.6** This section provides an understanding of the current and predicted economic, social and environmental characteristics of North Norfolk with regard to each specific theme, before going on to consider what the likely situation would be if there was no Local Plan in place.
- 4.0.7** This understanding helps in identifying those key sustainability issues that should be of particular focus in the SA, provides benchmarks when it comes to considering significant risks and will help justify any policy interventions set-out in the new Local Plan.

Task A3: Key Issues and Problems

- 4.0.8** Key to understanding what interventions should be included in the new Local Plan is an understanding of the key issues that need to be addressed in North Norfolk to achieve sustainable development.
- 4.0.9** In order to help develop the key issues facing the District, workshops have already been held with the District's Town Councils' (and Hoveton) and informal consultation has been taken with a number of stakeholders.

Task A4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 4.0.10** As a result of the information gathered from Tasks A1-A3, Task A4 involves developing key sustainability objectives and decision making questions. The objectives and questions developed will be used to judge the sustainability of different policy options and site allocations throughout the plan-making period.

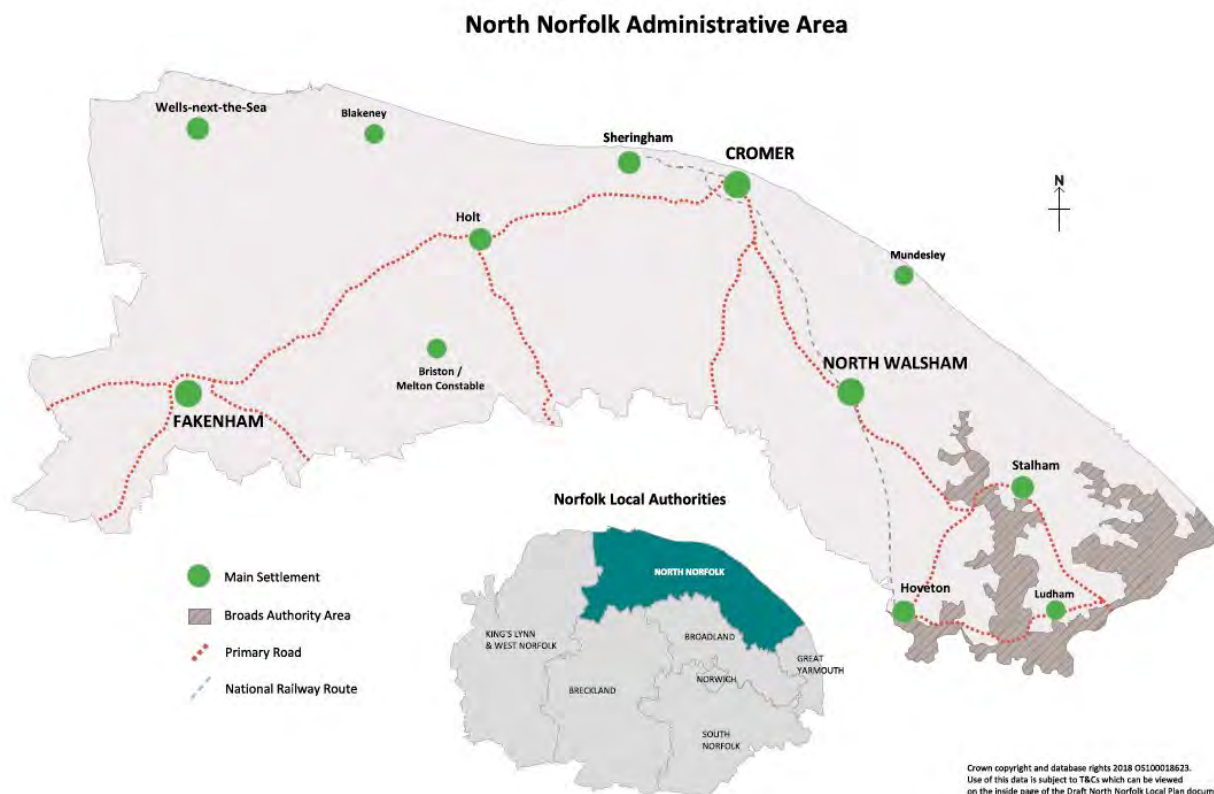
Task A5: Consultation

- 4.0.11** Task A5 is the legal requirement to consult with Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England on the scope and level of detail to be included in the report. The council has also taken the opportunity to consult other relevant bodies.
- 4.0.12** As a prelude to the formal consultation, informal consultation has been carried out with selected stakeholders to help with the identification of relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives, the collection of baseline data and the identification of sustainability issues and problems.

5 Overview: Portrait of North Norfolk

5 Overview: Portrait of North Norfolk

5.0.1 North Norfolk is a large rural area covering some 96,606 hectares (373 square miles) (excluding the Broads Authority area) and is situated on the northern periphery of Norfolk. In 2011, the District had a resident population of 101,499 (ONS, 2012a). The District is distinguished by over 40 miles (64 kilometres) of North Sea coastline lying to the north and east, a rich heritage and a high quality and varied natural environment.



Map 1 North Norfolk Administrative Area and Norfolk Local Authorities

5.0.2 Much of North Norfolk is rural and agriculture represents the dominant land-use. The District has a generally dispersed settlement pattern of villages and hamlets and no main urban centre. The majority of the population live in the seven market and resort towns of Cromer, Fakenham, Holt, North Walsham, Sheringham, Stalham and Wells-next-the-Sea, which provide local services and facilities.

5.0.3 The District has an increasingly ageing population and low numbers of younger people. The Draft SA Scoping Report: Consultation Version (2016) reported that 55% of the District's population was aged between 16 and 64, compared to 62% across the East of England and 64% across Great Britain (North Norfolk District Council (n.d.) and ONS (n.d.) cited in ORS, 2016a, p.18). This trend is expected to continue; by 2036 it is projected that the proportion of the District's population aged over 65 will increase from 31.2% to 39.3% by 2036. Conversely collectively population growth from all other age groups increase at a slower rate with the net result that overall proportions of those under 65 are projected to fall from 68% of the total population to 61% (ONS, 2016, cited in NNDC, 2019, p.17). Population changes result primarily from migration as opposed to natural changes (births and deaths); it is recognised that North Norfolk is attractive as a place to retire and there are difficulties in attracting and retaining younger people to the District, particularly as there are no universities and the economy has limited graduate or vocational opportunities.

Overview: Portrait of North Norfolk 5

- 5.0.4** With regard to health, deprivation and inequality, life expectancies within the District are higher than both the Norfolk and England averages (ONS, 2014b). The proportion of people in the District living in the very highest levels of deprivation is lower than the England average, although the District is ranked high for some deprivation indicators, including the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services (DCLG, 2015a).
- 5.0.5** North Norfolk has a high proportion of detached dwellings (44%, (ONS, 2014c)) and a high proportion of second and holiday homes (13.5% recorded as being either second homes, holiday lets or vacant (ONS, 2012f).
- 5.0.6** Tourism makes a vital contribution to the economy of the District, with both the natural and the historic environment representing a strong draw for tourists. Much of North Norfolk's natural environment is protected by internationally, nationally or locally recognised designations for its features, flora, fauna or geodiversity, including the nationally recognised areas of the Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and The Broads. Whilst a global phenomenon, it is recognised that the low-lying District is particularly susceptible to the challenge of climate change, coastal erosion and flood risk. North Norfolk is also a District immensely rich in architectural heritage with 81 conservation areas, over 2,200 listed buildings, 100 Scheduled Monuments and a rich array of other designated and non-designated assets.
- 5.0.7** North Norfolk's economy is dominated by its rural nature. The District has a higher proportion of self-employment than the than regional and national averages and a higher proportion of part-time employee jobs than both the East of England and Great Britain. In 2017, Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair Of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles, Accommodation and Food Service Activities, Human Health and Social Work Activities and Manufacturing accounted for 59.5% of all employee jobs in North Norfolk (ONS, 2017⁽²⁾).



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Map 2 North Norfolk District (2009)

- 5.0.8** The main local important transport routes are the A148 and A149 east-west and to the south from Cromer, and the A140, A1065 and A1067 to the south. The major rail links are Norwich/Cambridge and Norwich/Ipswich, with Norwich/Sheringham also locally important (ORS, 2016a, p.19).

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

6.1 Land, Soil & Water Resources

Waste and minerals and water. The section then considers what the likely situation would be without a plan and provides key issues for the Local Plan to consider for this theme.

6.1.1 Identification of other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes and Sustainability Objectives (Task A1)

National Planning Policy Framework:

- The NPPF identifies the important role the planning system has in contributing to use natural resources prudently, and minimising waste and pollution (MHCLG, 2019, p.5).

Accompanying guidance contained within the Planning Practice Guidance.

NNDC Corporate Plan and Annual Action Plan:

The Council's Corporate Plan (2015-2019) makes it a Council priority to have a District where the beautiful natural environment is managed and protected for future generations by:

- Continuing to improve recycling rates and reduce landfill waste.
- Improve the Environment of our Towns and countryside.

(NNDC, 2015b, p.9)

Annual Action Plans detail how NNDC will deliver the actions.

Other Key Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives:

- Directive 2001/42/EC Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (2001)
- The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) (Rio Earth Summit) (1992)
- 2008/98/EC EU Framework Directive on Waste (2008)
- Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2002)
- Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England
- Waste Management Plan for England (2013)
- National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)
- Securing the Future Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
- Water Resources Management Plan (2015)
- Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework (2018)
- Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies Development Plan Document 2010-2026 (2011)
- Minerals Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) (2013)
- Waste Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) (2013)

For more details of relevant plans, policies, programmes, strategies and initiatives, see Appendix A.

Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3 6

6.1.2 Existing & Predicted Baseline (Task A2)

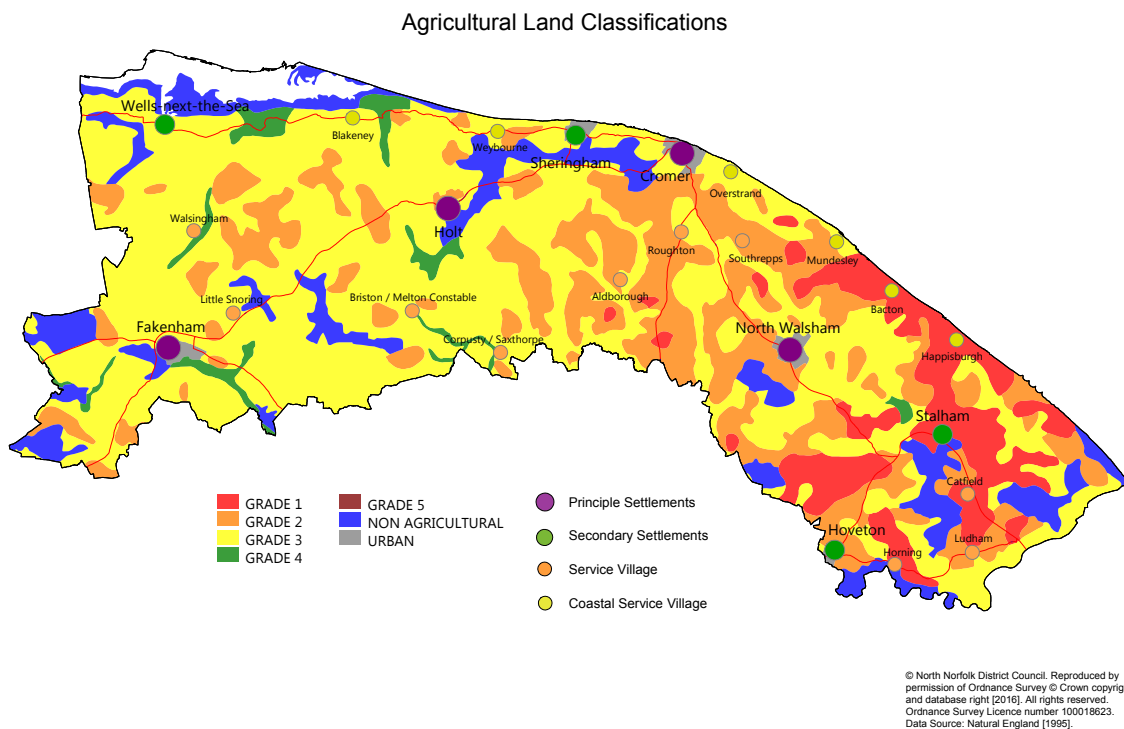
Efficient use of Land

- 6.1.2.1** Since the 2008 Core Strategy was adopted, 2013/14 and 2014/15 saw the lowest percentage of new dwellings built on Previously Developed Land (PDL) at 50% and 55% respectively (NNDC, 2015a, p.14). By 2017/18, only 81 (20%) of new dwellings built were on PDL (NNDC, 2018a, p.15). The decrease has been attributed to garden development no longer being included as PDL and site allocations having come forward since 2013. The amount of suitable and available PDL within the District is limited, meaning that, historically, the release of greenfield land has been necessary; this is likely to remain the case for the next plan period.
- 6.1.2.2** Efficient use of land is about making the best use of this limited resource by maximising the amount of development provided on a site (providing it is compatible with the character of the local area). A key measure of efficient land use is development density. Housing density is measured by the number of dwellings achieved per hectare. In North Norfolk, Policy HO 7 of the 2008 adopted Core Strategy requires a density of not less than 40 dwellings per hectare in Principle and Secondary settlements (excluding Hoveton) and not less than 30 dwellings per hectare in Service Villages, Coastal Service Villages and Hoveton (NNDC, 2008, p.63-64). In the period 2015/2016, only 33% of housing developments in Principle and Secondary settlements and 23.6% in service villages, coastal villages and elsewhere achieved these required densities (NNDC, 2016d, p.4). Since the publication of the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version, new data collected indicates that in the periods 2016/2017 and 2017/18, 25% and 41% respectively of housing developments in Principle and Secondary settlements and 16% and 23% respectively in service villages, coastal villages and elsewhere have achieved these densities (NNDC, 2018a, p. 5). It should be noted that the national minimum of 30 dwellings per hectare has been removed from national guidance (CLG, 2010), although the principle of making efficient use of land in relation to PDL is included within the NPPF.

Agricultural Land

- 6.1.2.3** Most of North Norfolk is in agricultural use and is considered an important resource. Agricultural Land Classification provides a uniform method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choices to be made about its future use within the planning system. Grades 1, 2 and 3a being considered the best and most versatile agricultural land. As illustrated on Map 3, much of North Norfolk's agricultural land is classified as Grades 1, 2 or 3, although the mapping available does not distinguish between Grades 3a and 3b. The need to identify land for development and the limited amount of PDL means there is pressure for development of agricultural land.

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3



Map 3 Agricultural Land Classifications

Waste and Minerals

- 6.1.2.4** In total, 45,470.29 of total municipal waste tonnage was collected in North Norfolk in 2015 of this, 41.6% was recycled, composted and reused. When household waste only is taken into consideration, 43.34% is recycled, composted and reused (Norfolk County Council, 2016). In 2016/17, 42,625 tonnes of household waste was collected of which 41.87% was recycled/ composted/ reused. In 2017/18, 41,682 tonnes of household waste was collected of which 41.64% was recycled/ composted/ reused (DEFRA, 2018).
- 6.1.2.5** The Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework (Norfolk County Council, 2011a) sets out broad areas where mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities will be preferred. Within North Norfolk, the Framework identifies Cromer, Fakenham, North Walsham and Sheringham as locational preferences for waste management facilities. It is recognised, that minerals can only be extracted where they occur. There are existing sand and gravel extraction sites within North Norfolk located at Holt, Beeston Regis, East Beckham and Stody. In North Norfolk, there are adopted mineral site allocations at Aylmerton, Holt, East Beckham and North Walsham. While mineral extraction is a temporary use of land, there is the potential for some loss of land and environmental impact as a result.
- 6.1.2.6** As minerals are a non-renewable resource, mineral safeguarding is the process by which it is ensured that non-minerals development does not, without reason, prevent future extraction of locally and nationally important minerals. A number of minerals are found in North Norfolk, however, only the sand and gravel resource is safeguarded, as this is the only mineral occurring in North Norfolk which a steady and adequate supply must be planned for. Aggregate minerals (such as sand and gravel) are the main raw materials used by the construction industry. Consideration should be given to this during site assessment.

Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3 6

Water

- 6.1.2.7** With the exception of a small area to the District's south-east which is served by the Broads water resources, North Norfolk's water resources are entirely dependent on the North Norfolk Coast Cromer Ridge chalk aquifer.
- 6.1.2.8** With average annual rainfall of approximately 71% of the long-term average for England, the Anglian region is the driest in the UK. The region also contains a significant number of internationally important wetland sites and other water dependant habitats. In recognition of the large number of customers and the vulnerability of the natural resources, the Anglian region is designated as an area of serious water stress in the Anglian Water Resources Management Plan, 2015 (Anglian Water, 2015, p.26).
- 6.1.2.9** Over the 25-year period between 2015 and 2040, in their Anglian Water Resources Management Plan, 2015, Anglian Water predicted that their supply-demand balance will be adversely affected by a combination of growth, climate change and the reductions in deployable output and that abstraction levels will need to restore abstraction to sustainable levels (Anglian Water, 2015, p.2). According to the Anglian Water Resources Management Plan, 2015, 2012/13, the vast majority of available water supplies came from groundwater (53%) and reservoirs (40%) (Anglian Water, 2015, p.35). Approximately 30% of delivered supplies were to non-household customers (Anglian Water, 2015, p.41). Non-household demands in the Norfolk Rural, North Norfolk Coast and Hunstanton resource zones are dominated by wholesale, retail trade, food, accommodation and other services (Anglian Water, 2015, p.42).
- 6.1.2.10** Since the publication of the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version, Anglian Water have published a draft Water Resources Management Plan 2019. The plan states that the supply-demand balance is under significant pressure from population growth, climate change, sustainability reductions and the need to increase resilience to severe drought. Within the region the total impact to the supply-demand balance is 290 MI/d by 2045. This is equivalent to more than 1/4 of the average daily distribution input in 2017/18. As a result in a baseline supply-demand balance from a total regional surplus of 144 MI/d in 2020, to a total regional deficit of -32 MI/d by 2025 and -146 MI/d by 2045 (Anglian Water, 2019, p.5). Water source abstraction is from a combination of groundwater and surface water surfaces and is split 50:50, between ground water and surface water sources, where storage and catchment reservoirs are outside Norfolk. Overall, total demand (household and non-household) is projected to increase by 109 MI/d from 1,131 MI/d to 1,240 MI/d between the base year (2017-18) and 2045. Non-household demand is projected to decrease slightly over the same period, from 275 MI/d to 273 MI/d. (Anglian Water, 2019, p.27).
- 6.1.2.11** An important consideration for the Local Plan will be to ensure that there is sufficient capacity to not only provide water, but also to look at sewage networks, water recycling centres and receiving water courses. There are known network capacity issues in some North Norfolk catchments such as Horning and Fakenham which will need to be taken into account as work on the Local Plan progresses. The Council has worked through the Norfolk Strategic Framework and Duty to Co-operate process to understand available capacity and constraints to inform the Local Plan production. Further site specific work with Anglian Water has and will continue to take place in order to inform and address infrastructure improvements and site specific allocations

The likely situation without a plan

- 6.1.2.12** Without an evidence-based Local Plan in place, opportunities would be lost to address development in a planned way, such as making the best use of PDL and to consider the need for any local approach to density and impact upon water capacity. It would be a missed opportunity to review technical standards on the efficient use of water through development.

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

6.1.3 Sustainability Issues and Problems (Task A3)

- The District has a limited amount of suitable and available previously developed land and significant areas of high quality agricultural land. The need to identify and maintain a supply of developable land to meet the District's needs means that there is increasing pressure on greenfield land.
- How to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land whilst meeting District's development needs.
- The impact of new development on water supply capacity, sewage networks, water recycling centres and receiving water courses should be considered as should the incorporation of water conservation measures to protect water resources.
- The need to ensure that non-minerals development does not needlessly prevent the future extraction of locally and nationally important minerals.

Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3 6

6.2 Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality & Pollution

6.2.1 This section of the Scoping Report relates to the theme of climate change (including flooding and coastal erosion), energy, air quality and pollution. It covers the existing and projected situation in the District, before going on to consider what the likely situation would be without a plan and to provide key issues for the Local Plan to consider for this theme.

6.2.1 Identification of other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes and Sustainability Objectives (Task A1)

National Planning Policy Framework and accompanying guidance contained within the Planning Practice Guidance:

The NPPF identifies the important role the planning system has in minimising pollution and mitigating and adapting to climate change (MHCLG, 2019, p.5).

NNDC Corporate Plan and Annual Action Plan:

Some of the key priorities for the Council's Corporate Plan (2015-2019) link to this theme, including:

- Attract funding to manage the coast for future generations
- Improving the environment of the towns and countryside.

(NNDC, 2015, p.9)

Annual Action Plans detail how NNDC will deliver the actions.

● **Other Key Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives:**

- Directive 2001/42/EC Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (2001)
- Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2002)
- Flood Directive 2007/60/EC (2007)
- Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change (1992)
- Renewable Directive EU Directive 2009/28/EC (2009)
- Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (2008)
- EU Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC (2006)
- Securing the Future Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
- Climate Change Act (2008)
- UK Renewable Energy Roadmap: 2011 (2011)
- Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland (2007)
- The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010
- Energy Act 2011 (2011)
- Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2002)
- Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (2011)
- Flood Risk Regulations 2009 (2009)
- Flood and Water Management Act 2010 (2010)
- Future water: The government's water strategy for England (2011)
- Environment Act 1995 (1995)
- Environmental Protection Act 1990 (1990)
- Meeting the energy challenge: a White Paper on energy (2007)
- North Norfolk Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2013)
- Broadland Abstraction Licensing Strategy (2013)

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

- Wild Anglia Manifesto (201?)
- Catchment flood Management Plan (2009)
- Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework (2018)
- Broadland Rivers Catchment flood Management Plan (2009)
- Tomorrow's Norfolk, Today's Challenge. A Climate Change Strategy for Norfolk (n.d.)
- Norfolk Local Flood Risk Management Strategy- Post Consultation Final Draft v.13.1 (2015)
- SMP 5 Hunstanton to Kelling Hard Shoreline Management Plan (2010)
- SMP 6 Kelling Hard to Lowestoft Shoreline Management Plan (2012)
- North Norfolk District Council Contaminated Land Strategy (2015)
- North Norfolk Landscape Sensitivity Assessment
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2008 and 2017)

For more details of relevant plans, policies, programmes, strategies and initiatives, see Appendix A.

6.2.2 Existing and Predicted Baseline (Task A2)

Climate Change

- 6.2.2.1** Climate change is one of the greatest global environmental threats. Whilst the full impacts of climate change are largely unknown, the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP) (West and Gawith, 2005) has identified the following as the most widely expected consequences of climate change across England:
- an increase in the risk of flooding and erosion;
 - pressure on drainage systems;
 - possible winter storm damage;
 - habitat loss;
 - summer water shortages and low stream flows;
 - increased subsidence risk in subsidence prone areas;
 - increased demand for summer cooling;
 - increasing thermal discomfort in buildings, and;
 - health issues.
- 6.2.2.2** It is clear that climate change is a cross-cutting issue with the potential to have wide-reaching effects.
- 6.2.2.3** The *UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 Synthesis Report: Priorities for the next Five Years* recognises that:
- the UK has mirrored the global temperature increases of 0.85°C since 1880, and;
 - sea levels both globally and around the UK have risen by 15-20 centimetres since 1990 (Committee on Climate Change, 2016, p.2).
- 6.2.2.4** As a low-lying District, North Norfolk is particularly vulnerable to sea level changes.
- 6.2.2.5** According to UK Climate Projections 2009 (UKCP09) (Met Office, 2014) (based on medium emission scenarios), long-term projections suggest that in the future North Norfolk is likely to experience wetter winters, drier summers and high temperatures. Figures 3 - 6 illustrate long-term scenarios based on medium emissions. Peak river flow allowances for the Anglian Region indicate that the biggest allowance is for a 65% increase in peak flow (total potential change anticipated for the '2080s' (2070 to 2115)) (Environment Agency 2016a).

Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3 6

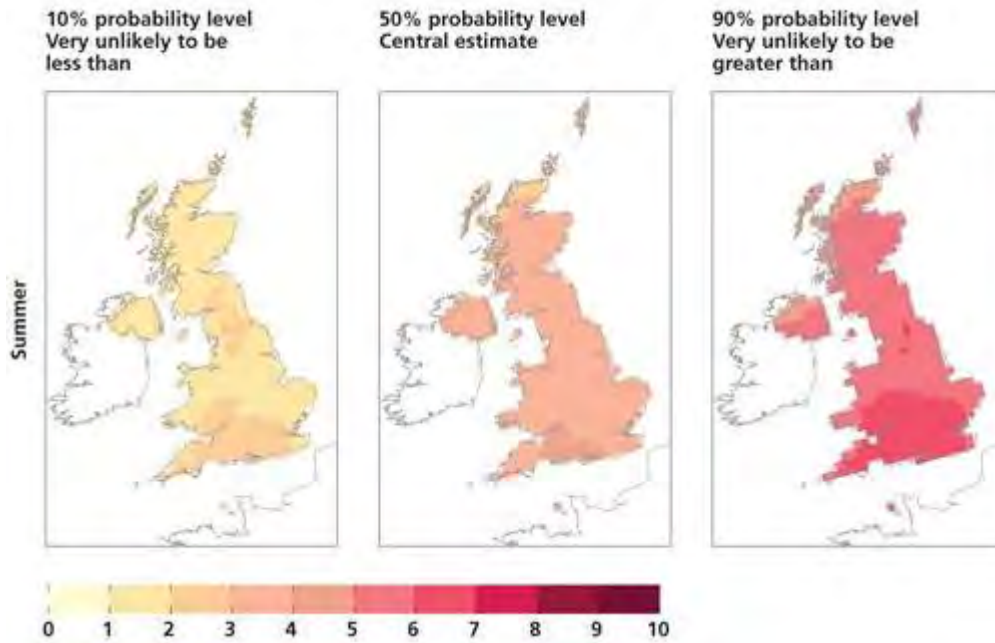


Figure 3 2080s, Summer, Medium Emissions Mean Temperatures (°C) Scenarios. © UK Climate Projections 2009.

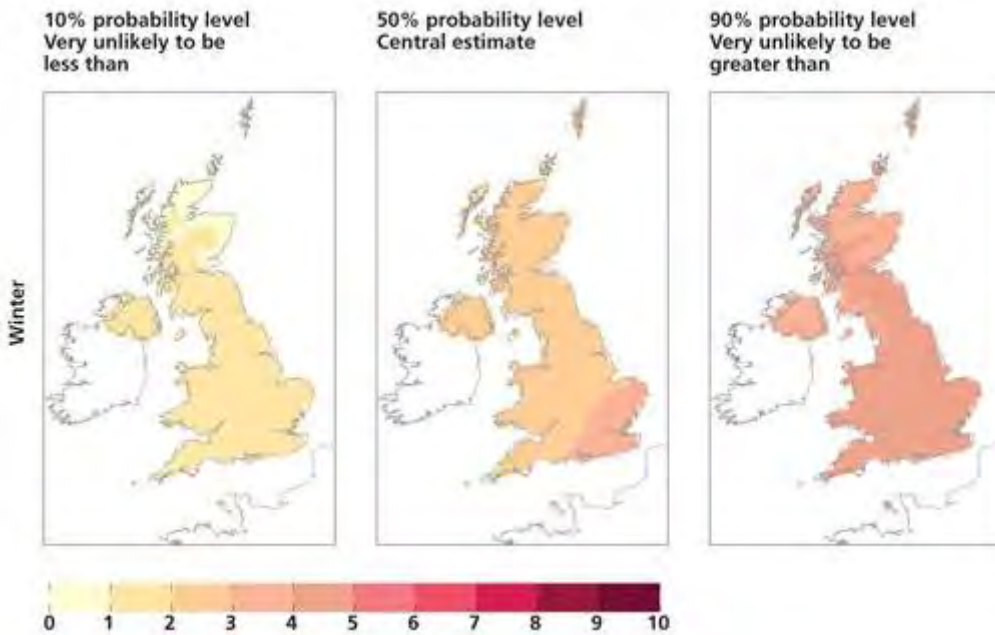


Figure 4 2080s, Winter, Medium Emissions Mean Temperatures (°C) Scenarios. © UK Climate Projections 2009.

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

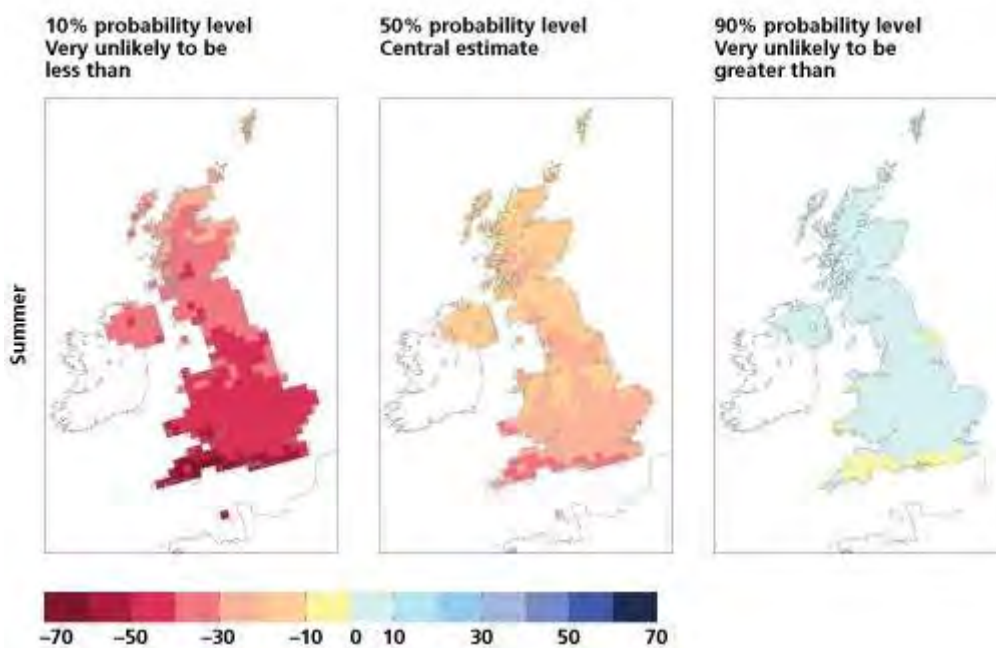


Figure 5 2080s, Summer Medium Emissions Change in Mean Precipitation (%) Scenario. © UK Climate Projections 2009.

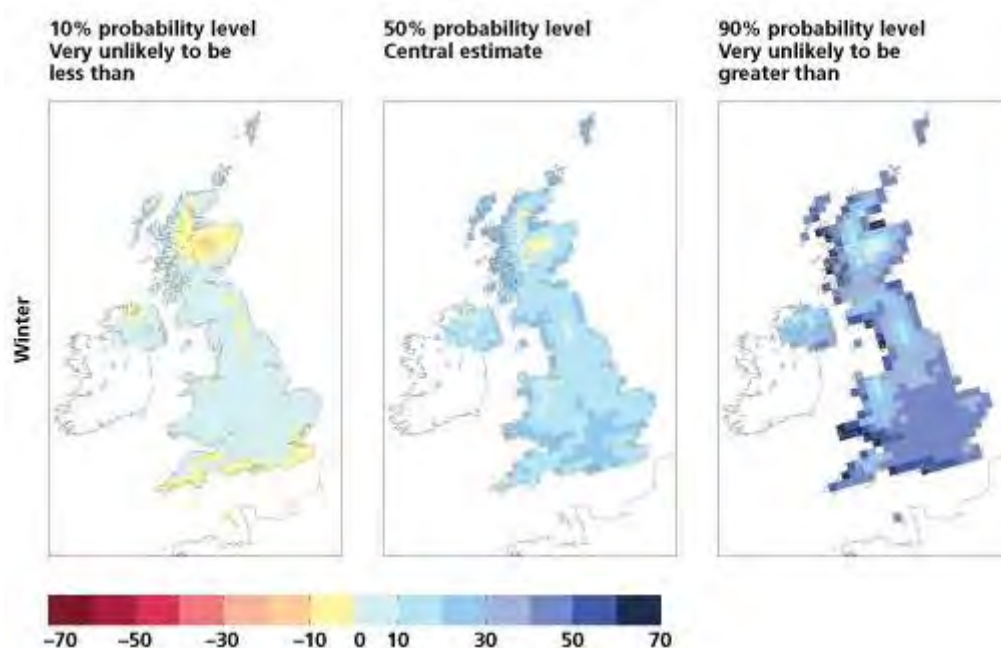


Figure 6 2080s, Winter Medium Emissions Change in Mean Precipitation (%) Scenario. © UK Climate Projections 2009.

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6.2.2.6 Since the publication of the Draft SA Scoping Report: Consultation Version (2016), UKCP18 National Climate Projections have reported that there is a greater chance of warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers. In terms of future UK temperatures, all areas of the UK are projected to experience warming, with warming being greater in the summer than the winter. Future rise depends on the amount of greenhouse gases the world emits. In terms of future UK precipitation, winter precipitation is expected to increase significantly and

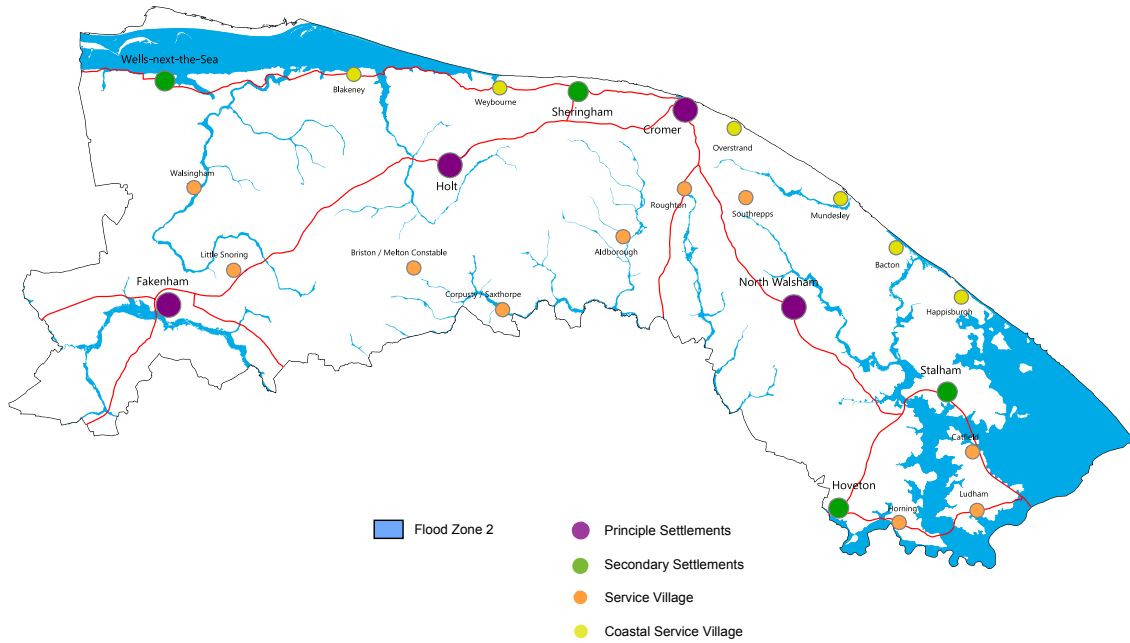
Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3 6

summer rainfall is expected to decrease significantly. Sea-level rise will occur for all emission scenarios and at all locations around the UK, with the increase generally being greater in the south than in the north (Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, Met Office Hadley Centre and the Environment Agency, 2018 p. 3, 4, 7, 10 and 11).

- 6.2.2.7** Much of North Norfolk (particularly the coastline and inland areas to the east of the District) is low-lying and contains many internationally and nationally recognised habitats, making it particularly vulnerable to climate change, flooding and coastal erosion. Flooding can occur as a result of high river flows and high sea levels and the risk of flooding will increase with sea level rises, more intense rainfall and other changes predicted as a consequence of climate change. The impact of flooding can be widespread, affecting both communities, wildlife and biodiversity within the Norfolk Broads, where the fresh water habitats can be affected by saline intrusion. In the Norfolk Broads Flood alleviation and management are part of the issues addressed by the Broads Authority where it is recognised that there is a need for constant flood management, including the recognition that flood defences need to be maintained as part of a holistic view.
- 6.2.2.8** A new Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment was produced in 2017 to update existing evidence base in line with national legislation and stakeholder requirements and to provide an understanding of flood risk from all sources including the incorporation of climate change allowances in order to provide robust, sound and up to date baseline evidence to inform the preparation of the commissioning Authorities' emerging Local Plans. The study appraised flood risk from tidal, fluvial, surface water, and groundwater sources taking into account updated coastal modelling including the 2017 Anglian Coast modelling outputs, sea defences fluvial hydraulic modelling and historical events. In relation to climate change the study used the highest allowances as agreed with the Environment Agency. The study identifies that flooding in North Norfolk is predominantly a combination of fluvial and tidal flooding particularly in the Broads river system that lies to the east and south of the district. Significant rivers and their tributaries within the district that contribute towards flood risk include but are not limited to the: River Wensum, River Bure, River Stiffkey, River Glaven, the River Ant and River Thurne. Tidal flooding however remains the most significant hazard in the district. Many of the fluvial watercourses have quite narrow and confined floodplains in North Norfolk district. As such, the impacts of climate change are not shown to increase flood extents significantly along fluvial watercourses. Whilst flood extents may not increase significantly, climate change has the potential to increase flood levels, depths, velocities and hazard to people.
- 6.2.2.9** Maps 4 - 7 illustrate the main areas at risk of flooding in North Norfolk, as mapped by the 2017 Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment. As a result of climate change, flood risk in the District is likely to become more of an issue, with an increase in the frequency and scale of flood events. In addition, more extreme weather conditions could lead to an increase in surface water flooding and increased flooding risk. This has the potential to impact on development potential.

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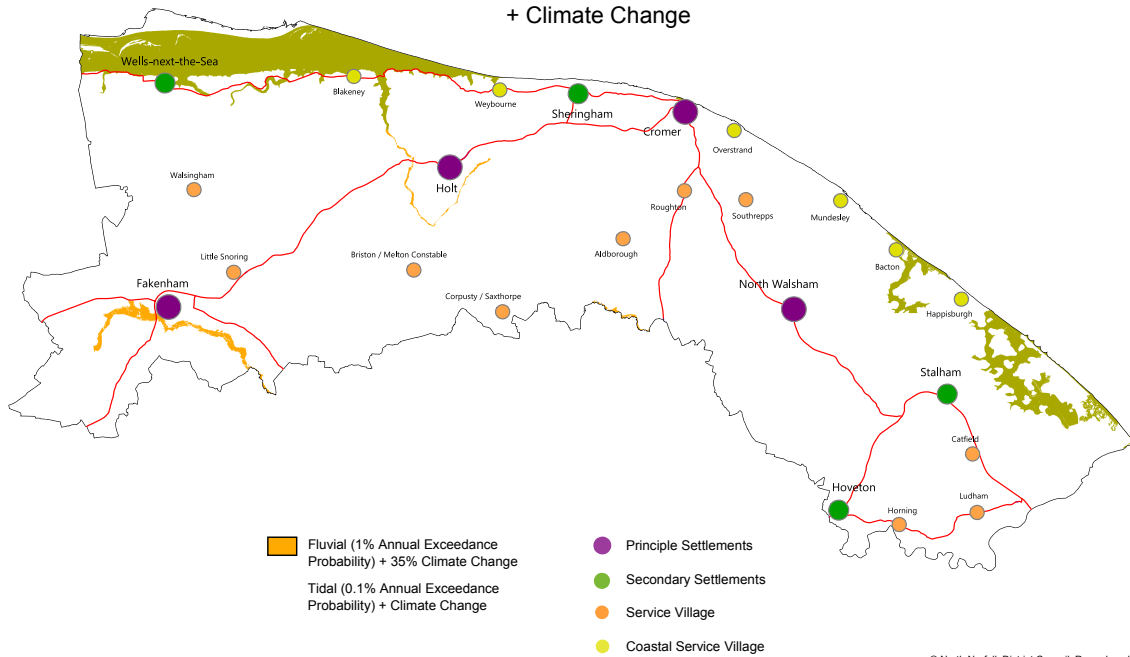
SFRA Flood Zone 2



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Map 4 SFRA Flood Zone 2

SFRA Risk of Flooding from Rivers & Sea + Climate Change

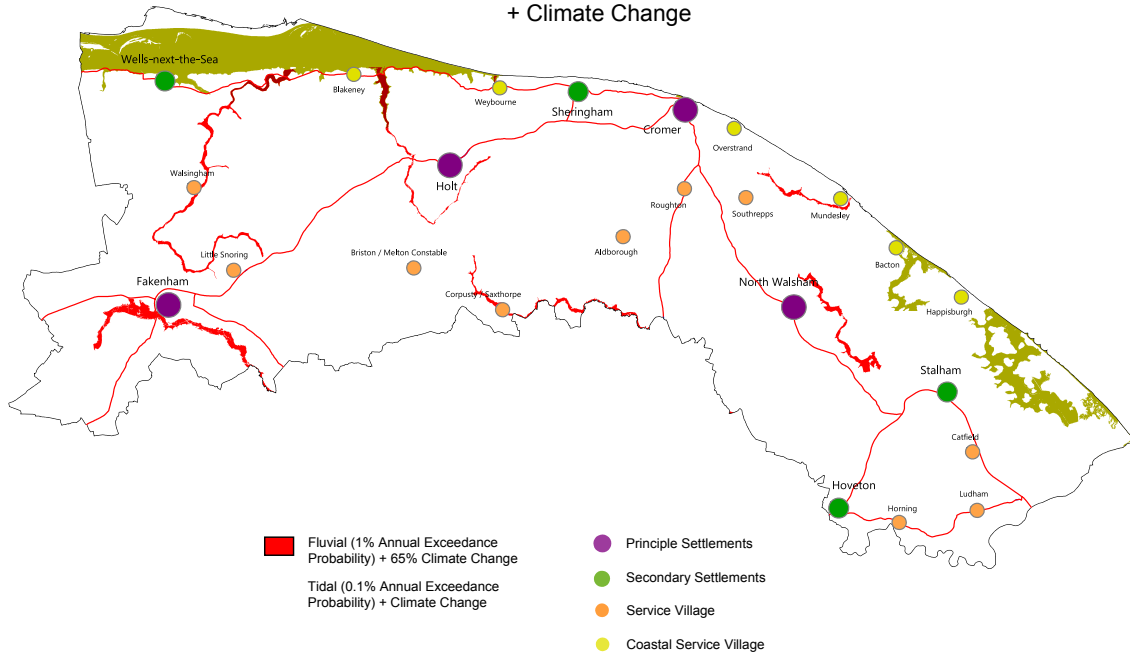


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Map 5 SFRA Fluvial 35 percent Tidal Climate Change

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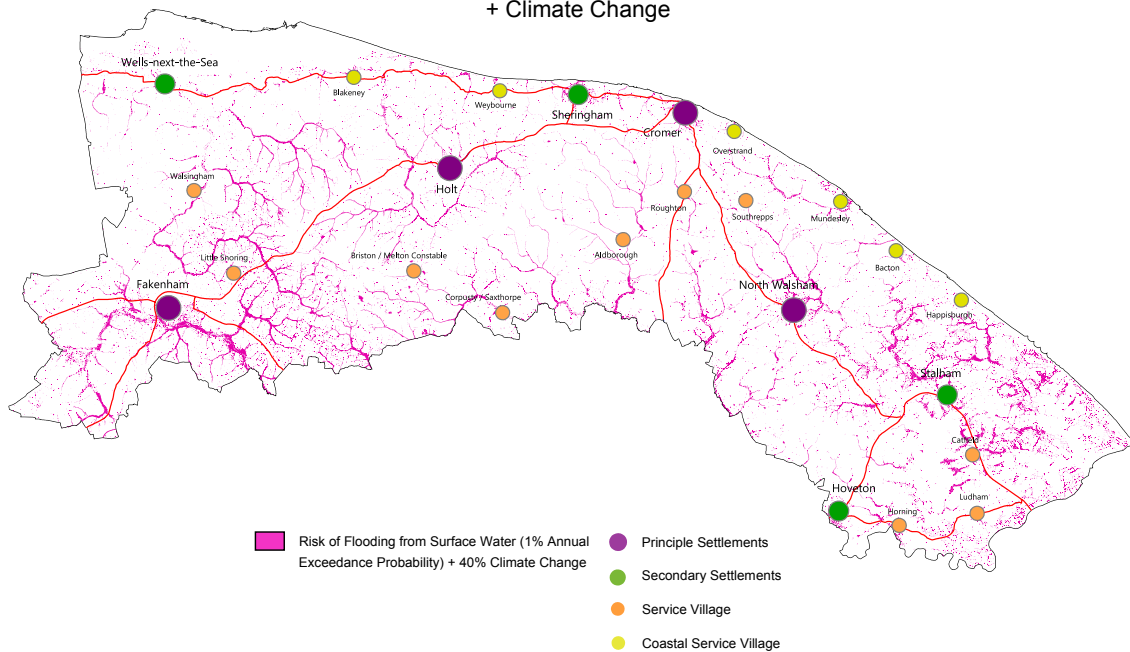
SFRA Risk of Flooding from Rivers & Sea + Climate Change



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Map 6 SFRA Fluvial 65 percent Tidal Climate Change

SFRA Risk of Flooding from Surface Water + Climate Change



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Map 7 SFRA Risk of Flooding from Surface Water Climate Change

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6.2.2.10 In respect of local sources of flooding, such as surface water runoff, ground water and ordinary watercourses, no nationally significant indicative flood risk areas have been identified (Environment Agency, 2010 cited in Norfolk County Council, 2011b p.6-7). Within the District, however, it should be noted that there is a high risk of flooding from local sources across the county, particularly from surface water and in combination with other sources of flooding such as main rivers and the sea. Based on the number of people at risk, Table 3 identifies the ranks of those settlements and infrastructure identified as being most at risk from surface water flooding. This will help inform local flood risk management strategies.

Priority Ranking	Settlement	Potential impact within the Places above the Flood Risk Thresholds		
		Number of People	Critical Infrastructure	Non-residential Properties
1	No settlements within North Norfolk District within this rank			
2	No settlements within North Norfolk District within this rank			
3	Cromer	1,690	0	294
	North Walsham	1,565	4	157
	Sheringham	1,505	2	75
4	West Runton	274	0	80
	Fakenham	323	6	75
	Stalham	229	0	100
	Wells	283	0	48
	Mundesley	234	0	0
	Ludham	218	2	0

Table 3 Settlement Priority Ranking for the top 39 settlements ⁽³⁾ based primarily on potential numbers of people at risk from flooding (Norfolk County Council, 2011b, p.16-17).

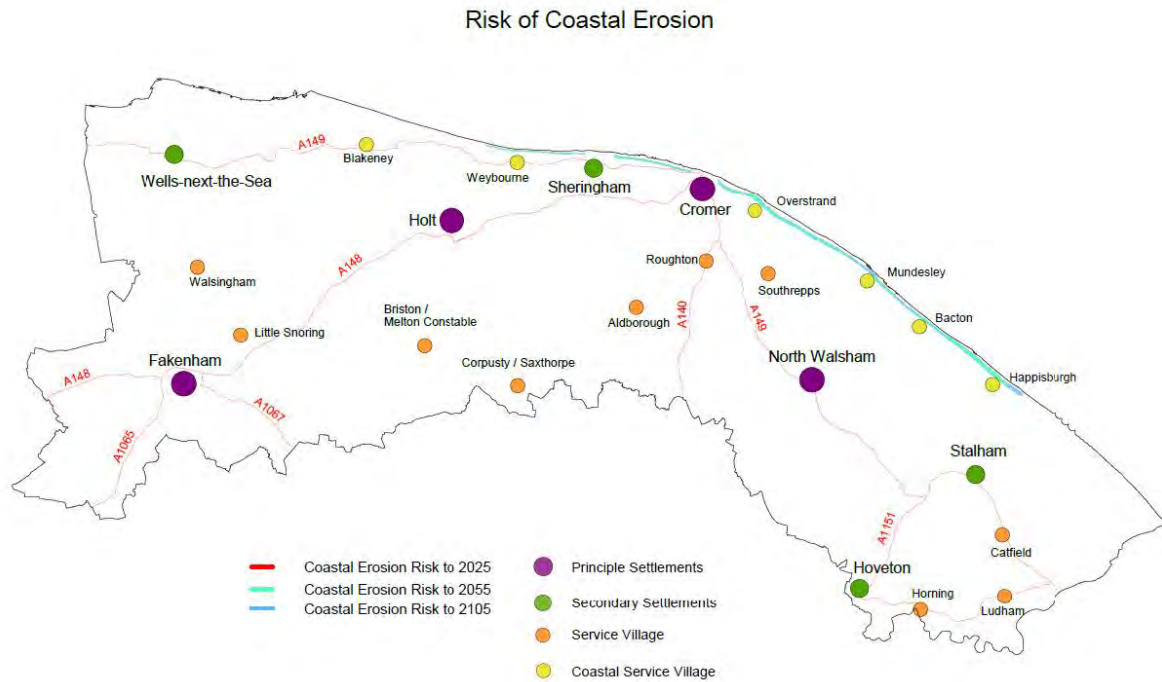
6.2.2.11 Following on from the preliminary report, a draft Norfolk Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (Post Consultation Final Draft v.13.1 (2015)) has been produced and identifies tidal flooding as the most significant hazard in North Norfolk, identifying that in the south and east of the District flooding could extend over a significant area (Norfolk County Council, 2015, p.75). Further detailed studies are being produced, including a North Norfolk Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) to gain a greater understanding of the potential risks and consequences of flooding from sources of local flood risk, (i.e. flooding from surface water, groundwater and ordinary watercourses).

6.2.2.12 With over 40 miles (64km) of North Sea coastline, coastal change will continue to play a significant role in defining the District's character. Further coastal change is predicted to occur during the next Local Plan period with climate change and its effect on sea levels and storminess playing a significant part in shaping the future of the District. Shoreline Management Plans (SMP) are non-statutory plans for coastal defence management planning. The aim of an SMP is to provide a strategic assessment of the risks associated with coastal erosion. The SMPs provide estimates of how the coast is likely to change over the next 100 years, taking into account the future implementation of coastal policies, geology, likely

³ Further analysis of the offset 1km grids has highlighted 13 settlements that would fall into the 4th Priority Ranking. These included Weybourne.

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impacts of climate change, environmental considerations, economic assessment, national guidance and the existing condition of the coast including coastal defences. Two SMPs are active along the North Norfolk coastal frontage; SMP5 which incorporates the coast to the west of Kelling Hard and SMP6 which incorporates the coast to the east of Kelling Hard. Map 8 illustrates those areas identified as being at short, medium and long-term risk of coastal erosion.



© North Norfolk District Council. Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright and database right [2016]. All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100018623. Data Source: Draft Shoreline Management Plan (Kelling to Lowestoft Ness) 2008, Halcrow.

Map 8 Risk of Coastal Erosion

Energy

6.2.2.13 Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is recognised as the main greenhouse gas, accounting for about 82% of the UK greenhouse gas emissions in 2014 (DECC, 2016, p.4). Energy consumption and the subsequent release of greenhouse gases is one of the main causes of climate change. In 2014, the District’s CO₂ emissions stood at 732 kt, of which 16%, 14% and 16% originated from three sectors; industry and commercial electricity, domestic electricity and road transport (minor roads) respectively (Defra & DECC via naei.defra.gov.uk, 2016). Figure 7 shows North Norfolk’s total CO₂ emissions since 2008, split by sector.

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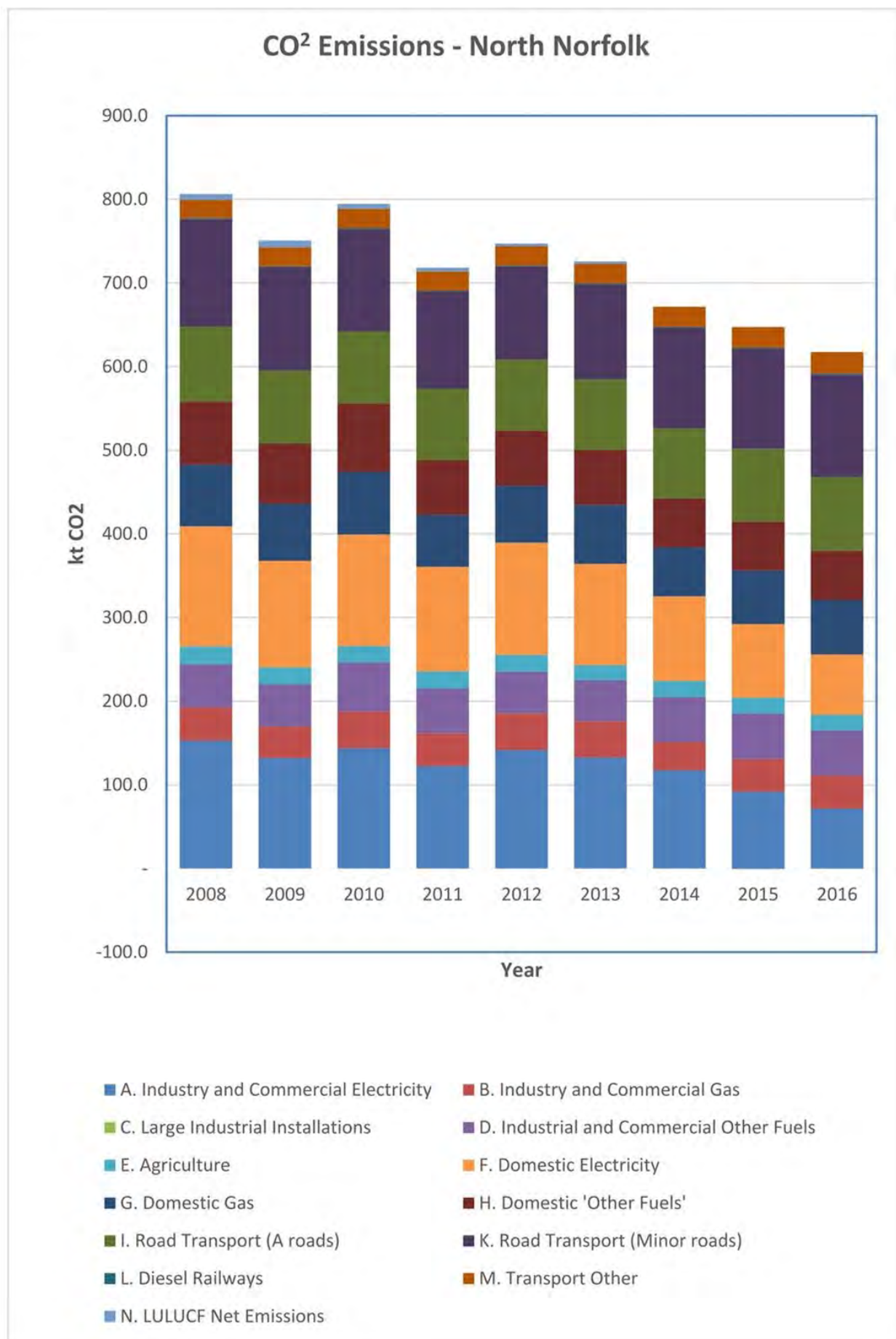
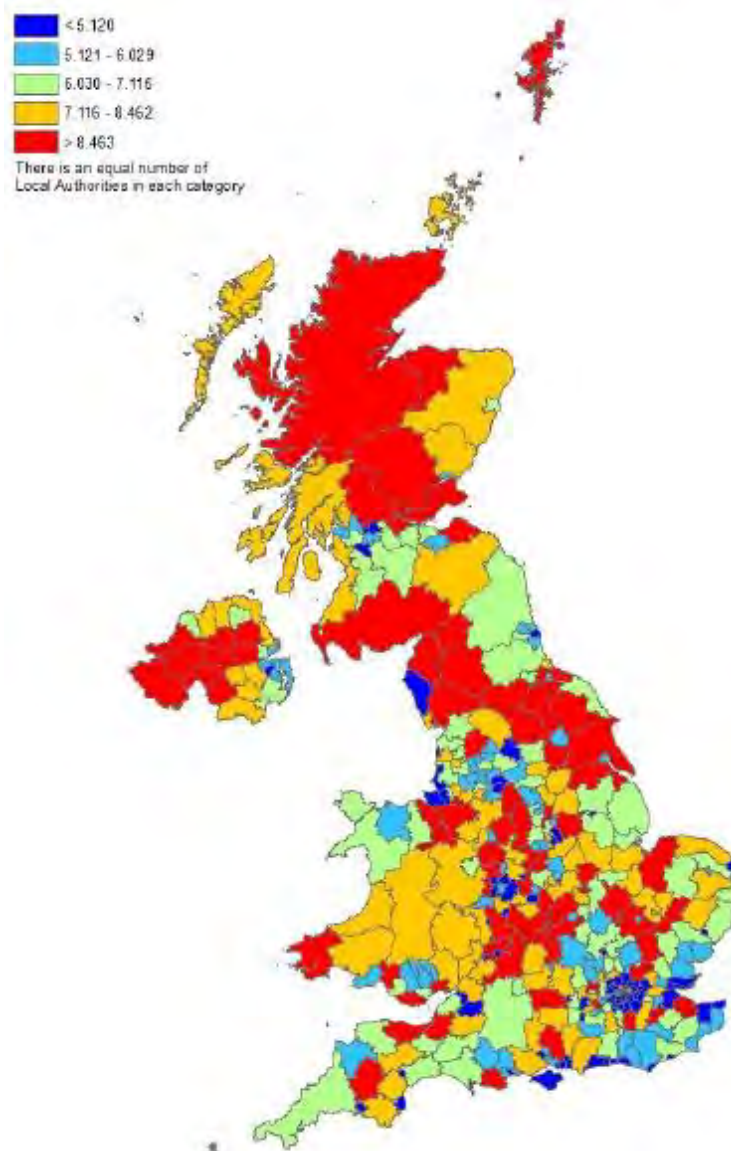


Figure 7 North Norfolk CO₂ emissions estimates (kt) (Graph produced using data from Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2018)

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6.2.2.14 At the time of the Draft SA Scoping Report: Consultation Version (2016), whilst the District had one of the lowest overall emission amounts in the County for 2014, the per capita emissions for some categories were particularly high; per capita domestic CO₂ emissions were amongst the highest in Great Britain (□2.350), as were per capita Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry CO₂ emissions (□0.119) and per capita transport CO₂ emissions sit within the second highest category (2.187-2.924) (DECC, 2015, p. 32, 34 & 35). Taken together, Map 9 showed the per capita CO₂ amounts per capita in 2013, which puts Norfolk per capita emissions within the highest 40% of all Local Authorities in Great Britain. Since the publication of the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version, the Local Authority Carbon Dioxide Emissions Estimates 2016 have been released. The data indicates that in North Norfolk the CO₂ emissions per capita are 5.9-7 tonnes (see Map 10), Domestic emissions of CO₂ per capita >1.8 (one of the highest in the country), Industry and commercial emissions CO₂ per capita 1.8-2.4 tonnes, Transport emissions CO₂ per capita, 2.2-2.9 tonnes; and for Land Use, Land Use and Forestry emissions CO₂ per capita, -0.02 to -0.002 tonnes per capita. (BEIS 2018, P.29-33).



Map 9 Emissions of carbon dioxide per capita by Local Authority (tonnes CO₂ per capita) excluding Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) for 2013 (DECC, 2015, p.31) © Crown copyright 2015.

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Map 10 Emissions of carbon dioxide per capita by Local Authority (tonnes CO2 per capita), excluding LULUCF for 2016 (Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 2018, p. 29) Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2018

6.2.2.15 In terms of the the amount and type of renewable energy installed in the District, monitoring is difficult as much development (microgeneration) can be carried out without the need for planning permission. In terms of larger scale planning permissions, in 2015/16 planning permission was granted for five solar farms/solar arrays⁽⁴⁾.

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Air Quality

- 6.2.2.16** Due to its location and rural nature, industry in the District is generally small scale. The main population within North Norfolk is located around the market towns of Wells-Next-The-Sea, Fakenham, Holt, Sheringham, Cromer, North Walsham, and Stalham. The population varies significantly between the summer and winter due to varying levels of tourism; a sector which makes a vital contribution to the economy of the District.
- 6.2.2.17** North Norfolk does not suffer from significant air quality impacts; previous NO₂ monitoring undertaken between 1997 and 2013 in local urban towns successfully demonstrated that Nitrogen dioxide levels were well below the national objective. Particulate matter (PM) was not previously deemed to be a problem due to the absence of locations that meet the emission scenarios publicised in technical guidance. Data collected from the latest period April 2016 until Dec 2016 continues to indicate that levels of Nitrogen Dioxide have been consistent with those areas that were previously monitored before 2011/12. Annual average concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide in the latest period did not exceed the national objective. The only exception to this was a single peak in September at one site in Hoveton, however, this was only a single month and the concentration gradually declined into the winter period. Air quality levels are kept under review. (North Norfolk District Council, 2017a, p.i).

Pollution

- 6.2.2.18 Water:** The Water Framework Directive (WFD) requires that all surface and ground water bodies are restored to good ecological/chemical status through a phased programme to 2027. River Basin Management Plans have been prepared by DEFRA and the EA to help achieve targets set. At the time of the Draft SA Scoping Report: Consultation Version (2016), within the North Norfolk Rivers Catchment, the majority of rivers are currently rated 'moderate' for ecological status or potential and 'good' for chemical status (for surface waters). In the majority of cases, the reason for not achieving good status was identified as being due to agriculture and rural land management (Environment Agency, 2016b). By 2019 5 of 6 water bodies were rated as moderate for ecological status or potential and all 6 were rated good for chemical status (Environment Agency, 2016b and 2019).
- 6.2.2.19** The majority of North Norfolk is within an area designated as being at risk from agricultural nitrate pollution (known as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZ)) (Environment Agency, 2016c). NVZs are areas of land draining into ground or surface waters that are currently high in nitrate (or may become so). There are also a number of Ground Water Protection Zones, defined to protect groundwater sources such as wells, boreholes and springs used for public drinking water supply (as detailed in the 2017 SFRA). The River Bure and Wensum catchments are covered by Surface Water Safeguard Zones. There is currently one Groundwater Safeguard Zone for the Anglian Water public water supply abstraction at Glandford (further safeguard zones may be delineated in the future). These non-statutory zones are a joint initiative between the water companies and the Environment Agency to address pollution issues. Within their Water Resources Management Plan, 2015, Anglian Water expects water quality deterioration due to diffuse source contamination from agriculture to continue to be an issue going forward. They expect that Nitrate concentrations will continue to rise in many parts of our groundwater system and are unlikely to decline anytime in the next 20 to 50 years (Anglian Water, 2015, p.59).
- 6.2.2.20 Noise:** Problems associated with noise tend to arise in residential areas. In 2015, the Council received 274 noise complaints, with the most common complaint relating to barking dogs (Environmental Protection, 2016). In 2018, the Council received 284 noise complaints; barking dogs remained the most common complaint, followed by music (Environmental Protection, 2019).

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- 6.2.2.21 Light pollution:** North Norfolk is an area where night skies are still relatively dark. Maps on the Campaign to Protection Rural England's (CPRE) website⁽⁵⁾ show England's light pollution and dark skies down to local level, allowing a view of those areas within the District where light pollution is the greatest and in contrast, those locations with darker skies. To date, two locations in North Norfolk (Wiveton Downs and Kelling Heath Holiday Park) have been awarded Dark Sky Discovery Site.
- 6.2.2.22** In terms of complaints, in 2015, the Council received 13 complaints relating to light pollution (Environmental Protection, 2016). In 2018, 18 light pollution complaints were received (Environmental Protection, 2019).
- 6.2.2.23 Odour:** As with noise, problems associated with odour tend to arise in residential areas. In 2015, the Council received 74 odour complaints, with the most common complaint relating to bonfire smoke (Environmental Protection, 2016). Whilst potentially not directly comparable, in 2018, the Council received 166 complaints either directly or indirectly related to odour. 45 of these complaints related to bonfires and 48 related to accumulation or deposit (Environmental Protection, 2019).
- 6.2.2.24 Tranquillity:** Maps on the CPRE website show data on tranquillity⁽⁶⁾, with those red areas having the lowest tranquillity scores and green areas the highest. Expectedly, within North Norfolk, it is the main settlements where tranquillity scores the lowest.
- 6.2.2.25** There are certain developments that may come forward in the future that may give rise to pollution concerns. How to minimise and mitigate against pollution is something that the Local Plan will need to consider.

Land contamination

- 6.2.2.26** As of May 2016, the District had 2,058 potentially contaminated sites across the District, including 60 historic and current waste landfill sites. The presence of contaminants can be a constraint to, in particular, the sustainable reuse of brownfield land.

The likely situation without a plan

- 6.2.2.27** There are two main responses to climate change; mitigation and adaption. Mitigation identifies ways of reducing climate change, primarily through reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, whilst adaption relates to the steps that can be taken to adapt to its effects. Past greenhouse gas emissions mean that some climate change effects are inevitable over the next 20-30 years. Lower emissions could reduce the impact from climate change further into the future, but changes are still projected as far ahead as the 2080s. Given the consequences anticipated by climate change, it is clear that responding to climate change must be a key consideration for the Local Plan, especially given the extent of cross-cutting issues.
- 6.2.2.28** The new Local Plan will be planning for growth over the plan period 2016-2036, including for between 10,000-11,000 new homes. This level of development will lead to an increase in traffic and demand for energy. Without a Local Plan in place, national policies and national building regulations would apply and opportunities would be missed to incorporate climate change mitigation and adaption through local policies and to incorporate opportunities such as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), which can also provide opportunities for biodiversity and amenity enhancement.
- 6.2.2.29** As already discussed, climate change is affected by and can have an effect upon a number of cross-cutting issues, meaning that a coordinated approach by the Local Plan is essential. For example, green infrastructure can help with climate change mitigation and adaption,

5 <http://nightblight.cpre.org.uk/>

6 http://www.cpre.org.uk/resources?q=tranquillity+map&filter_order=date&filter_order_Dir=desc&t%5B%5D=3483

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reducing the impact of carbon emissions can help the environment adapt to climate change and a Local Plan that reduces the need to travel by ensuring that homes, jobs, services and facilities are easily accessible by sustainable methods of transport will help mitigate climate change. Without a Local Plan in place, opportunities may be missed to have a coordinated approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

6.2.3 Sustainability Issues and Problems (Task A3)

- Climate change is expected to have significant and wide-reaching impacts. There is a need to address climate change mitigation and adaptation as a cross-cutting issue.
- How to ensure that the risk of and impacts of flooding (fluvial, tidal, surface and sewer) is managed.
- How to ensure that the risk of and impacts of coastal erosion is managed.
- Per capita CO₂ emissions are higher than the national average. There is a need to promote the use of renewable energy and reduce climate change emissions.
- Conflicting priorities between the need to develop renewable energy sources and the desire to protect the unique environment of North Norfolk.
- The need to consider the impact of new development does not impact negatively on local air quality levels.
- The need to ensure that the impacts of pollution (including water, noise, light and odour) are suitably considered and addressed, with consideration given to pollution being a cross-cutting issue (for example there are potential impacts on the natural environment and health).
- The need to ensure that there is no risk to public health or the environment from contaminated land.

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6.3 Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora & Geodiversity

- 6.3.1** This section of the Scoping Report relates to the theme of biodiversity, fauna, flora and geodiversity (including green infrastructure). It covers the existing and projected situation, before going on to consider what the likely situation would be without a plan and to provide key issues for the Local Plan to consider for this theme. As with many of the other topics, biodiversity, fauna, flora and geodiversity has many cross-cutting issues and cannot be considered in isolation.

6.3.1 Identification of other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes and Sustainability Objectives (Task A1)

National Planning Policy Framework:

The NPPF identifies the important role the planning system has in contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity (MHCLG, 2019, p.5).

Accompanying guidance contained within the Planning Practice Guidance.

NNDC Corporate Plan and Annual Action Plan:

The Council's Corporate Plan (2015-2019) makes it a Council priority to have a District where the beautiful natural environment is managed and protected for future generations by:

- Attracting funding to manage the coast for future generations.
- Protecting the countryside and encouraging sustainable access.
- Improving the environment of our towns and countryside.

(NNDC, 2015b, p.7)

Annual Action Plans detail how NNDC will deliver the actions.

Other Key Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives:

- Directive 2001/42/EC Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (2001)
- The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)
- Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) (1979)
- EU Biodiversity Strategy (various)
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (The Ramsar Convention) (1971)
- Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds (2009)
- 'The Habitats Directive' EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC, on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (1992)
- The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) (1979)
- Securing the Future Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
- The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011)
- Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011)
- Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (As Amended)
- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (2000)
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)

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- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) (As Amended)
- The 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework' (2012)
- Working with the Grain of Nature - A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2011)
- Conserving Biodiversity- A UK Approach (2011)
- 50 Year Vision for Wetlands (2008)
- UKGAP Action Plan (being prepared)
- National Pollinator Strategy: for Bees and other Pollinators in England (2014) Realising the Benefits of Trees, Woods and Forests in the East of England (2011)
- Wild Anglia Manifesto (N.d)
- Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework (2018)
- Habitat and Species Action Plans (N.d)
- Norfolk's Earth Heritage & Norfolk Geodiversity Action Plan (GAP) (being prepared)
- Making Space for Wildlife and People. Creating an Ecological Network for Norfolk (2005)
- Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Guidance for Norfolk (2004)
- Norfolk's Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2007 - 2017 Strategic Review (200?)
- England Coastal Path in the East of England (2014, updated 2016)

For more details of relevant plans, policies, programmes, strategies and initiatives, see Appendix A.

6.3.2 Existing & Predicted Baseline (Task A2)

- 6.3.2.1** North Norfolk contains many important and protected sites and priority habitats and species. Designated sites are those areas that are particularly notable for their features, flora, fauna or geodiversity and may be designated under international agreements (such as the Ramsar Convention and the EC Habitats Directive), national law (such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)) or through non-statutory designations (such as County Wildlife Sites). Such sites are managed to protect and preserve those features for which they are particularly valued.
- 6.3.2.2** The 'North Norfolk District State of the Environment Report, 2015 Update' (Oddy, 2015), provides baseline data using Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service (NBIS) data and information from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and Natural England websites. As outlined in this section, the document contains information on designated sites and their current status.
- 6.3.2.3** Table 4 identifies the number of protected sites within the North Norfolk District, including comparisons between 2011 and 2015.

Feature	Number falling (some partially) within the North Norfolk District (2011)	Area covered (2011)	Number falling (some partially) within the North Norfolk District (2015)	Area covered (2015)
Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)	8	6,880ha	8	6,880ha
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	3	6,880ha	3	6,886ha
Ramsar Site	2	6,864ha	2	6,862ha
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	44	8,066ha	44	8,066ha

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Feature	Number falling (some partially) within the North Norfolk District (2011)	Area covered (2011)	Number falling (some partially) within the North Norfolk District (2015)	Area covered (2015)
National Nature Reserves	12	5,491ha	12	5,491ha
Local Nature Reserves	5	28ha	5	28ha
Roadside Nature Reserves	22	Length in excess of 4,300m	25	6,090m in length
County Wildlife Sites	250	3,081ha	255	3,099ha

Table 4 Number and area covered by protected/designated sites within the District (Table produced using data from Carroll, 2011 & Oddy, 2015).

Internationally Designated Sites

6.3.2.4 Ramsar Sites are designated under the Ramsar Convention and are wetlands of international importance. Many are also important for birds and are therefore also designated as Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Ramsar habitats within North Norfolk include the fen, freshwater pools, lakes and grazing marshes of The Broads and the saltmarshes, sand and shingle shores, saline lagoons and reedbeds of the North Norfolk Coast (Oddy, 2015, p.3).

European Designated Sites

6.3.2.5 Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are protected under the EC Habitats Directive and are high quality sites that make a significant contribution to conserving those habitats and species considered most in need of protection at a European level. Whilst some are physically small, North Norfolk has the highest number of SAC sites either within or intersecting its boundaries in the county. As an example, Winterton-Horsey dunes represent the only significant area of dune heath on the East Coast, while the vegetated sea cliffs at Overstrand are one of the best examples of unprotected vegetated soft cliffs on the North Sea Coast (Oddy, 2015, p.4).

6.3.2.6 Special Protection Areas (SPAs) come under Natura 2000 sites and are designated in accordance with the EC Birds Directive due to their importance for birds. North Norfolk is particularly important for migrant birds, with a North Norfolk Coast SPA supporting species including pink footed geese, wigeon, avocet, knot and lapwing (Oddy, 2015, p.4).

6.3.2.7 On behalf of Norfolk authorities, Footprint Ecology is currently preparing a visitor survey at European Protected Sites across Norfolk. The aim of the report is to understand the links between where people live in Norfolk and how they use the countryside.

Nationally Designated Sites

6.3.2.8 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are the country's best sites for wildlife and geology, protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and designated by Natural England. Many of the SSSIs are also designated as Ramsar sites, SPAs or SACs, National Nature Reserves or local Nature Reserves.

6.3.2.9 The condition of each SSSI is assessed by Natural England to determine the effectiveness of management in place. When a site is assessed as having a 'favourable' condition, it is deemed as meeting its conservation objectives. Figures 8 and 9 show the percentage of North Norfolk's SSSIs in each condition, based on 2011 and 2015 assessments. As can be seen from the figures, since 2011 there has been a drop in the percentage of SSSIs being

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categorised as ‘favourable’ and an increase in the percentage being categorised as ‘unfavourable recovering’. It is suggested, however, that this could be partly due to changes in how these categories are measured and displayed (Oddy, 2015, p.5).

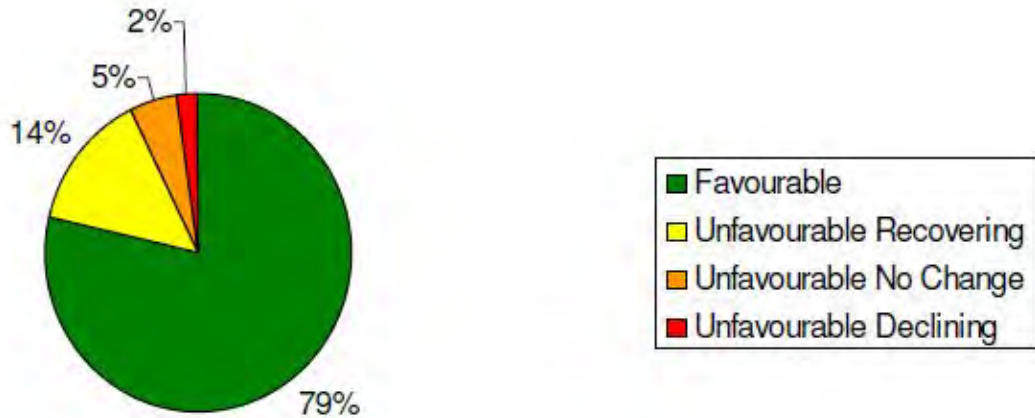


Figure 8 North Norfolk SSSI Condition (Carroll, L. 2011, p.6)

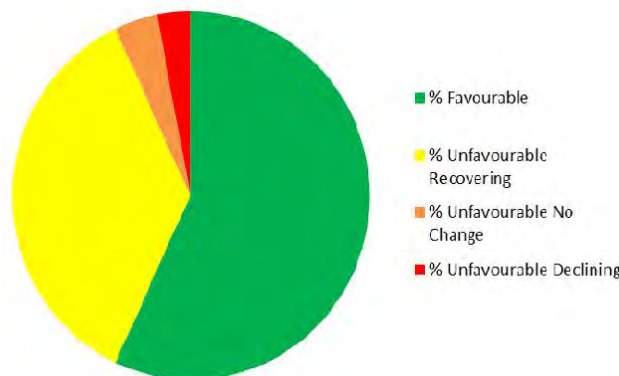


Figure 9 North Norfolk SSSI Condition (Oddy, 2015, p.5)

6.3.2.10 National Nature Reserves (NNRs) are those considered to be the best SSSIs. They manage rare and significant habitats, species and geology. North Norfolk’s NNRs are Ant Broads and Marshes, Blakeney, Bure Marshes, Calthorpe Broad, Hickling Broad, Holkham, How Hill, Ludham and Potter Heigham Marshes, Martham Broad, Paston Great Barn, Swanton Novers Wood and Winterton Dunes (Oddy, 2015, p.6).

6.3.2.11 Marine Conservation Zones (MCZ) are designated to protect a number of habitat features and species in waters around England. In 2016, the Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds became one of 50 MCZs.

Locally Designated Sites

6.3.2.12 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) are designated by Local Authorities in consultation with Natural England for their wildlife, geology, education and/or public enjoyment. Within North Norfolk, the LNRs are Knapton Cutting, Wiveton Down, Hindringham Meadows, Felmingham Cutting and Southrepps Common (Oddy, 2015, p.7).

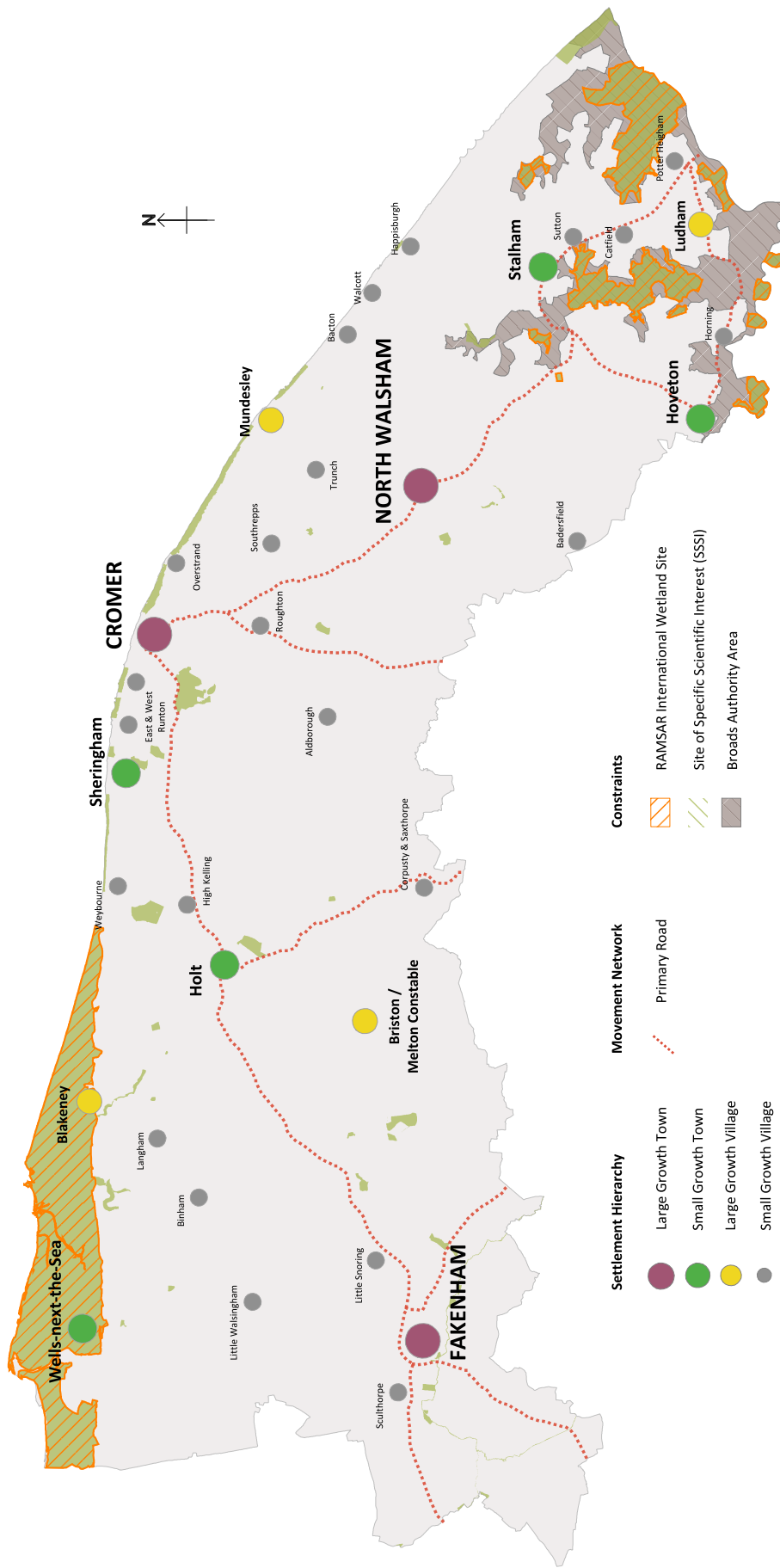
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Non-Statutory Sites

- 6.3.2.13** County Wildlife Sites (CWSs) are sites considered to be important for wildlife within the county context. Whilst they do not benefit from statutory protection, they are taken into account in planning decisions. They aim to identify, protect and enhance the most important places for wildlife outside legally protected land.
- 6.3.2.14** The North Norfolk State of the Environment Report (2015 Update) provides statistics on the percentage of CWS in positive conservation management overtime, reporting that in 2010-11 less than 60% of the District's CWSs were in positive conservation management, but that by 2013-14 this had risen to 71% (Oddy, 2015, p.10-11).
- 6.3.2.15** Co-ordinated by Norfolk County Council, Roadside Nature Reserves (RNRs) are established to protect and promote roadside verges containing rare and scarce plant species.
- 6.3.2.16** County Geodiversity Sites (CGSs) are designated by the Norfolk Geodiversity Partnership and are sites of important geological features. Norfolk has five designated CGSs, two of which fall within the North Norfolk District; Rising Hill Pit, Letheringsett with Glandford (a disused quarry with good exposures of Pleistocene glacial outwash sands, gravels and till) and Hempton Quarry (partly landfilled former quarry, exposing Pleistocene glacial sediments). In addition, over 280 potential Local CGSs have been identified in Norfolk through an audit commissioned by the Norfolk Geodiversity Partnership (NBIS). Geodiversity Action Plans (GAPs) are used to set out a management framework for geology, geomorphology, soils and water resources; Norfolk Geodiversity Partnership is currently preparing a Norfolk Geodiversity Action Plan (NGAP) (NBIS, 2010-2016).
- 6.3.2.17** Maps 11 - 13 show areas designated as SPA and SAC, Nature Reserves and County Wildlife Sites and SSSI and RAMSAR sites.

Scoping Report Tasks A1-A36

RAMSAR Wetland Sites + Sites of Specific Scientific Interest

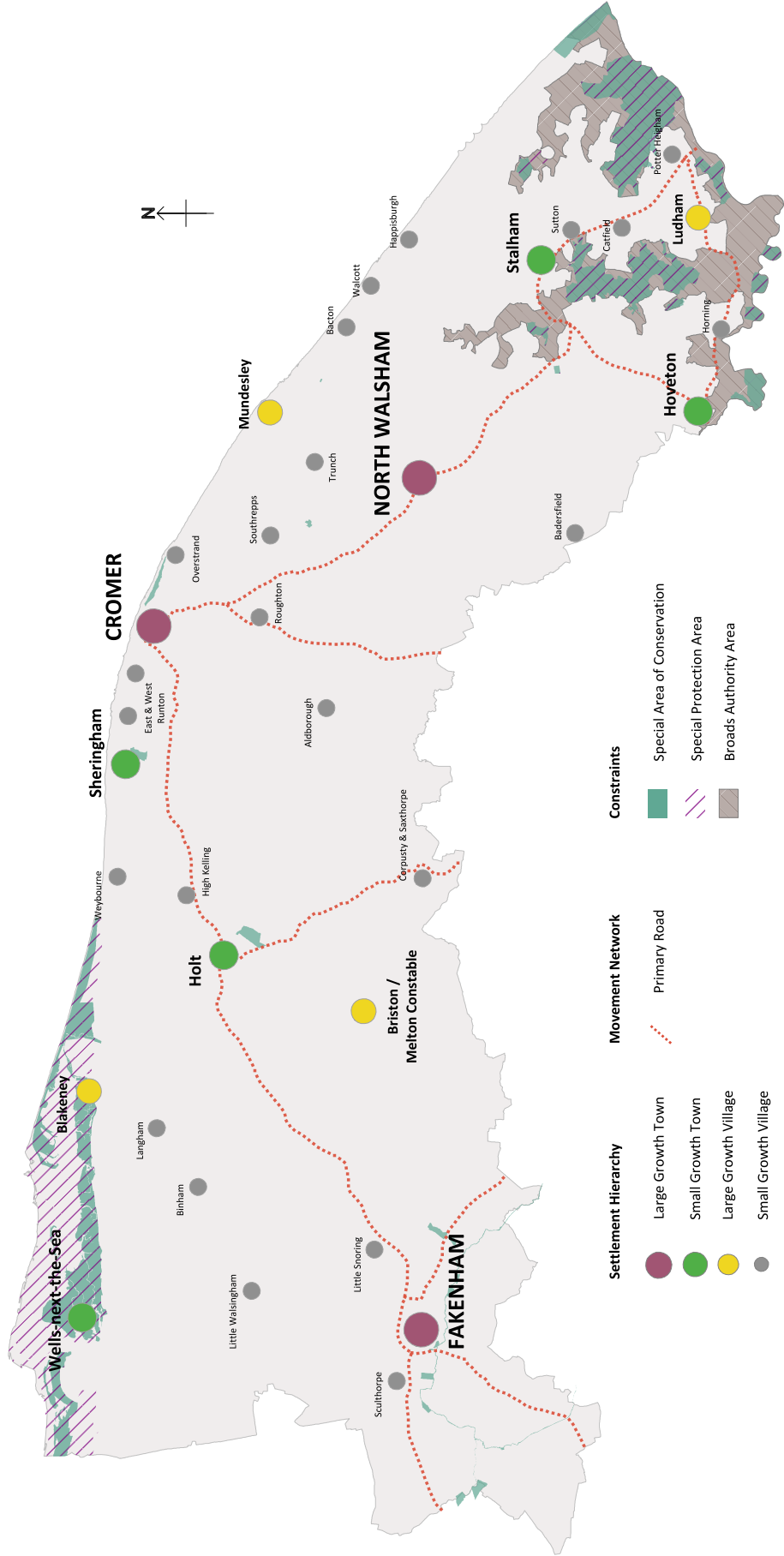


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Map 11 RAMSAR Wetland Sites & Sites of Specific Scientific Interest

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

Specific Area of Conservation + Special Protection Areas

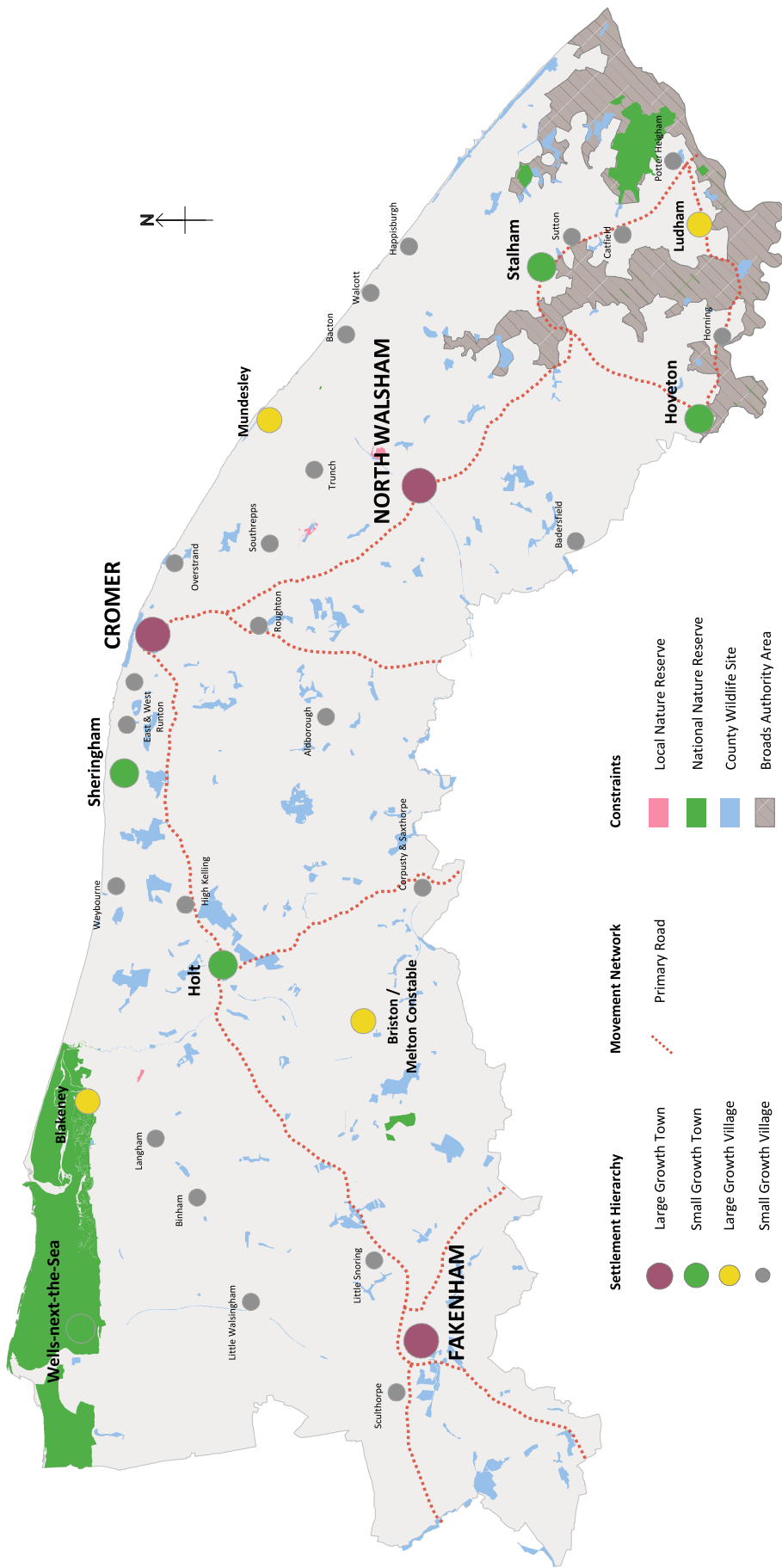


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Map 12 Special Area of Conservation & Special Protection Areas

Scoping Report Tasks A1-A36

Local & National Nature Reserves + County Wildlife Sites



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Map 13 Local & National Nature Reserves & County Wildlife Sites

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

Species of Conservation Concern

6.3.2.18 Within North Norfolk, NBIS data includes 1,400 species of conservation concern, including:

- 289 species on the UKBAP list (UK Biodiversity Action Plans for the most threatened species and habitats to aid recovery);
- 269 Section 41 species (those species identified as requiring action under the UK BAP and which continue to be regarded as conservation priorities under the UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework);
- 166 species protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act;
- 217 species on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red Data List (including 10 critically endangered);
- 145 species protected by the EC Birds Directive; and
- 49 Red and 120 Amber listed bird species (Oddy, 2015, p.19).

Green Infrastructure

6.3.2.19 The NPPF describes green infrastructure as '*a network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities*' (CLG, 2012, P.52). Under Duty to Cooperate, the Norfolk Strategic Framework (NSF) has completed a Green Infrastructure Mapping Project to map green infrastructure networks and provide local planning authorities with information on existing green infrastructure networks in their areas. Work on a Green Infrastructure and Recreation Avoidance Strategy has begun, although it has not yet been produced and so has been unable to feed into this Report.

The likely situation without a plan

6.3.2.20 Regardless as to whether or not there is a Local Plan in place, designated sites and protected species will continue to be protected through international and national policy. Having an evidence-based Local Plan in place will provide an opportunity to encourage and coordinate biodiversity and landscape enhancement.

6.3.2.21 As with many of the other topics discussed in this Scoping Report, there are cross-cutting issues which need to be taken into account. In particular, climate change is linked closely to biodiversity, with climate change impacting on species and their habitats. Having an evidence-based Local Plan in place will help to have an integrated approach to biodiversity protection and enhancement in the face of the effects of climate change.

6.3.2.22 Without there being a Local Plan in place, opportunities to deliver green infrastructure in connection with development and prevent habitat fragmentation could be lost.

6.3.3 Sustainability Issues and Problems (Task A3)

- How to protect and enhance habitats, including designated sites and protected species, including taking into account the effects of climate change.
- How to conserve and protect geodiversity.
- How to protect and enhance green infrastructure networks and ensure that habitats do not become further fragmented.
- How to address visitor pressure on designated sites.

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6.4 Landscape, Townscape & The Historic Environment

- 6.4.1** This section of the Scoping Report relates to the theme of landscape, townscape and the historic environment. It covers the existing and projected situation, before going on to consider what the likely situation would be without a plan and to provides key issues for the Local Plan to consider for this theme.

6.4.1 Identification of other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes and Sustainability Objectives (Task A1)

National Planning Policy Framework:

The NPPF identifies the important role the planning system has in contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment (MHCLG, 2019, p.5).

Accompanying guidance contained within the Planning Practice Guidance.

NNDC Corporate Plan and Annual Action Plan:

The Council's Corporate Plan (2015-2019) makes it a Council priority to have a District where the beautiful natural environment is managed and protected for future generations by:

- Attracting funding to manage the coast for future generations.
- Protecting the countryside and encouraging sustainable access.
- Continuing to improve recycling rates and reduce landfill waste.
- Improving the environment of towns and countryside.

(NNDC, 2015b, p.9)

Annual Action Plans detail how NNDC will deliver the actions.

Other Key Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives:

- Directive 2001/42/EC Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (2001)
- European Spatial Development Perspective European Commission (1999)
- European Landscape Convention (2000)
- World Heritage Convention (1972)
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (The Valletta Convention) (2011)
- Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1987)
- The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011)
- UK Marine Policy Statement (2011)
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- Government Forestry Policy Statement (2013)
- The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004
- Securing the Future Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
- East of England Marine Plans (2014)
- Realising the Benefits of Trees, Woods and Forests in the East of England (2011)
- Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework (2018)
- AONB Management Plan Strategy 2014-19 & Action Plan 2014-19
- North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment (Draft Supplementary Planning Document) (2018)

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

- North Norfolk Landscape Sensitivity Assessment with particular reference to renewable energy and low carbon development (Draft Supplementary Planning Document) (2018)
- North Norfolk Conservation Area Appraisals (various)
- Site Improvement Plans (SIPs): East of England (various)
- National Character Areas (various)

For more details of relevant plans, policies, programmes, strategies and initiatives, see Appendix A.

6.4.2 Existing & Predicted Baseline (Task A2)

Overview

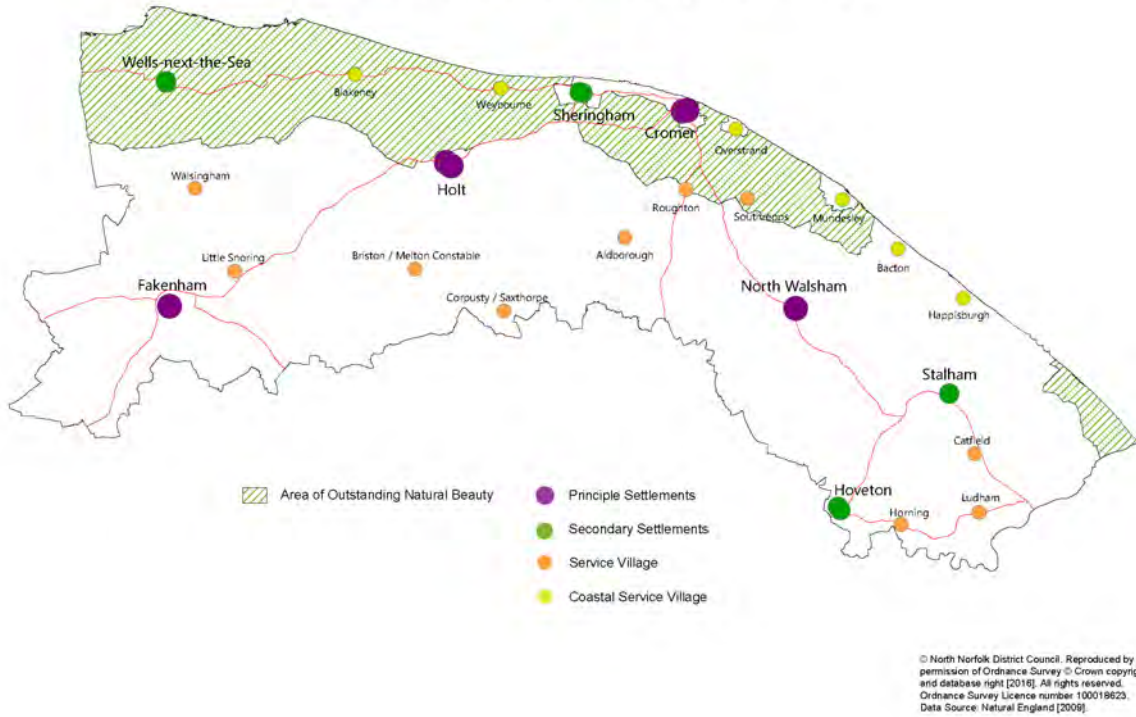
- 6.4.2.1** The gently undulating rural landscape of North Norfolk is dominated by arable farmland, pastoral river valleys, numerous church towers, the wooded backdrop of Cromer Ridge and the flat, low-lying, open and remote coastal plains. Market towns, scattered villages and isolated dwellings dominate the built form. The many public rights of way (including the Peddars Way and Norfolk Coast Path National Trail and long-distance footpaths), country estates and parklands provide recreational opportunities (Natural England, 2013, 2014 and 2015 (adapted from National Character Profiles 77, 78, 79, 80 and 84)). The District' wealth of historic environment (both designated and non-designated) is extremely important as a record of both the social and architectural influences of the time as well contributing to the areas' landscape, townscape and appeal of the District.

Landscape

- 6.4.2.2** North Norfolk is considered to be outstanding in a national context for both its geology and its landforms. The District has one of the most complete sequences of late Jurassic to late Cretaceous marine strata in Britain, capped by an extremely important series of Pleistocene pre-glacial inter-glacial and glacial deposits. The legacy of the glaciers still dominate the landscape throughout the District; the gravels, sands, chalk erratics and boulder clays left behind by the retreating ice still determine the natural vegetation patterns.
- 6.4.2.3** In recognition of the importance of the District's natural beauty, flora, fauna, geological and landscape features, many sites have been designated as having conservational importance. Included in these designations is the Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB), which stretches for 450km², approximately half of which falls within the west of the District. Part of the AONB also includes the coastal marshes of the North Norfolk Heritage Coast area which, whilst not statutorily protected, makes an important contribution to the character and heritage of the area. The east of the District surrounds and provides the gateway to the Broads; an area of internationally recognised wetland (the Broads Authority is the local planning authority for the Broads Area and Broads Plans apply there <http://www.broads-authority.gov.uk>). Map 14 shows the location of the AONB designations across the District, with Map 15 showing Ancient Woodland within the District.

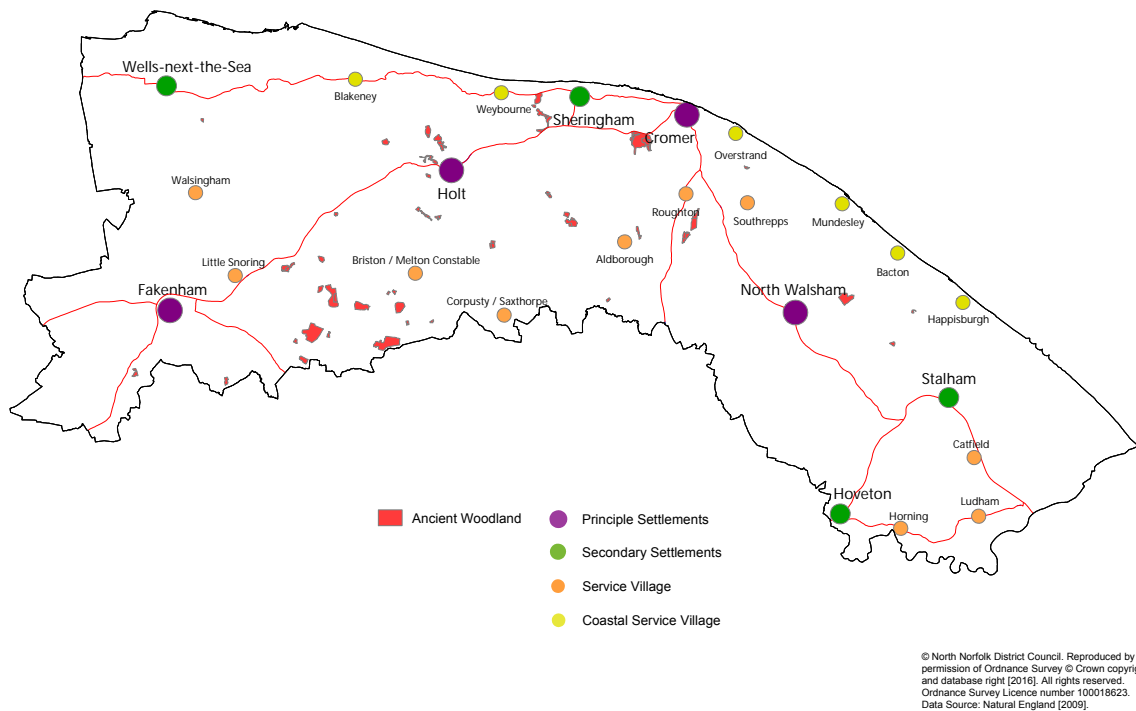
Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3 6

Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty



Map 14 AONB Designation

Ancient Woodland

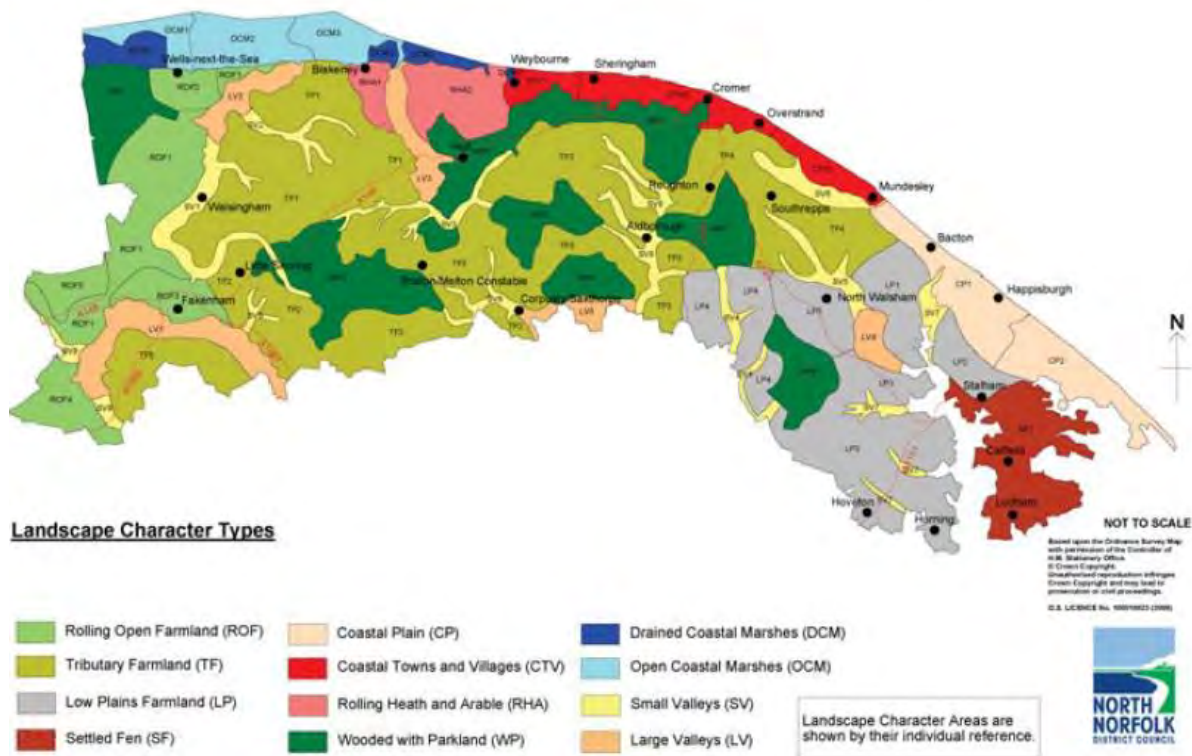


Map 15 Ancient Woodland Areas

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- 6.4.2.4** North Norfolk has a wide variety of landscape characters, as identified in the NNDC Landscape Character Assessment (2009). Six general character types were identified within the District and Table 5 indicated their overall strength of character and condition at the time the study was carried out. As can be seen on Map 16 'Landscape Character Types within North Norfolk', the broad character types were split into landscape areas, which have allowed a more detailed and refined analysis of the character specific to that area.

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Map 16 Landscape Character Types within North Norfolk

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Landscape Character Area	Overall Strength of Character	Overall Condition
Rolling Open Farmland	Moderate	Fair to good
Tributary Farmland	Moderate	Fair to good
Low Plains	Moderate	Fair to good
Settled Fen	N/A	Poor to good
Coastal Plain	Moderate	Poor to good
Coastal Towns and Villages	Low to moderate	Poor to good
Rolling Heath and Arable	Moderate to strong	Poor to good
Wooded with Parkland	Moderate to strong	Fair to good
Drained Coastal Marshes	Strong	Fair to good
Open Coastal Marshes	Strong	Fair to good (but mostly good)
Small Valleys	Moderate to high	Fair to good
Large Valleys	Moderate to high	Fair to good

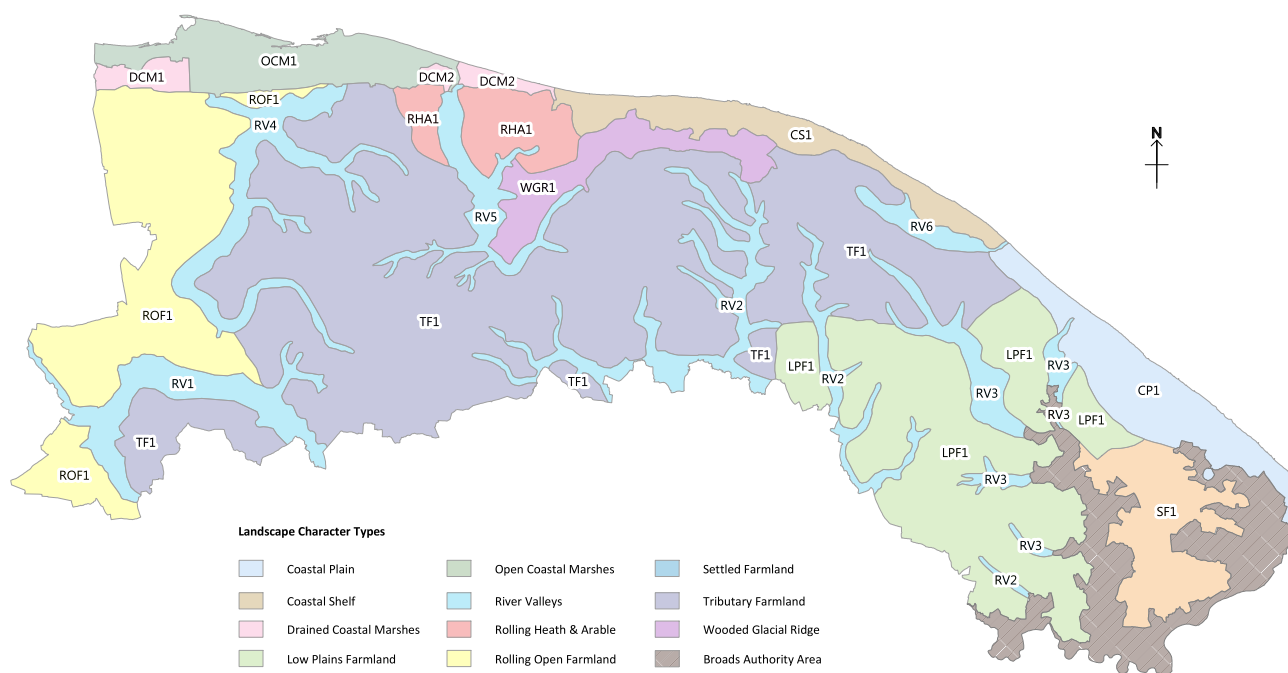
Table 5 Overall Strength of Character and Condition of Landscape Character Areas (adapted from NNDC, 2009)

6.4.2.5 An updated Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) 2018 (Draft SPD) and a new Landscape Sensitivity Assessment 2018 (Draft SPD) have been produced to update previous evidence. The LCA apportions the landscape of the District into two levels of character

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assessment- Types and Areas. These are mapped areas which demonstrate similar characteristics in relation to appearance, history and ecology at two different scales; one fairly broad (Types) and one more detailed (particular Areas within those Types). The LCA maps the Types and Areas, describes them, assesses their key characteristics and particular valued attributes, evaluates their condition and ability to adapt to change. The new Study has identified 10 landscape types and 16 landscape areas (as shown in Map 17).

Landscape Character Areas



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Map 17 Landscape Character Areas

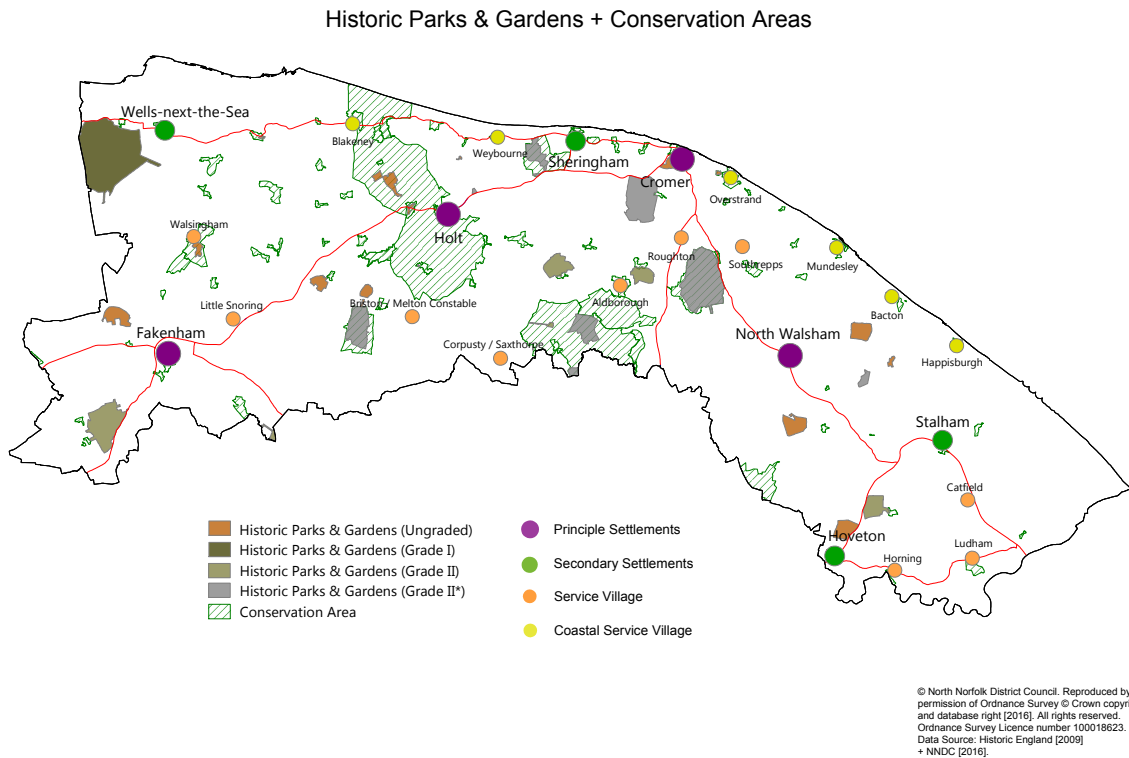
6.4.2.6 The new Landscape Sensitivity Study will be an important tool for informing the management of landscape change, by assessing and mapping the relative sensitivity of different landscapes to different types of change, based on an understanding of sensitivity and value. The study focuses on the sensitivity of the landscape around types of renewable energy development.

Townscape and Historic Environment

6.4.2.7 It is not only the natural environment that makes North Norfolk unique; the District's historic environment is an intrinsic part of its character and demonstrates how the District has evolved over thousands of years. Important heritage assets across the District includes the remains of a religious temple site at Great Walsingham, many churches and priories (such as those at Binham and Little Walsingham) and the Broads designated by Historic England as a Site of Exceptional Waterlogged Heritage, important ports at Wells, Cley and Blakeney, which were established in medieval periods. The District is also rich in historic houses such as the Baconsthorpe ruin, Stiffkey, Fellbrigg Hall and Holkham estate (NNDC, 1995 cited in NNDC, 2006, p.75). In fact, the District boasts an important historic environment in its stock of Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas and archaeological remains; within North Norfolk, there are over 2,200 listed buildings (95 of which are Grade I, 199 of which are Grade II* and 1,956 of which are Grade II), 86 Scheduled Monuments, 33 Historic Parks and Gardens (17 of which are registered) and 81 designated Conservation Areas. In addition, since 2008, the Council has Locally Listed 190 Buildings in recognition of their local importance to the area, in the main, these buildings have been Locally Listed through conservation area

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appraisals and management proposal documents. It is important to recognise not only designated heritage assets that contribute to the rich heritage of North Norfolk; but also the wealth of non-designated assets and sites of historic or archaeological importance that contribute to both the District's historic environment and landscape character. The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (HER)⁽⁷⁾ holds an ever-evolving list of heritage assets and details of designated assets in the County, including archaeological sites. Maps 18 - 23 show the distribution of historic assets across the District.

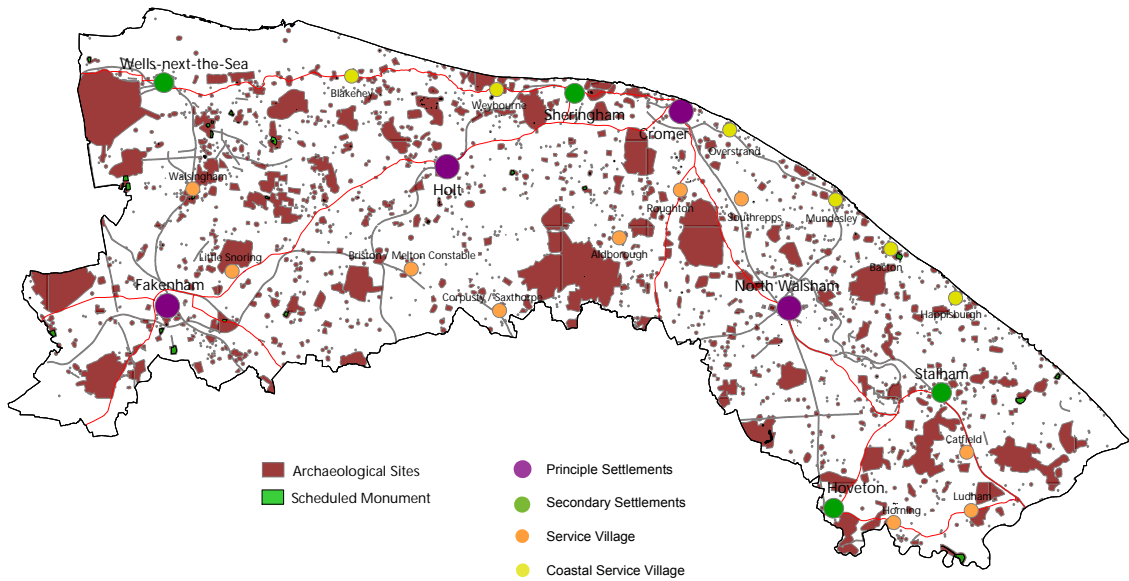


Map 18 Historic Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas

7 The Historic Environment Records and other information sources can be found on the Heritage Gateway website: <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway>

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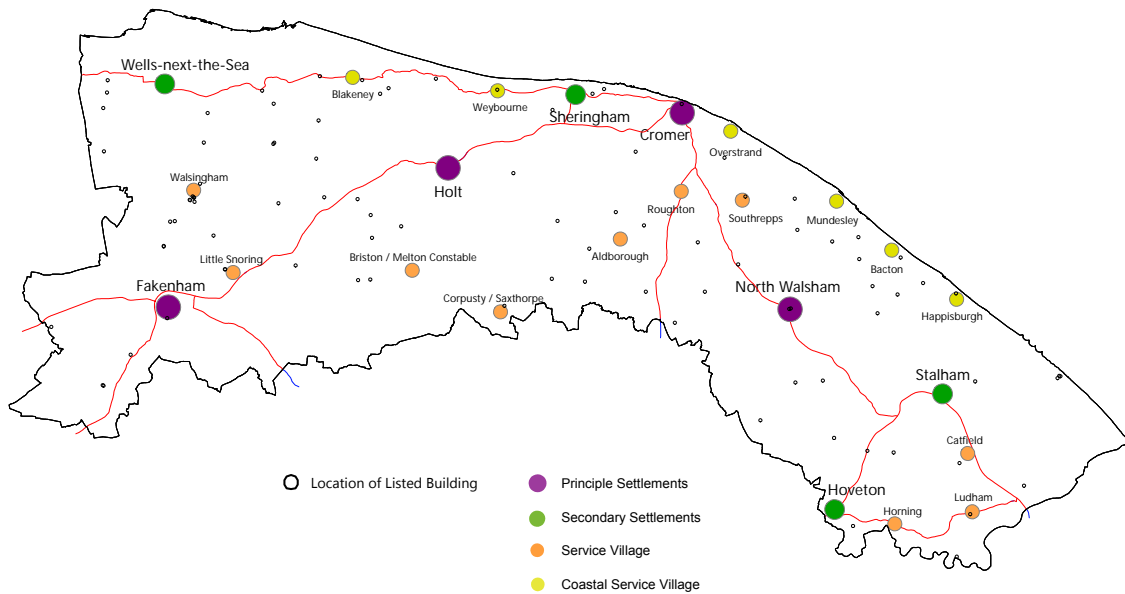
Archaeological Sites + Scheduled Monuments



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Map 19 Archaeological Sites and Scheduled Monuments

Listed Buildings (Grade I)

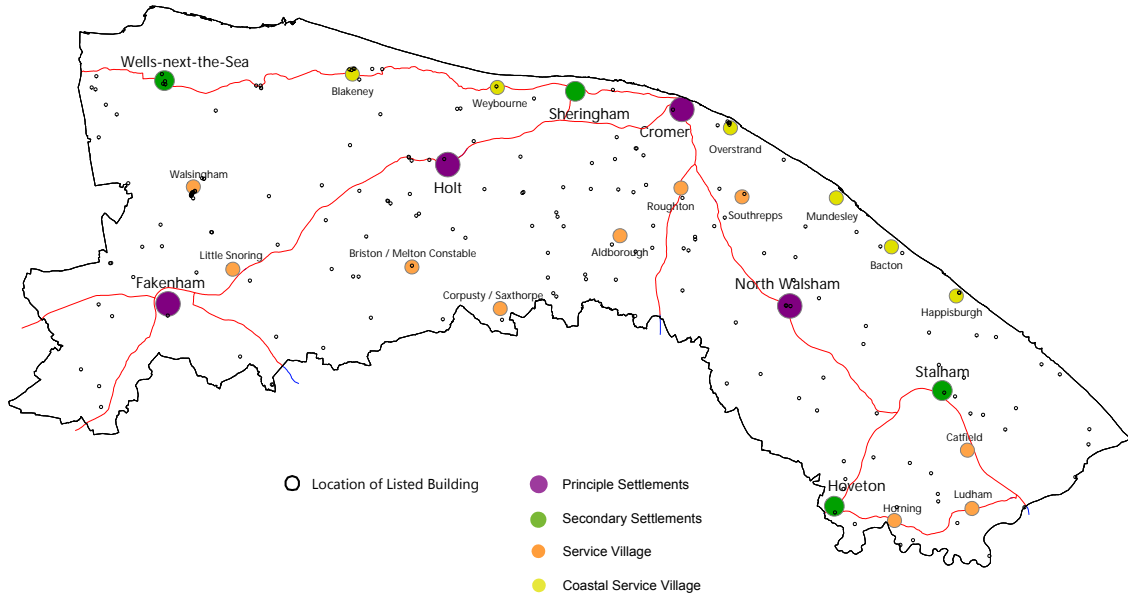


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Map 20 Listed Buildings (Grade I)

Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3 6

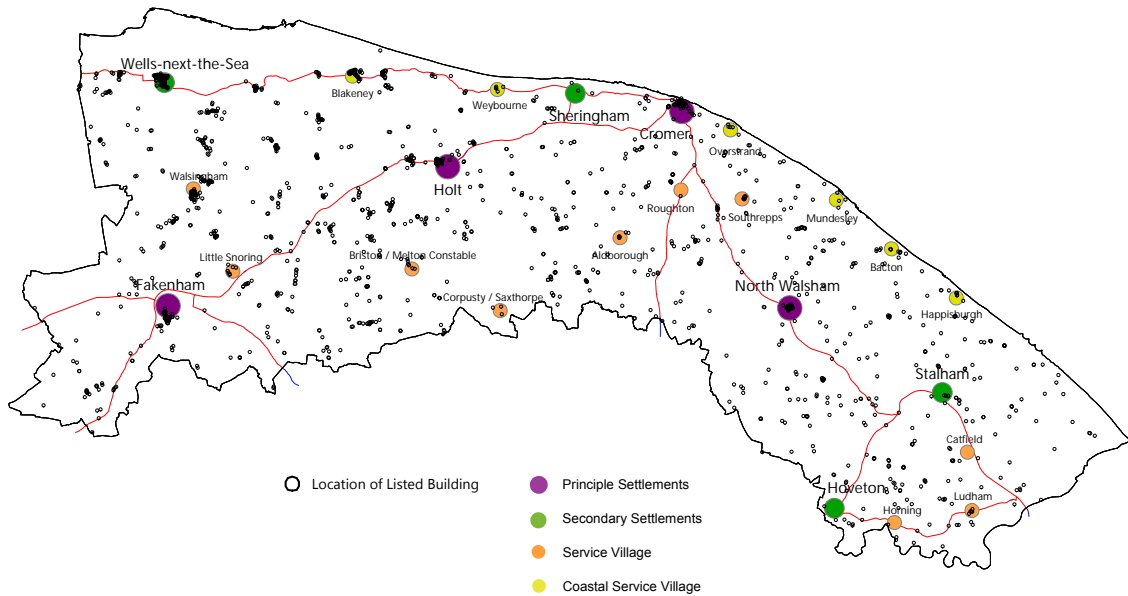
Listed Buildings (Grade II*)



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Map 21 Listed Buildings (Grade II*)

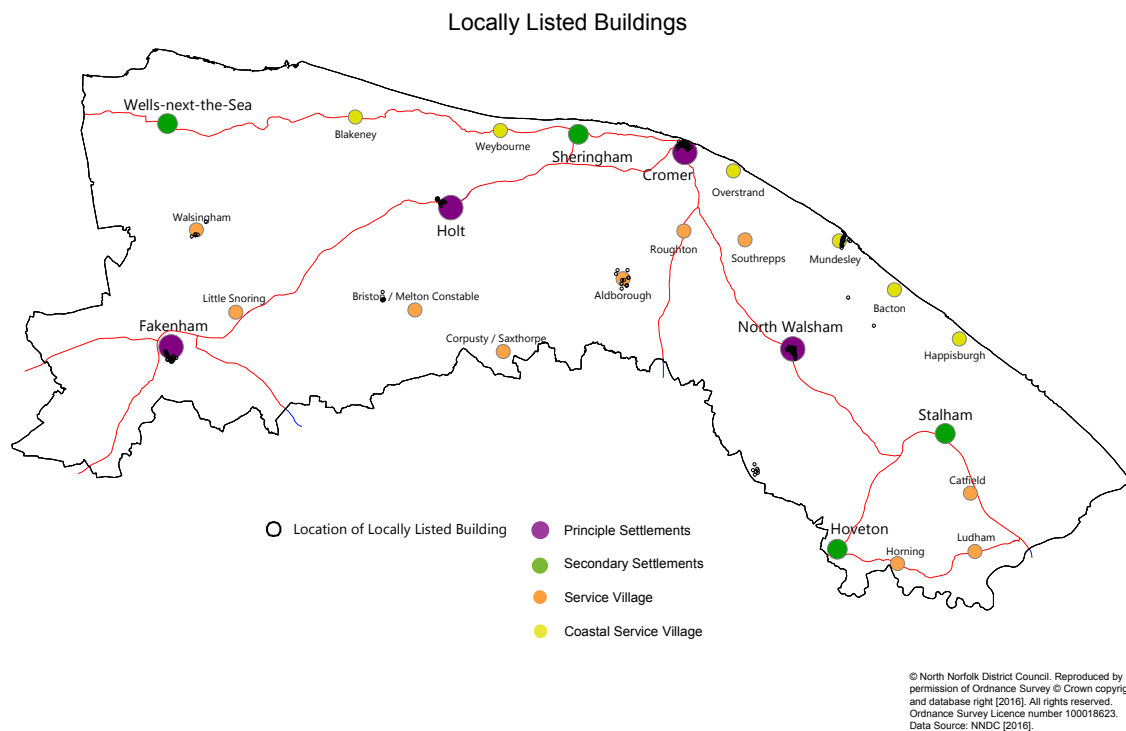
Listed Buildings (Grade II)



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Map 22 Listed Buildings (Grade II)

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Map 23 Locally Listed Buildings

6.4.2.8 Despite the importance of the historic environment for the District, the Internal North Norfolk Buildings at Risk Register contains 46 assets deemed to be ‘at risk’ through neglect and decay (two less than on the Register at the time of the Draft SA Scoping Report: Consultation Version), or vulnerable to becoming so within the District. Of those at risk, 29 are considered to be risk category C; slow decay; no solution agreed (two less than on the Register at the time of the Draft SA Scoping Report: Consultation Version (2016)) (Categories A – F with A being the highest priority for action). Many of those at risk are religious assets. How the District’s heritage assets are protected and enhanced is something that the Local Plan will need to consider (NNDC, 2017b).

The likely situation without a plan

6.4.2.9 As discussed in more detail in the ‘Economic Activity and Education’ section of this report, given the District’s peripheral location and extensive coastline, the economic prosperity of North Norfolk is irrevocably linked to the success of its tourism sector. North Norfolk has a number of unique environmental and historic assets that make it particularly valuable to the tourism industry including its coastline and beaches, areas of countryside and the Broads.

6.4.2.10 Of particular importance for the Local Plan is the need to consider the continuing need for additional housing, economic and social development. Development needs may put pressure on the District’s landscape, but plan-making allows development needs to be met in a planned way and consider the range of alternatives available. Further, having an evidence-based Local Plan in place will provide an opportunity to fully consider development needs alongside the preservation and enhancement of landscapes, townscapes and heritage assets.

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6.4.2.11 Under the existing Local Development Framework, NNDC adopted a Design Guide and a Landscape Character Assessment as SPDs. Both of these documents have / or are in the process of being updated. A new Landscape Sensitivity Assessment has also been produced. The purpose of these SPDs is to support adopted policies with the objective of raising the quality of design in the District and ensuring that development proposals are informed by an understanding of the landscape. Without the Local Plan and local guidance, the Council would need to determine applications using the National Planning Policy Framework rather than policies which reflect local circumstances. Opportunities may be missed to ensure new development respects local landscape character, to achieve landscape enhancement and to create places that reflect local character and aspirations.

6.4.3 Sustainability Issues and Problems (Task A3)

- How policies and development proposals can protect and enhance the Districts' landscape/seascape/townscape character.
- How policies and development proposals can protect and enhance the District's historic assets, and their settings (designated and non-designated).
- How policies and development proposals can positively address 'heritage at risk'.
- The Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good planning, and should contribute positively to making places better for people. North Norfolk settlements have distinct characters, reflecting the local environment and their historic development.
- How to achieve sustainable, high quality design that reflects local character and creates places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
- How to balance development with protecting and enhancing the Districts' landscape/seascape/townscape character.

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6.5 Healthy & Inclusive Communities

- 6.5.1** This section of the Scoping Report relates to the theme of healthy and inclusive communities. It covers the existing and projected population profile of the District including the age structure and ethnic composition, health, deprivation and inequality and crime. The section then considers what the likely situation would be without a plan and provides key issues for the Local Plan to consider for this theme.

6.5.1 Identification of other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes and Sustainability Objectives (Task A1)

National Planning Policy Framework:

The NPPF identifies the important role the planning system has in supporting to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, fostering a well-designed and safe environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being (MHCLG, 2019, p.5).

Accompanying guidance contained within the Planning Practice Guidance.

NNDC Corporate Plan and Annual Action Plan:

The Council's Corporate Plan (2015-2019) makes it a Council priority to it a Council priority to have a District with vibrant communities and where healthy lifestyles are accessible to all by:

- Supporting local residents and their communities.
- Addressing issues leading to ill health and improve the quality of life for all our residents.
- Encouraging participation in a range of sports and activities.

(NNDC, 2015b, p.11)

Annual Action Plans detail how NNDC will deliver the actions.

Other Key Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives:

- Directive 2001/42/EC Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (2001)
- Public Health Guidance 8- Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity (2008)
- Marmot Review 'Fair Society, Healthy Lives' (2010)
- Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England (2010)
- Healthy Lives, Healthy People: A Call to Action on Obesity in England (2011)
- The Mental Health Strategy for England (2011)
- Towards an Active Nation Strategy 2016-2021
- Lifetime Neighbourhoods (2011)
- Creating the Conditions for Integration (2012)
- Secured by Design (various)
- Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework (2018)
- Norfolk Rural Development Strategy 2013-2020
- Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2017)
- Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2014-2017
- Tackling Obesity - A Health Needs Assessment for Norfolk (2015)
- Police and Crime Plan for Norfolk 2014-2016 (2015 (refresh))
- North Norfolk District Indoor Leisure Facilities (2015)

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- Norfolk's Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2007 - 2017 Strategic Review (200?)
- England Coastal Path in the East of England (2014, updated 2016)

For more details of relevant plans, policies, programmes, strategies and initiatives, see Appendix A.

6.5.2 Existing & Predicted Baseline (Task A2)

6.5.2.1 Since the 1970's, the District's population has continually increased from its previously stable population of around 70,000 (NNDC, 1995 cited in NNDC, 2006, p.53), including a 3% increase since 2001 to reach the 101,499 of 2011. This represents a slower rate of growth than both the East of England region (8.5%) and England (7.9%) (ONS, 2001a and ONS, 2012a). The Subnational population projections for England: 2014-based, projected that between 2014 and 2036 the population would increase by over 12% from 103,000 to 116,000 (ONS, 2014d).

6.5.2.2 As reported within the Draft SA Scoping Report: Consultation Version (2016), The age profile of the population departs from county and national averages, in that 28.7% of North Norfolk's population was recorded as being aged 65 and over in the 2011 Census (an increase of 3.3% since the 2001 Census) compared with 21.6% across Norfolk and 16.4% for England and Wales as a whole (ONS, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, National Records of Scotland, 2012 and North Norfolk District Council, 2006, p.53). In fact, North Norfolk's proportion of population aged 65 and over was the third highest of all local authorities in England and Wales (ONS, 2012d). In contrast, only 13.2% of the District's population are aged under 15 (a decrease of 1.8% since the 2001 Census), compared with 15.7% across Norfolk and 17.6% in England and Wales (Office for National Statistics, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, National Records of Scotland, 2013 and ONS, 2001b). Norfolk's population by age, including comparisons to Norfolk, East of England and England is illustrated in Figure 10. The District's age structure results in North Norfolk having a median age of 51 (an increase from 48 in 2001), compared to the England and Wales median of 39 (ONS, 2012b). In terms of labour supply, this older age profile means that less of the population is of economically active age.

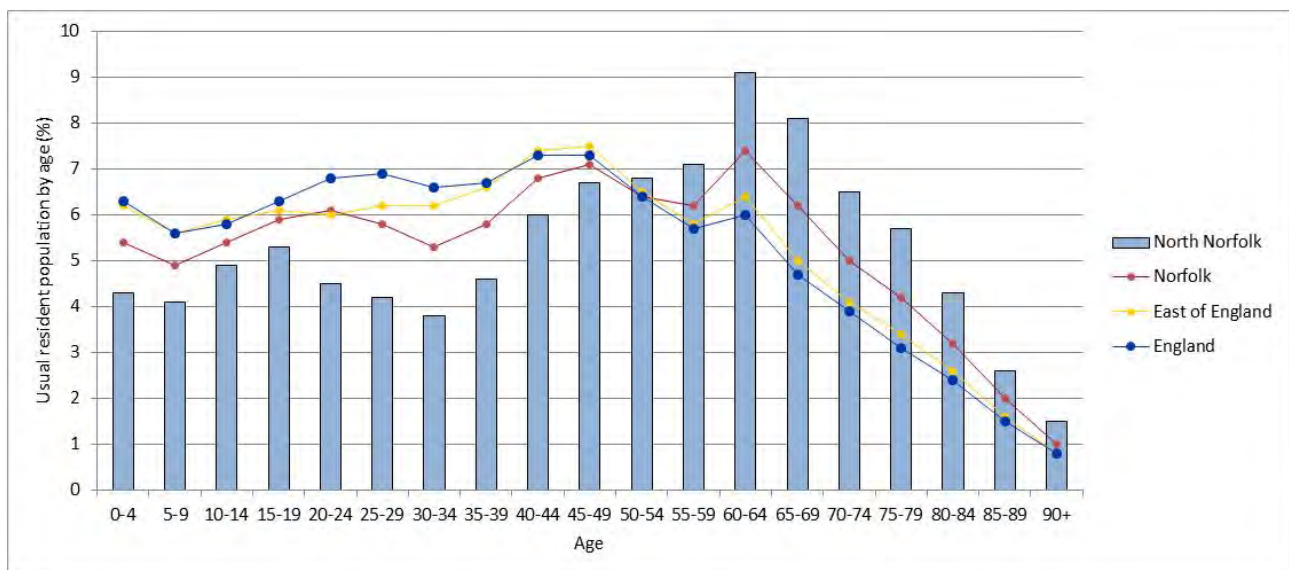


Figure 10 Usual Resident Population by five year age group by Local Authority (Graph produced using data from ONS, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, National Records of Scotland, 2012)

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- 6.5.2.3** North Norfolk has a mainly White British population, at 96.6%. The largest other ethnic group is White: Other White at 1.7%. Other ethnic groups each make up less than 1% of the population. In comparison, both Norfolk and England have lower percentages of White British residents at 92.5% and 79.8% respectively (ONS, 2012c). The proportion of White British population in the District has seen a 1.2% decrease since the 2001 Census (ONS,2001c).
- 6.5.2.4** In 2011, 66% of North Norfolk’s population identified their religion as Christian. This is a decrease of 11.5% since the 2001 Census. Over the same period there has also been an 11.5% increase in the proportion of the District’s population stating that they have no religion. As illustrated in Table 6, the proportion of other religions including Buddhists, Hindus, Jews, Muslims and Sikhs remained fairly similar between the 2001 and 2011 Census’ (ONS 2012e and ONS 2001d).

Religion	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Other	None	Not Stated
2001	77.5	0.16	0.03	0.1	0.09	0.02	0.28	13.87	7.92
2011	66	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0.5	25.2	7.6

Table 6 2001 to 2011 Census Identified religion comparisons (percentages) (Table produced using data from ONS, 2001D and ONS, 2012e).

- 6.5.2.5** Comparing population projections contained in the 2006 SA Scoping Report to the 2011 Census figures indicates that the 2004 produced projected projections slightly underestimated the actual population growth for the District.
- 6.5.2.6** The 2016 Draft SA Scoping Report: Consultation Version (2016) used information contained within the 2016 Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA). A further study was produced in June 2017 which built on the work of the previous SHMA and produced new estimates for Objectivity Assessed Need (OAN) for consideration. It took into account the impact of 2014 based CLG household projections, 2015 ONS mid-year population estimates and more general updates to best practice in relation to the calculation of OAN. It also produced new estimates for affordable housing need across Central Norfolk.
- 6.5.2.7** The latest SHMA population projections compared 2012-based and 2014-based sub national population projections (based on short-term migration trends) with projections based on longer-term migration trends over the period 2015 – 2036 (see Figure 11). The 2014-SNPP projections suggest that the population will increase to 115,829 by 2036, whilst the 10-year trend projects 112,739 people (21-year increased of 12,500 people and 9,400 people respectively) (ORS, 2017, p.27) Within the previous SHMA, the projections were lower, with SNPP projections predicted that the population would increase to 115,000 by 2036, whilst the 10-year trend projected an increase to 112,400 persons (ORS, 2016a, p.58). Evidence indicates that natural population changes (births and deaths) has remained fairly consistent (averages around a loss of 500 people each year). Migration and other changes vary more and ranges from a net gain of 200 people recorded for 2008-09 up to a net gain of more than 1,000 people due to migration and other changes recorded in a number of years during mid to late 1990s (based on ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates (ORS, 2017, p.27).

Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3 6

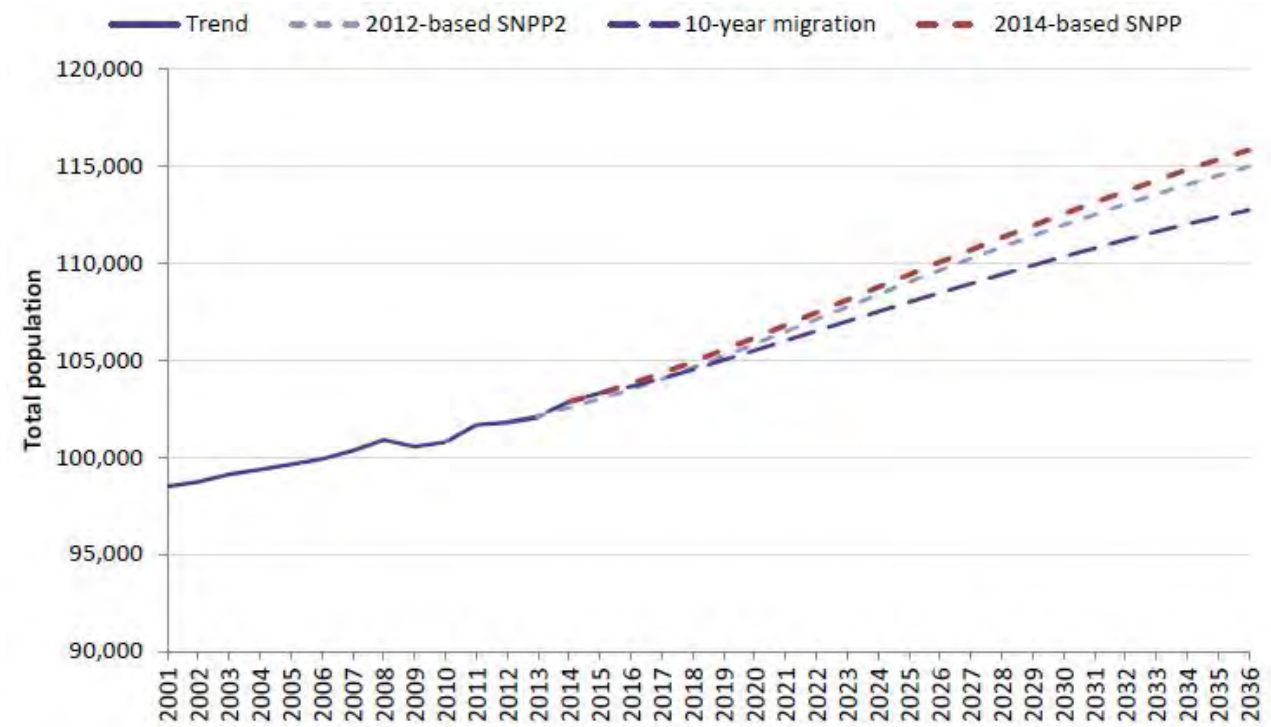


Figure 11 North Norfolk Population Projection Based on Migration Trends (ORS, 2017, P.28)

- 6.5.2.8** A particular issue for the Local Plan to consider is the expected continuing trend for an increasingly ageing population and low numbers of younger people (see Figures 12 and 13). As identified in the 2006 SA Scoping Report, it is recognised that North Norfolk is attractive as a place to retire and there are difficulties in attracting and retaining younger people to the District, particularly as there are no universities and the economy has limited graduate or vocational opportunities (North Norfolk District Council, 200? p.53 and 56). These issues remain relevant today.
- 6.5.2.9** Both the 2014 and 2016 based projections show that the trend of an ageing population will continue with a significant increase in both the number and proportion of the population aged over 65. By 2036 it is projected that there will be over 45,600 people aged over 65 in North Norfolk, an increase of 13,500. Overall the proportion of the District's population aged over 65 is expected to increase from 31.2% to 39.3% by 2036. Conversely collectively population growth from all other age groups increase at a slower rate with the net result that overall proportions of those under 65 are projected to fall from 68% of the total population to 61%. It should also be noted that in some age cohorts the population is predicted to fall by 2036, notably 0-4, 15- 24 and those in age cohorts 45-64 (ONS, 2016, cited in NNDC, 2019, p.17).

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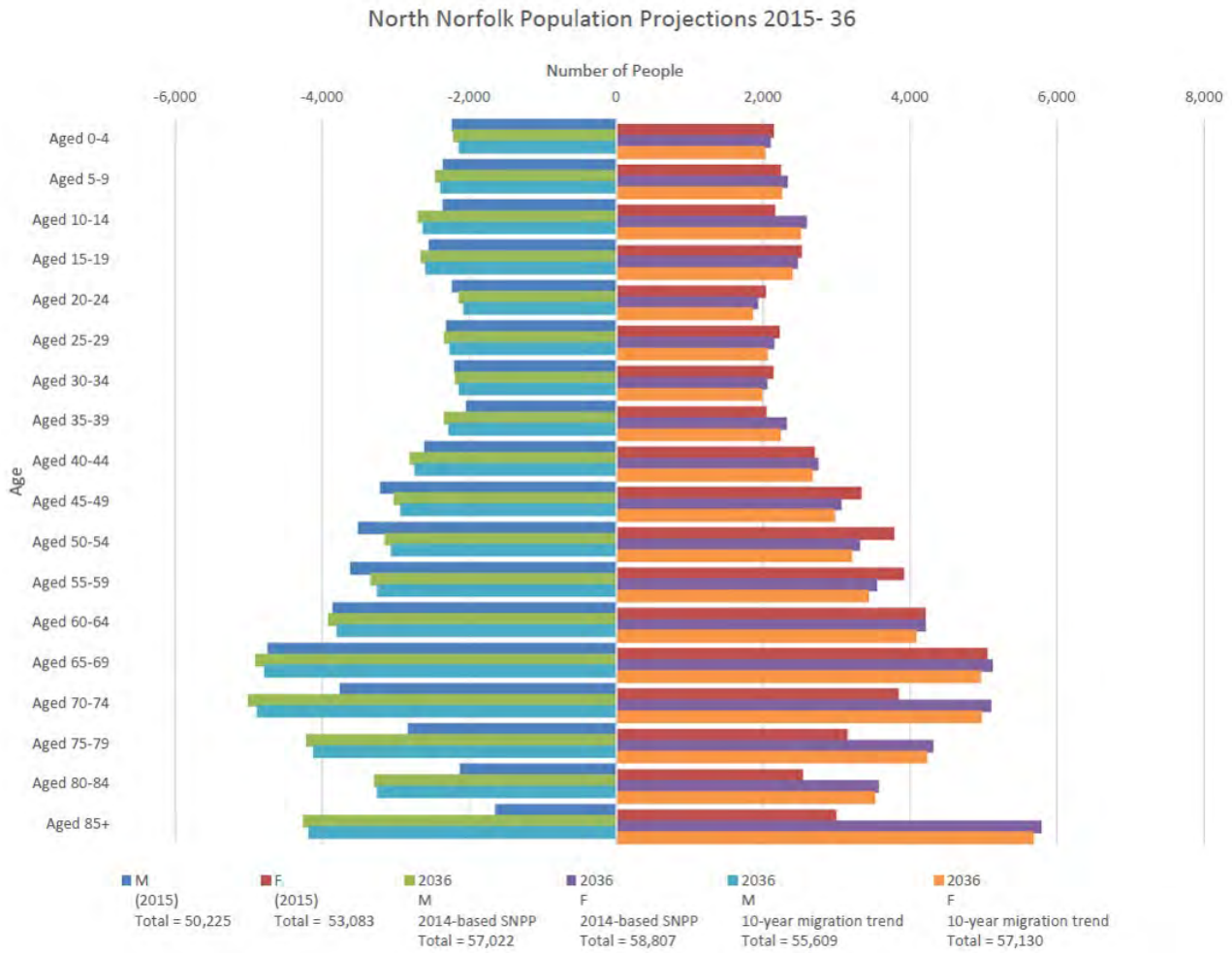


Figure 12 North Norfolk Population projections 2015-36 by gender and 5-year age cohort based on 2014-based SNPP and 10-year migration trend. (SHMA 2017, P28)

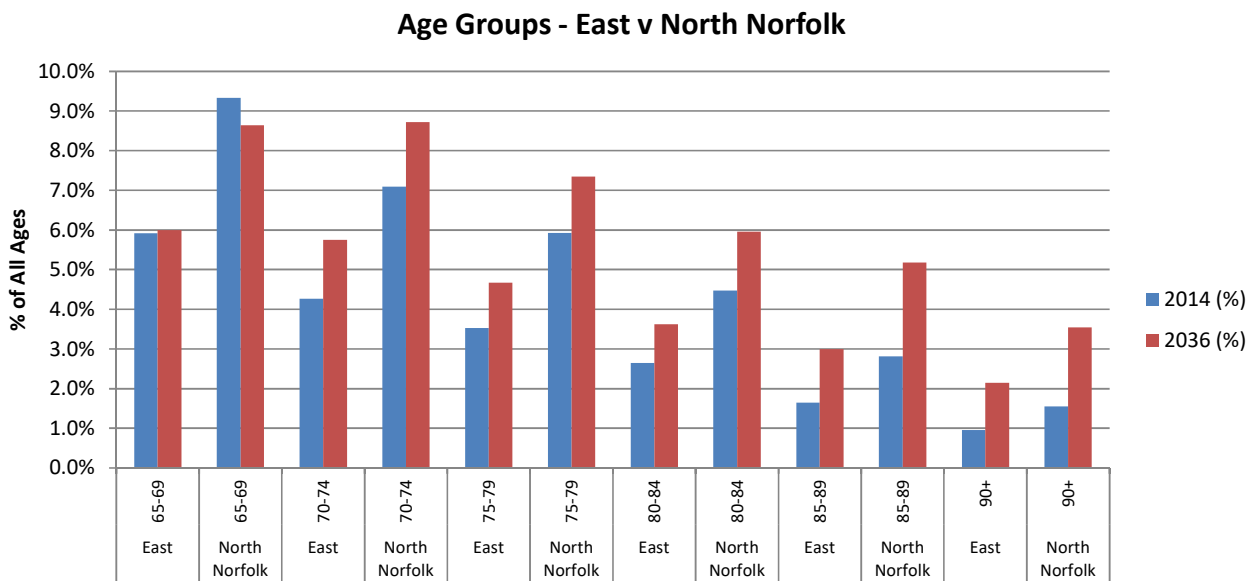


Figure 13 The East v North Norfolk Population 2014 and 2036 projections for over 65 years of age and 5-year age cohort based on 2014-based SNPP. (ONS, 2014a)

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Health

- 6.5.2.10** Good health, 'healthy life expectancy at birth' is fundamental to achieving a good quality of life and is one of the Government's 12 key headline measures of sustainability (ONS, 2014b).
- 6.5.2.11** Life expectancy at birth for the North Norfolk Clinical Commissioning Group (2010-2012) was 80.8 for men and 84.3 for women, of which 65.7 and 67.1 of those years respectively would be expected to be spent free of disability. Life expectancies for the District are higher than both the Norfolk and England averages (80 for men, 83.8 for women and 79.1 for men and 82.9 for women respectively). Disability-free life expectancy in North Norfolk is significantly higher when compared to the England average (ONS, 2014a).
- 6.5.2.12** The 2011 Census indicated that 76.7% of North Norfolk residents' considered themselves to be in either 'very good' or 'good' health. This is lower than both the Norfolk average (79.3%) and the England average (81.4%) (ONS, 2013a). Once the results are age standardised⁽⁸⁾ to allow populations to be compared on an equal footing, however, North Norfolk comes out higher than both the Norfolk and the National averages (ONS, 2013b).
- 6.5.2.13** The proportion of the District's residents who recorded that their day-to-day activities were limited by a long-term health problem or disability is particularly high at 23.3%, compared to 17.64% in England (ONS, 2013c). Given the high proportion of older people in the District, the higher proportion of residents' who do not consider themselves to be in very good/good health and the higher proportion of people who have their day-to-day activities affected by long-term health problems or disabilities is not unexpected, although it is recognised that this proportion is likely to increase with the expected growth of older people in the District. This is an issue that the Local Plan will need to consider.
- 6.5.2.14** Public Health England has produced a Health Profile for North Norfolk which describes the health of people in North Norfolk as varied compared with the England average. In 2012, the percentage of adults classified as obese was worse than the average for England, as was the rate of self-harm hospital stays. In contrast, the rates of smoking related deaths were better than the average for England, as were estimated levels of smoking, sexually transmitted infections, tuberculosis, drug misuse, early deaths from cardiovascular diseases and early deaths from cancer (Public Health England, 2014). The latest 2018 profile is not fully comparable; the health of people in North Norfolk continues to be described as varied. In terms of child health, in Year 6, 15.9% of children are classified as obese, better than the average for England. In terms of adult health, the estimated levels of adult physical activity are better than the England average, as are rates of sexually transmitted infections and TB, rates of violent crime and early deaths from cardiovascular diseases. The rates of diabetes diagnoses (aged 17+) and dementia diagnoses (aged 65+) are both significantly worse than the England average. Even when statistics indicate that rates are significantly better than the England average, however, there may still be an important public health problem (Public Health England, 2018).
- 6.5.2.15** In terms of access to indoor leisure facilities (sports halls, swimming pools, health and fitness, studios, squash, bowls, tennis, gymnastics and cricket), NNDC commissioned an Indoor Leisure Facilities Strategy (Neil Allen Associates, 2015) to help the District plan to 2036 and beyond, taking into account the full range of sports facilities. According to the Strategy, North Norfolk's rate of adult sports and physical activity participation is virtually unchanged over the period of the Active People surveys 2006-2014; in 2006, some 34% of the District's adult population participated at least once a week, by October 2014 the rate was 35.2% (although it did increase to 37.3% in 2011). The North Norfolk rate of participation is in line with ONS comparator authorities. The focus of the 2015 Strategy is on protecting,

8 European Standard Population (ESP 2013) has been used to calculate the age standardised percentages of self assessed 'Good' general health; which signify the percent of people who reported good health by adjusting for the effect of age.

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enhancing and, to a lesser degree given the findings, providing facilities. In terms of an action plan, the Strategy makes recommendations for facilities, with the highest priority being to protect, enhance/provide swimming pools.

- 6.5.2.16** The link between planning and health is well-established, with planning playing a key role in promoting healthy behaviours and supporting reductions in health inequalities. Of particular importance for the Local Plan, is the expected continuing trend for an increasingly ageing population. Having an evidence-based Local Plan in place will provide an opportunity to address the population's health needs (including any specific health needs of the ageing population) and address any changing needs in how open space, sports or activities are used. It will also enable consideration to be given to links (including green infrastructure links) to the countryside and open space to promote healthy lifestyles and well-being.
- 6.5.2.17** 'Planning in Public Health' engagement protocol is in production for Norfolk through the Duty to Co operate Forum. To help promote the requirement for healthy lifestyles through the design and development stage the protocol aims to link NHS organisations and public health agencies with planning, in order to plan effectively for housing growth and the health infrastructure required to serve that growth.

Deprivation and Inequality

- 6.5.2.18** The proportion of people living in the very highest levels of deprivation in North Norfolk is lower than the England average. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines information from seven domains (including two supplementary indices)⁽⁹⁾ to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation.
- 6.5.2.19** According to the English Indices of Deprivation (ID) 2015, North Norfolk is ranked between 13 and 319 (the lower the rank, the higher the deprivation) of the 326 local authorities in England, depending on which of the seven domains is assessed (DCLG, 2015a). Figure 14 illustrates the levels of deprivation for each measure. In particular it illustrates that North Norfolk ranks particularly low on the 'barriers to housing and services' domain (13), which measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. North Norfolk also ranks low on the 'living environment' domain (58), which measures the quality of the local environment (both indoors and outdoors⁽¹⁰⁾) and the 'education, skills and training' domain (73), which measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population (DCLG, 2015a).

9 Income, employment, education, skills and training, health and disability, crime, barriers to housing and services and living environment. Information is also included on two supplementary indices (Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI)), which are sub-sets of the Income Deprivation Domain.

10 The domain considers two sub-domains: 1) 'indoors' which measures poor housing conditions and 2) 'outdoors' which measures aspects such as air quality and number of road traffic accidents.

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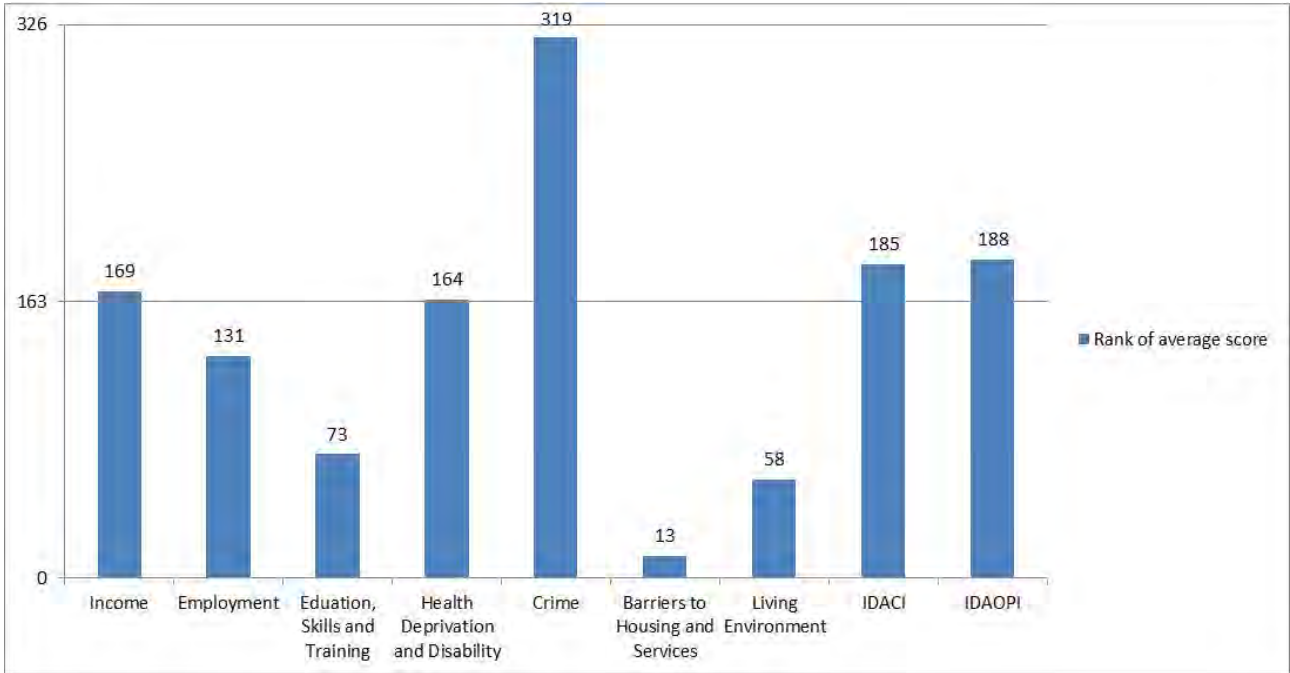
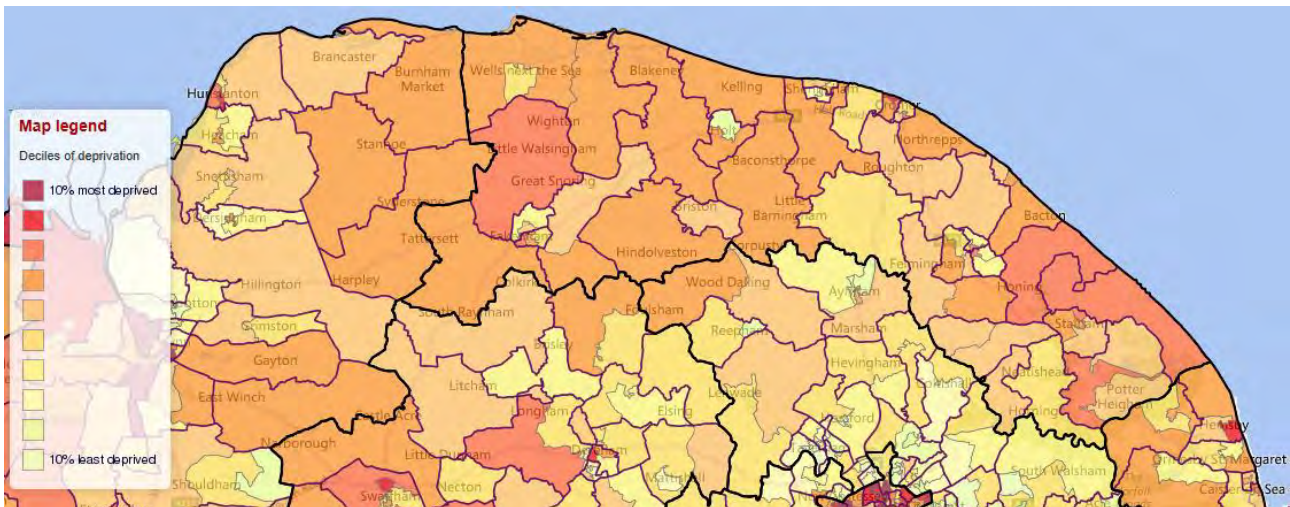


Figure 14 English Indices of Deprivation 2015 based on the rank of the average score (Graph produced using data from DCLG, 2015a). Rank of population weighted average of the combined scores for the LSOAs in a district, where 1 is most deprived. Most data used in the Indices of Deprivation 2015 relates to the tax year 2012/13.

6.5.2.20 Map 24 (and the key in Figure 15) splits North Norfolk into 62 segments (Lower Layer Super Output areas (LSOAs)) to allow an understanding on how deprivation is spread out across the District (taking into account all seven domains). In 2015, the district had no LSOAs falling within the most deprived 10% within England and only one within the most deprived 20% in England. 46 of the District’s 62 LSOAs are considered to be within the highest 50% of most deprived in England. Relative to other areas, North Norfolk has become more deprived according to the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation, when the District had 40 LSOAs within the highest 50% of most deprived in England. The map illustrates that deprivation levels are generally spread fairly evenly out across the district rather than concentrated in smaller pockets.



Map 24 Map of Index of Multiple Deprivation (DCLG, 2015b).

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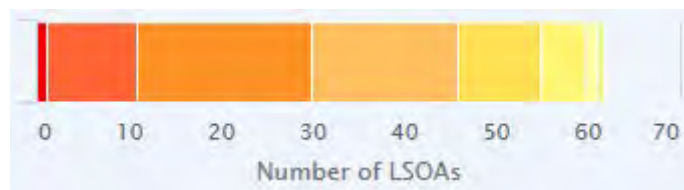


Figure 15 Key to Map of Index of Multiple Deprivation (DCLG, 2015b).

6.5.2.21 As previously discussed, planning plays a key role in supporting reductions in health inequalities. Of particular importance for the Local Plan is the need to consider the expected continuing trend for an increasingly ageing population. Having an evidence-based Local Plan in place will provide an opportunity to address those specific health and lifestyle needs of the ageing population.

Crime

6.5.2.22 In North Norfolk the overall crime rate for the year ending 2015 was 33.78 crimes per 1,000 people (Police recorded crime, Norfolk Constabulary). This rate was lower than the average for the Norfolk force area of 52.93 per 1,000 people and lower than the average crime rate across other similar areas in England and Wales (ONS, cited Police UK, 2017). For the year ending 2018, this had increased to 37.00 crimes per 1,000 people⁽¹¹⁾. This rate remained lower than the average for Norfolk of 64.5 per 1,000 people and lower than the average crime rate for England (Norfolk Insight, 2019a).

6.5.2.23 In the 12 months ending January 2019, the crime type with the highest rate for North Norfolk was 'violence and sexual offences', which accounted for more than a third of recorded crime (Norfolk Insight, 2019a). In the year ending September 2015, this type of crime still accounted for the highest rate, although it accounted for slightly less than a third of recorded crime (ONS, cited Police UK, 2017).

6.5.2.24 Crime rates are generally higher in the District's largest towns, with North Walsham, Fakenham and Cromer having the most reported crimes for the period Feb 2018 - Jan 2019. Whilst this is just a snapshot in time, it does appear to reflect typical patterns of crime in the District.

6.5.2.25 Whilst it is difficult to predict future rates of crime, trend data can provide an insight as to how levels of crime may continue. The figures below illustrate how crime rates fluctuate over time.

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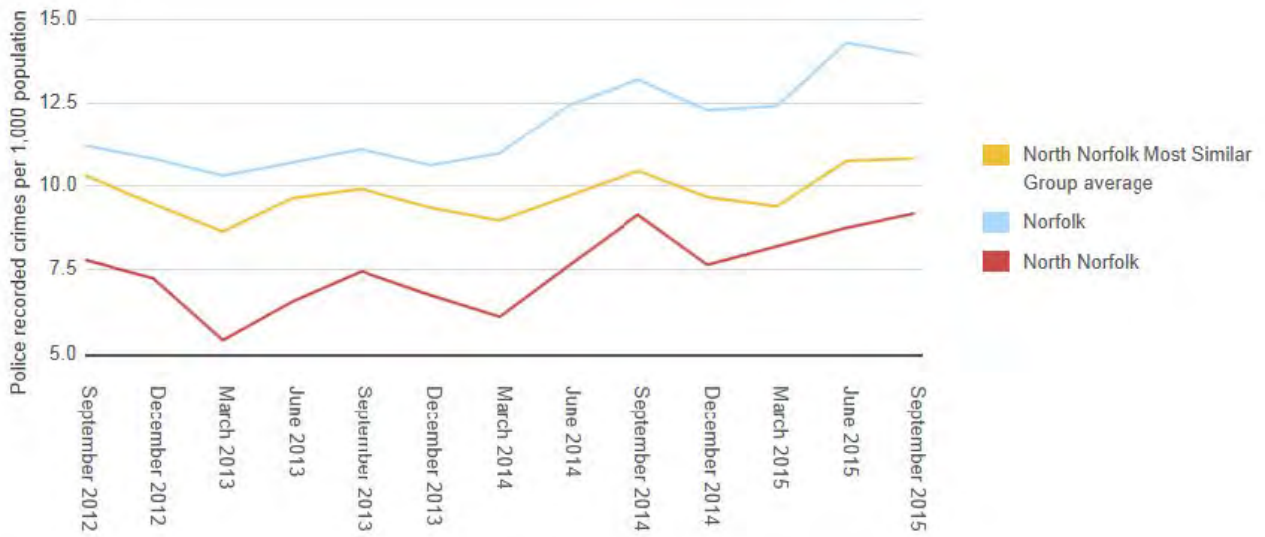


Figure 16 Crime rate changes over time for North Norfolk and in the Norfolk force area (Police UK, n.d)

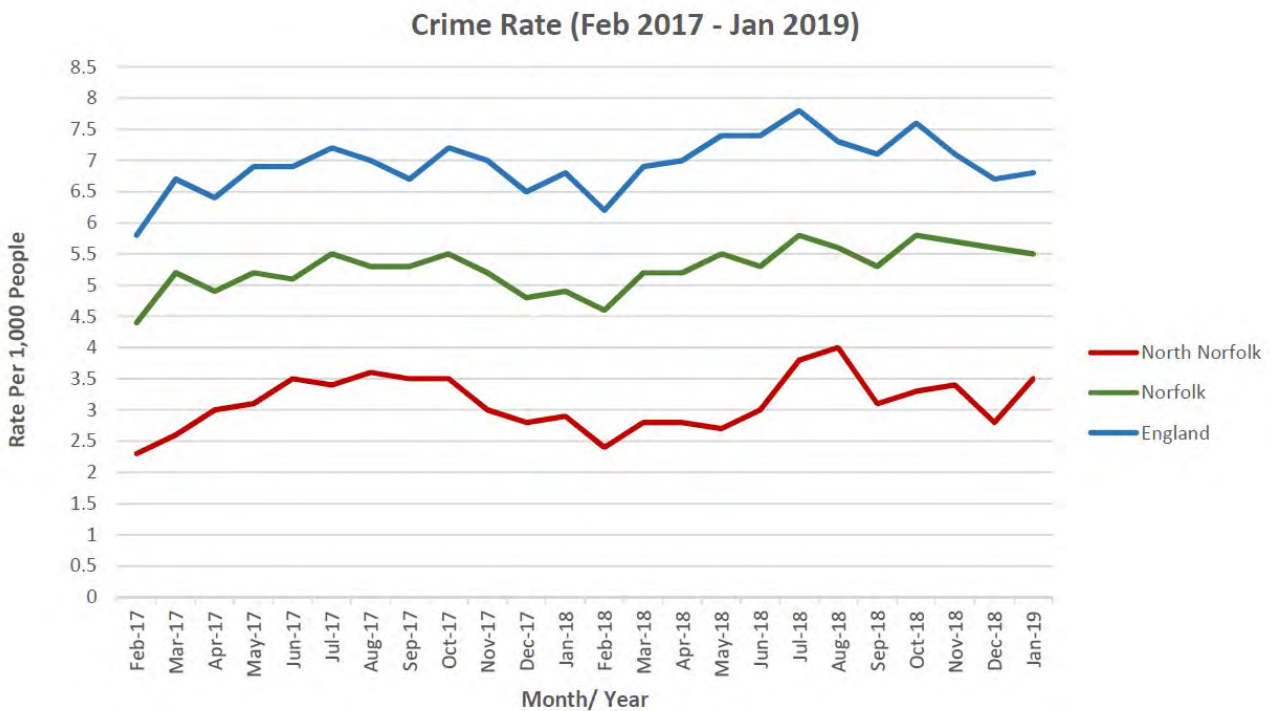


Figure 17 North Norfolk Crime Rate per 1,000 people (Norfolk Insight, 2019a)

The Likely Situation without a Plan

6.5.2.26 The District’s population will continue to grow, regardless as to whether or not there is a Local Plan in place. Having an evidence-based Local Plan in place will provide an opportunity to address the specific needs of different segments of the population and allow appropriate providers to plan for demand on services such as health from an ageing population. There could be negative implications on communities, social inclusion, equality and deprivation by not having a plan in place.

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6.5.2.27 Without a plan, it is likely that the provision of necessary health facilities could still be achieved. Having a Local Plan in place, however, could enable greater priority to be given to those measures that encourage healthy lifestyles and help address deprivation.

6.5.2.28 Having an evidence-based local plan in place will provide an opportunity for new developments to design out crime and to create safe environments. Whilst this could happen without a local plan being in place, it may not be prioritised by developers.

6.5.3 Sustainability Issues and Problems (Task A3)

- The limited number of young people living in the district creates a less socially balanced community.
- The needs of the ageing population, including an increased demand for health and care services, will need to be considered.
- The health and accessibility needs of the population will need to be considered.
- There is a lack of young and working-age people in the district to support the economy and sustain workforce levels.
- There is a need to improve the health of the population and promote healthy lifestyles.
- Relatively, the District measures poorly on a number of measures of deprivation including access to housing and local services, quality of local environment and education, skills and training.
- There is a need to plan for growth where it can provide the growth benefits and sustainable access to services.
- Crime rates within the District's largest towns are generally higher than within the rest of the District.
- The need to consider reducing crime and the fear of crime.

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6.6 Housing

- 6.6.1** This section of the Scoping Report relates to the theme of housing. It covers the existing housing profile in the district (including communal living and concealed families), second, holiday and vacant homes, tenure, house prices, household sizes, dwelling stock and the projected housing need. The section then considers what the likely situation would be without a plan and provides key issues for the Local Plan to consider for this theme.

6.6.1 Identification of other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes and Sustainability Objectives (Task A1)

National Planning Policy Framework:

The NPPF identifies the key role the planning system has in providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations (MHCLG, 2019, p.5).

Accompanying guidance contained within the Planning Practice Guidance.

NNDC Corporate Plan and Annual Action Plan:

The Council's Corporate Plan (2015-2019) makes it a Council priority to address housing and infrastructure for local people whilst meeting the market demand for housing by:

- Increasing the number of new homes built in the District.
- Addressing housing needs through the provision of more affordable housing.
- Ensuring new housing contributes to the prosperity of the area.
- Reducing the number of empty properties.

(NNDC, 2015b, p.7)

Annual Action Plans detail how NNDC will deliver the actions.

Other Key Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives:

- Directive 2001/42/EC Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (2001)
- Laying The Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England (2011)
- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)
- Housing and Planning Bill (2015-16)
- Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework (2018)
- Norfolk Rural Development Strategy (2013)
- Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2017)
- Affordable Housing
- Homelessness Strategy (2015)
- Housing Allocation Scheme (Your Choice Your Home)
- Housing Strategy 2012-2015 (2012)
- Norfolk Caravan and Houseboats Needs Assessment (2017)

For more details of relevant plans, policies, programmes, strategies and initiatives, see Appendix A.

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6.6.2 Existing & Predicted Baseline (Task A2)

Existing Housing Profile

- 6.6.2.1** The 2011 Census recorded that North Norfolk residents formed 46,046 households⁽¹²⁾ (ONS, 2012f). The 2011 Census also identified the number of residents living in communal establishments⁽¹³⁾ (2,476 (2.4%)) (ONS, 2012g) and the number of 'concealed families'⁽¹⁴⁾ (397 (0.9%)) (ONS, 2015) living in North Norfolk.
- 6.6.2.2** At the time of the 2011 Census, North Norfolk had 13.5% (7,178) more dwellings⁽¹⁵⁾ than it had households. This 13.5% is derived from those dwellings recorded as being either second homes, holiday lets or vacant. This is particularly high when compared with the rest of Norfolk (7.5%) and England and Wales (4.4%) (ONS, 2012f). Evidence from the Council's own monitoring suggests that a significant proportion of these additional dwellings are second or holiday homes (rather than being vacant); since 2013, the Council has had an emphasis on bringing empty homes back into use, with the NNDC Annual Monitoring Report 2013-2015 recorded 456 dwellings as being long-term vacant⁽¹⁶⁾ in 2015 (NNDC, 2015a, p.18) (By 2017/18, 603 dwellings were classified as being long-term vacant (as of October each year) (NNDC, 2018a, P.22)). Nevertheless, it is clear that vacant homes would still have accounted for only a small proportion of the Census percentage of the 13.5% dwellings identified in this category.
- 6.6.2.3** The percentage of second and holiday homes is considered to be particularly high owing to the attractiveness of the North Norfolk coast and the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, with some of the coastal villages being particular 'hotspots'. Of importance for the Local Plan is that traditional properties in scenic areas will always be at a premium with or without a plan. Further, whilst there is currently no reliable means of using planning policy to control second homes as it not a 'change of use' in planning terms, having a plan could help to mitigate any negative impacts on communities resulting from high numbers of second and holiday homes. Negative impacts may include limited housing supply and high house prices in some coastal villages. Map 25 shows the level of second homes in the District.

12 Defined as one person living alone, or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area. A household must contain at least one person whose usual place of residence is at the address. A group of short-term residents living together is not classified as a household and neither is a group of people at an address where only visitors are staying.

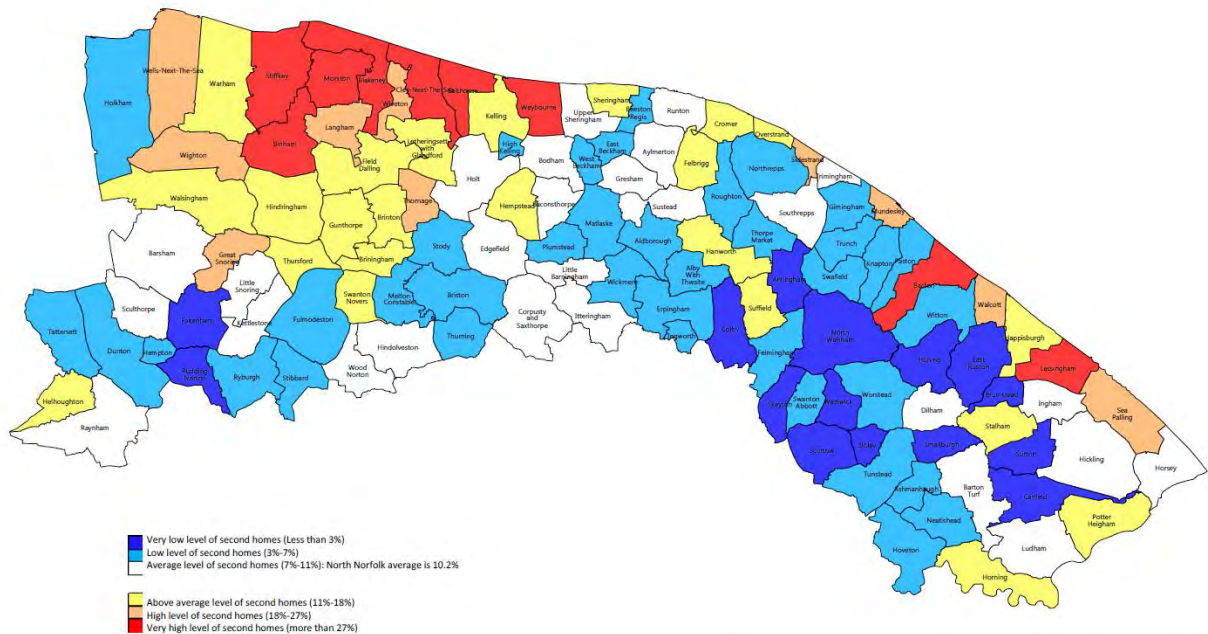
13 A communal establishment is an establishment providing managed residential accommodation as defined in the Final Population Definitions for the 2011 Census (October 2009).

14 A concealed family is one living in a multi-family household in addition to the primary family, such as a young couple living with parents (ONS).

15 53,215 of these dwellings were classified as 'unshared dwellings'. For definition see 'Dwelling stock data: notes and definitions' <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/dwelling-stock-data-notes-and-definitions-includes-hfr-full-guidance-notes-and-returns-form>

16 Defined as being more than 6 months unoccupied or substantially unfurnished

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Map 25 NNDC Level of Second Home Ownership as of 31 March 2016 (based on Council Tax data) (NNDC, 2016b). This map is based upon the Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty’s Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. O.S. LICENCE No. 100018623.

6.6.2.4 In terms of the number of dwellings in the District, the Council’s own completion monitoring indicated that 2595 dwellings were added to the housing stock 2012 - 2018 (NNDC, 2016d, p.9 and NNDC, 2018a, p. 10). In 2015/16, 4799 dwellings were built, 66 of which were affordable, In 2017/18, 546 dwellings were built, 90 of which were affordable (NNDC, 2018a, P.8 & 17).

6.6.2.5 Of the District’s households, 70.1% are owner-occupied (with 45.8% being owned outright and 24.3% being owned with a mortgage or loan. A small percentage of households are in shared ownership (0.4%)). This percentage of owned outright households is particularly high, at 15% higher than the England and Wales average. The socially rented and privately rented sectors (including those living rent-free) make up 12.8% and 16.5% respectively of the District’s tenure (ONS, 2012h). Since 2001, the proportion of owner-occupied households has remained fairly static, although the proportion of households owned outright has increased by 3.8% and the proportion of those owned with a mortgage or loan has dropped 4.7%. Those in socially rented and privately rented households accounted for 13.8% and 14.9% respectively (ONS, 2003, p.320). The district is currently unable to fulfil its housing needs from its existing housing stock; Table 7 shows those in housing need.

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	N o r t h Norfolk 2012	North Norfolk 2014-2015	North Norfolk 2016
Total households on the housing waiting list	3,803	2,131	2,238
Total households in a reasonable preference category	362	273	270
People currently living in temporary accommodation who have been accepted as being homeless (or threatened with homelessness) ⁽¹⁷⁾	12	16 ⁽¹⁷⁾	16
Other people who are homeless within the meaning given in Part VII of the Act, regardless of whether there is a statutory duty to house them ⁽¹⁷⁾ .	24		24
People occupying insanitary or overcrowded housing or otherwise living in unsatisfactory housing conditions.	153	130	121
People who need to move on medical or welfare grounds, including grounds relating to a disability.	64	25	109
People who need to move to a particular locality in the district of the authority, where failure to meet that need would cause hardship (to themselves or to others).	-	77	0

Table 7 Number of households on the housing register, comparison 2012 and 2014-2015 (Table produced using data from DCLG, 2016b and DCLG 2017 And DCLG? cited in ORS, 2016a p. 92 and ORS, 2017 p.59)

6.6.2.6 House prices rose in 2010, dipped in 2011 and mid-2012, but have since risen again. The average value for all property types in North Norfolk as of March 2015 was £198,487 compared to £134,174 between March and April 2015. This is the highest value in Norfolk, reflecting the high level of detached houses and the high demand in the area (Land Registry House Prices Index, 2015 cited in NNDC, 2016c, p.15). By 2017/18, the average value for all property types had risen to £218,940 (NNDC, 2018a, p.18).

6.6.2.7 In terms of the number of people in households, the trend within the District has remained fairly static since the 2001 Census. The vast majority of households contain either two persons (42.6%) or one person (31.2%). Details on how the number of people in a household has changed since the 2001 Census is indicated in Table 8. Figure 18 illustrates how this translates into the size of dwellings (split by tenure).

Number of People in the Household										
	One		Two		Three		Four		Five or more	
	2011	Change since 2001	2011	Change since 2001	2011	Change since 2001	2011	Change since 2001	2011	Change since 2001
North Norfolk	31.1%	1.3%	42.6%	0.5%	12.6%	-0.5%	9.4%	-1.1%	4.3%	-0.3%

Table 8 Number of people in the household in 2011 and percentage change from 2001 (Table produced using data from ONS, 2001 and 2011 cited in ORS, 2016b, p.151)

17 In 2014-2015 the data counted those 'people who are homeless within the meaning given in Part VII of the Act, regardless of whether there is a statutory duty to house them'.

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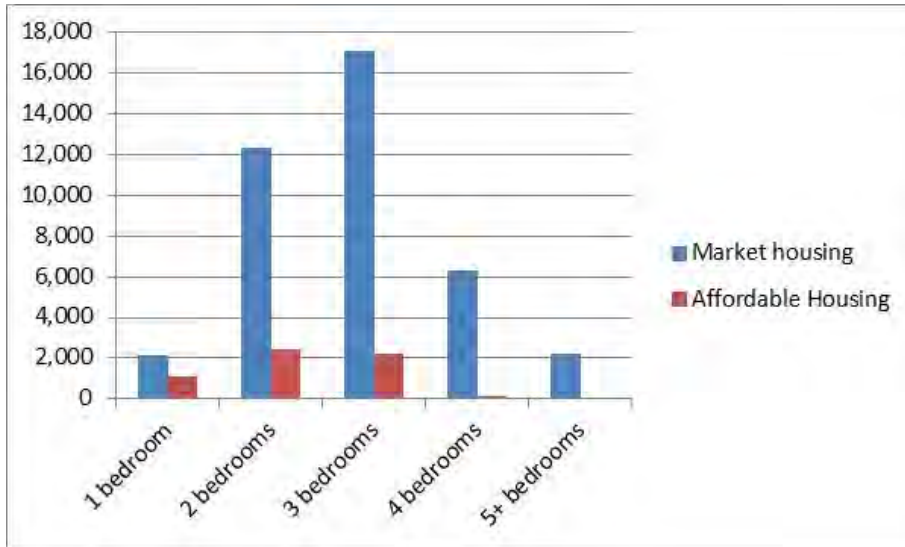


Figure 18 District Tenure by Household Size by Number of Bedrooms (Graph produced using data from ONS, 2013d).

6.6.2.8 The dwelling stock types have shown little change since the 2001 Census, with a high percentage of dwellings (44%) continuing to be detached. This percentage is significantly higher than both County and England and Wales levels, where only 38.4% and 22.6% respectively are detached (ONS, 2014c). Figure 19 illustrates how the District's dwelling stock types have changed between the 2001 and 2011 Census'.

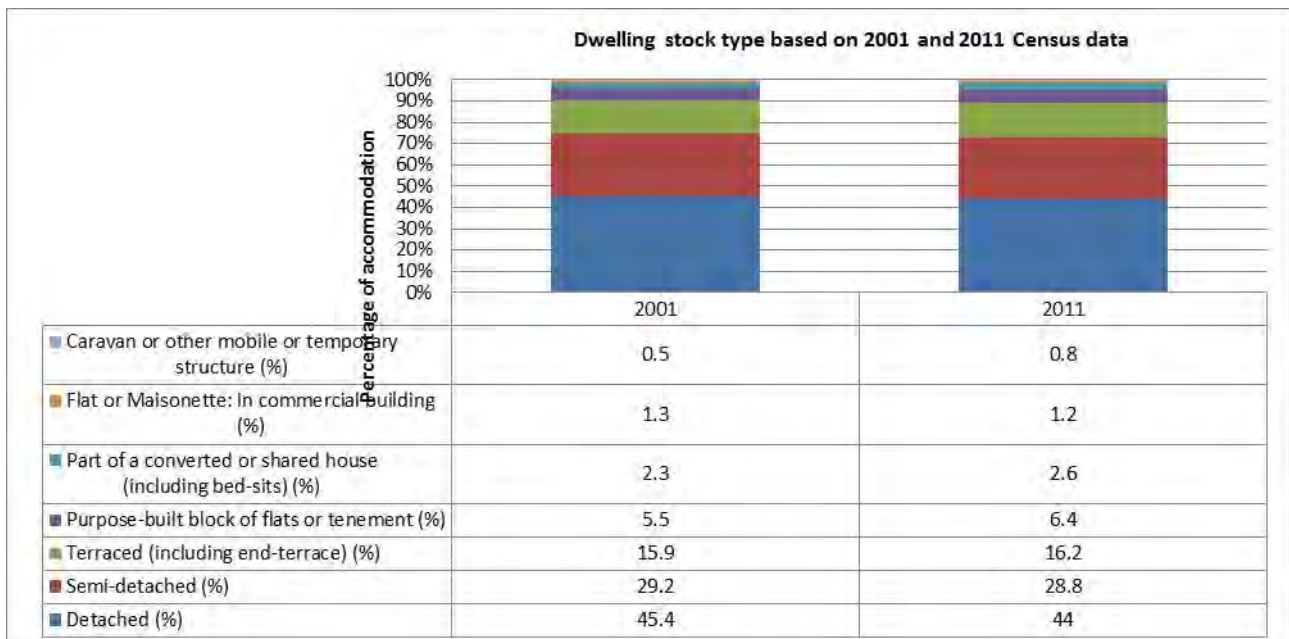


Figure 19 District Dwelling Stock Type based on 2001 and 2011 Census (Data produced using data from ONS, 2003, p. 301 & ONS, 2014c)

6.6.2.9 Under Duty to Cooperate, the local authorities of Norwich City, Broadland, Breckland, North Norfolk, South Norfolk and the Broads Authority commissioned Opinion Research Services (ORS) to undertake a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) (January 2016) to establish the Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) for the Housing Market Area (HRA). The study covered much of the central and northern parts of Norfolk including all of North Norfolk and uses a combination of national population data (census) and other sources of information to produce an estimate of both the quantity and type of homes that the area will need between now and 2036. A further study was produced in June 2017 which built on the work of the

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previous SHMA and produced new estimates for Objectivity Assessed Need (OAN) for consideration. The updated study took into account the impact of 2014 based CLG household projections, 2015 ONS mid-year population estimates and more general updates to best practice in relation to the calculation of OAN. It also produced new estimates for affordable housing need across Central Norfolk. The SHMA is one of the main pieces of evidence that will help to determine the required amount of housing growth in the District over the next plan period.

- 6.6.2.10** The 2016 SHMA identified the projected household growth 2012 – 2036 and made adjustments for projected concealed families, homeless households and planned jobs and workers. The figures were then converted into a total dwelling need for the District, including an allowance for vacant and second homes and including Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople households. For North Norfolk, the 2016 SHMA identified the unconstrained need 2012 – 2036 as being 10,067 dwellings (420 per year) (ORS, 2016a, p.131). The figure also included dwellings identified as being needed in the Broads Area (accounting for 95 dwellings over the period 2012 – 2036) (Strategic Housing Market Assessment, ORS, 2016a, p.133). Table 9 illustrates the updated position included within the 2017 SHMA, with the requirement for North Norfolk being 8,581 between 2015 - 2036 (ORS, 2017, p.95). Over the same period, the updated dwelling need within the Broads Authority Executive Area has been identified as accounting for 70 dwellings over the period 2015 – 2036) (ORS, 2017, p.96).
- 6.6.2.11** As part of the updating of the evidence base required to inform the emerging Local Plan and through Duty to Cooperate, the Norfolk authorities collectively prepared a Norfolk Caravan and Houseboats Needs Assessment 2017 (RRR Consultancy Ltd). For North Norfolk this concluded that Gypsy and Traveller pitch needs within North Norfolk between 2017-36 is 8 (RRR Consultancy, 2017, p.113).

		North Norfolk
Demographic starting point: CLG household projections 2015-36		8,140
Baseline household projections taking account of local circumstances		6,746
Allowance for transactional vacancies and second homes: based on dwellings without a usually resident household		1,055
Dwellings		7,801
Adjustment for suppressed household formation rates: concealed families and homeless households		162 + 25 = 187
Baseline housing need based on demographic projections		7,988
Further adjustments needed...	In response to balancing jobs and workers (due to the City Deal):	574
	In response to market signals	780 – 187 = 593
Combined impact of the identified adjustments		593

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North Norfolk	
Total Projected Dwellings required 2015-36 (including response to City Deal)	8,581

Table 9 Projected households and dwellings over the 21-year period 2015-36: policy-on, including the City Deal (Note: Dwelling numbers derived based on proportion of dwellings without a usually resident household in the 2011 Census. Note: figures may not sum due to rounding) (Table produced using data from ORS, 2017, p.127).

6.6.2.12 Figures 20 and 21 are adapted from the SHMA and provide an indication of the need for different sized homes for the period 2015-2036. This shows a different pattern for market dwellings and affordable dwellings and will enable the Local Plan to plan for the District’s housing needs.

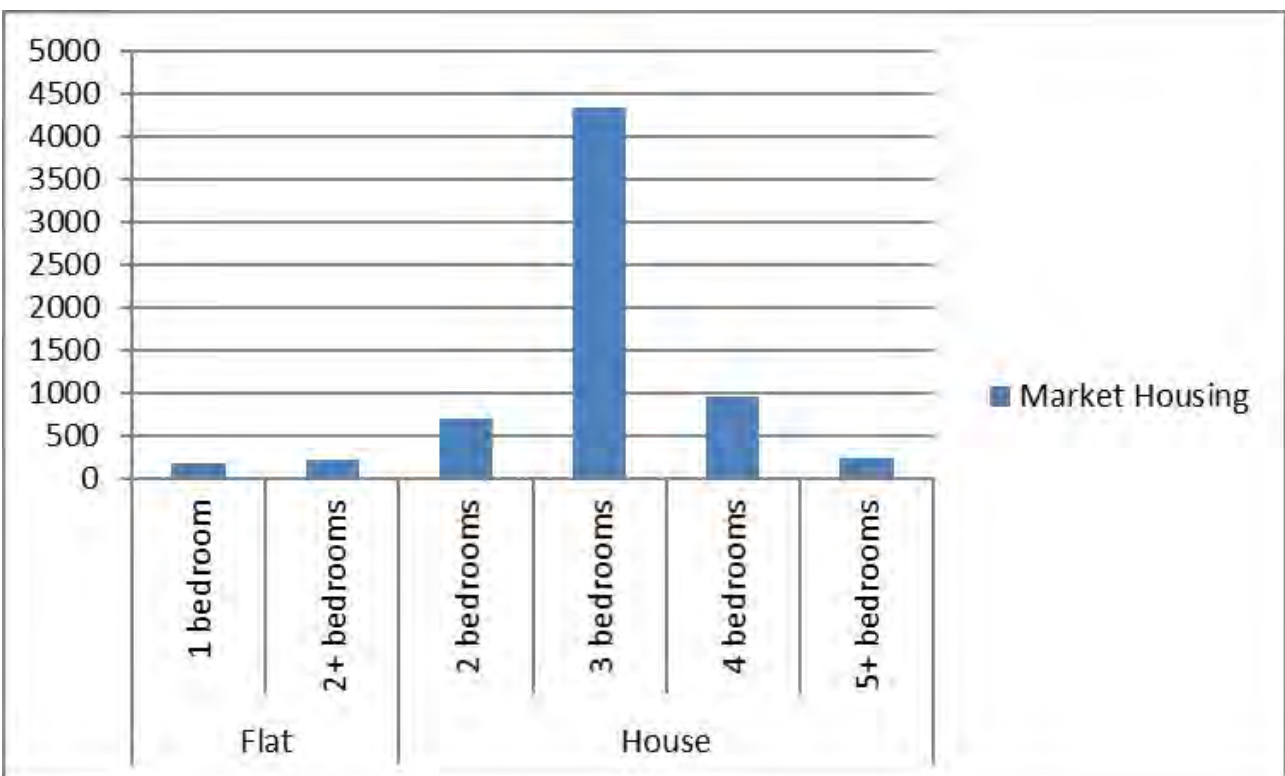


Figure 20 Housing Mix of OAN for Market Housing: policy-off, excluding the City Deal (Source: ORS Housing Model. Note: Figures may not sum exactly due to arithmetic rounding) (Graph produced using data from ORS, 2017, p.101).

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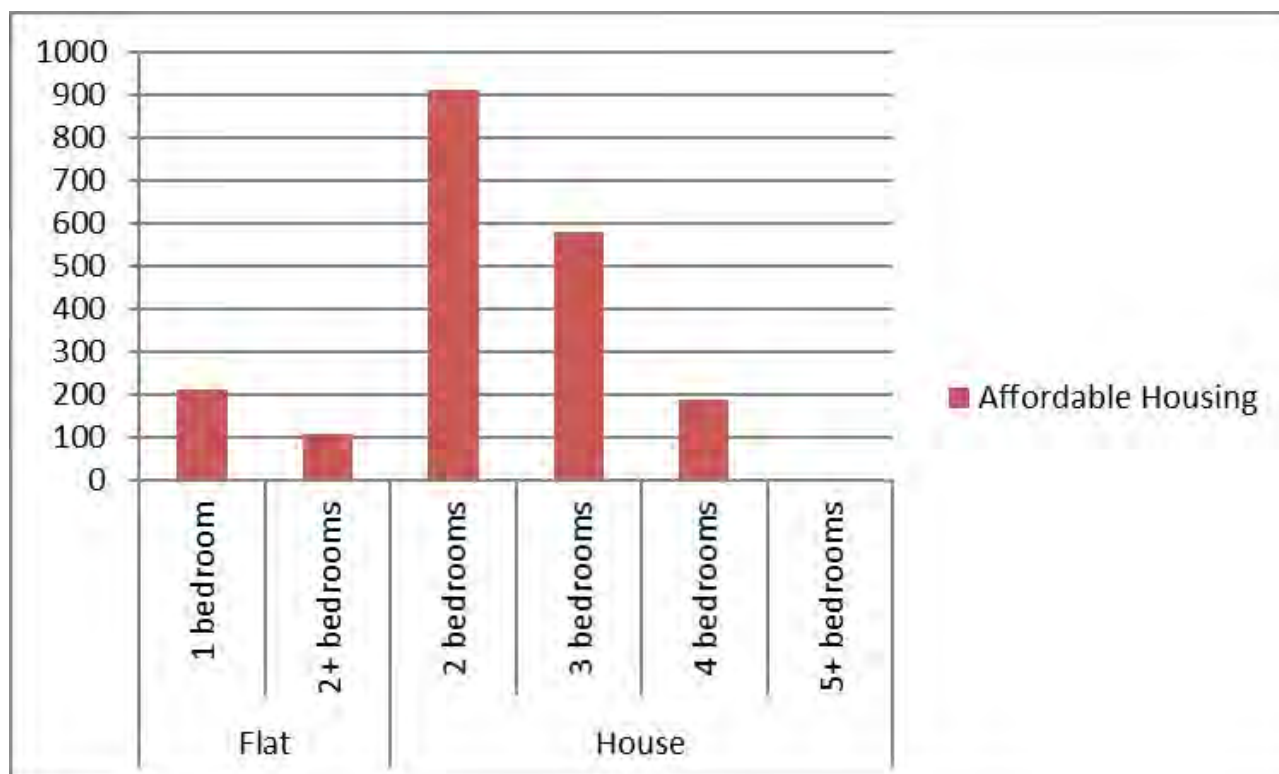


Figure 21 Housing Mix of OAN for Affordable Housing: policy-off, excluding the City Deal (Source: ORS Housing Model. Note: Figures may not sum exactly due to arithmetic rounding) (Graph produced using data from ORS, 2017, p.101).

6.6.2.13 As previously identified, it is expected that the number of older people in the district will continue to rise over the plan period. It is important that the Local Plan recognises and considers how it could address their needs. Population projections carried out for North Norfolk as part of the SHMA has predicted that the number of the District's residents living in communal establishments only will increase by 725 people between 2015 - 2036. It is predicted that this increase will be as a result of increasing proportion of people aged over 75 living in such establishments (ORS, 2017, p.45-46).

The likely situation without a plan

6.6.2.14 Taking the expected population growth and the NPPF context into account, the SHMA analysed the expected population growth and market trends identifying OAN of 8,581. Without a plan, housing provision would be delivered by market forces and speculation and the Council would then run the risk of seeing unplanned growth in unsustainable locations and inadequate infrastructure planning. The Council would find it difficult to establish the requirement of identifying five year supply of housing and would find it difficult to either influence the location or scale of housing development or to know and monitor whether the District's housing needs are being met. Further, there is no evidence to suggest that there will be a significant change in the number of properties being used for second or holiday homes in the District over the plan period and without a plan it may make it more difficult to mitigate against any negative impacts on those affected communities. Without a plan, it may also make it more difficult to secure affordable housing on development sites.

6.6.2.15 Having an evidence-based Local Plan in place will provide an opportunity to address the specific housing needs of different segments of the population and plan for demand on services such as health. There could be negative implications on communities, social inclusion, equality and deprivation by not having a plan in place.

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6.6.3 Sustainability Issues and Problems (Task A3)

- The housing market does not meet the needs of all parts of the community. In particular, there is a significant lack of affordable housing for local people that the Local Plan will need to address.
- A significant proportion of the existing housing stock is made-up of second homes and holiday homes and will need to be taken into account when planning for future housing needs.
- The housing needs of the ageing population need to be addressed.
- There is a need to plan for housing and economic growth where it can provide the growth benefits and sustainable access to services and jobs.
- How to balance housing needs with protecting and enhancing enhance the Districts' landscape/seascape/townscape character.
- There is a need to ensure that housing provision is supported by appropriate infrastructure.

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6.7 Economic Activity & Education

- 6.7.1** This section of the Scoping Report relates to the theme of the economy. It covers the existing economic profile of the District including employment and unemployment, historic employment growth, wages, live/work containment, commuting distances and methods, employment occupations (including a focus on key employment industries) and the predicted economic baseline. The section then considers educational attainment before going on to consider what the likely situation would be without a plan and providing key issues for the Local Plan to consider for this theme.

6.7.1 Identification of other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes and Sustainability Objectives (Task A1)

National Planning Policy Framework:

The NPPF identifies economic development as being one of the three dimensions of sustainable development, with a role within the planning system of to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure (MHCLG, 2019, p.5).

The NPPF identifies a social objective to achieving sustainable development, with planning supporting 'strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural well-being (MHCLG, p. 5)'.

Accompanying guidance contained within the Planning Practice Guidance.

NNDC Corporate Plan and Annual Action Plan:

The Council's Corporate Plan (2015-2019) and Annual Action Plan (2016-2017) make it a Council priority to have a district with a thriving economy offering better jobs and prospects for local people by:

- Working to maintain existing jobs and help businesses.
- Increasing the number and support for business start-ups.
- Improving the job opportunities for young people within the District.
- Supporting major business opportunities and take-up of allocated employment land across the district.
- Capitalise on our tourism offer both inland and along our historic coast.

(NNDC, 2015b, p.5)

Annual Action Plans detail how NNDC will deliver the actions.

Other Key Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives:

- Directive 2001/42/EC Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (2001)
- Plan for Growth (2011)
- Policy Statement- Planning for Schools (2011)
- Local Growth: Realising Every Place's Potential (2010)
- Government Tourism Policy (2011)

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- A Strategy for Sustainable Growth (2010)
- New Anglia Strategic Economic Plan
- Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework (2018)
- Business Growth and Investment Opportunities Study (2015)
- North Norfolk Retail and Main Town Centre Uses Study (2017)
- For more details of relevant plans, policies, programmes, strategies and initiatives, see Appendix A.

6.7.2 Existing & Predicted Baseline (Task A2)

Overview

6.7.2.1 North Norfolk's seven towns (Cromer, Fakenham, Holt, North Walsham, Sheringham, Stalham and Wells-next-the-Sea) and the large village of Hoveton have been the focus of the majority of development activity for the District, acting as centres for retailing and services to meet the day-to-day needs of its residents and those of the wider area. The Local Plan 2008-2021 planned for approximately 75% of new employment land and 50% of new homes to be located in the Principle Settlements of Cromer, Fakenham, Holt and North Walsham, whilst the Secondary Settlements of Hoveton, Sheringham, Stalham and Well-next-the-Sea would accommodate approximately 25% of employment land and 20% of new homes.

Employment

6.7.2.2 North Norfolk's economy is dominated by its rural nature. The economically active employment rate of the working age population ⁽¹⁸⁾ between October 2014 and September 2015 was 72.3%, which was below both regional and national averages of 80.3% and 77.7% respectively. This increased to 83% for the period between March 2015 and September 2018, and was higher than the regional and national averages of 81% and 78% respectively. Self-employment in the District was 15%, higher than regional and national averages, both at 11%, for the same period October 2015 to September 2018. Whilst not at variance with the regional or national picture, North Norfolk does have a high proportion of smaller businesses employing fewer than 10 people (88.6%). Further, as shown in Table 10, North Norfolk has a higher proportion of part-time employee jobs than both the East of England and Great Britain (ONS, 201?b).

Employee jobs (2017)	North Norfolk (Employee Jobs)	North Norfolk (%)	East (%)	Great Britain (%)
Total Employee Jobs	32,000	-	-	-
Full-Time	19,000	59.4	65.2	67.5
Part-Time	13,000	40.6	34.8	32.5

Table 10 Full-Time and Part-Time Employee Jobs (Table produced using data from ONS, 201?b)

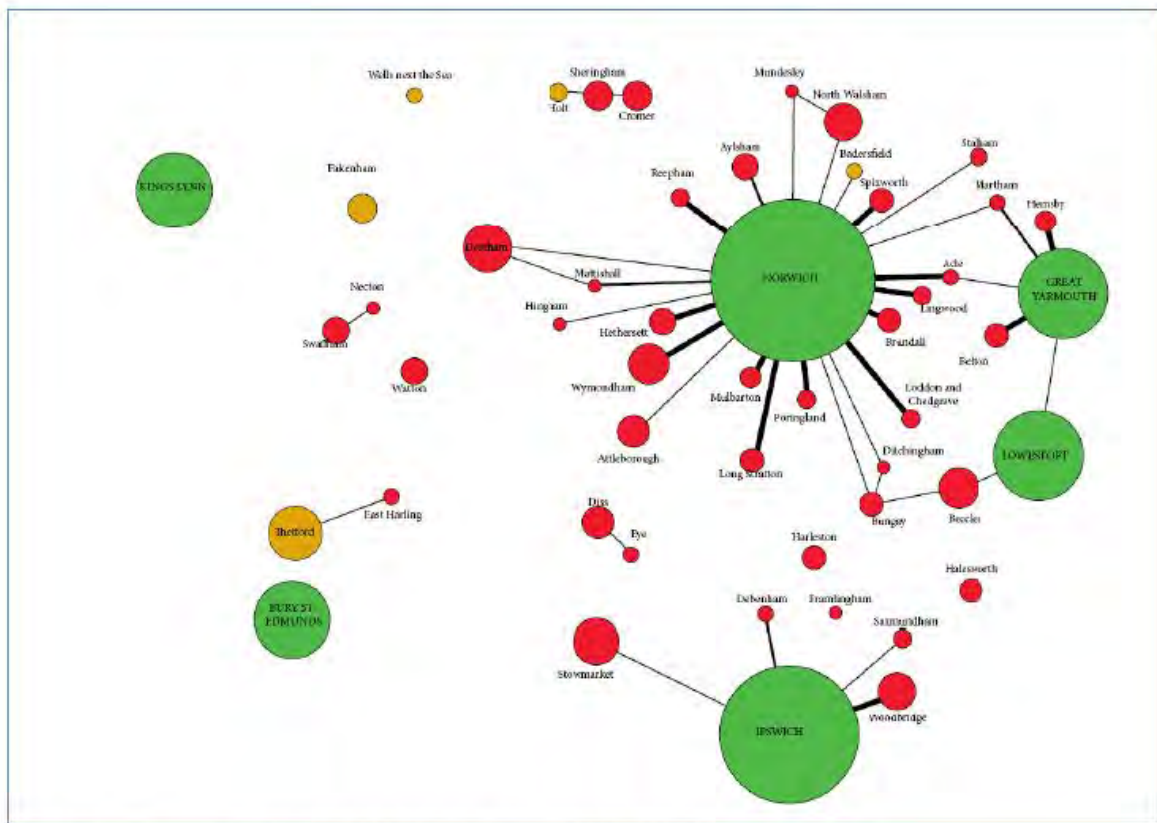
6.7.2.3 In respect of wages, the median gross weekly full-time pay for those working in North Norfolk in 2015 was £457.50, however, may be an anomaly as it is one of only three years since 2002 when the wage level for those working in North Norfolk has been higher than the wage level for those living in the District, suggesting that in recent history wage levels are generally higher for those commuting out of the District (ONS, 201?b). By November 2018 - January

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2019, the median gross weekly full-time pay for those residing in North Norfolk in 2018 was £487.90. This was £10.80 higher than the comparative wage levels of those working in North Norfolk. (ONS, 201?b)

- 6.7.2.4** Between 2008 and 2015, the proportion of those residents claiming the main out-of-work benefits⁽¹⁹⁾ has ranged from a high of 11.7% in February 2009 to a low of 7.7% in August 2015. Since May 2013, there has been a general trend for decreasing claimants in the District; these trends appear to correspond fairly closely with regional and national trends (ONS, 201?b). Under Universal Credit, the claimant count showed 1.1% (635 claimants), lower than the comparative figure of 1.9% and 2.6%, regionally and nationally, respectively (ONS, 201?b). This general trend has continued and by November 2016, the proportion claiming the main out-of-work benefits was 7.5% (ONS, 201?b).
- 6.7.2.5** According to the Business Growth and Investment Opportunities Study DRAFT Report V4 (BE Group, 2015), 70.5% of North Norfolk workers live in the District and 63.3% of employed residents of North Norfolk also work in the District (BE Group, 2015, p.26).
- 6.7.2.6** For the 2016 SHMA, ORS produced a diagram (Figure 22) identifying the links between urban centres in the study area to indicate areas of self-containment helping to identify the Housing Market Area (HMA). Within the diagram, the size of the urban centres (the coloured circles) is proportional to the number of workers who live within the area; the more workers, the larger the circle. The links between the urban centres are also illustrated by the joining lines, with stronger links having heavier lines. The thickness of the line does not simply represent the number of workers, but it is based on a 'score' that is based on the strength of the connection when taking into account the number and the proportion of the resident and workplace populations in both areas. Table 11 provides further detail on the numbers and percentages involved for each of the North Norfolk urban areas. (ORS, 2016a).

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Key: Green = 65% or more of employees living in the area also work in the area
 Amber = more than 55% but less than 65% of employees living in the area also work in the area
 Red = less than 55% of employees living in the area also work in the area

Figure 22 Identifying the Links between Urban Centres in the Study Area (ONS, 2001 combined with DEFRA Classifications as cited in ORS, 2016a, p.30)

Urban Centre	Resident Population			Workplace Population		
	Number of Workers	% Work in Area	% Work Norwich	% Work Elsewhere	Number of Workers	% Live in Area
Cromer	3,062	56%	8%	36%	3,862	44%
Fakenham	3,456	57%	6%	37%	4,813	41%
Holt	1,238	59%	5%	36%	2,665	27%
Mundesley	680	37%	8%	54%	516	49%
North Walsham	5,297	47%	16%	37%	4,758	52%
Sheringham	2,936	53%	7%	40%	2,673	59%
Wells-next-the-Sea	891	58%	3%	39%	919	56%

Table 11 Number of Workers in the Resident Population and Workplace Population for Urban Centres in the Study Area of North Norfolk and Percentages that Live and Work in each Area. Table produced using data in ONS, 2001 combined with DEFRA Classifications as cited in ORS, 2016a, p.31-32

6.7.2.7 At the time of the Draft SA Scoping Report: Consultation Version (2016), employment in some occupations in North Norfolk varied significantly from the County and National average. In particular, the proportion of North Norfolk residents employed in professional occupations was significantly lower than at both the County and National levels, whilst the proportion of

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residents employed in Sales and Customer Services was significantly higher than at both County and National levels (see Figures 23 and 24). In September 2018, those employed in professional occupations and Sales and Customer Service Occupations had increased and decreased respectively, bringing them closer to Norfolk and Great Britain proportions. Those employed in Elementary Occupations has increased and is now noticeably higher than Norfolk and Great Britain proportions.

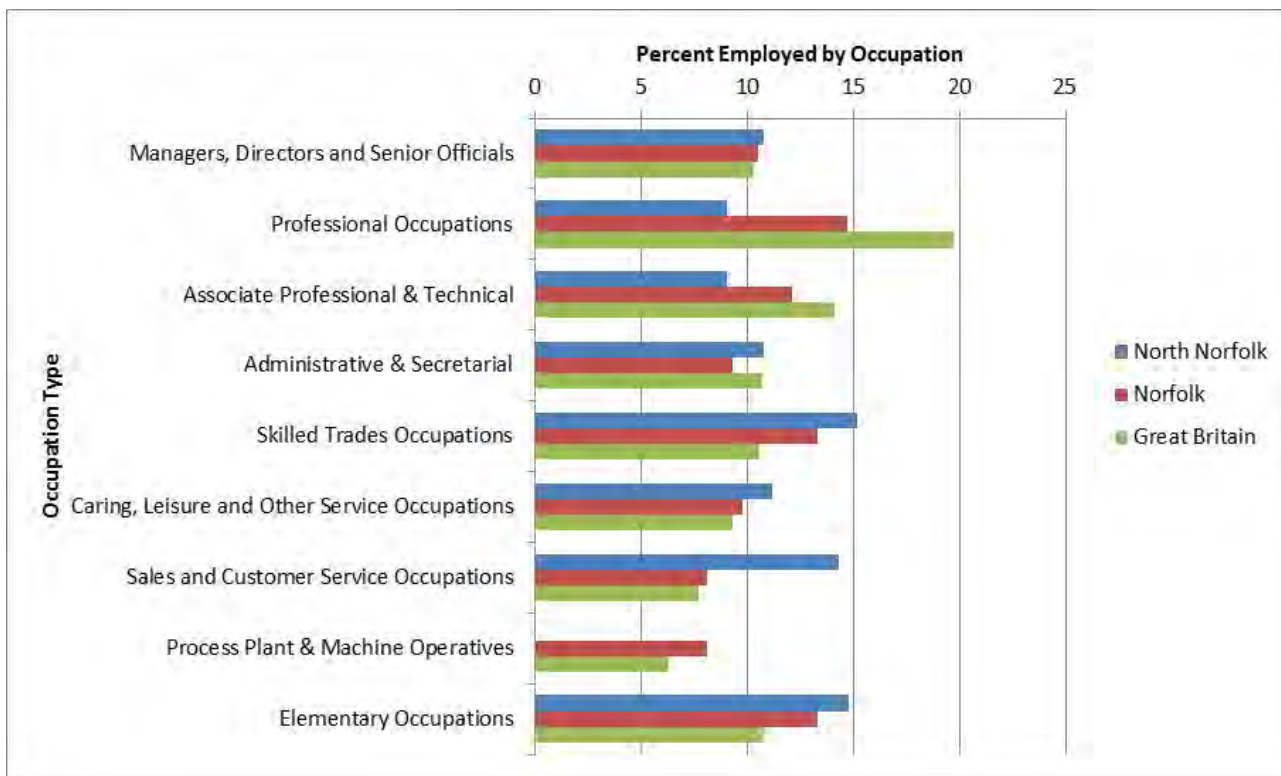


Figure 23 October 2014 – September 2015 Employment by Occupation (Graph produced using data from ONS, 2017b). Employment by occupation for October 2014 – September 2015 with the exception of ‘Professional Occupations’ and ‘Associate Professional & Technical’ as the sample size was too small for reliable estimates. No percentages for ‘Process Plant & Machine Operatives’ have been available for North Norfolk since 2008.

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Percentage Employed by Occupation (Sept 2018)

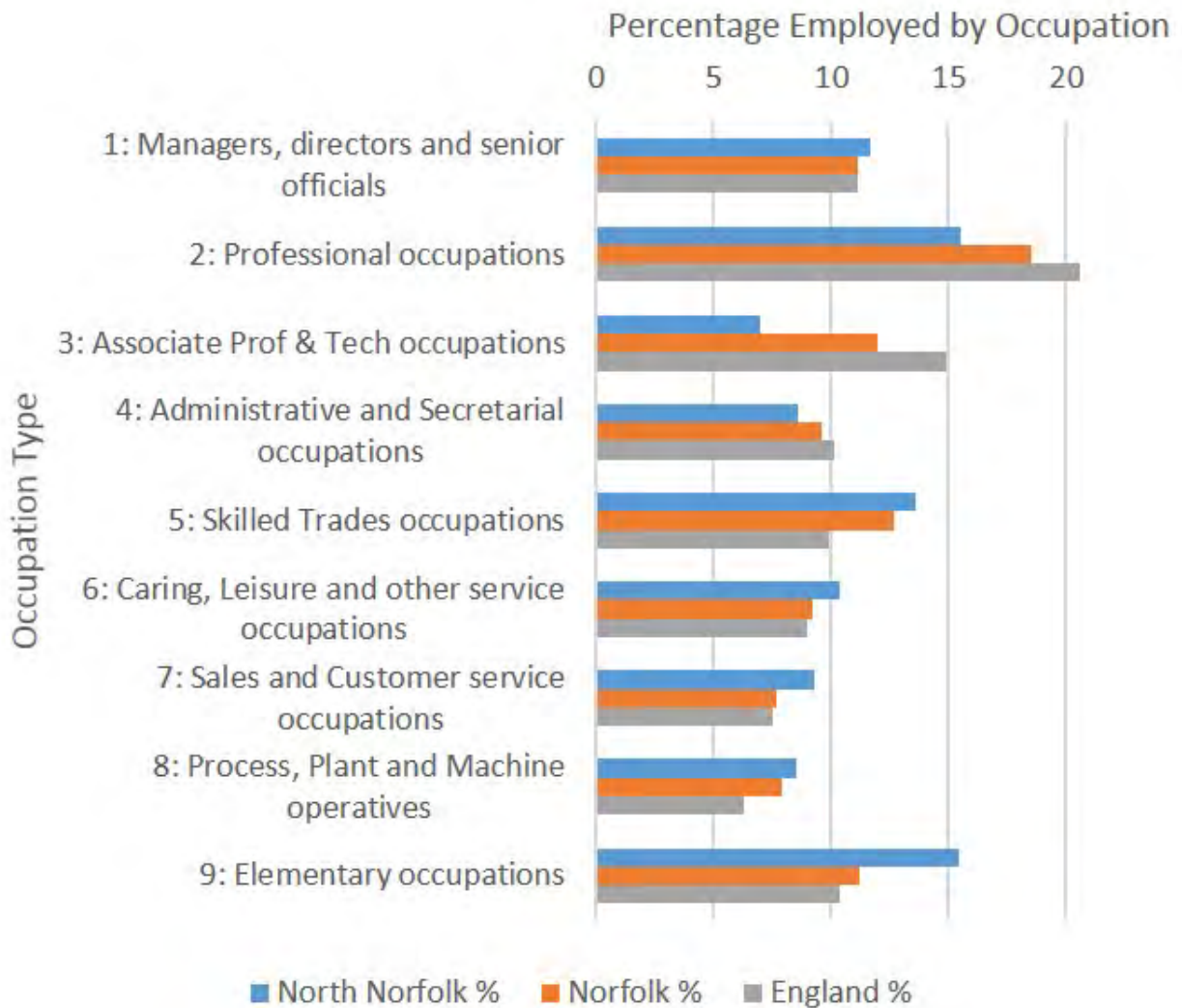


Figure 24 Percent Employed by Occupation (ONS, 2017b)

6.7.2.8 Whilst it is not possible to directly compare, those industries that were identified as supporting the highest proportion of jobs at the time of the previous 2006 Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report remain as the key industries today; in 2001, of all jobs, education and health accounted for 20%, manufacturing for 15%, retail for 13% and hotels and catering for 10% (North Norfolk District Council, 2006, p.92). In 2014 and 2017, of all jobs, public admin, education and health together accounted for 24.7% and 26.6% respectively, wholesale and retail, including motor trades for 20.4% and 18.8% respectively, accommodation and food services for 15.6% and 14.1% respectively and manufacturing for 12.1% and 12.5% respectively (ONS, 2017b). Table 12 shows the split of jobs by industry in 2014, including a comparison with Norfolk, the East of England and Great Britain and an update from 2017.

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	North Norfolk (employee jobs) 2014	North Norfolk (%) 2014	East (%) 2014	Great Britain (%) 2014	North Norfolk (employee jobs) 2017	North Norfolk (%) 2017
Primary Services (A-B: agriculture and mining)	400	1.2	0.3	0.4	150 (* Mining and Quarrying. Excludes Agriculture)	0.5 (* Mining and Quarrying. Excludes Agriculture)
Energy and Water (D-E)	200	0.6	0.9	1.1	165	0.5
Manufacturing (C)	3,700	12.1	8.5	8.5	4,000	12.5
Construction (F)	1,500	4.9	5.4	4.5	1,500	4.7
Services (G-S)	25,000	81.2	84.8	85.6	26,400	82.6
Wholesale and retail, including motor trades (G)	6,300	20.4	17.7	15.9	6,000	18.8
Transport storage (H)	1,000	3.1	4.4	4.5	1,000	3.1
Accommodation and food services(I)	4,800	15.6	6.9	7.1	4,500	14.1
Information and communication (J)	300	1.0	4.1	4.1	350	1.1
Financial and other business services (K-N)	3,100	10.1	22.8	22.2	3,750	11.7
Public admin, education and health (O-Q)	7,600	24.7	24.8	27.4	8,500	26.6
Other Services (R-S)	1,900	6.3	4.1	4.4	2,300	7.2

Table 12 Employee Jobs by Industry (Table produced using data from ONS, 2017b)

6.7.2.9 North Norfolk experienced net employment growth⁽²⁰⁾ over the 2009 to 2015 period⁽²¹⁾, with the accommodation and food services sector benefiting the greatest with a growth of 1,700 employees. However, the construction sector suffered a decline of 400 jobs (ONS, 2017b). By 2017, employee jobs had increased by circa 1,800, although this excluded agriculture (ONS, 2017b).

6.7.2.10 The East of England Forecasting Model (EEFM) produced by Cambridge Econometrics, produces economic forecasts for local authorities across the Eastern region, using certain assumptions. The forecasts used for the Draft SA Scoping Report (2016) were produced in August 2016. Assumptions made include assuming that the population would increase to 115,600 by 2036, of which 57,700 would account for the working age population. The model forecasted that North Norfolk jobs would grow by 1,900 in the period 2016-2036. The 2017 model forecast the same total growth over the same period, although the 2016 starting point was higher. The Draft SA Scoping Report: Consultation Version (2016) reported that of the industry sectors, the construction and accommodation and food services were expected to see the greatest growth over the period. The updated model continued to indicate that the greatest decline is expected in the manufacturing industry as a whole and agriculture.

20 Employee jobs excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces and excludes farm-based agriculture
21 October 2008 to September 2009 and October 2014 to September 2015

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The EEFM 2017 projections to 2036, indicate that construction will grow more than twice as much as Retail, Health & Care and Arts & Entertainment sectors, with all four sectors expected to see the greatest growth over the period. Education is expected to see a slight decline over the period. About half of the sectors indicate no change (Cambridge Econometrics, 2016 and Cambridge Econometrics, 2017).

6.7.2.11 The SHMA (2016) took into account planned jobs and workers for the District when considering the total housing need in the District (using the 2015 EEFM as a base model and refinements around market signals and discounting potential double counting of part time jobs and in/out commuting). The 2016 Draft SA Scoping Report included a household response to balance planned jobs and workers and projected this as an extra 754 additional households for the District (ORS, 2016a, P.131). The 2016 SHMA therefore considered the potential impact of the City Deal as part of the OAN. However, the 2017 SHMA notes that greater clarity now indicates that it is an aspirational jobs target which should be treated as part of the housing requirements, not the OAN (ORS, 2017, p. 126). The 2017 SHMA therefore concluded that North Norfolk has no need for a jobs led uplift as the 10% Market signals and modelled growth provide enough workers for the area; the authority requires an increase of 574 dwellings above the projections to provide enough workers for the EEFM predictions, whilst the response to market signals gives a dwelling increase of 593 (see Table 9 within the Housing chapter). The location of these jobs will have implications for how jobs growth is planned in the District; the Local Plan will need to consider how to provide suitable employment opportunities in suitable locations across the plan period.

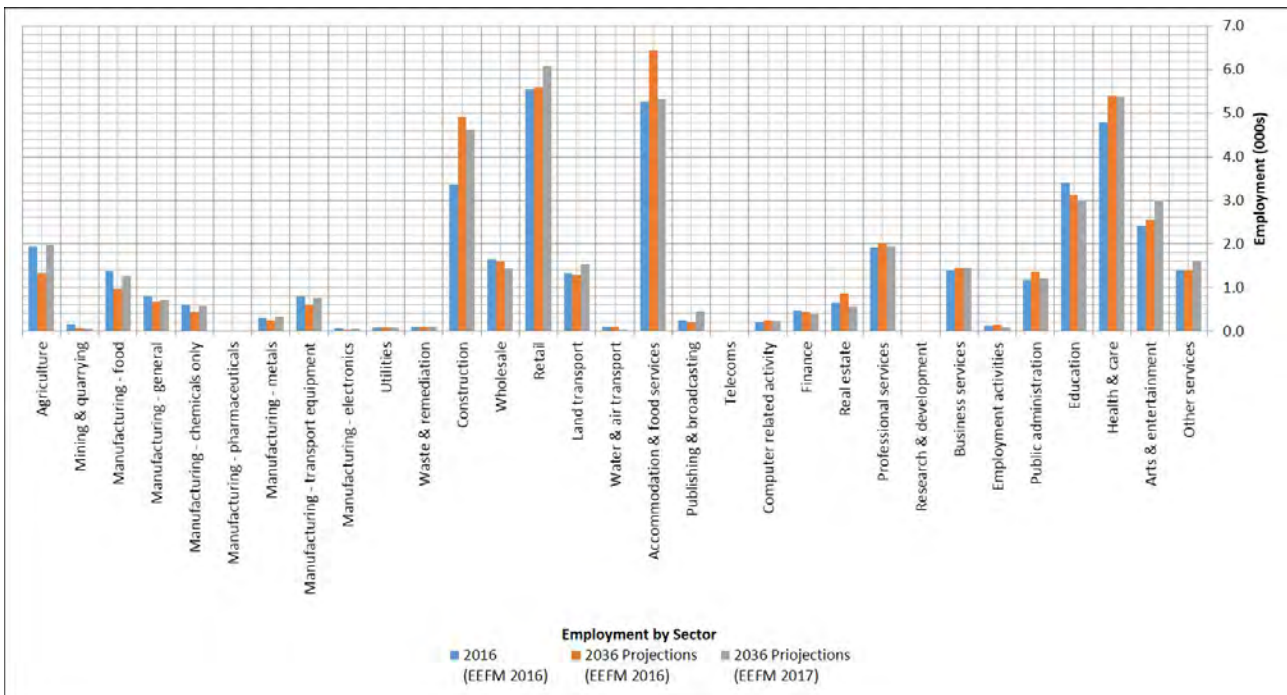


Figure 25 Projected Employment to Sector (000s) (Graph produced using data from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), ONS and Cambridge Econometrics calculations cited in Cambridge Econometrics, 2016 (000s Note: all ABI data adjusted to match ONS employee estimates (mid-year estimates). Constructed but based on 2014 employee data) and data from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), ONS and Cambridge Econometrics calculations cited in Cambridge Econometrics, 2017 (000s. Note: all ABI data adjusted to match ONS employee estimates (mid-year estimates). Constructed but based on 2015 employee data. Note regional data available to 2016).

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- 6.7.2.12** In 2015, it was predicted that the Gross Value Added (GVA) would grow from circa £13 billion to £19 billion between 2016 and 2036 (ONS Regional Accounts cited in Cambridge Econometrics, 2016⁽²²⁾ Based on 2013 prices, forecasts predict a £49.7m increase on GVA from the 2011 prices by 2036 (Cambridge Econometrics, 2017).
- 6.7.2.13** Amongst other aspects, the 2017 SHMA considers the impact of older people on employment. It is recognised that the age of retirement is a complex issue (with health, education, family circumstances, financial considerations and the compulsory retirement age (which has been phased out) influencing retirement decisions (ORS, 2017, p.40-41). Employment within the older population will be a key consideration for North Norfolk and the Local Plan will need to take this into account.

Location of Key Employment Industries

- 6.7.2.14** Tourism makes a vital contribution to the economy of the District, with both the natural and the historic environment representing a strong draw for tourists. With North Norfolk attracting circa eight million visitors in 2012 (The South West Research Company Ltd, 2014, p.6), much of the accommodation and food services sectors rely on tourism. It is estimated that the total visitor spend in 2014 was circa £386.7m, although when this figure is combined with indirect / induced spend, the value of tourism in North Norfolk was estimated to be £470m and to support an estimated 10,543 jobs in the District (Destination Research, 2014, p.2). By 2017, there were 8,827,700 trips (day and staying) to the District and the total tourism value was just over £505m (Destination Research, 2017).
- 6.7.2.15** An indicator of the health of the retail sector within the District is the number of vacant units within the designated primary retail frontage areas of the Towns. At the time of the 2015 Annual Monitoring Report, within the designated primary retail frontages only 5.5% (17) retail units across the towns of Cromer, Fakenham, Holt, North Walsham, Sheringham and Stalham were vacant (AMR, 2015, p.39-41).
- 6.7.2.16** The District has a well-established shopping hierarchy with large town centres in Cromer, Fakenham and North Walsham providing for a significant proportion of shopping. These towns are geographically spread across the District, are the main centres of population, have better quality public transport, the critical mass to encourage joint shopping trips, and opportunities for development. They are therefore well placed to meet the shopping and service needs of a significant proportion of North Norfolk's population and visitors to the area and should be the focus of any large scale new development. The District is experiencing some growth pressures for retail growth particularly in the convenience sector, while the nearby urban areas of Norwich to the south and Kings Lynn to the west exert considerable influence over comparison shopping and act as the higher order retail destinations in the Region which affects the ability of the district to attract inward investment by large scale comparison retailers with the result of maintaining a narrow comparison offer and perpetuating retail habits. The 2017 Retail and Town centre study undertook a quantitative and qualitative assessment and concluded that there is limited expenditure growth to support new retail floorspace. Since then a further 1672sq m of additional floorspace has been granted permission, mainly in Hoveton town centre (including the part of the town that falls into the Broads Executive Area of the town). The challenge for the District's town centres will be on how best to capitalise on the projected limited expenditure growth as well as maintain market share in the face of higher order centres. As more retail development comes forward there will be competing pressures on the high street for the available spend and competition will remain tight in this sector.

22 £m, 2011 prices - consistent with the UK National Accounts (workplace based). Constructed based on employee data and regional GVA up to 2014.

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6.7.2.17 Traditional industries such as agriculture and fishing continue to play a role in the District in terms of both employment and character. Whilst the number of jobs these sectors directly supports are less than some of the other sectors, agriculture is of key importance to the District. Much of the District's 96,606 hectares is agricultural land, a significant proportion of which is classified as Grades 1, 2 or 3, supporting mainly agricultural production (particularly cereals, sugar beet and potatoes). Agriculture is a predominant land-use in the District and contributes to both the economy and to maintaining the character of the area.

6.7.2.18 Figure 26 shows employment by industry for small areas in North Norfolk, split by middle super output areas (MSOAs), enabling an understanding of the location of employment across the District (BRES, n.d. sites in BE Group, 2015, p. 19).

Industry	001: Sheringham	002: Wells-next-the-sea	003 Cromer	004: Holt: Sheringham	005: Rural area around Cromer	006: Rural area to the south of Sheringham	007: Between North Walsham and the coast	008: Rural area east of Fakenham	009: Rural area north, west, south of Fakenham	010: North Walsham	011: Fakenham	012: Rural area west, south, east of North Walsham	013: Stalham and surroundings	014: Land south of Stalham
1 : Agriculture, forestry & fishing (A)	2	19	38	10	30	21	0	3	9	9	0	9	10	5
2 : Mining, quarrying & utilities (B,D and E)	24	20	0	3	0	22	134	0	2	154	10	2	19	1
3 : Manufacturing (C)	79	45	33	45	17	51	14	188	510	873	1,389	22	70	651
4 : Construction (F)	110	91	79	70	99	125	54	116	169	71	153	48	102	77
5 : Motor trades (Part G)	23	15	33	33	34	31	16	26	20	71	142	18	8	33
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	19	29	52	129	32	39	10	65	46	59	131	41	92	75
7 : Retail (Part G)	390	318	728	536	94	48	55	114	160	638	655	58	315	647
8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	48	51	40	62	34	24	68	17	27	190	277	11	4	83
9 : Accommodation & food services (I)	247	560	353	383	346	144	176	69	182	196	202	81	258	368
10 : Information & communication (J)	9	15	48	12	11	9	8	11	6	16	36	13	87	9
11 : Financial & insurance (K)	28	6	61	66	0	5	0	0	0	75	83	0	6	36
12 : Property (L)	27	53	66	31	4	4	18	6	50	169	45	7	37	21
13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M)	112	60	68	85	43	40	34	39	49	101	219	53	77	66
14 : Business administration & support services (N)	36	88	51	64	43	19	2	113	52	94	170	43	216	399
15 : Public administration & defence (O)	27	20	345	40	4	10	12	9	3	146	126	260	27	17
16 : Education (P)	293	146	157	464	223	270	84	46	99	353	232	72	160	200
17 : Health (Q)	318	169	686	293	120	27	173	142	48	526	399	242	195	218
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	186	150	197	108	67	148	25	98	104	145	305	40	71	267
Column Total	1,979	1,855	3,034	2,433	1,202	1,036	882	1,063	1,536	3,886	4,573	1,021	1,754	3,174

Figure 26 Employment by Industry for Small Areas in North Norfolk (BRES, n.d. sites in BE Group, 2015, p.19).

6.7.2.19 As part of the HELAA the council will be undertaking a full high level capacity review of available and potentially suitable land for residential and economic uses.

6.7.2.20 The New Anglia Strategic Economic Plan identifies locations that make an important contribution to sector growth. Within the North Norfolk District; these are Well-next-the-Sea, Fakenham, Cromer, North Walsham and Bacton. The Plan identifies Fakenham/Wells-nest-the-Sea and North Walsham as growth locations. It identifies that there is a corridor linking Fakenham and Wells-next-the-Sea, with growth supporting offshore energy through the Well-next-the-Sea port and the Egmere employment site whilst Fakenham has continued to see employment development and provision for dwellings. North Walsham also has the potential for housing and jobs growth (New Anglia, 201?).

Education

6.7.2.21 Figure 27 shows the change in qualification attainment in North Norfolk over a ten-year period from 2004 to 2014. Over the period, there was a significant decrease in the proportion of residents without qualifications. Whilst there was an increase in the proportion of residents with NVQs at all levels, gains in those qualified to NVQ Level 4 and above were significantly less marked in North Norfolk than for the East of England and Great Britain. Between January and December 2014, 22.2% of the District's residents had qualifications to NVQ Level 4 and above; 10.9% and 13.8% lower than the East of England and Great Britain proportions respectively (ONS, 201?b). As there are no universities in the District, the lower trend of

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residents with higher qualifications is likely to continue. Figure 28 shows how this has changed since the publication of the Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version (2016).

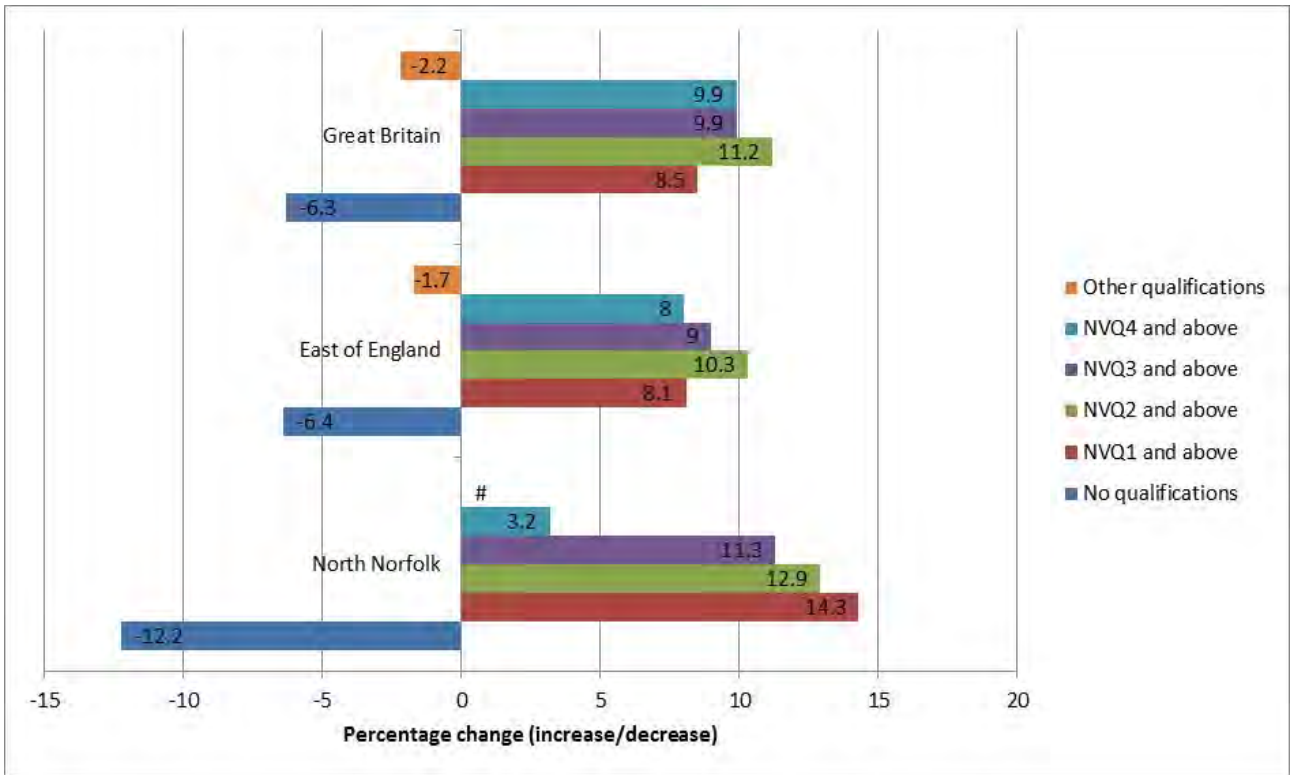


Figure 27 Percentage change (increase/decrease) in the qualification levels from 2004 to 2014 of residents aged 16-64. (Graph produced using data from ONS, 2017b)

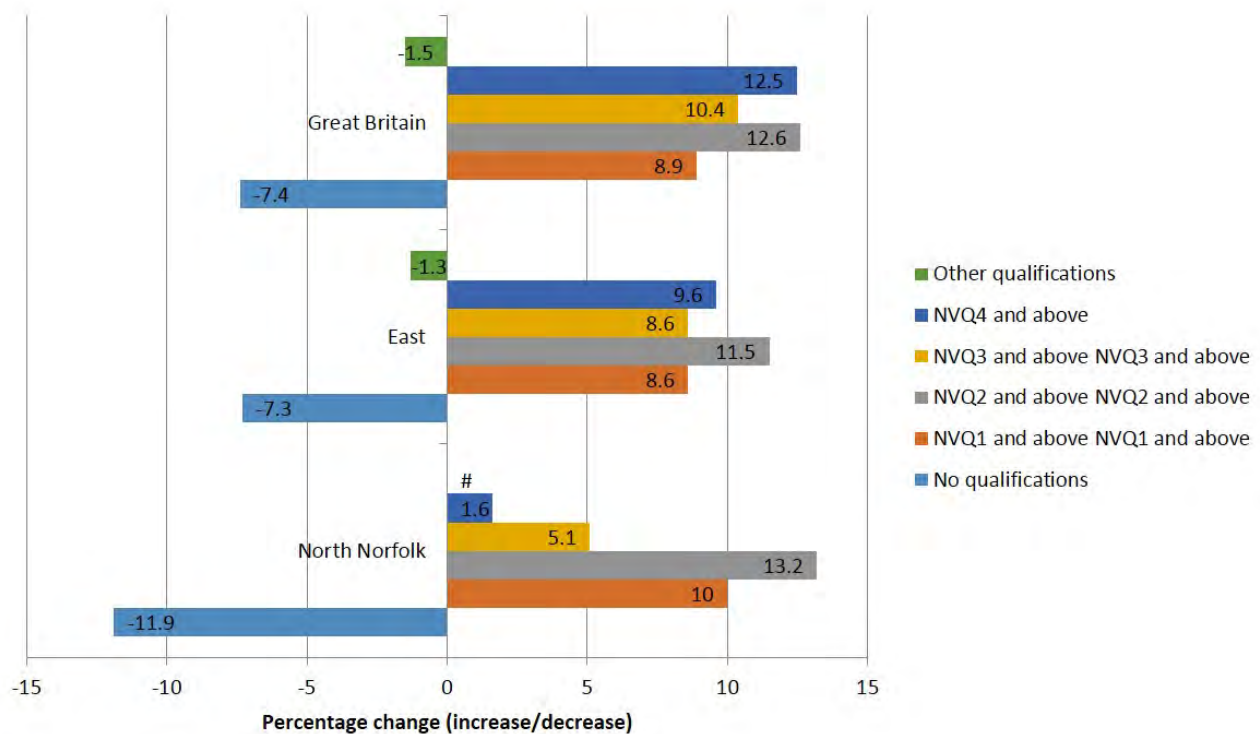


Figure 28 Percentage change (increase/decrease) in the qualification levels from 2004 - December 2017 of Residents aged 16-64. (Graph produced using data from ONS, 2017b)

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6.7.2.22 Within the Draft SA Scoping Report: Consultation Version (2016), Educational attainment for school leavers was reported as being higher than the County average and slightly lower than the England average, with 55.88% of school leavers achieving at least 5 GCSE passes grades A* to C (including English and maths) in 2014, compared with 52.53% across Norfolk and 56.6% for England (Norfolk County Council, 201? cited in Norfolk Insight, 201?).

The likely situation without a plan

6.7.2.23 Whilst the exact future of the economy is difficult to predict, it would seem that there will be jobs growth during the plan period with or without a plan. There are a number of plans, strategies and initiatives designed to help in the delivery of economic projects such as funding and grant schemes, support programmes and education and skills programmes and to help encourage the baseline position continues to grow over the plan period. Without a plan, it may be difficult to ensure that employment opportunities and infrastructure necessary to support employment comes forward at right time or in the right place.

6.7.2.24 A key aspect to delivering a sustainable education strategy under the Local Plan will be ensuring that there are sufficient school places in accessible locations to meet the needs of the growing population. As the population continues to grow, pressure on existing educational facilities will also increase. Without new or extended facilities, many schools could reach or extend their capacity. This could have an effect on social cohesion and equality across the District. Further, it could affect the quality of education and ultimately impact on the skills available in the workforce. Without a plan, it may make it more difficult to fully plan for any needed schools and to secure funding for schools through development.

6.7.3 Sustainability Issues and Problems (Task A3)

- The District is reliant on a narrow economic base and low wage economy.
- There is a low employment rate in the District.
- The need to support the retention and growth of existing employment and traditional rural industries.
- There is a need to encourage new employment.
- There has been a significant loss of jobs in some industries, including manufacturing. This trend is expected to continue.
- The need to consider the impact of older people on employment.
- The need to ensure that tourism continues to play an important part in terms of employment, although it is generally seasonal and low paid.
- The need to retain retail spend in market towns.
- The need to retain retail services in towns and villages.
- The need to plan for economic growth and housing where it can provide the growth benefits and sustainable access to services and jobs.
- The need to ensure that employment land is appropriately located and balanced across the District.
- Educational and job opportunities for young people within the District are limited.
- There is a need to ensure that economic growth is supported by appropriate infrastructure.

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6.8 Infrastructure & Accessibility

- 6.8.1** This section of the Scoping Report relates to the theme of infrastructure and accessibility. It covers the existing profile of the district including data on car/van ownership, travel to work methods and distances, access to services and the predicted baseline. The section then considers what the likely situation would be without a plan and provides key issues for the Local Plan to consider for this theme.

6.8.1 Identification of other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes and Sustainability Objectives (Task A1)

National Planning Policy Framework:

The NPPF identifies one of the three dimensions of sustainable development as being economic, with the planning system as having an economic role 'to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure (MHCLG, 2019, p.5).

Accompanying guidance contained within the Planning Practice Guidance.

NNDC Corporate Plan and Annual Action Plan:

The Council's Corporate Plan (2015-2019) makes it a Council priority to address infrastructure for local people by:

- Improving the infrastructure needs of the District.

(NNDC, 2015b, p.7).

Annual Action Plans detail how NNDC will deliver the actions.

Other Key Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives:

- Directive 2001/42/EC Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (2001)
- The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) (Rio Earth Summit) (1992)
- Directive on the Promotion of Biofuels and other Renewable Fuels for Transport 2003/30/EC (2003)
- Securing the Future delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)
- Creating growth, cutting carbon: making sustainable local transport happen (2011)
- The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 (2004)
- Delivering a Sustainable Railway (2007)
- Towards a Sustainable Transport System (2007) & Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (2008)
- Delivering Sustainable Low Carbon travel: An Essential Guide for Local Authorities (2009)
- Manual for Streets (2007)
- Manual for Streets 2. Wider Application of the Principles (2010)
- Making the Connection: the Plug-in Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy (2011)
- Broadband Delivery UK, 2013 latest update 2015)
- New Anglia Strategic Economic Plan
- Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework (2018)
- Norfolk Rural Development Strategy 2013-2020 (2013)

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- Connecting Norfolk Implementation Plan for 2015-2021 (2015) & Connecting Norfolk Norfolk's Transport Plan for 2026 (2011)
- Norfolk Infrastructure Plan (2015)
- North Norfolk District Indoor Leisure Facilities (2015)

For more details of relevant plans, policies, programmes, strategies and initiatives, see Appendix A.

6.8.2 Existing & Predicted Baseline (Task A2)

Road and Rail Network Overview

- 6.8.2.1** Norfolk is served by two major trunk roads the A11 from Cambridge which connects to London and the A47 which dissects the county from east to west. Recent improvements have seen the A11 fully duelled resulting in significant time benefits in car transport into Norfolk. The A47 is a mix of single and dual carriageway connecting Kings Lynn, Norwich and Great Yarmouth. Further improvements are planned for the A47 trunk road in particular the section from North Tuddenham to Easton. Neither of these roads are particularly near or related to North Norfolk, which adds to the perception of isolation.
- 6.8.2.2** Away from the strategic road network, Norfolk's road network is a largely single carriageway network and so journey times can be slow, particularly away from the higher standard A-class network. Investment is largely focused around larger schemes outside the District such as the completed Northern Distributor Road (NDR), designed to increase the flow of traffic through and around Norwich offering quicker and shorter journeys for those in the Norwich area.
- 6.8.2.3** Within North Norfolk, the urban areas and market towns tend to be focused on the A class network. The A148 connects Fakenham, Holt and Sheringham to Cromer. At Cromer the historical street patterns restrict the scope for improvement on the A140 which connects the town to Norwich. Other service town and villages in the District such as Wells-next-the-Sea, Blakeney and Sheringham are connected along the A149 coastal road which in some places is at risk from increased flooding due to its low lying nature. The risk is increased as a result of climate change. Other market towns such as North Walsham and Stalham are connected by rural routes which pass through their centres while the A1065 and A1067 provide connectivity further south. Overall there is poor transport connectivity throughout the District and to larger towns outside the District resulting in unreliable journey times.
- 6.8.2.4** The District is served by one branch line connecting Sheringham, Cromer, North Walsham and Hoveton and Wroxham to Norwich where onward connections out of the region can be made with links to Cambridge and London.
- 6.8.2.5** Accessibility to services and facilities is problematic in some more rural and isolated parts of Norfolk. This is especially the case for people who live in households without a car and the considerable amount of people who live in the smaller villages and hamlets in the District. Where there are viable bus services they remain lengthy in terms of duration and distance. As a result of demographic change, there is an increase in the risk of isolation.

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Infrastructure

- 6.8.2.6** At the time of the 2011 Census, approximately 84% of the District's households owned at least one car or van. This proportion is higher than the Norfolk average and significantly higher than the England and Wales average of 81% and 74% respectively. Households in North Norfolk have an average of 1.4 cars or vans per household; again, higher than both the Norfolk and the England and Wales average of 1.3 and 1.2 respectively (ONS, 2012i).
- 6.8.2.7** The 2011 Census indicated that approximately 42% of the District's residents travelled to work by motorised vehicle, compared to around 46.5% regionally and 49.3% across England and Wales. Further, only 1.9% of the District's residents use public transport; 8.3% lower than the England and Wales average (ONS, 2013e). Figure 29 provides a summary of travel to work methods against County and National averages.

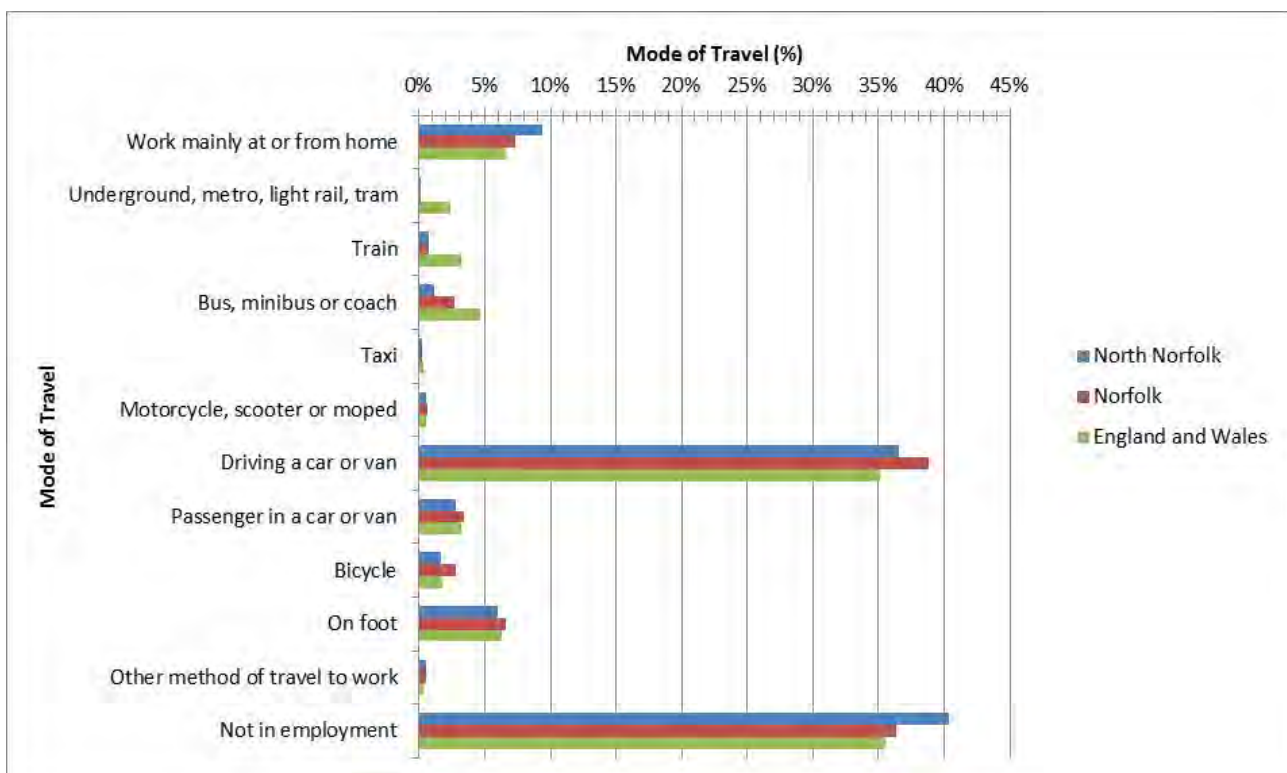


Figure 29 Method of Travel to Work (all usual residents aged 16 to 74 (Graph produced using data from ONS, 2013e))

Accessibility

- 6.8.2.8** The average commuting distance for North Norfolk residents increased from 17.9km to 20.9km between 2001 and 2011, longer than the commute for both East of England residents and the England and Wales average (17.3km and 15km respectively) (ONS, 201?a).
- 6.8.2.9** Nationwide information about access to services is contained in the 2010 Commission for Rural Communities called State of the Countryside. Whilst now potentially outdated, the figures indicate that for many services rural towns have fairly high levels of access (for example over 90% of households are within 4km of services such as post offices, primary schools and GP surgeries). For other services (especially hospitals and job centres) access is much worse. Distances to services for villages, hamlets and isolated dwellings are, as expected, much longer; as an example, depending on whether the village is considered as sparse or less sparse, between, 50% and 64% of households were within 4km of a GP surgery, between 69% and 59% were within 2km of a post of office and between 67% and

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73% were within 2km of a primary school. The research has also found that most rural services have experienced little change or a slight fall in the proportion of households within set distances between 2000 and 2010 (Commission for Rural Communities, 2010, p. 29).

- 6.8.2.10** Specific to the District (and as identified in the 'Healthy and Inclusive Communities' section of this report), North Norfolk ranked as the 13th most deprived of all the 326 local authorities in England for the 'barriers to housing and services' IMD domain in 2015, which measures the physical and financial accessibility to housing and local services (DCLG, 2015a). At the time of the Draft SA Scoping Report, the average time to the nearest GP by public transport/walking in North Norfolk was 13 minutes; the longest in the County and two minutes longer than the Norfolk average. 94% of the District's users were within 30 minutes by public transport/walking of a GP, compared to 98% across the County. The average time to the nearest hospital by public transport/walking in North Norfolk was 44 minutes; six minutes longer than the Norfolk average. Further, 72% of users were within 60 minutes by public transport/walking of a hospital, compared to 81% of users across the County (Department for Transport, 201? cited in Norfolk Insight, 201?). By 2016, the travel time in minutes to the nearest GP by public transport/walking was recorded as being 21 minutes (Department for Transport, 2016a) and the travel time in minutes to the nearest hospital by public transport/walking was 60 minutes. 57% of users were recorded as being within 60 minutes of hospitals by public transport/walking (Department for Transport, 2016b).
- 6.8.2.11** In terms of access to swimming pools, NNDC commissioned an Indoor Leisure Facilities Strategy which identified that 75% of the Districts' needs can be met⁽²³⁾; lower than the national average of 90% but comparable with the neighbouring Local Authorities of Breckland and Kings Lynn and West Norfolk (Neil Allen Associates, 2015, p.21 & 23).
- 6.8.2.12** At the time of the Draft SA Scoping Report: Consultation Version (2016), Broadband and mobile phone coverage for Norfolk and Suffolk was well under the UK average, with rural areas being particularly poorly served with some having no coverage at all average (New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership, 201?, p.14). In 2013, the UK Government set out a plan to transform broadband by 2017, including providing superfast broadband coverage to 90% of the UK by early 2016 and 95% by December 2017 and to improve mobile coverage in remote areas by 2016 (Department for Culture, Media & Sport, 2013, latest update 2015). The 2019 update stated that the Government is supporting investment to provide superfast broadband coverage to as many premises as possible beyond the 95% level achieved in December 2017 and supported investment in mobile infrastructure to improve coverage for voice calls and text messages for the final 0.3-0.4% of UK premises that were unable to receive a service (Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport, 2013, latest update 2019). A First Better Broadband for Norfolk contract funded by the County Council and Government increased overall coverage from commercial and Better Broadband for Norfolk in North Norfolk to 74%, with further investment from the Government, Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) and the County Council to increase coverage to 85% and potentially to 92%⁽²⁴⁾ (NNDC, 2016c, Appendix 1, p.5). By 2017/8, coverage for North Norfolk provided via the Better Broadband for Norfolk rollout reached 85% (NNDC, 2018b).
- 6.8.2.13** Moving forward, access to broadband and good mobile phone coverage is likely to be consideration for determining the proportion of the District's residents able to work from home in the future; in the 2011 Census, 9.4% of the Districts' residents⁽²⁵⁾ worked mainly from home; 2.1% and 2.8% higher than the County and national averages respectively

23 Based on a 20-minute drive time catchment area.

24 This was based on achieving the maximum coverage possible for the available funding, which has been possible from the increased take up of fibre services in Norfolk and match funding from Government. Every pound that North Norfolk commits, secures a further £2.50.

25 all usual residents aged 16 to 74.

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

(ONS, 2013e). Clearly, changing working patterns could have an impact on the location of and access to jobs and commuting distances and is something that the Local Plan may want to consider.

6.8.2.14 With limited bus and rail transport, the rural nature of North Norfolk means that the District's infrastructure is still geared towards car use and many people remain reliant on the car as their primary form of transport. Growth will create demand for travel and new trips. Within rural North Norfolk, it is likely that growth will lead to an increase in car journeys and will come with associated environmental, health and social effects. Having said this, it is clear that the pattern of transport demand is influenced by the way land is used; spreading housing, employment and retail over a wide area means that not only do people have to travel further but also that it is harder and more expensive to deliver an efficient transport network. Figures 30 and 31 shows the distribution of dwelling completions between service villages, principal settlements, secondary settlements and other settlements. The current North Norfolk Core Strategy seeks to deliver a high proportion of new development in towns and some of the large villages in the District compared to the more rural areas; approximately 75% of new employment land and 50% of new homes should be delivered in designated principle settlements, approximately 25% of employment land allocations and 20% of new homes in designated Secondary Settlements with the remaining 30% of new homes being in designated service villages or being rural exception schemes/conversions of rural buildings. With the concentration of new housing, services and employment being directed towards those bigger settlements, it could be expected that the proportion of residents being able to readily access key services would increase. In the period 2017/18, 50% of dwellings were completed in Principal Settlements, followed by 25% in Service Villages, with the remainder delivered in Secondary Settlements and Other Settlements, in almost equal proportions (NNDC, 2018a, p.11).

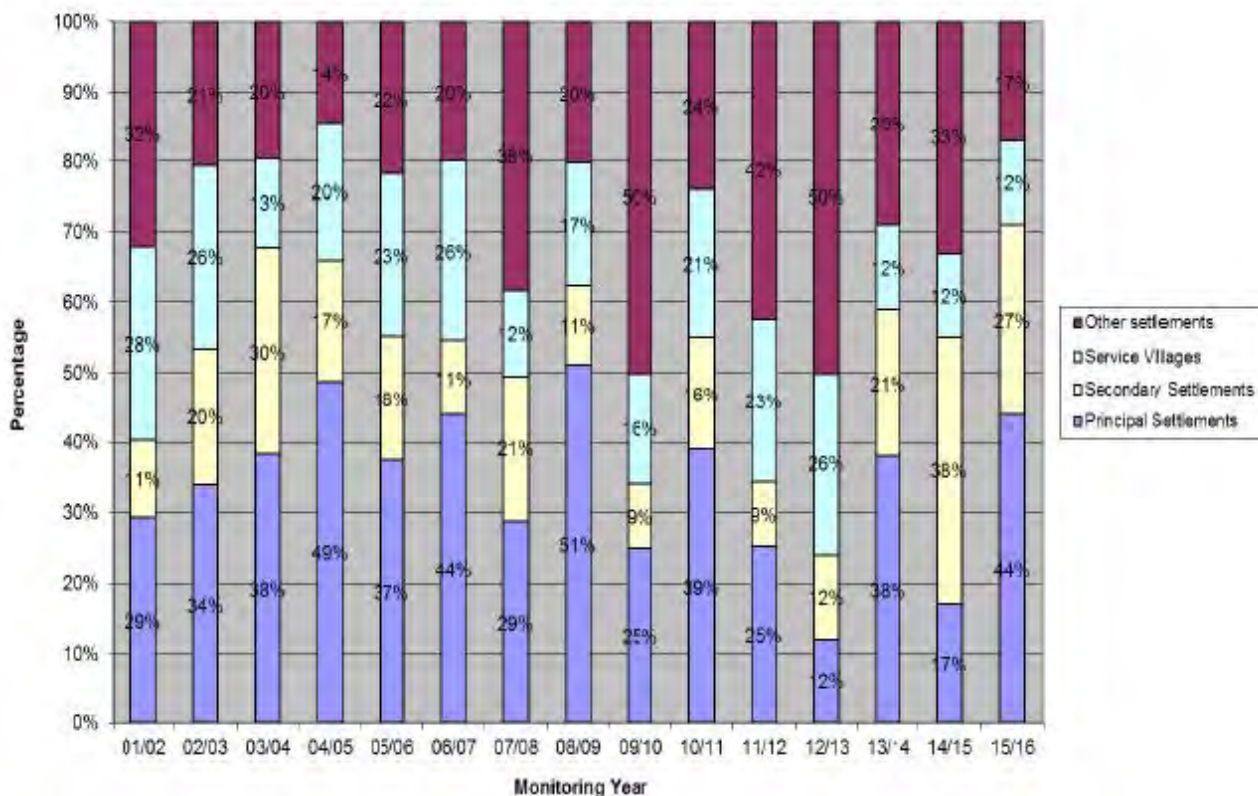


Figure 30 Location of Dwelling Completions (NNDC, 2016d, p.8)

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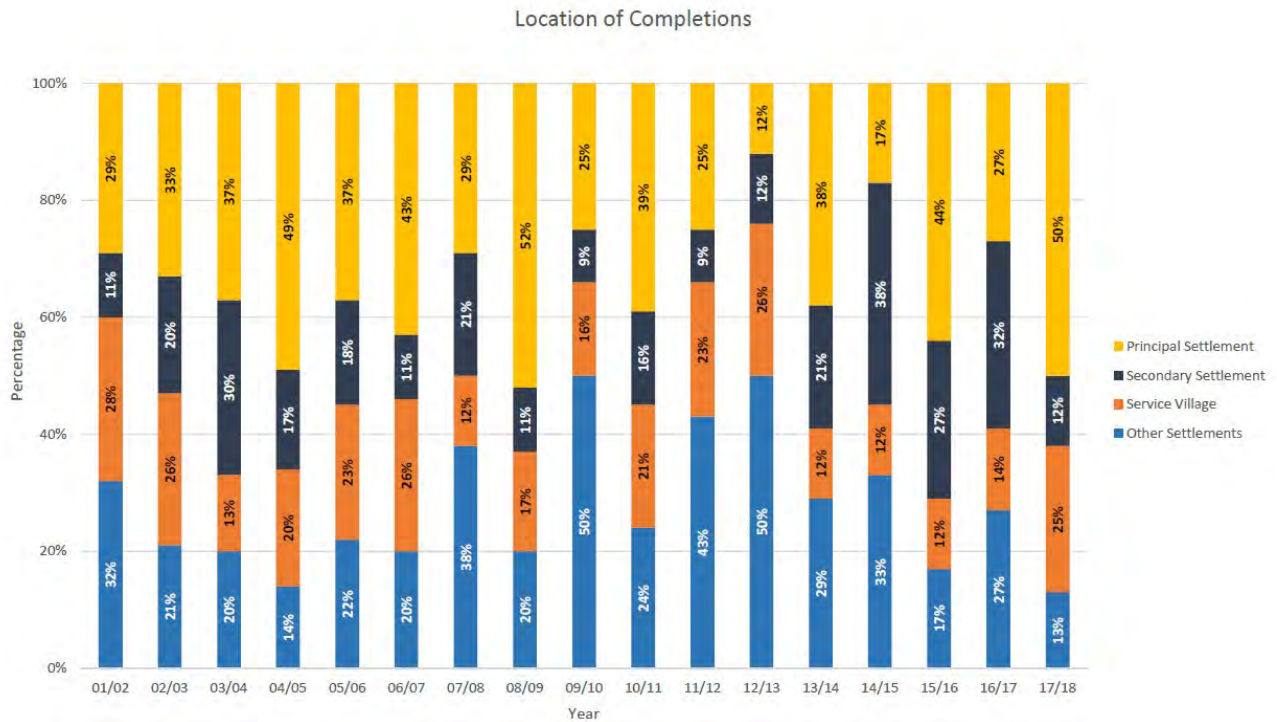


Figure 31 Location of Dwelling completions 2001 to 2018 (NNDC, 2018, p.11)

The likely situation without a plan

6.8.2.15 Infrastructure and accessibility, particularly in rural North Norfolk, is a major sustainability challenge and requires the balancing of the needs and desires of people to travel to work, to access services and for leisure against the environmental consequences of relying on carbon-based mode of transport, particularly cars. The District's population and car ownership continues to rise, putting a strain on road networks and potentially causing localised congestion, air and noise pollution. It is not only development within North Norfolk itself that needs to be taken into account as work on the new Local Plan progresses; the construction of the Northern Distributer Road (NDR) has been completed and implications for the District will need be considered as the new Local Plan develops.

6.8.2.16 Without a plan in place, there may be fewer opportunities to promote sustainable travel and to encourage an increase in walking and cycling (thereby also promoting healthier lifestyles), to ensure there is adequate parking and to mitigate the impact of development on the road network.

6.8.3 Sustainability Issues and Problems (Task A3)

- Given the rural nature of the District, there is a high dependency on travel by car to access employment, services and facilities.
- Given the rural nature of the District, there is pressure on public transport.
- The District is car centric and there may be scope for more sustainable modes of transport.
- There may be scope to reduce the need for travel.
- Given the rural nature of the District, commuting distances tend to be significant.
- Access to services and facilities in North Norfolk is limited by its rural nature.
- The need to consider the provision of key communications infrastructure

7 Complete List of Sustainability Issues & Problems (Task A3)

7 Complete List of Sustainability Issues & Problems (Task A3)

- 7.0.1** Drawing on the review of the sustainability context and baseline, a range of sustainability issues were identified. Taken together, the following list of identified topics and issues provide a methodological framework for the appraisal of the draft Local Plan.

Complete list of Sustainability Issues and Problems (Task A3)

Land, Soil and Water Resources

- The District has a limited amount of suitable and available previously developed land and significant areas of high quality agricultural land. The need to identify and maintain a supply of developable land to meet the District's needs means that there is increasing pressure on greenfield land.
- How to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land whilst meeting District's development needs.
- The impact of new development on water supply capacity, sewage networks, water recycling centres and receiving water courses should be considered as should the incorporation of water conservation measures to protect water resources.
- The need to ensure that non-minerals development does not needlessly prevent the future extraction of locally and nationally important minerals.

Climate Change, Air Quality, Pollution and Energy

- Climate change is expected to have significant and wide-reaching impacts. There is a need to climate change mitigation and adaption as a cross-cutting issue.
- How to ensure that the risk of and impacts of flooding (fluvial, tidal, surface and sewer) is managed.
- How to ensure that the risk of and impacts of coastal erosion is managed.
- Per capita CO2 emissions are higher than the national average. There is a need to promote the use of renewable energy and reduce climate change emissions.
- Conflicting priorities between the need to develop renewable energy sources and the desire to protect the unique environment of North Norfolk.
- The need to consider the impact of new development on local air quality levels.
- The need to ensure that the impacts of pollution (including water, noise, light and odour) are suitably considered and addressed, with consideration given to pollution being a cross-cutting issue (for example there are potential impacts on the natural environment and health).
- The need to ensure that there is no risk to public health or the environment from contaminated land.

Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity

- How to protect and enhance habitats, including designated sites and protected species, including taking into account the effects of climate change.
- How to conserve and protect geodiversity.
- How to protect and enhance green infrastructure networks and ensure that habitats do not become further fragmented.
- How to address visitor pressure on designated sites.

Complete List of Sustainability Issues & Problems (Task A3) 7

Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment

- How policies and development proposals can protect and enhance the Districts' landscape/seascape/townscape character.
- How policies and development proposals can protect and enhance the District's historic assets, and their settings (designated and non-designated).
- How policies and development proposals can positively address 'heritage at risk'.
- The Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good planning, and should contribute positively to making places better for people. North Norfolk settlements have distinct characters, reflecting the local environment and their historic development.
- How to achieve sustainable, high quality design that reflects local character and creates places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
- How to balance development with protecting and enhancing the Districts' landscape/seascape/townscape character.

Healthy and Inclusive Communities

- The limited number of young people living in the district creates a less socially balanced community.
- The needs of the ageing population, including an increased demand for health and care services, will need to be considered.
- The health and accessibility needs of the population will need to be considered.
- There is a lack of young and working-age people in the district to support the economy and sustain workforce levels.
- There is a need to improve the health of the population and promote healthy lifestyles.
- Relatively, the District measures poorly on a number of measures of deprivation including access to housing and local services, quality of local environment and education, skills and training.
- There is a need to plan for growth where it can provide the growth benefits and sustainable access to services.
- Crime rates within the District's largest towns are generally higher than within the rest of the District.
- The need to consider reducing crime and the fear of crime.

Housing

- The housing market does not meet the needs of all parts of the community. In particular, there is a significant lack of affordable housing for local people that the Local Plan will need to address.
- A significant proportion of the existing housing stock is made-up of second homes and holiday homes and will need to be taken into account when planning for future housing needs.
- The housing needs of the ageing population need to be addressed.
- There is a need to plan for housing and economic growth where it can provide the growth benefits and sustainable access to services and jobs.
- How to balance housing needs with protecting and enhancing enhance the District's landscape/seascape/townscape character.
- There is a need to ensure that housing provision is supported by appropriate infrastructure.

Economic Activity and Education

- The District is reliant on a narrow economic base and low wage economy.
- There is a low employment rate in the District.

7 Complete List of Sustainability Issues & Problems (Task A3)

- The need to support the retention and growth of existing employment and traditional rural industries.
- There is a need to encourage new employment.
- There has been a significant loss of jobs in some industries, including manufacturing. This trend is expected to continue.
- The need to consider the impact of older people on employment.
- The need to ensure that tourism continues to play an important part in terms of employment, although it is generally seasonal and low paid.
- The need to retain retail spend in market towns.
- The need to retain retail services in towns and villages.
- The need to plan for housing and economic growth where it can provide the growth benefits and sustainable access to services and jobs.
- The need to ensure that employment land is appropriately located and balanced across the District.
- Educational and job opportunities for young people within the District are limited.
- There is a need to ensure that economic growth is supported by appropriate infrastructure.

Infrastructure and Accessibility

- Given the rural nature of the District, there is a high dependency on travel by car to access employment, services and facilities.
- Given the rural nature of the District, there is pressure on public transport.
- The District is car centric and there may be scope for more sustainable modes of transport.
- There may be scope to reduce the need for travel.
- Given the rural nature of the District, commuting distances tend to be significant.
- Access to services and facilities in North Norfolk is limited by its rural nature.
- The need to consider the provision of key communications infrastructure.

8 Limitations

8.0.1 There have been difficulties in accessing some aspect of data to contribute to the baseline included in the SA Scoping Report. This section outlines a number of key limitations encountered whilst completing the report. Some of these limitations could be addressed as the final Sustainability Appraisal Report is produced.

- Available mapping on Agricultural Land Classifications does not distinguish between sub-group categories 3a and 3b. Grade 3b is included within Grades 1 and 2 as the 'best and most versatile' agricultural land.
- Whilst a Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) is currently being produced for North Norfolk, it has not yet been completed and so has been unable to feed into this Report.
- Whilst work on a Green Infrastructure and Recreation Avoidance Strategy has begun (under the Duty to Cooperate), it has not yet been produced and so has been unable to feed into this Report.
- It would be useful to have an improved understanding of the reasons for the North Norfolk English Indices of Deprivation scores, particularly on those domains where the District ranked particularly low (such as 'barriers to housing and services', 'living environment' and 'education, skills and training') and reasons behind the District becoming relatively more deprived since 2010.
- It would be beneficial to better understand the existing and future provision needs of older people.

9 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4)

9 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4)

9.0.1 Taking account of the findings from Tasks A1 – A3, strategic objectives have been developed to reflect the desired environmental, social and economic outcomes of the new Local Plan. The Objectives focus on the ends rather than the means of getting there and, as with the rest of the Report, have been developed following a topic by topic approach. Whilst it has been recognised from the outset that all of the sustainability topics are interrelated, the Objectives have been reviewed to limit repetition between them (and to limit repetition between the subsequent decision-making appraisal questions).

9.0.2 It is considered that the Objectives identified below will set the context for assessing the environmental, social and economic impacts different policy and site options could have:

Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s
<p>Environmental</p> <p>Land, Water and Soil Resources SEA Themes: Soil, Water</p>	<p>SA1: To promote the efficient use of land, minimise the loss of undeveloped land, optimise the use of previously developed land (PDL), buildings and existing infrastructure and protect the most valuable agricultural land.</p> <p>SA2: To minimise waste generation and avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources.</p> <p>SA3: To limit water consumption to the capacity of natural processes and storage systems and to maintain and enhance water quality and quantity.</p>
<p>Environmental</p> <p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution SEA Themes: Air, Water, Climatic factors</p>	<p>SA4: To continue to reduce contributions to climate change and mitigate and adapt against it and its effects.</p> <p>SA5: To minimise pollution and to remediate contaminated land.</p>
<p>Environmental</p> <p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity SEA Themes: Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora</p>	<p>SA6: To protect and enhance the area's biodiversity and geodiversity assets (protected and unprotected species and designated and non-designated sites).</p> <p>SA7: To increase the provision of green infrastructure.</p>
<p>Environmental</p> <p>Landscape, Townscape and Historic Environment SEA Themes: Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape</p>	<p>SA8: To protect, manage and where possible enhance the special qualities of the areas' landscapes, townscapes and seascapes (designated and non-designated) and their settings, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.</p> <p>SA9: To protect, manage and where possible enhance the historic environment and their settings including addressing heritage at risk.</p>

Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4) 9

Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s
<p>Social</p> <p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities SEA Themes: Population, Human Health</p>	<p>SA10: To maintain and improve the quality of where people live and the quality of life of the population by promoting healthy lifestyles and access to services, facilities and opportunities that promote engagement and a healthy lifestyle (including open space), including reducing deprivation and inequality.</p> <p>SA11: To reduce crime and the fear of crime.</p>
<p>Social</p> <p>Housing SEA Themes: Population, Material Assets</p>	<p>SA12: To ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a good quality, suitable and affordable home to meet their needs.</p>
<p>Economic</p> <p>Economic Activity and Education</p>	<p>SA13: To encourage sustainable economic development and education/skills training covering a range of sectors and skill levels to improve employment opportunities for residents.</p> <p>SA14: To encourage investment.</p>
<p>Economic</p> <p>Infrastructure and Accessibility SEA Themes: Human health</p>	<p>SA15: To maintain and enhance town centres.</p> <p>SA16: To reduce the need to travel and to promote the use of sustainable transport.</p>

Table 13 Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme and SA Objective/s

9.0.3 Testing the Plan Objectives

9.0.4 As policy and site options emerge they will need to be tested against the identified Objectives. In order to help with this assessment, a set of questions have been developed to help tease out potential impacts. Together, these Objectives and Decision-Making Questions produce an SA Framework to help with the consideration of policies and options (see Tables 13 - 15). The key used in the assessments is below.

++	Likely strong positive effect
+	Likely positive effect
0	Neutral/no effect
~	Mixed effects

9 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4)

-	Likely adverse effect
--	Likely strong adverse effect
?	Uncertain effect

SA Framework Key

9.0.5 It is recognised that, as part of any policy / site assessment, judgements will need to be made when considering the Decision-Making questions. When making judgements, consideration will need to be given to various aspects including the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the identified effects, as well as the cumulative (including secondary and synergistic) effects. It is recognised that, in many cases, impacts will not be quantifiable; in those instances the appraisal will explain and justify the judgements made. The tables below outline the decision making criteria for policies and sites in relation to the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Potential Indicators and Targets
Environmental Land, Water and Soil Resources <u>SEA Themes:</u> Soil, Water	SA1: To promote the efficient use of land, minimise the loss of undeveloped land, optimise the use of previously developed land (PDL), buildings and existing infrastructure and protect the most valuable agricultural land.	1a.	Will it make efficient use of land?	Indicator: Density of new housing developments. Source- AMR
		1b.	Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land and properties? Will it reduce the need for development on greenfield land?	Indicator: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on PDL land. Source- AMR
		1c.	Will it minimise the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1-3)?	Indicator: Loss of best and most versatile agricultural soil through development. Source- AMR

Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4) 9

Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Potential Indicators and Targets
	SA2: To minimise waste generation and avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources.	2a.	Will it contribute to the minimisation of waste production and to recycling?	Percentage of household waste collected which is recycled and composed.
		2b.	Will it avoid the sterilisation of safeguarded mineral resources?	
		3a.	Will it limit water consumption?	Indicator: Number of water bodies rated as high, good, moderate, poor or bad ecological/chemical status as defined by the Water Framework Directive. Source: EA
		3b.	Will it maintain and where possible enhance impact on the quality and quantity of water resources (including impact on surface and ground water)?	Identify indicator on nitrate and concentrations within rivers? Average household water consumption (ltr/head/day). See also indicator under Objective SA4.
		4a.	Will it help adapt to or mitigate against climate change?	Indicator: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency/Lead Local Flood Authority on either flood defence or water quality grounds.
	SA3: To limit water consumption to the capacity of natural processes and storage systems and to maintain and enhance water quality and quantity.	4b.	Will it reduce energy consumption or improve energy efficiency?	Indicator: Proportion of dwellings incorporating Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes (SUDS).
		4c.	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and properties?	Indicator: Number of dwellings permitted in the Coastal Change Management Area.
		4d.	Will it minimise the risk of coastal erosion to people and properties?	
		4e.	Will it support renewable energy generation?	
		4e.	Will it support renewable energy generation?	
Environmental Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution <u>SEA Themes:</u> Air, Water, Climatic factors	SA4: To continue to reduce contributions to climate change and mitigate and adapt against it and its effects.	4a.	Will it help adapt to or mitigate against climate change?	
		4b.	Will it reduce energy consumption or improve energy efficiency?	
		4c.	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and properties?	
		4d.	Will it minimise the risk of coastal erosion to people and properties?	
		4e.	Will it support renewable energy generation?	

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Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Potential Indicators and Targets
				<p>Source- AMR</p> <p>Indicator: Number of permissions for relocation of property at risk from coastal erosion.</p> <p>Source- AMR</p> <p>Indicator: Capacity of sustainable and renewable energy developments permitted by type.</p> <p>Source- AMR</p> <p>Indicator: Per capita CO2 levels</p>
	SA5: To minimise pollution and to remediate contaminated land.	<p>5a.</p> <p>5b.</p> <p>5c.</p>	<p>Will it minimise impact on air quality?</p> <p>Will it minimise the impact of noise, light and odour pollution?</p> <p>Will it minimise, and where possible address, land contamination?</p>	<p>Indicator: Number of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs).</p> <p>Source- Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR), NNDC</p> <p>Indicator: Number of contaminated sites remediated through the planning process.</p>

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Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Potential Indicators and Targets
Environmental Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity SEA Themes: Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora	SA6: To protect and enhance the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity assets (protected and unprotected species and designated and non-designated sites).	6a.	Will it protect, maintain and enhance sites of natural importance (to include protected and unprotected species and designated and non-designated sites)?	Indicator: Percentage of the District's County Wildlife Sites (CWSs) in positive conservation management. Indicator: Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in: 1) 'Favourable' condition 2) 'Unfavourable Recovering' condition 3) 'Unfavourable No Change' condition 4) 'Unfavourable Declining' condition Source- Natural England Indicator: Number of planning approvals granted contrary to the advice of Natural England (and others). Indicator and target for geodiversity to be identified.
		6b.	Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species?	
		6c.	Will it protect, maintain or enhance geodiversity?	
	SA7: To increase the provision of green infrastructure.	7a.	Could it contribute towards enhancing or increasing green infrastructure networks and ensuring current ecological networks are not compromised and future improvements in habitat connectivity are not prejudiced?	Indicator: Number of new GI sites created to increase the GI network. Indicator:

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Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Potential Indicators and Targets
<p>Environmental Landscape, Townscape and Historic Environment <u>SEA Themes:</u> Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape</p>	SA8: To protect, manage and where possible enhance the special qualities of the areas' landscapes, townscapes and seascapes (designated and non-designated) and their settings, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.	8a.	Will it conserve and where possible enhance the areas' landscapes, townscapes and seascapes (including the special qualities of designated and non-designated areas) and their settings? Will it enable the protection and enhancement of the historic environment (including designated and non-designated assets and their settings)? Could it benefit heritage assets currently 'at risk'?	<p>Number of GI sites expanded or significantly improved to enhance the GI network.</p> <p>Indicator: The number of heritage assets at Risk. NNDC Indicator: Percentage of Conservation Areas with Conservation Appraisals and Management Plans. NNDC Indicator and target for landscape to be identified.</p>
	SA9: To protect, manage and where possible enhance the historic environment and their settings including addressing heritage at risk.	9a.	Will it help improve the health or life expectancy of residents? Will it promote integration with existing communities? Will it maximise access to health facilities, taking into account the needs of an ageing population? Will it promote healthy lifestyles? Will it improve the quantity and quality of open space available?	<p>Indicator and target for access to health facilities to be identified. See indicator under Objective SA12. Indicator: Hectares of accessible open space designated / lost. Source- AMR Indicator and target for distance to accessible 'green' space / greenway provided to be identified. Also see indicator under Objective SA14. Indicator:</p>
	SA10: To maintain and improve the quality of where people live and the quality of life of the population by promoting healthy lifestyles and access to services, facilities and opportunities that promote engagement and a healthy lifestyle (including open space), including reducing deprivation and inequality.	10a. 10b. 10c. 10d.	Will it encourage access to leisure and cultural opportunities? Will it encourage access to local services and facilities? Will it help reduce deprivation and inequality?	
		10e. 10f. 10g.		

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Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Potential Indicators and Targets
				<p>Relative ID rank for Barriers to Housing and Services.</p> <p>Source- English Indices of Deprivation, DCLG.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Relative ID rank for Living Environment</p> <p>Source- English Indices of Deprivation, DCLG.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Relative ID rank for Education, Skills and Training</p> <p>Source- English Indices of Deprivation, DCLG.</p>
	SA11: To reduce crime and the fear of crime.	11a.	Will it help design out crime and the fear of crime?	<p>Indicator:</p> <p>Crime rate per 1,000 people.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Crime rates in the towns.</p>
Social Housing SEA Themes: Population, Material Assets	SA12: To ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a good quality, suitable and affordable home to meet their needs.	12a.	<p>Will it support the provision of a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable, to meet the needs of all the community, including specific groups such as the needs of an ageing population and Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople?</p> <p>Will it deliver affordable housing and other tenures to meet needs?</p> <p>Will it meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople?</p>	<p>Indicator:</p> <p>Net housing completions.</p> <p>Source- AMR</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Affordable housing completions.</p> <p>Source- AMR</p>

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Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Potential Indicators and Targets
				Indicator: Number of Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople pitches delivered.
		12b.	Will it deliver housing to meet needs in appropriate locations?	Indicator and target on location of new development in defined settlements to be identified.
Economic Economic Activity and Education	SA13: To encourage sustainable economic development and education/skills training covering a range of sectors and skill levels to improve employment opportunities for residents.	13a.	Will it promote a range of sustainable employment opportunities? Will it sustain and where appropriate promote the rural economy?	Indicator: Amount of employment floorspace approved, completed and lost by employment type and location. Source- AMR
		13b.	Will it enable access and where appropriate improved access, to employment, education and skills training?	Indicator: Amount of employment land (ha) available by type and location. Source AMR
				Indicator: Percentage of the working population who are economically active. Source- ONS annual population survey
				Indicator: Count of jobs. Source- ONS
				Indicator: Source- ONS

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Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Potential Indicators and Targets
				<p>Median gross weekly full-time pay for those working in North Norfolk.</p> <p>Source ONS, annual survey of hours and earnings</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Annual number of visitors attracted.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Number of additional school places created as a result of S106. obligations in-line with Norfolk County Council requirements.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <p>Percentage of employment permissions granted within settlement boundaries.</p>
	SA14: To encourage investment.	14a.	Will it attract new investment and provide opportunities to broaden the economy?	<p>Indicator:</p> <p>Approvals, completions and losses of tourism developments by location (within defined settlement, edge/adjacent of defined settlement, removed from settlement or in rural/remote location).</p> <p>Source- AMR</p>
	SA15: To maintain and enhance town centres.	15a.	Will it promote the vitality and viability of town centres?	<p>Indicator:</p> <p>Retail vacancy rates.</p> <p>Source- AMR.</p>

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Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Potential Indicators and Targets
Economic Infrastructure and Accessibility SEA Themes: Human health	SA 16: To reduce the need to travel and to promote the use of sustainable transport.	16a.	Will it facilitate efficiency in the distribution of goods?	Further indicator and target on the economy to be identified?
		16b.	Will it reduce the need to travel by car? Will it promote sustainable transport use? Will it promote access to local services and facilities?	Indicator: Travel times to key services and facilities. See also indicator under SA10. Indicator:
		16c.	Will it support the provision of key communications infrastructure?	Number/percentage of development within settlement boundaries and near to employment opportunities. Indicator: Percentage of new developments granted with access or planned access to fast broadband. Source- Better Broadband for Norfolk Also see indicator under SA10.

Table 14 Sustainability Appraisal Decision-Making Criteria for Policies and Indicators

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9.0.6 The following tables show the decision making criteria for the Sustainability Appraisal Framework in relation to sites.

Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objectives/s	C. Ref.	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Q. Ref.	Site Specific Decision-Making Questions	++ Likely strong positive effect	+ Likely positive effect	0 / ? / ~ Neutral (no effect) / uncertain effect / mixed effect	- Likely adverse effect	-- Likely strong adverse effect
Environmental Land, Water and Soil Resources <u>SEA Themes:</u> Soil Water	SA1: To promote the efficient use of land, minimise the loss of undeveloped land, optimise the use of previously developed land (PDL), buildings and existing infrastructure and protect the most valuable agricultural land.	1a.	Will it make efficient use of land?	1a.	Could the site be developed in a way that optimises the density of the site whilst also protecting the form and character of the area?	++ Within Settlement	+ Edge of Settlement	0 / ? / ~	- Loosely related to Settlement	-- Remote Location
		1b.	Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land and properties? Will it reduce the need for development on greenfield land?	1b.	Will it use land, building/s or existing infrastructure that has been previously developed?	++ Yes- all of the site is brownfield / developed	+ Yes- the site is mainly brownfield / developed	0 / ? / ~	- No- the site is mainly greenfield / undeveloped	-- No- all of the site is greenfield / undeveloped
		1c.	Will it minimise the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1-3)?	1c.	Will it avoid the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1-3)?	++ Yes – the site would utilise moderate to low agricultural land which is graded 4 and 5, previously developed land or non-agricultural	+ Most of land is grade 4 – 5 agricultural land, previously developed land or non-agricultural	0 / ? / ~	- No – most of the land is grade 1 – 3 agricultural land.	-- No – land is grade 1 – 3 agricultural land.

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Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref.	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Q. Ref.	Site Specific Decision-Making Questions	++ Likely strong positive effect	+	0 / ? / ~ Neutral (no effect) / uncertain effect / mixed effect	- Likely adverse effect	-- Likely strong adverse effect	
	SA2: To minimise waste generation and avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources.	2a.	Will it contribute to the minimisation of waste production and to recycling?		N/A No specific site assessment criteria as development specific.						
		2b.	Will it avoid the sterilisation of safeguarded mineral resources?	2a.	Could development of the site result in the sterilisation of safeguarded mineral resources?	++ No		0 / ? / ~	-- Yes		
	SA3: To limit water consumption to the capacity of natural processes and storage systems and to maintain and enhance water quality and quantity.	3a.	Will it limit water consumption?		N/A No specific site assessment criteria as development specific.						
		3b.	Will it maintain and where possible enhance impact on the quality and quantity of water resources (including impact on surface and ground water)?	3a	Is the site susceptible to surface water flooding (CC) and/or ground water flooding?	+	Outside identified SFRA zone / low probability zone	0 / ? / ~		- Within identified SFRA zone / higher probability zone	
Environmental Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution SEA Themes: Air Water Climatic factors	SA4: To continue to reduce contributions to climate change and mitigate and adapt against it and its effects.	4a.	Will it help adapt to or mitigate against climate change?		N/A No specific site assessment criteria as will include a range of objectives including flooding, energy efficiency, biodiversity, transport etc that are explored in this framework.						
		4b.	Will it reduce energy consumption or improve energy efficiency?		N/A No specific site assessment criteria as development specific.						

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Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref.	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Q. Ref.	Site Specific Decision-Making Questions	++ Likely strong positive effect	+ Likely positive effect	0 / ? / ~ Neutral (no effect) / uncertain effect / mixed effect	- Likely adverse effect	-- Likely strong adverse effect	
		4c.	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and properties?	4a	Is the site at risk of tidal or fluvial flooding as identified in the SFRA taking into account climate change?	++ The site is at low risk of flooding (within Zone 1)	+	0 / ? / ~	-	--	
						Part of the site lies outside of flood zone 1 (taking into account climate change and proposed use)		Part of the site lies within indicative flood zone 3 (taking into account climate change and proposed use)		The site is within functional flood plain (Zone 3b) (taking into account proposed use)	
		4d.	Will it minimise the risk of coastal erosion to people and properties?	4b	Is the site at risk of surface water flooding?	++ The site is outside the 1% AEP with 40% climate change	0 / ? / ~		-- The site is identified at risk of 1% AEP with 40% climate change		
						++ Site not within or adjacent to coastal erosion risk zone	+	0 / ? / ~	-	--	
						Use appropriate within / adjacent to coastal erosion risk zone		Inappropriate use adjacent to coastal erosion risk zone		Inappropriate use within coastal erosion risk zone	
4e.	Will it support renewable energy generation?	4d.	Is the site situated within an identified sensitive landscape in relation to type of development proposed?	+	0 / ? / ~		-				
					Site not within or adjacent to sensitive landscape			Site within or adjacent to a sensitive landscape-			

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Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref.	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Q. Ref.	Site Specific Decision-Making Questions	++ Likely strong positive effect	+ Likely positive effect	0 / ? / ~ Neutral (no effect) / uncertain effect / mixed effect	- Likely adverse effect	-- Likely strong adverse effect
	SA5: To minimise pollution and to remediate contaminated land.	5a.	Will it minimise impact on air quality?	5a.	Will the site result in increased traffic at sensitive locations?	++ Not within sensitive location	+ Not within sensitive location and unlikely to increase traffic at a sensitive location / will support other modes of transport. i.e. closely related to settlement and on main bus route	0 / ? / ~	- Not within sensitive location but likely to increase traffic at a sensitive location	-- Within sensitive location
		5b.	Will it minimise the impact of noise, light and odour pollution?	5b.	Does the site have the potential to increase noise, light and / or odour pollution?	++ Enhancement	+ No- i.e. within settlement	0 / ? / ~ i.e. edge of settlement	- Yes - limited impact i.e. rural countryside	-- Yes- significant impact
		5c.	Will it minimise, and where possible address, land contamination?	5c.	What would be the potential impact on land contamination?	++ Significant enhancement (site is contaminated / PDL)	+ Limited enhancement (part of the site is contaminated / PDL)	0 / ? / ~ (greenfield)	- No enhancement	-- Worsening

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Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref.	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Q. Ref.	Site Specific Decision-Making Questions	++ Likely strong positive effect	+ Likely positive effect	0 / ? / ~ Neutral (no effect) / uncertain effect / mixed effect	- Likely adverse effect	-- Likely strong adverse effect	
Environmental Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity SEA Themes: Biodiversity Fauna Flora	SA6: To protect and enhance the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity assets (protected and unprotected species and designated and non-designated sites).	6a.	Will it protect, maintain and enhance sites of natural importance (to include protected and unprotected species and designated and non-designated sites)?	6a.	Will the site result in a direct loss or damage to the integrity of a site of natural importance?	+	Site is not of natural importance / potential for enhancement	0 / ? / ~ Adjacent / in close proximity to site of natural importance	--	Site is of natural importance	
		6b.	Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species?	6b.	Could the site result in disturbance or damage to any protected species or their habitats?	+	Site has limited biodiversity potential	0 / ? / ~ Biodiversity impact/potential uncertain (?)	--	Could result in detrimental impact	
		6c.	Will it protect, maintain or enhance geodiversity?	6c.	Could there be a potential impact on geodiversity?	++	Significant enhancement	+	Limited enhancement	-	Potential impact
	SA7: To increase the provision of green infrastructure.	7a.	Could it contribute towards enhancing or increasing green infrastructure networks and ensuring current ecological networks are not compromised and future improvements in habitat connectivity are not prejudiced?	7a.	Would there be the potential to contribute towards green infrastructure networks?	++	Network increase / enhancement	+	Localised increase / enhancement	-	Potential localised impact
		7a.	Could it contribute towards enhancing or increasing green infrastructure networks and ensuring current ecological networks are not compromised and future improvements in habitat connectivity are not prejudiced?	7a.	Would there be the potential to contribute towards green infrastructure networks?	++	Network increase / enhancement	+	Localised increase / enhancement	-	Potential localised impact
		8a.	Will it conserve and where possible enhance the areas'	8a.	Could there be a potential impact on the landscape,	++		+		-	
Environmental	SA8: To protect, manage and where possible	8a.	Will it conserve and where possible enhance the areas'	8a.	Could there be a potential impact on the landscape,	++		0 / ? / ~	-	--	

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Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref.	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Q. Ref.	Site Specific Decision-Making Questions	++ Likely strong positive effect	+ Likely positive effect	0 / ? / ~ Neutral (no effect) / uncertain effect / mixed effect	- Likely adverse effect	-- Likely strong adverse effect
Landscape, Townscape and Historic Environment <u>SEA Themes:</u> Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage Landscape	enhance the special qualities of the areas' landscapes, townscapes and seascapes (designated and non-designated) and their settings, maintaining and strengthening local distinctiveness and sense of place.		landscapes, townscapes and seascapes (including the special qualities of designated and non-designated areas) and their settings?		townscape and / or seascape and its setting (including the special qualities of designated and non-designated areas)?	Significant enhancement	Limited enhancement	Neutral (no effect) / uncertain effect / mixed effect	Limited detrimental impact	Significant detrimental impact
	SA9: To protect, manage and where possible enhance the historic environment and their settings, including addressing heritage at risk.	9a.	Will it enable the protection and enhancement of the historic environment (including designated and non-designated assets and their settings)? Could it benefit heritage assets currently 'at risk'?	9a.	What would the potential impact be on the historic environment (including designated and non-designated assets and their settings)?	++ Significant enhancement	+ Limited enhancement	0 / ? / ~	- Potential detrimental impact	-- Significant detrimental impact
Social Healthy and Inclusive Communities	SA10: To maintain and improve the quality of where people live and the quality of life	10a.	Will it help improve the health or life expectancy of residents?		N/A No specific site assessment criteria to avoid duplication; health and life expectancy covered within other social and environmental criteria.					

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Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref.	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Q. Ref.	Site Specific Decision-Making Questions	++ Likely strong positive effect	+ Likely positive effect	0 / ? / ~ Neutral (no effect) / uncertain effect / mixed effect	- Likely adverse effect	-- Likely strong adverse effect
SEA Themes: Population Human Health	of the population by promoting healthy lifestyles and access to services, facilities and opportunities that promote engagement and a healthy lifestyle (including open space), including reducing deprivation and inequality.	10b.	Will it promote integration with existing communities?	10a.	Is the site well related to a defined settlement?	++ Within defined settlement	+ Edge / adjacent of defined settlement	0 / ? / ~	- Removed from settlement	-- In rural / remote location
		10c.	Will it maximise access to health facilities, taking into account the needs of an ageing population?	10b.	Would the site have potential to improve access to a local healthcare service (doctors' surgery)?	++ Provision within the settlement and within 2,000m walking distance of the site	+ Provision within the settlement	0 / ? / ~	- Services in adjacent settlement	-- No service either within the settlement or adjacent settlement
		10d.	Will it promote healthy lifestyles? Will it improve the quantity and quality of open space available?	10c.	Is there potential for the site to contribute towards improving access to and provision of open space?	++ Significant enhancement	+ Local provision enhancement	0 / ? / ~	- Site currently designated as open space	-- Site currently designated as open space
		10e.	Will it encourage access to leisure and cultural opportunities?	10d.	Is it within walking distance of leisure and cultural facilities?	++ Good provision within the settlement and within 2,000m walking distance of the site	+ Provision within the settlement	0 / ? / ~	- Provision in adjacent settlement	-- No provision either within the settlement or adjacent settlement

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Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref.	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Q. Ref.	Site Specific Decision-Making Questions	++ Likely strong positive effect	+ Likely positive effect	0 / ? / ~ Neutral (no effect) / uncertain effect / mixed effect	- Likely adverse effect	-- Likely strong adverse effect
	10f.	Will it encourage access to local services and facilities (9.1)?	10e.	Will it enhance access to local services and facilities?	++ Wide range of services and / or facilities (to include primary school and access to peak-time public transport) within the settlement / potential to provide new services	+ Some key services and / or facilities (to include primary school and access to time public transport) within settlement / potential to provide new services	0 / ? / ~	- No services or facilities within the settlement but provision in adjacent settlement	-- No services or facilities within the community or the adjacent settlement	
			10g.	Will it help reduce deprivation and inequality?	N/A No specific site assessment criteria to avoid duplication; deprivation and inequality is made up of multiple indices which are covered within other criteria.					
	11a.	Will it help design out crime and the fear of crime?	11a.	Will the site provide an opportunity to incorporate crime reduction measures?	+	Opportunity likely	0 / ? / ~	- Opportunity unlikely		
	12a.	Will it support the provision of a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable, to meet the needs of all the community, including specific groups such as the needs of an ageing population and	12a.	Will it contribute towards housing provision (including affordable housing provision and provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople)?	++ Significant contribution to the range of housing types and tenures	+ Limited contribution to the range of housing types and tenures	0 / ? / ~	N/A All housing sites would contribute towards this objective		
Social Housing SEA Themes: Population Material Assets	SA11: To reduce crime and the fear of crime. SA12: To ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a good quality, suitable and affordable home to meet their needs.	11a.	Will it help design out crime and the fear of crime?	11a.	Will the site provide an opportunity to incorporate crime reduction measures?	+	Opportunity likely	0 / ? / ~	- Opportunity unlikely	
		12a.	Will it support the provision of a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable, to meet the needs of all the community, including specific groups such as the needs of an ageing population and	12a.	Will it contribute towards housing provision (including affordable housing provision and provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Showpeople)?	++ Significant contribution to the range of housing types and tenures	+ Limited contribution to the range of housing types and tenures	0 / ? / ~	N/A All housing sites would contribute towards this objective	

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Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref.	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Q. Ref.	Site Specific Decision-Making Questions	++ Likely strong positive effect	+ Likely positive effect	0 / ? / ~ Neutral (no effect) / uncertain effect / mixed effect	- Likely adverse effect	-- Likely strong adverse effect
Economic Economic Activity and Education	SA13: To encourage sustainable economic development and education/skills training covering a range of sectors and skill levels to improve employment opportunities for residents.	12b.	Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople? Will it deliver affordable housing and other tenures to meet needs? Will it meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople?							
			Will it deliver housing to meet needs in appropriate locations?	12b.	Will it deliver a range of different housing types?	+ Yes		0 / ? / ~	N/A	All housing sites would contribute to delivering towards housing need
		13a.	Will it promote a range of sustainable employment opportunities? Will it sustain and where appropriate promote the rural economy?	13a.	Could development of the site contribute towards delivering employment opportunities?	++ Provision of a range of employment opportunities	+ Provision of employment opportunity	0 / ? / ~	N/A	All employment / retail sites would contribute towards this Objective
		13b.	Will it enable access, and where appropriate improved access, to employment, education and skills training?	13b.	Could development of the site improve access to employment?	++ Local employment opportunities /	+ Accessible via other means of sustainable	0 / ? / ~	--	No local employment opportunities / limited potential to access employment and / or funding required

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Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref.	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Q. Ref.	Site Specific Decision-Making Questions	++ Likely strong positive effect	+ Likely positive effect	0 / ? / ~ Neutral (no effect) / uncertain effect / mixed effect	- Likely adverse effect	-- Likely strong adverse effect
						potential employees within 2,000m walking distance of the site	transport and is on a main public transport route			
				13c.	Could development of the site improve access to educational and / or training facilities?	++ School / pupils within 2,000m walking distance of site (primary and secondary)	+ Accessible primary school within settlement or primary and secondary school within settlement but over 2,000m walking distance	0 / ? / ~	-- No school opportunities / limited potential to access education and / or funding required	
	SA14: To encourage investment.	14a.	Will it attract new investment and provide opportunities to broaden the economy?	14a.	Does the site create additional jobs and encourage inward investment to broaden the economy?	++ Significant contribution to the number and / or range of jobs and employment base available	+ Limited localised contribution to employment opportunities	0 / ? / ~	- Loss of localised employment provision / site	-- Loss of a number and / or range of jobs

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Overarching Sustainability Theme & SEA Theme	Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s	C. Ref.	Decision-Making Criteria for Policies	Q. Ref.	Site Specific Decision-Making Questions	++ Likely strong positive effect	+ Likely positive effect	0 / ? / ~ Neutral (no effect) / uncertain effect / mixed effect	- Likely adverse effect	-- Likely strong adverse effect
Economic Infrastructure and Accessibility SEA Themes: Human health	SA15: To maintain and enhance town centres.	15a.	Will it promote the vitality and viability of town centres?	15a.	Is the site well related to a defined settlement?	++ Within/edge of settlement with good level of services	+ Within/edge of settlement with limited services	0 / ? / ~	- Removed from settlement	
	SA16: To reduce the need to travel and to promote the use of sustainable transport.	16a.	Will it facilitate efficiency in the distribution of goods?	16a.	Would the site be well related to a defined settlement with good transport links and services?	++ Within defined settlement with good transport links	+ Edge of defined settlement with good transport links	0 / ? / ~	--	In rural / remote location with poor transport links
		16b.	Will it reduce the need to travel by car? Will it promote sustainable transport use? Will it promote access to local services and facilities (9.2) ?	16b.	Can a range of local services and facilities be accessed within the vicinity by sustainable means?	++ Site is well connected by means other than private car	+ Public transport is easily accessible	0 / ? / ~	- Reliance on private car / public transport provision irregular	-- No public transport available
		16c.	Will it support the provision of key communications infrastructure?	16c.	Would the site be well related to key communications infrastructure (broadband)?	+ Site is located within area of available fast broadband		0 / ? / ~	- The site is located in area of no fast broadband coverage / not scheduled to receive network improvements in immediate future	

Table 15 Sustainability Appraisal Decision Making Criteria for Sites

9 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4)

End Notes

- 9.1 A primary school; A secondary school; A local healthcare service (doctors' surgery); Retail and service provision for day to day needs (district/local shopping centre, village shop); Local employment opportunities (principally existing employment sites, but designated or proposed employment area in a local plan will also be considered); A peak-time public transport service to/from a higher order settlement (peak time for the purposes of this criterion will be 7-9am and 4-6pm)
- 9.2 A primary school; A secondary school; A local healthcare service (doctors' surgery); Retail and service provision for day to day needs (district/local shopping centre, village shop); Local employment opportunities (principally existing employment sites, but designated or proposed employment area in a local plan will also be considered); A peak-time public transport service to/from a higher order settlement (peak time for the purposes of this criterion will be 7-9am and 4-6pm)

Consultation (Task A5) 10

10 Consultation (Task A5)

Consultation

10.0.1 The Draft SA Scoping Report underwent a six week consultation between 10 October 2016 and 21 November 2016. Alongside consulting the statutory consultees (Environment Agency, Natural England, and Historic England), the Council also took the opportunity to consult other relevant bodies on its content and to notify other interested parties (see Table 17).

As part of the consultation, the Council asked for comments on the following questions:

1 Identification of other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes and Sustainability Objectives

- a. Are there other documents specifically relevant to the single Local Plan that we should take into account?
- b. Have we adequately taken account of those listed?

2 District 'Baseline' Information and Key Sustainability Issues and Problems

- a. Can you suggest (or provide) any other relevant information?
- b. Have we identified the main sustainability issues relevant to the single Local Plan?

3 Sustainability Objectives and Appraisal Questions

- a. Do you agree with the objectives and questions we have identified?
- b. What additional decision making criteria do you think are relevant to the SA of the Single Local Plan, (overall strategic /policy assessment and site appraisal)

4 Sustainability indicators

- a. We welcome your comments on our initial ideas for indicators and data sources as well as suggestions for others. These should be appropriate for the assessment of particular development sites and policies.
 - that decision-making questions did not always address / adequately address the Objectives.

Statutory Organisations	Internal Consultees	Additional External Consultees	
Environment Agency	Portfolio Holder and Advisory Group	Norfolk County Council	Anglian Water
Natural England	Head of Planning	Borough Council Of Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	CPRE Norfolk
Historic England	Environmental Protection Manager	Breckland District Council	Norfolk Coast Partnership
	Coastal Management Manager	Broadland District Council	RSPB
	Economic Growth and Communities Manager	Broads Authority	Norfolk Constabulary
	Conservation, Design and Landscape Team	Great Yarmouth Borough Council	North Norfolk Clinical Commissioning Group

10 Consultation (Task A5)

Statutory Organisations	Internal Consultees	Additional External Consultees	
	Leisure and Locality Services Manager	Norwich City Council	NHS England
	Housing Strategy and Community Development Manager	South Norfolk District Council	Wild Anglia Local Nature Reserve Partnership
		Greater Norwich Growth Board	New Anglia Local Economic Partnership
			National Trust East of England Office
			Norfolk Wildlife Trust
			Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership

Table 16 10.0.# Initial Consultation Bodies for Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version.

10.0.2 In total, 19 responses were received on the Draft SA Scoping Report. In general, the draft and the assessment framework proposed was supported. Many comments focused on the SA Framework and, in particular, the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and the Decision-Making Questions; where it is seen as appropriate, amendments will be incorporated into the SA Framework and the scope updated to reflect the advice received. Comments were also provided around specific areas of expertise, including the landscape, housing, water, crime, minerals and waste, flooding, climate change biodiversity and the historic environment. In particular, respondents focused on:

- additional policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives that could be considered;
- additional relevant information that could be incorporated into the report relating to their specialisms;
- the wording of the SA Framework Objectives, and;
- that decision-making questions did not always address / adequately address the Objectives.

10.0.3 The full Consultation Schedule can be found in the First Draft Local Plan Interim Consultation Statement.

11 Next Steps

- 11.0.1** This SA Scoping Report forms the first stage (Stage A) of the Sustainability Appraisal process. This Report has helped identify sustainability issues and problems that need to be considered by the Local Plan and has developed site and policy objectives to help with this process.
- 11.0.2** As illustrated in Figure 2, sustainability appraisal is integral to the plan making process and site and policy options and alternatives will be tested through the Sustainability Appraisal (using the sustainability objectives identified within this Report), to determine whether each option and alternative would have a positive or negative effect in terms of achieving each objective. This process can help options evolve and ensure that any issues that need mitigating are identified.
- 11.0.3** The evolving Sustainability Appraisal will be published alongside each stage of the Local Plan to help people understand and comment on site and policy options put forward for consideration. People are also able to comment on the Sustainability Appraisal itself.
- 11.0.4** Once the Local Plan is adopted, the Council will publish a statement regarding how the Sustainability Appraisal process has helped with the plan making process. Once adopted, regular monitoring will continue to highlight the impacts of the plan and to help determine when plan review is required.

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Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives A

A Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

Appendix A Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
International			
<p>Directive 2001/42/EC Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) European Commission 2001 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32001L0042</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: International Requires Member States to carry out a screening procedure to determine whether plans/programmes are likely to have significant environmental effects. If there are significant effects, an SEA is needed. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Protection of the environment .</p>	<p>Land, Water and Soil Resources Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity Landscape, Townscape and The Historic Environment Healthy and Inclusive Communities Housing Economic Activity and Education Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need to consider the impact of the Local Plan on the environment.</p>
<p>The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) (Rio Earth Summit) United Nations 1992 http://www.un.org/geninfo/bp/enviro.html</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: International Environmental Conference held with an objective of building upon the Brundtland Report in order to respond to global environmental problems and agree major treaties on biodiversity, climate change and forest management. The Earth Summit produced a number of outcomes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Convention on Biological Diversity; ● The Framework Convention on Climate Change; ● Principles of Forest Management; 	<p>Land, Water and Soil Resources Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can use water sustainably, improve water quality and contribute to the use of renewable energy. The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can promote public transport.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development; and Agenda 21. <p>Together these outcomes covered every aspect of sustainable development. Legislation was passed and many agreements made, committing nations to become more sustainable.</p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patterns of production (particularly the production of toxic components, such as lead in gasoline, or poisonous waste) are being scrutinised in a systematic manner by the UN and Governments alike. Alternative sources of energy are being sought to replace the use of fossil fuels which are linked to global climate change. New reliance on public transportation systems is being emphasised in order to reduce vehicle emissions, congestion in cities and the health problems caused by polluted air and smog. There is much greater awareness of and concern over the growing scarcity of water. 		
<p>2008/98/EC EU Framework Directive on Waste European Union 2008 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: international</p> <p>Sets a revised framework for waste management aimed at encouraging re-use and recycling of waste. It includes a five-step hierarchy of waste management options, from prevention (non-waste) to preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal (waste).</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> By 2020 the UK must reach the following targets:</p>	<p>Land, Soil and Water Resources</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can contribute to the minimisation and recycling of waste.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled. At least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste⁷ is subjected to material recovery. 		
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC European Union 2002 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level: International</p> <p>Designed to improve and integrate the way water bodies and resources are managed throughout Europe, to protect and enhance aquatic ecosystems. Requires the production of river basin management plans.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Member States must aim to reach good chemical and ecological status in inland and coastal waters by 2015. Reduce pollution to surface water and groundwater. 	Land, Soil and Water Resources Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution	The need for the Local Plan to consider impact of proposals on water quality, including the impact of development on surface water and groundwater.
Flood Directive 2007/60/EC European Union 2007 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/flood_risk	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level: International</p> <p>Relates to the assessment and management of flood risks.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>Requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk.</p>	Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution	The need for the Local Plan to consider how it could manage flood risk.
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change United Nations Adopted 1992, amendment 1997, entered into force 2005 http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level: International</p> <p>Sets internationally binding emission reduction targets.</p>	Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution	The need for the Local Plan to consider how it could contribute to greenhouse gas reduction targets by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>Implemented measures to limit and / or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.</p>		
<p>Renewable Directive EU Directive 2009/28/EC European Parliament 2009 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32009L0028</p>	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level: International</p> <p>Sets targets for the use of energy from renewable sources.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>Requires 15% of the UK's energy to come from renewable sources by 2020.</p>	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it could encourage renewable energy.</p>
<p>EC Council Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe European Union 2008 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32008L0050</p>	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level: International</p> <p>Sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health and form ozone.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>Sets mandatory standards for air quality for a specific set of pollutants.</p>	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider potential impacts on air quality.</p>
<p>EU Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC European Parliament and the Council of the European Union 2006 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32006L0007</p>	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- International</p> <p>Relates to bathing water quality protection.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires Member States to monitor and classify bathing waters every year. • Requires Member States to take certain management measures where water is classified as 'poor'. 	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider potential impacts on water quality.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>The Convention on Biological Diversity Rio Earth Summit 1992 https://www.cbd.int/convention</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: International Required the development of national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and the use of Environmental Impact Assessment of plans and programmes. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The conservation of biological diversity. ● The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity. ● The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources. 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>
<p>Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) Council of Europe 1979 http://www.coe.int/en/web/bern-convention</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: International Aims to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats. ● Promote European co-operation in this field. ● To consider the impact that other policies may have on natural heritage. 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need to consider how the Local Plan can conserve flora and fauna.</p>
<p>Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (The Ramsar Convention) UNESCO 1971 http://www.ramsar.org</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: International The Convention's mission is 'the conservation and wise use of all wetlands through local and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world'.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need to consider how the Local Plan can protect and enhance wetlands and consider the impact of development proposals on RAMSAR sites.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Work towards the wise use of all their wetlands. ● Designate suitable wetlands for the list of Wetlands of International Importance (the 'Ramsar List') and ensure their effective management. ● Cooperate internationally on transboundary wetlands, shared wetland systems and shared species. 		
<p>Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds European Commission 2009 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: International Aims to protect all of the 500 wild bird species naturally occurring in the European Union.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> The Directive provides a framework for the conservation and management of, and human interactions with, wild birds in Europe. It sets broad objectives for a wide range of activities, although the precise legal mechanisms for their achievement are at the discretion of each Member State (in the UK delivery is via several different statutes).</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need to consider the impact of the Local Plan on bird species and their habitats, in particular the impact of proposals on SPAs.</p>
<p>'The Habitats Directive' EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC, on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora European Commission 1992 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: International Ensures the conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or endemic animal and plant species. Some 200 rare and characteristic habitat types are also targeted for conservation in their own right.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Requires Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species listed on the Annexes to the Directive at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance. In applying these measures Member States are required to take account of economic, social and cultural requirements, as well as regional and local characteristics.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need to consider the impact of the Local Plan on animals and plant species and habitats, in particular the impact on Natura 2000 sites.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention) 1979 UN http://www.cms.int</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: International Provides a global platform for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory animals and their habitats. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Protection of migratory species threatened with extinction and conserving or restoring the places where they live, mitigating obstacles to migration and controlling other factors that might endanger them. 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can protect threatened species and their habitats.</p>
<p>EU Biodiversity Strategy European Commission Various https://ec.europa.eu/environment/strategy/biodiversity_strategy_en.htm</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: International Aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU and help stop global biodiversity loss by 2020. It reflects the commitments taken by the EU in 2010, within the international Convention on Biological Diversity. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Protect species and habitats. ● Maintain and restore habitats. ● Achieve more sustainable agriculture and forestry. ● Make fishing more sustainable and seas healthier. ● Combat invasive alien species. ● Help stop the loss of global biodiversity. 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider biodiversity.</p>
<p>World Heritage Convention UNESCO 1972 http://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: International Concerned with the protection of world and natural heritage.</p>	<p>Landscape, Townscape and The Historic Environment</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can conserve and manage cultural and natural heritage.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>European Landscape Convention European Union 2000 http://www.coe.int/t/e/webconvention/15/Convention/steey/176</p>	<p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Each Nation to identify, conserve and present their cultural and natural heritage.</p> <p><u>Summary</u> Level: International Promotes landscape protection, management and planning, and European co-operation on landscape issues. It covers all landscapes, both outstanding and ordinary, that determine the quality of people's living environment.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> The convention requires a number of general and specific measures, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning. ● Integrate landscape into regional and town planning policies. 	<p>Landscape, Townscape and The Historic Environment</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can promote landscape protection and management.</p>
<p>European Spatial Development Perspective European Commission 1999 http://www.coe.int/t/e/webconvention/15/Convention/steey/176</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: International Aims to achieve the balanced and sustainable development.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conservation and management of natural resources and the historic environment. ● Environmental impact. 	<p>Landscape, Townscape and Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can conserve and manage the historic environment.</p>
<p>European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (The Valletta Convention) Council of Europe 2011 http://www.coe.int/t/e/webconvention/15/Convention/steey/143</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: International Aims to conserve and enhance archaeological heritage.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p>	<p>Landscape, Townscape and The Historic Environment</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can maintain, protect, enhance and conserve archaeological heritage.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe Council of Europe 1987 https://www.conventionfortheheritageofeurope.org/</p>	<p>Identification and maintain an inventory of the heritage and legislate measures for protection.</p> <p><u>Summary</u> Level: International Purpose is to reinforce and promote policies for the conservation and enhancement of Europe's heritage.</p> <p>- <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Identify, protect and enhance architectural heritage.</p>	<p>Landscape, Townscape and The Historic Environment</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can conserve and manage architectural heritage.</p>
<p>Directive on the Promotion of Biofuels and other Renewable Fuels for Transport 2003/30/EC European Parliament and the Council 2003 https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2003/30/oj</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: International Sets out a European Wider Framework for the adoption of biofuels in transport fuels.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% substitution of conventional fuels by alternative fuels in the road transport sector by the year 2020. 	<p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can contribute to the use of biofuels.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) DCLG 2012 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/101371/nppf-2012.pdf</p>	<p>National</p> <p><u>Summary</u> Level: National</p>	<p>Land, Water and Soil Resources Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can create healthy and inclusive communities, secure</p>

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<p>http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk</p>	<p>Sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied with the overall purpose of contributing to sustainable development.</p> <p>The NPPF makes it clear that the roles of the planning system should not be undertaken in isolation, because they are mutually dependent (paragraph 8).</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives- Land, Water and Soil Resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The planning system should perform an environmental role by using natural resources prudently and helping to minimise waste (paragraph 7). • Core Planning Principle six requires planning to encourage the reuse of existing resources including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources. • Core Planning Principle eight encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value. • Paragraph 109 requires that planning system to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils and remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate. • Paragraph 112 requires Local Planning Authorities to take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality. • Paragraph 142 - 149 of the NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for facilitating the sustainable use of minerals and how these policies are expected to be applied. In particular: • Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth and our quality of life. It is therefore important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. However, since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them to secure their long-term conservation (paragraph 142). 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p> <p>Landscape, Townscape and The Historic Environment</p> <p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Economic Activity and Education</p> <p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>and protect appropriate openspace provision, and consider health infrastructure needs.</p> <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can sustainably increase the supply of housing, deliver quality homes and increase home ownership and ensure housing.</p> <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can proactively drive and support sustainable economic growth and improved educational attainment.</p> <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can promote sustainable infrastructure choices to people and support high quality communications for people.</p> <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can protect and enhance our natural, built and historic environment.</p> <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can contribute to the sustainable use of resources.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<p><u>Relevant Key Objectives: Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planning system should perform an environmental role by contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural environment, including minimising pollution and mitigating and adapting to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy (paragraph 7). At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking. For plan-making this means that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area; Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless... <p>For example, those policies relating to sites protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives (see paragraph 119) and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast or within a National Park (or the Broads Authority); designated heritage assets; and locations at risk of flooding or coastal erosion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core Planning Principle six requires Local Planning Authorities to support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking account of flood risk and coastal change. Core Planning Principle seven requires Local Planning Authorities to reduce pollution. Paragraphs 93 – 108 of the NPPF set out how planning should meet the challenge of climate change, flooding and climate change, including: Shape places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to climate change impacts and support the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure (paragraph 93). 		

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations (paragraph 94). ● New development should be planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change (paragraph 99). ● Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere (paragraph 100). <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives- Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The planning system should perform an environmental role by contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity (paragraph 7). ● At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking. For plan-making this means that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area; ● Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless:... <p>For example, those policies relating to sites protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives (see paragraph 119) and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast or within a National Park (or the Broads Authority); designated heritage assets; and locations at risk of flooding or coastal erosion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Core Planning Principle seven requires planning to contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment. 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core Planning Principle nine requires planning to recognise that some open land can perform many functions, including for wildlife. Paragraph 109 requires the planning system to conserve and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils, recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services, minimising impacts on biodiversity providing net gains where possible and contributing to halt its overall decline, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. Paragraph 113 requires Local Planning Authorities to set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites or landscape areas will be judged. Distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites, so that protection is commensurate with their status and gives appropriate weight to their importance and the contribution that they make to wider ecological networks. Paragraph 114 requires Local Planning Authority to set out a strategic approach in Local Plans and plan positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. Paragraph 117 provides information on how policy can minimise impacts on biodiversity, fauna and flora, including by identifying components of local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them, promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations. 		
	<p><u>Relevant Key Objectives- Landscape, Townscape and The Historic Environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planning system should perform an environmental role by contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and the historic environment (paragraph 7). At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking. For plan-making this means that: 		

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area; ● Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless:.... <p>For example, those policies relating to sites protected under the Birds and Habitats Directives (see paragraph 119) and/or designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest; land designated as Green Belt, Local Green Space, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Heritage Coast or within a National Park (or the Broads Authority); designated heritage assets; and locations at risk of flooding or coastal erosion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Core Planning Principle four requires planning to always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings. ● Core Planning Principle five requires planning to take account of the different roles and character of different areas... recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and supporting thriving rural communities within it. ● Core Planning Principle seven requires planning to contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. Allocations of land for development should prefer land of lesser environmental value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework. ● Core Planning Principle ten requires planning to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations. ● Paragraphs 56 – 68 of the NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for requiring good design and how these policies are expected to be applied, including: ● The Government attaches great importance to the design of the built environment. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good planning, and should contribute positively to making places better for people (paragraph 56). 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is important to plan positively for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design for all development, including individual buildings, public and private spaces and wider area development schemes (paragraph 57). Local and neighbourhood plans should aim to ensure that developments establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit, respond to local character and history and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation (paragraph 58). Paragraphs 109 to 125 require planning to conserve and enhance the natural environment. In particular: Local planning authorities should maintain the character of the undeveloped coast, protecting and enhancing its distinctive landscapes, particularly in areas defined as Heritage Coast, and improve public access to and enjoyment of the coast (paragraph 114). Great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. The conservation of wildlife and the historic environment are important considerations in all these areas, and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads (paragraph 115). Planning permission should be refused for major developments in these designated areas except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated they are in the public interest (paragraph 116). Paragraphs 126 to 141 require planning to conserve and enhance the historic environment, including: Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other 		

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	<p>threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance (paragraph 126).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Amongst other things, paragraph 157 requires Local Plans to identify land where development would be inappropriate, for instance because of its environmental or historic significance and contain a clear strategy for enhancing the natural, built and historic environment. <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives – Healthy and Inclusive Communities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The planning system should perform a social role by supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being (paragraph 7). ● Core Planning Principle 12 requires planning to take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs. ● Paragraphs 69 - 78 of the NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for promoting healthy communities and how these policies are expected to be applied. Specifically, it highlights the role the planning system can play in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities, including promoting safe and accessible environments (paragraph 69). ● Local planning authorities should set out strategic policies to deliver the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities (paragraph 156). ● Local planning authorities should work with public health leads and health organisations to Paragraphs 47 – 55 of the NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for delivering a wide choice of high quality homes in England and how these policies are expected to be applied. Specifically local planning authorities are required to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● boost significantly housing supply (paragraph 47); 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities (paragraph 50); ● identify and bring back into residential use empty housing and buildings (paragraph 51); ● consider whether the best way of achieving the supply of new homes would be through planning for larger scale development (paragraph 52); ● consider having policies to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens (paragraph 53); ● be responsive to local circumstances in rural areas and plan housing development to reflect local needs, particularly for affordable housing (paragraph 54), and; ● locate rural housing where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities and avoid new isolated homes in the countryside unless there are special circumstances. Understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population, including expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and well-being (paragraph 171). <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives- Housing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The planning system should perform a social role by supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations (paragraph 7). ● Amongst other things, Core Planning Principle 3 requires planning to proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver homes, to make every effort to objectively identify and meet the area's housing needs, to have plans that take account of market signals, such as land prices and housing affordability and set out a clear strategy for allocating sufficient land which is suitable for development in their area, taking account of the residential and business community needs; 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Paragraphs 47 – 55 of the NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for delivering a wide choice of high quality homes in England and how these policies are expected to be applied. Specifically local planning authorities are required to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● boost significantly housing supply (paragraph 47); ● deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities (paragraph 50); ● identify and bring back into residential use empty housing and buildings (paragraph 51); ● consider whether the best way of achieving the supply of new homes would be through planning for larger scale development (paragraph 52); ● consider having policies to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens (paragraph 53); ● be responsive to local circumstances in rural areas and plan housing development to reflect local needs, particularly for affordable housing (paragraph 54), and; ● locate rural housing where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities and avoid new isolated homes in the countryside unless there are special Circumstances. <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives- Economic Activity and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The planning system should perform an economic role by contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements (paragraph 7). ● Core Planning Principle 13 requires planning to proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Paragraphs 18 – 22 and 28 of the NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for building a strong, competitive economy and supporting a prosperous rural economy and how these policies are expected to be applied. Specifically, it highlights the role the planning system can play in supporting sustainable economic growth by: ● Seeking to address potential barriers to investment, including a poor environment or any lack of infrastructure, services or housing. Local Plans should set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, have policies that are flexible enough to accommodate unanticipated needs to allow a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances (paragraph 21). ● Planning Policies should also avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for that purpose (paragraph 22). ● In addition, Local Plans should support the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings, support the diversification of land-based rural businesses, support sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments and promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages (paragraph 28). 		
	<p><u>Relevant Key Objectives– Infrastructure and Accessibility</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The planning system should perform an economic role by contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure (paragraph 7). ● Core Planning Principle 11 requires planning to actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable. 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Paragraphs 29 – 41 of the NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for promoting sustainable transport and how these policies are expected to be applied. Specifically, it highlights the role the planning system can play in promoting sustainable transport by: ● Ensuring the transport system is balanced in favour of sustainable transport modes, giving people a real choice about how they travel (paragraph 29). ● Encouraging solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion and have local plans that support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of Transport (paragraph 30). ● Have plans that protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people with developments that are located and designed where practical to accommodate the efficient delivery of goods and supplies, give priority to pedestrian and cycle movements and have access to high quality public transport facilities, create safe and secure layouts which minimise conflicts between traffic and cyclists or pedestrians, incorporate facilities for charging plug-in and other ultra-low emission vehicles and consider the needs of people with disabilities by all modes of transport (paragraph 35). ● Planning policies should aim for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities (paragraph 37). ● Promote planning policies that promote a mix of uses in order to provide opportunities to undertake day-to-day activities including work on site and, where practical, having key facilities such as primary school and local shops within walking distance of most properties (paragraph 38). ● Consider the suitability of parking standards (paragraph 39). ● Seek to improve the quality of parking in town centres so that it is convenient, safe and secure, including appropriate provision for motorcycles (paragraph 40). 		

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National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) MHCLG 2019 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/426622/nppf-2019.pdf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect sites and routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice (paragraph 41). Paragraphs 42 – 46 of the NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for supporting high quality communications infrastructure and how these policies are expected to be applied. 	Land, Water and Soil Resources Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity Landscape, Townscape and The Historic Environment Healthy and Inclusive Communities Housing Economic Activity and Education Infrastructure and Accessibility	<p>The Local Plan needs to consider how it can achieve the Government’s approach to achieving sustainable development, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delivering a sufficient supply of homes. Building a strong, competitive economy. Ensuring the vitality of town centres. Promoting healthy and safe communities. Promoting sustainable transport. Supporting high quality communications. Making effective use of land. Achieving well-designed places. Protecting Green Belt land. Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment. Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.
Guidance to support the NPPF is contained within the Planning Practice Guidance MHCLG 2016 (and updated as needed) https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/426622/nppf-2019.pdf	<p><u>Summary:</u> Level: National An update to the 2012 version of the NPPF. The 2019 NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies and how they should be applied. <u>Key Objectives:</u> The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. a) an economic objective – to help build a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure; b) a social objective – to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being; and c) an environmental objective – to contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; including making effective use of land, helping to improve biodiversity, using natural resources prudently, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.</p>	Land, Water and Soil Resources	The need to consider the impact of the Local Plan on the environment.
The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004	<u>Summary</u>	Land, Water and Soil Resources	The need to consider the impact of the Local Plan on the environment.

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<p>HM Government 2004 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2004/6331/1/16331introductionmade</p>	<p>Level: National The regulations implement Directive 2001/42/EC. <u>Key Objectives</u> Sets out the assessment required by certain plans and programmes to consider the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment.</p>	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity Landscape, Townscape and The Historic Environment Healthy and Inclusive Communities Housing Economic Activity and Education Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can achieve sustainable development.</p>
<p>Securing the Future Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy HM Government 2005 http://www.demonstratingsecurefuturefortheuk.com/securefuturefortheuk</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out the Government's strategy for sustainable development to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Living within environmental means; ● ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; ● achieving a sustainable economy; ● promoting good governance, and; ● using sound science responsibly. <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives- Land, Soil and Water Resources</u></p>	<p>Land, Soil and Water Resources Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity Landscape, Townscape and The Historic Environment Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can achieve sustainable development.</p>

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<p>Waste Management Plan for England Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 2013 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/262910</p>	<p>Includes actions to cut waste and use resources sustainably, and towards sustainable farming practices.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives- Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Includes an approach to tackling climate change, pollution energy use. <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives- Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taking account of natural systems as a whole, through the use of an ecosystems approach. <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives- Landscape, Townscape and The Historic Environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategy includes the aim to improve the quality of the built environment. <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives- Infrastructure and Accessibility</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategy includes the aim to meet transport needs more effectively. <p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Provides an overview of waste management in England and fulfils specific requirements of the revised Water Framework Directive and the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> By 2020 the UK must reach the following targets:</p>	<p>Land, Soil and Water Resources</p>	<p>The need to consider how the Local Plan can contribute to the minimisation and recycling of waste.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled. At least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste is subjected to material recovery. 		
<p>The Flood Risk Regulations 2009 UK Government 2009 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukls/2009/0042/contents/made</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National To implement the EC Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC).</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Places duties on Environment Agency and Local Authorities to prepare flood risk assessments, flood risk maps and flood risk management plans.</p>	<p>Land, Soil and Water Resources</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it manages flood risk.</p>
<p>Flood and Water Management Act 2010 UK Government 2010 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Requires more comprehensive management of flood risk, which led to the creation of Lead Local Flood Authorities, with responsibilities for identifying and addressing flood risk alongside the Environment Agency.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Requires lead local flood authorities to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management in its area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defra has issued guidance and information on a number of different aspect of the Act: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/defra-guidance-for-local-flood-risk-management-to-lead-local-flood-authorities 	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it addresses flooding and sustainable drainage.</p>
<p>National Planning Policy for Waste Department for Communities and Local Government 2014 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/264119/nppw.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.</p>	<p>Land, Soil and Water Resources</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can contribute towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.</p>

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	<p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of sustainable development and resource efficiency, including provision of modern infrastructure, local employment opportunities and wider climate change benefits, by driving waste management up the waste hierarchy. • Ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities. • Providing a framework in which communities and businesses are engaged with and take more responsibility for their own waste, including by enabling waste to be disposed of or, in the case of mixed municipal waste from households, recovered. • Helping to secure the re-use, recovery or disposal of waste without endangering human health and without harming the environment. • Ensuring the design and layout of new residential and commercial development and other infrastructure (such as safe and reliable transport links) complements sustainable waste management, including the provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to facilitate high quality collections of waste. 	
<p>Safeguarding our Soils - A Strategy for England Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/201111/soils_strategy_for_england.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out the Government's strategy for sustainably managing England's soils and tackling degradation threats.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> By 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural soils will be better managed and threats to them will be addressed. • Soils will play a greater role in the fight against climate change and in helping us to manage its impacts. 	<p>Land, Soil and Water Resources Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p> <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can protect good quality agricultural land from development and clean-up contaminated land.</p>

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<p>Climate Change Act UK Government 2008 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soils in urban areas will be valued during development, and construction practices will ensure vital soil functions can be maintained. Pollution of our soils is prevented, and our historic legacy of contaminated land is being dealt with. <p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Amongst other things, sets a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and make provision to adapt to climate change. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce emissions by at least 80% in 2050 by 1990 levels. Set legally binding 'carbon budgets'. Set up a committee on climate change. Set up a national adaptation plan. 	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can encourage climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p>
<p>UK Renewable Energy Roadmap: 2011 Department of Energy & Climate Change 2011 http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/114161/renewable_energy_roadmap</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out the Government's shared approach to unlocking the UK's renewable energy potential. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> To meet the target of 15% of the UK's energy coming from renewable sources by 2020.</p>	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can encourage renewable energy delivery.</p>
<p>Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland Defra, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government and Department of the Environment Northern Ireland</p>	<p><u>Summary</u></p>	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider impacts on air quality.</p>

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<p>2011 http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/104101/ukgsi-2011-16-contents-enacted.pdf</p>	<p><u>Level- National</u> Sets out the national objectives for improving air quality, and how it would be achieved. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit public health, quality of life and to help protect the environment. 		
<p>The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 UK Government 2010 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukksi/2010/1001/contents/made</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Regulations on UK air quality standards. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Regulations relating to ambient air quality, duties and requirements of the Secretary of State, requirements in relation to PM2.5 (certain particle matter) public information and power for the Secretary of State to direct local authorities.</p>	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider impacts on air quality.</p>
<p>Energy Act 2011 UK Government 2011 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2011/16/contents/enacted</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level- National Sets out the Government's plans to support the UK's transition to a secure, safe, low-carbon, affordable energy system and to mobilise commitment to ambitious action on climate change internationally. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To tackling barriers to investment in energy efficiency. To enhancing energy security. To facilitate investment in low carbon energy supplies. 	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider impacts on air quality.</p>
<p>Future water: The Government's Water Strategy for England Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National</p>	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need to consider how the Local Plan can contribute to achieving water efficiency, manage</p>

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2011 http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/152722/2011-07-27-13-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000	<p>Sets out a framework for water management in England. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>Sets visions for 2030 relating to water demand, supply, quality, surface water drainage, river and coastal flooding, greenhouse gas emissions.</p>		<p>surface water drainage and manage climate change impacts.</p>
Environment Act 1995 UK Government 1995 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/25/contents	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level: National</p> <p>Gives Local Authorities a duty to manage local air quality. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduces a system of Local Air Quality Management (LAQM) and required local authorities to assess air quality within their boundary and to evaluate development and transport plans against these assessments. 	Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can minimise air pollution.</p>
Environmental Protection Act 1990 UK Government 1990 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level: National</p> <p>Brings in a system of integrated pollution control for the disposal of wastes to land, water and air. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing integrated pollution control and gives Local Authorities new powers to control air pollution from a range of prescribed processes. Improves rules on waste disposal. <p>Local Authorities have to inspect the area they cover for statutory nuisances and investigate complaints of statutory nuisances.</p>	Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider pollution control.</p>
Meeting the energy challenge: a White Paper on energy Department of Trade and Industry 2007 			

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	<p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish an international framework to tackle climate change. ● Provide legally binding carbon targets for the whole UK economy, progressively reducing emissions. ● Make further progress in achieving fully competitive and transparent international markets. ● Encourage more energy saving through better information, incentives and regulation. ● Provide more support for low carbon technologies. ● Ensure the right conditions for investment. 		
<p>UK Marine Policy Statement HM Government 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/attachment_data/file/244411/uk-marine-policy-statement</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Framework for preparing Marine Plans.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Promote sustainable economic development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enable the UK's move towards a low-carbon economy, in order to mitigate the causes ● Ensure a sustainable marine environment which promotes healthy, functioning marine ecosystems and protects marine habitats, species and our heritage assets. ● Contribute to the societal benefits of the marine area, including the sustainable use of marine resources to address local social and economic issues. 	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment Healthy and Inclusive Communities Economic Activity and Education</p>	<p>The need to consider how the marine environment can be considered as a cross-cutting issue.</p>

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<p>The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 2011 http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/attachment_data/file/246941/nc.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out the Government's aims and commitments regarding protection and improvement of the natural environment, growing a green economy, and reconnecting people with nature.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Mainstream the value of nature across society by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature. Creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature. Strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both. Showing leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally. 	<p>Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can have regard to the protection and improvement of the natural environment.</p>
<p>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 UK Government 1990 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/introduction</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Gives special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic amendments.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To consolidate certain enactments relating to listed buildings. 	<p>Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can protect the historic environment.</p>
<p>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 UK Government 1979 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out the rules for scheduled monuments and archaeological areas.</p>	<p>Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can protect the historic and natural environment.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 UK Government 2009 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/notes</p>	<p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> To consolidate certain enactments relating to scheduled monuments and archaeological areas.</p> <p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Introduces a new system of marine management.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Amongst other things, makes provision for marine plans, designation of conservation zones, amends the system for managing migratory and freshwater fish and enable recreational access to the coast.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can protect and enhance the marine environment.</p>
<p>Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 2011 http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/105657/biodiversity_2020_strategy.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level- National Provides a comprehensive picture of how we are implementing our international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea. ● Putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy. ● Reducing environmental pressures. ● Improving our knowledge. 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need to consider how the Local Plan can protect and enhance biodiversity.</p>
<p>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (As Amended) http://fncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1377</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need to consider impact of the Local Plan on biodiversity.</p>

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	<p>Consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain (NB Council Directive 79/409/EEC has now been replaced by Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version)).</p> <p>The Act is supplemented by the Wildlife and Countryside (Service of Notices) Act 1985. Various amendments have occurred since the original enactment, including the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 (in England and Wales) and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (in England and Wales).</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Protect birds and other wildlife, prevent the establishment of non-native species which may be detrimental to native wildlife and protect SSSIs etc. 		
<p>The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 UK Government 2000 http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1378</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National</p> <p>Provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases measures for the management and protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provides new and amended right of public access and protection of SSSIs and AONBs. 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need to consider the impact of the Local Plan on biodiversity and public access.</p>
<p>Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 UK Government 2006 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National</p> <p>Makes provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; to make provision in connection with wildlife, SSSIs, National Parks and the Broads; to amend the law relating to rights of way, to provide for</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need to consider the impact of the Local Plan on biodiversity.</p>

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	<p>flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Puts a duty on public authorities to, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. 		
<p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations UK Government 2010 (As Amended) http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1379</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Consolidates and updates the conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994).</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites. 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need to consider the impact of the Local Plan on protected sites.</p>
<p>The 'UK Post-2010 Biodiversity Framework' Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and Defra 2012 http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=5155</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out the direction for nature conservation, towards an approach which aims to consider the management of the environment as a whole, and to acknowledge and take into account the value of nature in decision-making.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>Five strategic goals to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society. ● Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use. 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need to consider the impact of the Local Plan on protected species and biodiversity loss.</p>

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<p>Working with the Grain of Nature - A Biodiversity Strategy for England Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 2011 http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/246914/working-with-the-grain-of-nature.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity. Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems. Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building. <p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Ensures that biodiversity considerations become embedded in all the main sectors of economic activity, public and private.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture: encouraging the management of farming and agricultural land so as to conserve and enhance biodiversity as part of the Government's Sustainable Food and Farming Strategy Water: aiming for a whole catchment approach to the wise, sustainable use of water and wetlands Woodland: with the management and extension of woodland so as to promote enhanced biodiversity and quality of life Marine and coastal management: so as to achieve the sustainable use and management of our coasts and seas using natural processes and the ecosystem-based approach Urban areas: where biodiversity needs to become a part of the development of policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider biodiversity as a cross-cutting issue.</p>

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<p>Conserving Biodiversity- A UK Approach Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 2011 http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/attachment_data/file/104944/conserving-biodiversity-relevant.pdf</p>	<p>The Strategy also looks at ways of engaging society as a whole in understanding the needs of biodiversity and what can be done by everyone to help conserve and enhance it.</p> <p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out the approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Protecting the best sites for wildlife. ● Targeting action on priority species and habitats. ● Embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making. ● Engaging people, and encouraging behaviour change. ● Developing and interpreting the evidence base. <p>Ensuring that the UK plays a proactive role in influencing the development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, and contributes fully to their domestic delivery.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider biodiversity and habitats and ensuring that it is considered as a cross-cutting issue.</p>
<p>50 Year Vision for Wetlands English Heritage (now Historic England), Environment Agency, Natural England RSPB and The Wildlife Trusts. 2008 http://www.rspb.org.uk/Images</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Vision is of a future in which wetlands form a significant feature of the landscape, where wildlife can flourish.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expand, restore, preserve and reconnect wetlands, enable them to adapt to climate change and make them relevant to people's lives. 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider opportunities to protect and enhance wetland habitat.</p>

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<p>UKGAP Action Plan Natural England Being Prepared http://www.ukgap.org.uk/action-plan.aspx</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National To raise the profile and importance of geodiversity and support its advocacy across the UK. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Furthering our understanding of geodiversity. ● Influencing planning policy, legislation and development design. ● Gathering and maintaining information on our geodiversity. ● Conserving and managing our geodiversity. ● Inspiring people to value and care for our geodiversity. ● Sustaining resources for our geodiversity. 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need to consider how the Local Plan can protect and enhance the District's geodiversity.</p>
<p>National Pollinator Strategy: for Bees and other Pollinators in England DEFRA 2014 http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/261840/</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Strategy and 10 year plan to protect pollinating insects which support our food production and the diversity of our environment. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> The 10 year strategy aims to deliver across five key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supporting pollinators on farmland. ● Supporting pollinators across towns, cities and the countryside ● Enhancing the response to pest and disease risks. 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need to consider how the Local Plan can protect pollinating insects.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness of what pollinators need to survive and thrive. Improving evidence on the status of pollinators and the service they provide. 		
<p>Government Forestry Policy Statement Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 2013 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/244441/gfs.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out clear priorities for future policy-making, focused on protecting, improving and expanding our public and private woodlands.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting the nation's trees, woodlands and forests from increasing threats such as pests, diseases and climate change. Improving their resilience to these threats and their contribution to economic growth, people's lives and nature. Expanding them to increase further their economic, social and environmental value. 	<p>Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can have regard to the protection and improvement of the Districts' woodlands in Local Plan preparation.</p>
<p>Public Health Guidance 8 Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) 2008 https://www.nice.org.uk/Guidance/PH8</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Offers evidence-based recommendations on how to improve the physical environment to encourage physical activity.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that planning applications for new developments always prioritise the need for people (including those whose mobility is impaired) to be physically active as a routine part of their daily life. 	<p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can ensure that the Local Plan encourages people to be physically active.</p> <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can give priority to planning for streets, roads, networks and links that encourage walking, cycling and other modes of transport that involve physical activity.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that pedestrians, cyclists and users of other modes of transport that involve physical activity are given the highest priority when developing or maintaining streets and roads. Plan and provide a comprehensive network of routes for walking, cycling and using other modes of transport involving physical activity. <p>Ensuring that public open spaces and public paths can be reached on foot, by bicycle and using other modes of transport involving physical activity.</p>		
<p>Marmot Review 'Fair Society, Healthy Lives' Department of Health 2010 http://www.instituteofhealthequity.org/projects/fair-society-healthy-lives-the-marmot-review</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National An independent review proposing evidence-based strategies for reducing health inequalities in England from 2010.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give every child the best start in life Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives Create fair employment and good work for all Ensure healthy standard of living for all Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities <p>Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention.</p>	<p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can improve health equality for all within the community by improving services and access to services that assist this e.g. improve public transport, cycling, better housing, good employment opportunities and recreation facilities.</p>
<p>Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England Department of Health 2010 http://www.dh.gov.uk/assets/healthy-lives/healthy-lives-our-strategy-for-public-health-in-england.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out the Government's approach for tackling public health challenges.</p>	<p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can help people lead more healthy lives.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Protecting the population from serious health threats ● Helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives ● Improving the health of the poorest, fastest. 		
<p>The Mental Health Strategy for England Department of Health 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/209710</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets shared objectives to improve people's mental health and wellbeing and improve services for people with mental health problems.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● More people will have good mental health ● More people with mental health problems will recover ● More people with mental health problems will have good physical health ● More people will have a positive experience of care and support ● Fewer people will suffer avoidable harm <p>Fewer people will experience stigma and discrimination</p>	<p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can improve people's mental health and well-being.</p>
<p>Healthy Lives, Healthy People: A call to action on obesity in England Department of Health 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/209710</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out the Government's approach for tackling obesity. Recognises the role of Local Government in tackling obesity with sustainable transport plans, application of planning rules to benefit healthier lifestyles, use of green spaces and other opportunities for physical activity and sport.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p>	<p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can create opportunities for communities to engage in healthy lifestyles.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation HM Government 2015 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/464658/sf15.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent and reduce excess weight by making different lifestyle choices. <p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Aims to tackle sport participation and inactivity.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>Five key outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical Wellbeing. Mental Wellbeing. Individual Development, Social and Community Development. Economic Development. 	<p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can protect existing sports facilities and for opportunities for new development to contribute to additional facilities that could increase participation in sports and physical activity in the district.</p>
<p>Towards an Active Nation Strategy 2016 - 2021 Sport England https://www.sportengland.org</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Aims to engage more people in sport and support the sector.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More people from every background regularly and meaningfully engaging in sport and physical activity. A more productive, sustainable and responsible sport sector. 	<p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can protect existing sports facilities and for opportunities for new development to contribute to additional facilities that could increase participation in sports and physical activity in the district.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>Lifetime Neighbourhoods DCLG 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/attachments/134666/lifetime_neighbourhoods_2011.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National This publication brings together writings, research and practice examples on lifetime neighbourhoods. Lifetime neighbourhoods are places designed to be inclusive regardless of age or disability. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> To prompt thinking around ageing, design, housing, transport, participation and green spaces can be linked when creating lifetime neighbourhoods.</p>	<p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can create opportunities for lifetime neighbourhoods when developing policies.</p>
<p>Creating the Conditions for Integration DCLG 2012 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/attachments/134666/creating_the_conditions_for_integration_2012.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National This publication sets out the Government's approach to creating an integrated society. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● For people to have a clear sense of shared aspirations and values (common ground) ● For people to have strong sense of our mutual commitments and obligations (responsibility) ● For people to be able to realise their potential to get on in life (social mobility) ● For people of all backgrounds have the opportunities to take part, be heard and take decisions in local and national life (participation and empowerment) ● To have a robust response to threats, whether discrimination, extremism or disorder (tackling intolerance and extremism) 	<p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can encourage social cohesion and integration.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>Secured by Design Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) Various http://www.securedbydesign.com</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National It is an official UK Police flagship initiative combining the principles of 'designing out crime' with physical security. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Based upon principles of 'designing out crime' and includes the latest security standards with an aim of addressing emerging criminal methods of attack.</p>	<p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p>	<p>The need for the local plan to consider how it can design out crime.</p>
<p>Fixing the Foundations: Creating a more Prosperous Nation HM Treasury, Department for Business, Innovation and Skills, The Rt Hon George Osborne MP and The Rt Hon Sajid Javid MP 2015 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/433333/fixing-the-foundations-creating-a-more-prosperous-nation.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out the government's long-term strategy for boosting the UK's productivity growth, centred around two key pillars: encouraging long-term investment, and promoting a dynamic economy. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> ● Long-term investment- businesses investing for the long-term, skills and human capital, economic infrastructure, ideas and knowledge. A dynamic economy- flexible, fair markets, productive finance, openness and competition and resurgent cities.</p>	<p>Housing</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can encourage long-term investment and a dynamic economy in the District.</p>
<p>Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England DCLG 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/102422/Laying-the-foundations-a-housing-strategy-for-england.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out a package of reforms to get the housing market moving, lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future, support choice and quality for tenants and improve environmental standards and design quality. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> ● Support to deliver new homes and support aspirations.</p>	<p>Housing</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can deliver good quality new housing that meets the needs of the District, including meeting needs for affordable housing and having regard to Government initiatives.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites DCLG 2015 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/464666/pplts.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting choice and quality for tenants. Tackling empty homes. Providing better quality homes, places and housing support. <p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out how the Government's will achieve their overarching aim of ensuring fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Paragraph 4 of the Planning policy for traveller sites sets out that the Government will aim to achieve the fair and equal treatment for travellers by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> local planning authorities making their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning; by ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites; to encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale; plan-making and decision-taking to protect Green Belt from inappropriate development; promoting more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites; plan-making and decision-taking to aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective; 	<p>Housing</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can meet the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> local planning authorities ensuring that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies; increasing the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply; reducing tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions by enabling provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure, and local planning authorities having due regard to the protection of local amenity and local environment. 	Housing	The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can promote starter homes and meet demands for self/custom-build housing.
<p>Housing and Planning Act DCLG 2016 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2016/22/contents/enacted</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out a number of reform measures relating to housing policies.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Provides a statutory framework for the delivery of starter homes, requires local authorities to meet demand for custom-built and self-built homes, simplifies and speeds up the neighborhood planning process, requires local authorities to hold a register of various types of land with the intention of creating a register of brownfield land to facilitate unlocking land to build new homes and enables permission in principle when suitable, reform the compulsory purchase regime to make it clearer, fairer and faster and ensure that every area has a local plan.</p>	Housing	The need to consider how the Local Plan consultation process enables opportunities for local people to be involved in the Local Plan process.
<p>Localism Act DCLG 2011 http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2010-11/localism.html</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out how power will be devolved to councils and neighbourhoods to give local communities more control over housing and planning decisions.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Key measures are grouped under four main headings:</p>	Housing	The need to consider how the Local Plan consultation process enables opportunities for local people to be involved in the Local Plan process.

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<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 decisions about housing are taken locally. 		
<p>Plan for Growth HM Treasury 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/101562/growth-5</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out a programme of structural reforms to remove barriers to growth for businesses and equip the UK to compete in the global race.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy. • To make the UK the best place in Europe to start, finance and grow a business. • To create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe. 	<p>Economic Activity and Education</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can encourage new businesses and the expansion of existing businesses, encourage employment and improve education.</p>
<p>Policy Statement: Planning for Schools DCLG 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/101562/growth-5</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out the Government's commitment to support the development of state-funded schools and their delivery through the planning system.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that there is sufficient provision to meet growing demand for state-funded school places, increasing choice and opportunity in state-funded education and raising educational standards by enabling new schools to open, good schools to expand and all schools to adapt and improve their facilities. 	<p>Economic Activity and Education</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can help with the provision of new schools and the expansion of existing schools.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>Local Growth: Realising Every Place's Potential (Department for Business, Innovation and Skills) 2010 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/2591</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National White Paper setting out the Government's role in supporting locally driven growth, encouraging business investment and promoting economic development.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To shift power to local communities and business, enabling places to tailor their approach to local circumstances; ● to promote efficient and dynamic markets, in particular in the supply of land, and provide real and significant incentives for places that go for growth; and ● to support investment in places and people to tackle the barriers to growth. 	<p>Economic Activity and Education</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider drivers and barriers to local growth and prosperity and how it can help create the right conditions for investment and innovation.</p>
<p>Government Tourism Policy (DCMS) 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/2591</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Outlines the Government's approach to the visitor economy as a whole.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Attract an extra four million visitors to Britain between 2012-2016, which would equate to £2bn more spend in the economy and 50,000 new jobs; ● Increase the proportion of UK residents who holiday in the UK to match those who holiday abroad each year. ● Improve the sector's productivity to become one of the top five most efficient and competitive visitor economies in the world. 	<p>Economic Activity and Education</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can expand the tourism sector in the District.</p>
<p>A Strategy for Sustainable Growth (Department for Business Innovation & Skills) 2010</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National</p>	<p>Economic Activity and Education</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can support sustainable business growth and improve skills in the workforce.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/644860/18-01-2018-transport-strategy-for-england.pdf</p>	<p>Supporting businesses and individuals through the changes needed to return the economy to sustainable growth.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promoting the efficient operation of markets to support growth; To have smarter public and private investment in the economy, including creating a highly-skilled workforce; and To encouraging entrepreneurialism and individual engagement in the economy to support growth. 		
<p>Creating growth, cutting carbon: making sustainable local transport happen Department for Transport 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/212122/11-01-2011-transport-strategy-for-england.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out the Government's vision for a sustainable local transport system that supports the economy and reduces carbon emissions.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vision is for a transport system that is an engine for economic growth but one that is also greener and safer and improves quality of life in our communities. By improving the links that move goods and people around, and by targeting investment in new projects that promote green growth, the objective is to help to build the balanced, dynamic low carbon economy that is essential for future prosperity. The priority for local transport is to encourage sustainable local travel and economic growth by making public transport and cycling and walking more attractive and effective, promoting lower carbon transport and tackling local road congestion. 	<p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan needs to consider how it can enable and encourage healthier and sustainable local travel choices by making public transport and cycling and walking more attractive and effective.</p>
<p>The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 Department for Transport 2004 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/212122/04-01-2004-transport-strategy-for-england.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National</p>	<p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can seek to reduce the need to travel, encourage modal shifts through travel planning and secure improvements towards</p>

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	<p>The White Paper looks at the factors that will shape travel and transport over the next thirty years and sets out how the Government will respond to the increasing demand for travel, maximising the benefits of transport while minimising the negative impact on people and the environment.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>The strategy is built around three key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustained investment over the long term. ● Improvements in transport management. ● Planning ahead. 		<p>schemes to address existing and future pressures on the transport network.</p>
<p>Delivering a Sustainable Railway Department for Transport 2007 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/134149/delivering-a-sustainable-railway.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level: National</p> <p>The White Paper looks at the potential future challenges for the railway over a 30-year horizon. It identifies three long-term agendas for Government and the rail industry working in partnership: increasing the capacity of the railway, delivering a quality service for passengers, and fulfilling rail's environmental potential.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>The ambition for the future is enabling growth with a railway that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Can handle double today's level of freight and passenger traffic. ● Is even safer, more reliable and more efficient than now. ● Can cater for a more diverse, affluent and demanding population. ● Has reduced its own carbon footprint and improved its broader environmental performance. 	<p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can improve access to rail for residents.</p>

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<p>Towards a Sustainable Transport System Department for Transport 2007</p> <p>&</p> <p>Delivering a Sustainable Transport System Department for Transport 2008</p> <p>http://www.dft.gov.uk/policy/strategies/20070701tsa/</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National</p> <p>Sets out the Government's Strategy for tackling infrastructure issues in a way that both tackles our immediate problems and also shapes the transport system to meet the longer term challenges that are critical for our prosperity and way of life.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>The documents identify out five goals for transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering reliable and efficient transport networks. ● To reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of tackling climate change. ● To contribute to better safety security and health and longer life-expectancy by reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health. ● To promote greater equality of opportunity for all citizens, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society. ● To improve quality of life for transport. 	<p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can deliver sustainable infrastructure.</p>
<p>Delivering Sustainable Low Carbon travel: An Essential Guide for Local Authorities Department of Health 2009</p> <p>http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/health/assets/136166main.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National</p> <p>The guide supports the Local Transport Plan (LTP) guidance also published in 2009 by explaining sustainable travel and exploring how programmes could be implemented through LTPs. The guide also gives information about sustainable travel and how it can contribute to a wide range of local priorities.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>The sustainable travel approach rests on three pillars:</p>	<p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how the District can reduce its contribution to climate change, vulnerability to climate change, consider air quality and reduce the effect of traffic emissions on the Environment.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Creating positive choices for travellers. ● A holistic package of measures, which 'lock-in' the benefits. ● Local application tailored to local circumstances. 		
<p>Manual for Streets Department for Transport and Department for Communities and Local Government 2007 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/attachments/manual-for-streets</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Provides guidance about the design, construction, adoption and maintenance of new residential streets. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Streets should not be designed just to accommodate the movement of motor vehicles; a prime consideration is that they meet the needs of pedestrians and cyclists.</p>	<p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can reduce contributions to climate change, the vulnerability to climate change and the effect of traffic emissions on the environment.</p>
<p>Manual for Streets 2. Wider Application of the Principles. The Chartered Institutes of Highways and Transportation 2010 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/attachments/manual-for-streets-2</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Companion guide to the Manual for Streets (2007) with a purpose of explaining how the guide can be used more widely. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> To assist those in the planning, construction and improvement of our streets to deliver more contextually sensitive designs.</p>	<p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can provide infrastructure.</p>
<p>Making the Connection: the Plug-in Vehicle Infrastructure Strategy Office for Low Emission Vehicles 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/attachments/making-the-connection</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Sets out the Government's strategy for infrastructure and the steps being taken to remove barriers for those interested in plug-in vehicle infrastructure. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p>	<p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can reduce contributions to climate change, the vulnerability to climate change and the effect of traffic emissions on the environment.</p>

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<p>Broadband Delivery UK Department for Culture, Media & Sport 2013, 2015 and 2019 https://www.gov.uk/government/broadband-delivery-uk#history</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the Plugged-In Places trials as a central mechanism to inform the development of business models. Removing barriers to the market. Producing a favourable environment for private investment. Helping the consumer by ensuring all public infrastructure is easy to access. <p><u>Summary</u> Level: National Provides details of the plan to achieve a transformation in broadband in the UK by 2017. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide superfast broadband coverage to 90% of the UK by early 2016 and 95% by December 2017. Provide access to basic broadband (2Mbps) for all from December 2015. Explore options to provide superfast coverage to the hardest to reach parts of the UK. Encourage the take up of superfast broadband by small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to support growth through the Broadband Connection Voucher Scheme (now closed). Improve mobile coverage in remote areas by 2016. 	<p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider broadband coverage.</p>
Cross-County			
<p>Anglian River Basin Management Plan DEFRA & EA 2015 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/462015/anglian_river_basin_management_plan_2015.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - Anglian River Basin</p>	<p>Land, Soil and Water Resources</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider water quality.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>To be read in conjunction with other River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) documents.</p>	<p>Provide framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. A requirement of the Water Framework Directive (WFD). <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>The environmental objectives of the WFD are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To prevent deterioration of the status of surface waters and groundwater. ● To achieve objectives and standards for protected areas. ● To aim to achieve good status for all water bodies or, for heavily modified water bodies and artificial water bodies, good ecological potential and good surface water chemical status. ● To reverse any significant and sustained upward trends in pollutant concentrations in groundwater. ● The cessation of discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances into surface water. ● Progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants. 		
<p>Water Resources Management Plan Anglian Water 2015 http://www.water.gov.uk/communities/water-resources/water-2015</p>	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level - Anglian Region</p> <p>The Plan outlines how Anglian Water will maintain a sustainable balance between water supplies and demand over the next 25 years.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To support water efficiency, so that customers only use the water they need; ● To reduce the number of leaks from the network of pipes that transports water; ● To transfer water from where there is a surplus to areas of shortage; ● In the long-term, to develop additional supplies. 	<p>Land, Soil and Water Resources</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can help to maintain a sustainable balance between water supply and demand.</p>

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<p>North Norfolk Abstraction Licensing Strategy EA, 2013 & Broadland/Abstraction Licensing Strategy EA, 2013 http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/246585/20130620_norfolk_abstraction_licensing_strategy.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - Abstraction catchment area based. Provides the strategy for water abstraction in each catchment area. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage water resources in England to make sure there is enough water for people (public water supply, industry and agriculture) and a healthy environment. 	<p>Land, Soil and Water Resources Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>To consider how the Local Plan can manage water sustainability.</p>
<p>Wild Anglia Manifesto New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership for Norfolk and Suffolk 2017?</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - Norfolk and Suffolk The mission is to change the way we think about our natural environment in Norfolk and Suffolk. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>Sets out four strategic aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic growth. Exemplary green infrastructure. Strengthening nature. A healthy, happy society. 	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity Healthy and Inclusive Communities Economic Activity and Education</p>	<p>The need to consider how the natural environment can be considered as a cross-cutting issue.</p>
<p>East of England Marine Plans Marine Management Organisation 2014</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - East of England <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage local communities to be involved in planning. Make the most of growth and job opportunities. 	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p>	<p>The need to consider how the marine environment can be considered as a cross-cutting issue.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the environment from the start. Enable sustainable development in the marine area. Integrate with planning on land. Save time and money for investors and developers by giving clear guidance on things to consider or avoid. Encourage shared use of busy areas to benefit as many industries as possible. Encourage developments that consider wildlife and the natural environment. 	Economic Activity and Education	
<p>Realising the Benefits of Trees, Woods and Forests in the East of England Woodland for life Publication 2011 http://www.woodlandforlife.net</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - East of England Sets out benefits that can be delivered by trees, woodland and forests and suggest ways or provide case studies of how benefits may be realised or widened. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> For communities, businesses, and local authorities in the East of England to make the most of the benefits that trees and woodland bring to the economy, to society, for the environment and addressing climate change.</p>	Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment	The need for the Local Plan to consider the benefits of trees and woodlands when developing policies.
<p>New Anglia Strategic Economic Plan New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) for Norfolk and Suffolk 2017 http://www.newanglia.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/New-Anglia-Strategic-Economic-Plan-V2.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - Norfolk and Suffolk Sets out the ambition to deliver more jobs, new businesses and housing. <u>Relevant Key Objectives- Economic Growth and Education</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive growth in high and underpinning impact sectors (high impact- advanced manufacturing and engineering, agri-tech, energy, ICT/digital culture and life sciences and underpinning- agriculture and food and </p>	Economic Activity and Education Infrastructure and Accessibility	The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can drive growth.

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<p>drink, financial and insurance services, ports and logistics and tourism and culture) in order to create new high value jobs and to work with existing businesses to improve productivity and competitiveness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strengthen leadership role in the green economy. ● Provision of support that is targeted towards productivity growth. ● Improve skills system. ● Identification of locations that make an important contribution to sector growth. ● Accelerate housing delivery. <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives- Infrastructure and Accessibility</u></p> <p>Provision of infrastructure (including broadband and mobile).</p>		
<p>County</p> <p>Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework (NSPF)</p> <p>2018</p> <p>Norfolk Planning Authorities, Natural England, Environment Agency, Anglian Water, New Anglia, Greater Cambridge Partnership</p>	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- County</p> <p>The NSPF provides a structure for tackling these planning issues across the county, especially those which have a strategic impact across local authority boundaries.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>Agreements in respect of housing, economic growth, infrastructure and the environment have been made between the authorities. The NSPF informs the Local Plans produced by all the authorities.</p>	<p>Land, Water and Soil Resources</p> <p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p> <p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p> <p>Landscape, Townscape and The Historic Environment</p> <p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Economic Activity and Education</p> <p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider the NSPF when tackling planning issues across the county, especially those which have a strategic impact across local authority boundaries.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Considerations for the Local Plan	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>AONB Management Plan Strategy 2014-19 Action Plan 2014-19 Norfolk Coast Partnership 2017 http://www.norfolkcoastaonb.org.uk/partnership/aonb-management-plan/377</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - County Allows an overview of the AONB, its designation and how it is managed, understand what makes the area special and monitor process. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Managing, conserving, enhancing and understanding landscape, seascape, biodiversity, geodiversity, rivers, estuaries, historic environment (including considering climate change). Maintaining the natural beauty of the area's countryside, primarily through sustainable farming and management (including woodland), environmentally sustainable and economically viable fishing. Improving the area as an environment for local businesses and availability of local jobs, improved public transport, increased education on the area's special qualities, supporting coastal communities in adapting to coastal change. Understand and mitigate against pressure on recreation sites (particularly for coastal Natura 2000 sites), conserve and enhance features and qualities that bring them to the area, develop integrated and holistic management of recreation activities that do not impact on sensitive sites (particularly coastal Natura 2000 sites), increased education and non-car access, appropriate levels and types of visitor facilities and information at key sites for all.</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can encourage sustainable development.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment Economic Activity and Education Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can contribute to planning for mineral extraction, associated development and waste management.</p>
<p>Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy and Minerals & Waste Development Management Policies 2010-2026 Norfolk County Council 2011 & Minerals Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) Norfolk County Council 2013 & Waste Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) Norfolk County Council 2013 https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/retirebarndhwaiewk/body</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - Norfolk Sets out the spatial vision for future mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities in Norfolk. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of the Minerals and Waste Framework is to plan for mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities in the most sustainable way that minimises adverse impacts on amenity and the environment. Policies CS17 and SC16 covers the use of secondary and recycled aggregates and safeguarding. 	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can contribute to planning for mineral extraction, associated development and waste management.</p>	<p>Land, Water and Soil Resources</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can contribute to planning for mineral extraction, associated development and waste management.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>Non-mineral development on Mineral Safeguarding Areas in Norfolk Guidance Norfolk County Council 2014 www.norfolk.gov.uk/nmwdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - Norfolk Proposes a landscape scale approach by way of large-scale restoration and linking up of habitats. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> In order to safeguard wildlife in the long-term there are a number of measures that need to be taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Valued wildlife sites must be protected from damage and destruction. ● Valued wildlife sites should be properly managed. ● Need to expand and re-connect the existing areas and restore habitats where they have been destroyed. 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need to consider how the Local Plan can safeguard wildlife sites and habitats.</p>
<p>Making Space for Wildlife and People. Creating an Ecological Network for Norfolk. Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership & Norfolk Wildlife Trust 2005 http://www.norfolk.biodiversity.org/pdf/ecologicalnetworks/Revisedreport.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - Norfolk Described as being the cornerstone of the Norfolk Biodiversity Action Planning process. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> The Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership has collated the 22 habitat action plans and 15 species action plans for the most threatened species/habitats in the District. These form a useful foundation for related policies.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need to consider how the Local Plan can protect species and habitats.</p>
<p>Habitat and Species Action Plans Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership http://www.norfolk.biodiversity.org/actionplans</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - Norfolk Described as being the cornerstone of the Norfolk Biodiversity Action Planning process. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> The Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership has collated the 22 habitat action plans and 15 species action plans for the most threatened species/habitats in the District. These form a useful foundation for related policies.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need to consider how the Local Plan can protect species and habitats.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>Norfolk's Earth Heritage & Norfolk Geodiversity Action Plan (GAP) Norfolk Geodiversity Partnership Being prepared https://sites.google.com/site/norfolkgeodiversity</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - County Provides an approach to conserving Earth heritage by setting out a management framework for geology, geomorphology, soils and water resources for Norfolk</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understanding our geodiversity resources. ● Embedding geodiversity in plans and policies. ● Protecting and enhancing our geodiversity resources. ● Promoting geodiversity awareness and understanding. <p>Managing the Norfolk Geo diversity Action Plan.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need to consider how the Local Plan can protect and enhance the District's geodiversity.</p>
<p>Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Guidance for Norfolk Prepared by working group of local authorities in Norfolk with (the then) English Nature & Norfolk Wildlife Trust, under the auspices of the Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership. 2004 http://www.norfolk-biodiversity.org/planningguidance</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - Norfolk Guidance intended to supplement Development Plan policies on nature conservation.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Biodiversity principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development should not lead to a loss of biodiversity and ideally should enhance it. ● Important habitats and species should be protected from harmful development. ● Any adverse effects should be avoided, minimised and/or compensated. 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need to consider how the Local Plan can protect and enhance the District's biodiversity.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>Norfolk's Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2007 – 2017 Strategic Review Norfolk County Council https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/111111/111111.pdf</p>	<p>Every opportunity should also be taken to create improvements for biodiversity, so making a significant contribution to the achievement of national, regional and local biodiversity targets</p> <p>Ecological systems must be recognised as being highly complex and influenced by a very wide range of interacting and dynamic factors and processes.</p> <p>Summary Level - County</p> <p>A strategic document and action plan intended to guide the way we manage and improve our rights of way network for the benefit of communities.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a well-signed, maintained and easily accessible network of routes that facilitate countryside access. Develop an integrated network that provides opportunities for all users. Improve promotion, understanding and use of the network. Increase involvement of communities in the development of their local network. Promote and keep up to date web-based definitive and interactive maps and other access information. Improve understanding of and promote access to Norfolk's Landscape and natural and built heritage through the countryside access network. Maximise the economic benefits to Norfolk that are generated through the countryside access network including via tourism. Improve public health and wellbeing through use of the countryside access network. 	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p> <p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider countryside access.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>Visitor Surveys at European Protected Sites across Norfolk during 2015 and 2016</p> <p>Footprint Ecology</p> <p>2017</p> <p>https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/sites/default/files/visitor-surveys-2015-2016.pdf</p>	<p>Summary</p> <p>Level- Norfolk</p> <p>Analysis of current and projected visitor patterns to European protected sites across Norfolk.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider the impact on European protected sites.</p>
<p>England Coastal Path in the east of England</p> <p>Natural England</p> <p>2014, updated 2016</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/484848/england-coastal-path-east-of-england.pdf</p>	<p>Summary</p> <p>Level - East of England</p> <p>Proposals to improve public coastal access.</p> <p>Relevant Key Objectives</p> <p>Plan dependant.</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p> <p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider public access</p>
<p>SMP 5 Hunstanton to Kelling Hard Shoreline Management Plan</p> <p>EA 2010</p> <p>&</p> <p>SMP 6 Kelling Hard to Lowestoft Shoreline Management Plan</p> <p>EA 2012</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/484848/smp5-6-shoreline-management-plans.pdf</p>	<p>Summary</p> <p>Level - Norfolk</p> <p>Plans providing indicative coastal protection policies.</p> <p>Relevant Key Objectives</p> <p>Identification of the most sustainable approach to managing the flood and coastal erosion risks to the coastline in the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● short-term (present to 2025) ● medium term (2025 to 2055) ● long term (2055 to 2105) 	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need to consider coastal erosion when developing the Local Plan.</p>
<p>North Norfolk: Catchment flood Management Plan</p> <p>EA 2009</p> <p>&</p>	<p>Summary</p> <p>Level - By river basin district.</p>	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need to consider flood risk and climate change when developing the Local Plan.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>Broadland Rivers Catchment flood Management Plan EA 2009 http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/238991/broadland_rivers_catchment_flood_management_plan.pdf</p>	<p>Consider all types of inland flooding, from rivers, groundwater, surface water and tidal flooding. Shoreline management plans consider flooding from the sea. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To consider flooding. ● To consider the likely impacts of climate change. ● To consider the effects of how we use and manage the land. ● To consider how areas could be developed to meet our present day needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. 		
<p>Tomorrow's Norfolk, Today's Challenge. A Climate Change Strategy for Norfolk. n.d. Breckland District Council, Broadland District Council, Great Yarmouth Borough Council, Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk, Norfolk County Council, North Norfolk District Council, Norwich City Council & South Norfolk Council</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - Norfolk Aims to provide the vision and drive for Norfolk to tackle climate change.</p> <p>- <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To cut carbon emissions by reducing energy consumption and promoting a shift to low-carbon technology (mitigation). ● To improve Norfolk's resilience to the changing climate, including reduction of the socio-economic and environmental risks associated with flooding and coastal erosions (adaptation). 	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need to consider climate change when developing the Local Plan.</p>
<p>Norfolk Local Flood Risk Management Strategy- Post Consultation Final Draft v.13.1 Norfolk County Council http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/asset_upload_new/238991/238991.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - County Aims to inform groups and individuals who may have an interest in or an ability to influence or manage flood risk. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p>	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how to manage flood risk.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve mobile phone coverage. ● Increase attainment in rural schools. ● Improve links to research and development to drive innovation. ● Increase the rate at which new affordable housing is developed. ● Increase private water storage capacity. ● Increase the area of land in environmental management. 		
<p>Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2014-2017 Norfolk's Health and Wellbeing Board May 2014 / March 2015 http://www.voluntarynorfolk.org.uk/nhwb</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - County Aims to reduce inequalities in health and well-being across Norfolk while improving outcomes for all.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Social and emotional well-being of children under 5. ● Preventing and reducing obesity. ● Making Norfolk a better place for people with Dementia and their carers. 	<p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can improve health and well-being.</p>
<p>Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2017 Opinion Research Services 2017 https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/central-norfolk-strategic-housing-market-assessment</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level- County. Its purpose is to set out the Objectively Assessed Need (OAN) for housing in Broadland, North Norfolk, Norwich, South Norfolk and the Broads Authority.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Determines the number of dwellings needed as well as an indication of the types of homes required.</p>	<p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities Housing</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can meet housing needs.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>Tackling Obesity - A Health Needs Assessment for Norfolk Norfolk County Council (E. Barnett) 2015</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - County Aims to identify the need, demand and supply of interventions to tackle overweight and obesity in Norfolk's population. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Makes recommendations as to how to tackle overweight and obesity.</p>	<p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can support healthy environments.</p>
<p>Police and Crime Plan for Norfolk 2014-2016 Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk 2015 (refresh) http://www.norfolk-pcc.gov.uk/priorities-performance/police-crime-plan</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - County Sets out how Norfolk will be policed and gives clear direction to all those involved in fighting crime. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour. ● Stop re-offending. ● Make sure victims and witnesses of crime get the help they need. ● Make sure people feel safe in their community and everyone is treated fairly. 	<p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can address crime and anti-social behaviour and create safe communities.</p>
<p>Norfolk Caravans and Houseboats Accommodation Needs Assessment (ANA) including for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people RRR Consultancy Ltd 2017 https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/assets/arriving-in-norfolk</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - County Establishes the likely future demand for these types of accommodation in Norfolk. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> To inform the preparation of the Council's emerging Local Plan.</p>	<p>Housing</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can meet housing needs.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>Connecting Norfolk Implementation Plan for 2015-2021 Norfolk County Council 2015</p> <p>&</p> <p>Connecting Norfolk Norfolk's Transport Plan for 2026 Norfolk County Council 2011</p> <p>www.norfolk.gov.uk/transport/transport-plans-and-strategies</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - County</p> <p>These plans set out the vision for Norfolk having a transport system that allows residents and visitors to have a range of low carbon options to meet their transport needs and attracts and retains business investment in the county.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Making the best use of what we have to facilitate reliable journeys. ● Reducing the need to travel. ● Influencing others and ensuring transport is integrated into development plans. ● Working with communities and other partners to seek new solutions and new ways of delivering. ● Lobbying for and pursuing improvements to Norfolk's strategic transport network. 	<p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can achieve the vision of having a transport system which allows options to meet travel needs.</p>
<p>Norfolk Infrastructure Plan 2016 Norfolk County Council</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - District</p> <p>Pulls together information on key infrastructure to needed to deliver economic growth in Norfolk.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>To co-ordinate implementation, prioritise activity and respond to any funding opportunities for infrastructure.</p>	<p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider infrastructure needs.</p>
<p>Neighbouring Authority Plans Various</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level- Various</p>	<p>Land, Water and Soil Resources Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need to the Local Plan to consider cross-boundary issues.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
Various	<p>The District is influenced by external as well as internal influences and various work has/will be carried out under the Duty to Cooperate. Neighbouring authorities are also consultees for consultation purposes. Where relevant, neighbouring authority plans will be taken into account during plan preparation.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>Various</p>	<p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p> <p>Landscape, Townscape and The Historic Environment</p> <p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Economic Activity and Education</p> <p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	
District			
<p>North Norfolk District Council Corporate Plan 2015 - 2019</p> <p>NNDC 2015</p> <p>http://www.norfnorfolk.org/council/9047.asp</p>	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level - District</p> <p>The Corporate Plan sets out what the Council wants to achieve. There are five key areas for the authority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Jobs and the Economy ● Housing and Infrastructure ● Coast and Countryside ● Health and Well-being, and; ● Service Excellence. <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p><u>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</u></p>	<p>Land, Water and Soil Resources</p> <p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p> <p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p> <p>Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment</p> <p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Economic Activity and Education</p> <p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how the Council's Corporate plan priorities for managing the coast can be addressed.</p> <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how the Council's Corporate plan priorities for caring for protected areas can be addressed.</p> <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how the Council's Corporate plan priorities for improving recycling rates and reducing the amount of waste material going to landfill are addressed.</p> <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how the Council's Corporate plan priorities for</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working with partners to identify funding and deliver schemes which will enable us to manage our coastline. Improve the environment both in our towns and countryside by tackling dog fouling, fly tipping and litter across our District through Community Engagement Schemes. <p><u>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caring for our protected areas and liaising with other organisations. <p><u>Land, Soil and Water Resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to improve recycling rates and reduce the amount of waste material going to landfill <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives- Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attracting funding to manage the coast for future generations Protecting the countryside and encouraging sustainable access Improving the environment of our towns and countryside <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives- Healthy and Inclusive Communities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting the countryside and encouraging sustainable access Support local communities and residents through the Big Society Fund Addressing issues which lead to ill-health and improve the quality of life of all residents Encourage participation in sports and activities <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives- Housing</u></p>		<p>managing the coast, protecting the countryside and encouraging sustainable access and improving the environment of towns and countryside are addressed.</p> <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how the Council's Corporate plan priorities for improving the health and well-being of residents can be addressed.</p> <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how the Council's Corporate plan priorities for housing can be addressed.</p> <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how the Council's Corporate plan priorities for improved jobs and economy of the District can be addressed.</p> <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how the Council's Corporate plan priorities for improving the infrastructure needs of the District can be addressed.</p>

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Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increase the number of new homes ● Address housing need through the provision of more affordable housing ● Ensure new housing contributes to the prosperity of the area ● Reduce the number of empty properties <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives- Economic Activity and Education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Work to maintain existing jobs help prioritise new jobs and help businesses expand. ● Increase the number and support for business start-ups. ● Improve job opportunities for young people. ● Supporting major business opportunities and take-up of employment land. ● Capitalise on our tourism offer both inland and along our historic coast. <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives- Infrastructure and Accessibility</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve the infrastructure needs of the District. 		
<p>North Norfolk District Council Annual Action Plan</p> <p>Various</p> <p>https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2016/06/2016-2019-annual-action-plan.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level - District</p> <p>Sets out the actions and objectives for the Council.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>Provides details on how the priorities in the Corporate Plan will be realised based on the following categories:</p>	<p>Land, Water and Soil Resources</p> <p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p> <p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p> <p>Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment</p> <p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how the Council's priorities in respect of:</p> <p>Land water and soil resources, climate change, energy, air quality and pollution, biodiversity, fauna, flora and geodiversity, landscape, townscape and the historic environment, healthy and inclusive communities, housing, economic activity and education and infrastructure and accessibility.</p>

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<p>Norfolk Local Flood Risk Management Strategy - Post Consultation Final Draft v.13.1 Norfolk County Council 2015 https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/media/22422/norfolk-local-flood-risk-management-strategy-post-consultation-final-draft-v131.pdf</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs and the Local Economy Housing and Infrastructure Coast and Countryside Health and Well-Being Delivering Service Excellence <p><u>Summary</u> Level - County Aims to inform groups and individuals who may have an interest in or an ability to influence or manage flood risk.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain what flooding is, its dangers, and how flood risk can be managed. Inform about the extent and characteristics of flood risk in Norfolk and signpost other sources of information about flood risk in the county. Clarify which Risk Management Authorities¹ are responsible for which flood risk management activities. Indicate the objectives of the strategy and make commitments in respect of the actions that will be taken by the Lead Local Flood Authority and other Risk Management Authorities. Establish a framework of policies that will ensure that riparian owners, businesses, developers and authorities apply a consistent and strategic approach to flood management. Outline a series of proactive measures which will increase understanding of local flood risk and identify further measures to manage risk. 	<p>Housing</p> <p>Economic Activity and Education</p> <p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>Land, Soil and Water Resources</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how to manage flood risk.</p>

Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives A

Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarify how flood risk management is to be funded in Norfolk Indicate how flood risk management activities will be monitored and how the strategy will be reviewed 		
<p>North Norfolk District Council Contaminated Land Strategy NNDC 2015</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - District</p> <p>Details how NNDC intends to implement its inspection duties regarding Part 11A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce the Councils procedure for the strategic and detailed inspection of contaminated land. To introduce the relevant aspects of the North Norfolk geographical area. To inform all the stakeholders of the authority's intentions, policies and procedures. To identify liability issues on existing land for land owners, including those areas currently owned by North Norfolk District Council. 	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider land contamination control.</p>
<p>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment TA Millard Consulting 2008 https://www.north-norfolk.gov.uk/planning/2493.asp</p> <p>Informed by Stage 1 Inception Report, TA Millard East Anglia (2006) which covered the planning areas of Broadland, North Norfolk and South Norfolk District Councils, Norwich City Council and the Broads Authority.</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - District</p> <p>To assess risk of flooding. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>To assist in planning decisions.</p>	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider flood risk.</p>

A Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>North Norfolk Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2017 Final Report: Level 1</p> <p>JBA 2017</p> <p>https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/assets/mgny/1/1/20170114/20170114_170114_SFRAS_Level1.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - District</p> <p>To assess risk of flooding.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> To assist in planning decisions.</p>	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider flood risk.</p>
<p>Landscape Sensitivity Assessment with particular reference to renewable energy and low carbon development 2018 Draft SPD</p> <p>LUC 2018</p> <p>https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/assets/mgny/1/1/20180114/20180114_LSA.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level- District</p> <p>Assesses the sensitivity of North Norfolk's landscape to various types of renewable and low carbon development.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> To assist in planning decisions.</p>	<p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p> <p>Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider the impact on the landscape.</p>
<p>Landscape Character Assessment</p> <p>NNDC 2009</p> <p>https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/assets/mgny/1/1/20090114/20090114_LCA.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level- District</p> <p>An assessment of the District's Landscape character.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> To assist in planning decisions.</p>	<p>Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider the impact on the landscape.</p>
<p>Landscape Character Assessment 2018 Draft SPD</p> <p>LUC 2018</p> <p>https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/assets/mgny/1/1/20180114/20180114_LCA2018.pdf</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level- District</p> <p>Updates the existing landscape character evidence base.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> To assist in planning decisions.</p>	<p>Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider the impact on the landscape.</p>

Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives A

Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>North Norfolk Conservation Area Appraisals Various https://www.norfnorfolk.org/planning/12840.asp</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - District Defines what makes up the special character and sense of place in the conservation areas, identifies negative features that detract from the special qualities of the areas and proposes management recommendations for the protection and enhancement of the areas. To date, nine conservation area appraisals have been adopted by the Council. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> To protect and enhance the character and appearance of the Districts' conservation areas.</p>	<p>Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how conservation areas are protected and enhanced.</p>
<p>Site Improvement Plans (SIPs): East of England Natural England Various http://static.naturalengland.org.uk/eop/4870123553/69516</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - various Developed for each Natura 2000 site and provides a high level overview of the issues (current and predicted) affecting the condition of the Natura 2000 features on the site(s) and outlines priority measures required to improve the condition of the features. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Site dependant.</p>	<p>Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider Natura 2000 sites.</p>
<p>National Character Areas Natural England Various http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/261610</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - natural area Each natural area is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history, and cultural and economic activity. Boundaries follow natural lines in the landscape. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Profile dependent.</p>	<p>Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider the natural environment.</p>
<p>North Norfolk District Indoor Leisure Facilities Strategy Neil Allen Associates 2015</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - District</p>	<p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities Infrastructure and Accessibility</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can contribute to creating an active and healthy lifestyle for its residents.</p>

A Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<p>Identifies the strategic direction and local need for indoor sports facilities up to and beyond 2036. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To contribute to creating an active and healthy lifestyles for all residents. ● To facilitate and support communities to deliver and improve the health of local people. ● To engage with local people in shaping local services ● to promote a positive image of North Norfolk as a premier visitor destination and maximise the potential of the Council's tourism assets. ● To help define the role of the District Council in the delivery of leisure service provision. ● To increase participation in sport and physical activity. ● To develop the local infrastructure of the district's current and future need for sports and leisure facilities, based on the most effective use of facilities, both the Council's and others in partnership, and sustaining the longevity of Council owned assets. 		
Affordable Housing NNDC http://www.northnorfolk.org/housing/7841.asp	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - District</p> <p>Sets out the Council's role as the Strategic Housing Authority to assess and address the identified affordable housing need in the district.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>The Council aims to deliver an identified need for affordable housing, including identification of the size, type, tenure and locations required.</p>	Housing	The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can help encourage a range of affordable houses to meet needs within the District.
Homelessness Strategy NNDC 2015 http://www.northnorfolk.org/housing/6704.asp	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - District</p>	Housing	The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can help encourage a range of affordable houses to meet needs within the District.

Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives A

Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<p>Aims to tackle homelessness prevention.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>To provide customers with personalised housing options advice and to work with supporting services and other agencies to tackle the causes of homelessness and housing need.</p>	Housing	The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can help encourage a range of affordable houses to meet needs within the District.
<p>Housing Allocation Scheme (Your Choice Your Home) NNDC http://www.northnorfolk.org/housing/5067.asp</p>	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level - District</p> <p>The scheme is a choice-based letting scheme for North Norfolk.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To work with Housing Associations in the district to advertise vacant lettings in the district with an emphasis on allocating housing to applicants in accordance with their strength of connection to the parish in which the property is located and adjoining parishes. 	Housing	The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can help encourage a range of affordable houses to meet needs within the District.
<p>Housing Strategy 2012-2015 2012 http://www.north-norfolk.gov.uk/housing/7288.asp</p>	<p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level - District</p> <p>The Housing Strategy sets out a range of interventions and actions which the Council will undertake to help achieve its ambition that 'everyone in North Norfolk should have the opportunity to buy or rent a decent home at a price they can afford, in a community where they want to live or work'.</p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing and infrastructure <p>To provide more housing in North Norfolk across a range of tenure types and to ensure that the required infrastructure is delivered alongside new homes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making the best use of the existing housing stock 	Housing	The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can help encourage a range of affordable houses to meet needs within the District.

A Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
	<p>To reduce the number of empty homes, review how affordable housing is allocated and ensure homes in North Norfolk are in good condition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supporting vulnerable people <p>To support vulnerable people to live independently within the community, ensure households can access support to enable them to live independently and that there are opportunities to ensure households have support to access learning and employment opportunities and that a range of specialist housing is provided as required.</p>		
<p>North Norfolk Empty Homes Policy NNDC 2014 http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/housing/960.asp</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - District Sets out the Council's approach to reducing the number of empty homes in the district. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To work with the owners of empty properties to bring their property back into use by providing advice, taking enforcement action to ensure that the property is brought back into use and imposing increased Council Tax charges on properties that have been empty long-term. 	<p>Housing</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can help encourage the bringing back into use of empty homes.</p>
<p>North Norfolk Retail and Main Town Centre Uses Study 2017 Lichfields 2017 https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/leasestartingpubliccommentary</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level - District Considers the expenditure which is likely to be available for different types of retailing and how this might impact on the District's town centres over the plan period. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> To inform the preparation of the Council's emerging Local Plan and will be a tool for the Council to make informed choices about the nature and extent of retail growth to be accommodated throughout the district in the future.</p>	<p>Economic Activity and Education</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can encourage retail growth.</p>

Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives A

Document	Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives	Key Topic Area/s	Key Considerations for the Local Plan
<p>Business Growth and Investment Opportunities Study, DRAFT Report V4 BE Group 2015</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level- District Assesses the local business dynamics and provide recommendations as to encouraging further business investment in North Norfolk. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Study has produced a series of actions and recommendations to guide North Norfolk's economic development, the focus being on encouraging business growth.</p>	<p>Economic Activity and Education</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can encourage economic growth.</p>
<p>Economic Growth Plan NNDC 2015</p>	<p><u>Summary</u> Level- District Shows the activities that have been, and are being undertaken by the Council, and the nature of its relationships with other parties involved in, or benefiting from economic growth. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Supporting businesses (support, advice, guidance, engagement, partnering, access to finance). ● Realising investment, development and regeneration opportunities (place based initiatives, thematic based initiatives). ● Land, assets and infrastructure (investment, smart utilisation, planning policy, development management and enforcement, employment sites and premises). ● Skills and training (NNDC's 'Learning for Everyone' initiative, proactive skills and training support). ● Coordinated marketing (attracting inward investment, tourism promotion and destination marketing). 	<p>Economic Activity and Education</p>	<p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can encourage economic growth.</p>

Table 17 Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives
Webinks originally contained within the Draft SA Scoping Report were checked and updated where necessary 30 September 2016.

A Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

Subsequent web links included in this document were correct at the time they were accessed.

Key Facts & Figures Table B

B Key Facts & Figures Table

Appendix B Key Facts & Figures Table

SA Topic	North Norfolk Indicator, Source & Location (within Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version)	Year	Data
Land, Soil & Water Resources	Percentage of new dwellings on PDL Land <i>Source: AMR</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.1.2.1</i>	2014 / 15	55%
		2015 / 16	52%
		2016/ 17	33%
		2017/ 18	20%
	Housing density (Principle and Secondary Settlements) <i>Source: AMR</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.1.2.2</i>	2015 / 16	33%*
		2016/ 17	25%
		2017/ 18	41%
	Housing density (Service villages, Coastal Service Villages and elsewhere) <i>Source: AMR</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.1.2.2</i>	2015 / 16	23.6%*
		2016/ 17	16%
		2017/ 18	23%
	Household waste recycled, composted & reused <i>Source: NCC</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.1.2.4</i>	2015	43.34%
		2016/ 17	41.87%
		2017/ 18	41.64%
	Average Annual Rainfall of the long-term average for England <i>Source: Anglian Water</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.1.2.8</i>	2015	71%
	Available water supplies from groundwater <i>Source: Anglian Water</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.1.2.9</i>	2012 / 13	53%
	Available water supplies from reservoirs <i>Source: Anglian Water</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.1.2.9</i>	2012 / 13	40%

Key Facts & Figures Table B

SA Topic	North Norfolk Indicator, Source & Location (within Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version)	Year	Data
	Water Supply/ Demand <i>Source: Anglian Water</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.1.2.10</i>	2020	144 MI/d
		2025	-32 MI/d
	Energy produced from renewables <i>Source: AMR</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.2.2.13</i>	2015/16	5 Solar farms
	% of household waste collected which is recycled and composted kg <i>Source: Norfolk County Council</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.1.2.4</i>	2016	43.34%
Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality & Pollution	CO2 emission amounts <i>Source: Defra & DECC via naei.defra.gov.uk</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.2.2.13</i>	2014	732kt*
	Number of permissions granted for larger scale solar farms / arrays <i>Source: NNDC</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.2.2.15</i>	2015 / 16	5
	Number of AQMAs <i>Source: NNDC</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.2.2.15</i>	2013	0
	Rating of majority of rivers for ecological status or potential (for surface waters) <i>Source: Environment Agency</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.2.2.16</i>	2015 (Cycle 2)	Moderate
	Rating of majority of rivers for chemical status (for surface waters) <i>Source: Environment Agency</i>	2015 (Cycle 2)	Good

B Key Facts & Figures Table

SA Topic	North Norfolk Indicator, Source & Location (within Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version)	Year	Data
	<i>Paragraph: 6.2.2.16</i>		
	Number of noise complaints	2015	274
	<i>Source: Environmental Protection, NNDC</i>	2018	284
	<i>Paragraph: 6.2.2.18</i>		
	Number of light pollution complaints	2015	13
	<i>Source: Environmental Protection, NNDC</i>	2018	18
	<i>Paragraph: 6.2.2.21</i>		
	Number of odour complaints	2015	74
	<i>Source: Environmental Protection, NNDC</i>	2018	166
	<i>Paragraph: 6.2.2.23</i>		
	Number of potentially contaminated sites	May 2016	2,058
	<i>Source: Environmental Protection, NNDC</i>		
	<i>Paragraph: 6.2.2.26</i>		
	Percentage of development occurring within areas at risk of erosion as identified in the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP)	2006	6 Settlements are subject to short, medium and long term risk. Include: Weybourne, Sheringham, Overstrand, Mundesley Bacton Happisburgh
	<i>Source: SMP</i>		
Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora & Geodiversity	Number of and area covered by SAC	2015	8 / 6,880ha
	<i>Source: Oddy</i>		
	<i>Paragraph: 6.3.2.3</i>		
	Number and area covered by SPA	2015	3 / 6,886ha
	<i>Source: Oddy</i>		
	<i>Paragraph: 6.3.2.3</i>		

Key Facts & Figures Table B

SA Topic	North Norfolk Indicator, Source & Location (within Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version)	Year	Data
	Number and area covered by Ramsar Site <i>Source: Oddy</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.3.2.3</i>	2015	2 / 6,862ha
	Number and area covered by SSSI <i>Source: Oddy</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.3.2.3</i>	2015	44 / 8,066ha
	Number and area covered by National Nature Reserves <i>Source: Oddy</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.3.2.3</i>	2015	12 / 5,491ha
	Number and area covered by Local Nature Reserves <i>Source: Oddy</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.3.2.3</i>	2015	5 / 28ha
	Number and area covered by Roadside Nature Reserves <i>Source: Oddy</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.3.2.3</i>	2015	25 / 6,090m length
	Number and area covered by County Wildlife Sites <i>Source: Oddy</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.3.2.3</i>	2015	225 / 3,099ha
	Species on the UKBAP List <i>Source: Oddy</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.3.2.18</i>	2015	289
	Section 41 species <i>Source: Oddy</i>	2015	269

B Key Facts & Figures Table

SA Topic	North Norfolk Indicator, Source & Location (within Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version)	Year	Data
	<i>Paragraph: 6.3.2.18</i>		
	Species protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act <i>Source: Oddy</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.3.2.18</i>	2015	166
	Species on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (ICUN) Red Data List & those critically endangered <i>Source: Oddy</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.3.2.18</i>	2015	217 / 10
	Species protected by the EC Birds Directive <i>Source: Oddy</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.3.2.18</i>	2015	145
	Red and Amber listed bird species <i>Source: Oddy</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.3.2.18</i>	2015	49 / 120
	Condition of SSSIs and other designated sites Damage/loss to Natura 2000 sites (Habitats Directive) inc CWS's <i>Source: Natural England</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.3.2.9</i>	2011 -2015	Increase in unfavourable recovering. Many of the SSSI's are also Ramsar, SAC and SPA's. More info on their condition can be found in the HRA scoping report 2017.
	Number of visitors to SAC's, SPA's, Ramsar, SSSI, NNR sites. <i>Source: Footprint Ecology – Visitor Survey Report</i>	2015/16	6,096 groups estimated entering or leaving sites across all survey points. These groups consisted of 13,842 adults, 2,616 minors and 3,466 dogs.
	Number and area of County Geological Sites (CGS) in positive management <i>Source: Norfolk Geodiversity Action Plan</i>	2010 -16	5 sites

Key Facts & Figures Table B

SA Topic	North Norfolk Indicator, Source & Location (within Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version)	Year	Data
	Paragraph: 6.3.2.16		
Landscape, Townscape & the Historic Environment	Percentage of Landscape Character Areas where their overall condition is classified as being 'Fair to Good' / 'Poor to Good'. <i>Table 5</i>	2009	66.6% / 33.3%
	Number of Grade I Listed Buildings <i>Source: Historic England</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.4.2.7</i>	2017	95
	Number of Grade II* Listed Buildings <i>Source: Historic England</i>	2017	199
	Number of Grade II Listed Buildings <i>Source: Historic England</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.4.2.7</i>	2017	1,956
	Number of Scheduled Ancient? Monuments <i>Source: Historic England</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.4.2.7</i>	2017	86
	Number of Historic Parks and Gardens <i>Source: Historic England</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.4.2.7</i>	2017	33 (17 of which are registered)
	Number of Conservation Areas <i>Source: NNDC</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.4.2.7</i>	2017	81
	Number of Locally Listed Buildings <i>Source: NNDC</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.4.2.7</i>	2017	190
	Assets considered to be 'at Risk'	2017	46

B Key Facts & Figures Table

SA Topic	North Norfolk Indicator, Source & Location (within Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version)	Year	Data
	<p>Source: NNDC</p> <p>Paragraph: 6.4.2.8</p>		
	<p>Number of Conservation Area Appraisal (CAAs) completed</p> <p>Source: NNDC website</p>	2007-13	7 Conservation Area Appraisals have been completed and include Aldborough, Fakenham, Holt and Mundesley, North Walsham, RAF Coltishall and Mundesley
Healthy & Inclusive Environments	<p>Population</p> <p>Source: ONS</p> <p>Paragraph: 6.5.2.1</p>	2011	101,499
	<p>Proportion of adult population participating in sports and physical activity at least once a week</p> <p>Source: Neil Allen Associates</p> <p>Paragraph: 6.5.2.15</p>	2014	35.2%
	<p>English Indices of Deprivation (rank of average score) - Income</p> <p>Source: DCLG</p> <p>Figure 14</p>	2012 / 2013	169 / 326
	<p>English Indices of Deprivation (rank of average score) - Employment</p> <p>Source: DCLG</p> <p>Figure 14</p>	2012 / 2013	131 / 326
	<p>English Indices of Deprivation (rank of average score) - Education, Skills and Training</p> <p>Source: DCLG</p> <p>Figure 14</p>	2012 / 2013 ⁽²⁶⁾	73 / 326

Key Facts & Figures Table B

SA Topic	North Norfolk Indicator, Source & Location (within Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version)	Year	Data
	English Indices of Deprivation (rank of average score) - Health, Deprivation and Disability <i>Source: DCLG</i> <i>Figure 14</i>	2012 / 2013	164 / 326
	English Indices of Deprivation (rank of average score) - Crime <i>Source: DCLG</i> <i>Figure 14</i>	2012 / 2013	319 / 326
	English Indices of Deprivation (rank of average score) - Barriers to Housing and Services <i>Source: DCLG</i> <i>Figure 14</i>	2012 / 2013 ^(B.1)	13 / 326
	English Indices of Deprivation (rank of average score) - Living Environment <i>Source: DCLG</i> <i>Figure 14</i>	2012 / 2013 ^(B.2)	58 / 326
	English Indices of Deprivation (rank of average score) - Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) <i>Source: DCLG</i> <i>Figure 14</i>	2012 / 2013	185 / 326
	English Indices of Deprivation (rank of average score) - Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) <i>Source: DCLG</i> <i>Figure 14</i>	2012 / 2013	188 / 326
	Overall crime rate <i>Source: Police UK</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.5.2.22</i>	2015 2018	33.78 crimes per 1,000 people 37 crimes per 1,000 people

B Key Facts & Figures Table

SA Topic	North Norfolk Indicator, Source & Location (within Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version)	Year	Data
	Crime type with the highest rate <i>Source: Police UK</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.5.2.23</i>	Year ending September 2015	Violence and sexual offences
	Recorded crime per 1000 population <i>Source: ONS</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.5.2.22</i>	2015	33.78 crimes per 1,000 people
	% of residents with limiting long term illness <i>Source: ONS</i>	2013	23.3%
	Percentage of population educated to degree level <i>Source: ONS</i>	2004-14	22.2% NVQ level 4 and above
	Percentage of working age with no qualifications <i>Source: ONS</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.7.2.20 Fig 25</i>	2004-14	3.2%
	The percentage of domestic burglaries per 1,000 people <i>Source: Police UK</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.5.2.22</i>	2015	33.78 crimes per 1,000 people
	Proportion of the population who live within LSOAs that rank within the most deprived 10% nationally. <i>Source: DCLG</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.5.2.17</i>	2015	0
	Number of Neighbourhood Plans adopted <i>Source: NNDC website</i>	2013 - 2017	5 produced includes: Corpusty and Saxthorpe, Happisburgh, Holt, Overstrand and Ryburgh
Housing	Number of vacant dwellings	April 2016	628

Key Facts & Figures Table B

SA Topic	North Norfolk Indicator, Source & Location (within Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version)	Year	Data
	Source: Council Tax Paragraph: 6.6.2.2	2017/ 18	603
	Total households on the housing waiting list Source: DCLG Table 7	2014 - 2015	2,131
		2016	2,238
	Total households in a reasonable preference category Source: DCLG Table 7	2014 - 2015	273
		2016	270
	People currently living in temporary accommodation who have been accepted as being homeless (or threatened with homelessness) and other people who are homeless within the meaning given in Part VII of the Act, regardless of whether there is a statutory duty to house them Source: DCLG Table 7	2014 - 2015	16
		2016	16
	People occupying insanitary or overcrowded housing or otherwise living in unsatisfactory housing conditions Source: DCLG Table 7	2014 - 2015	130
		2016	121
	People who need to move on medical or welfare grounds, including grounds relating to a disability Source: DCLG Table 7	2014 - 2015	25
		2016	109

B Key Facts & Figures Table

SA Topic	North Norfolk Indicator, Source & Location (within Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version)	Year	Data
	People who need to move to a particular locality in the district of the authority, where failure to meet that need would cause hardship (to themselves or to others) Source: <i>DCLG</i> <i>Table 7</i>	2014 - 2015	77
		2016	0
	Average value for for all property types Source: NNDC Paragraph: 6.6.2.6	March 2015	£198,487
		2017/ 18	£218,940
	Economically active employment rate of the working age population Source: <i>ONS</i> <i>Paragraph 6.7.2.2</i>	October 2014 - September 2015	72.3%
		March 2015 - September 2018	83%
	Self-employment rate Source: <i>ONS</i> <i>Paragraph 6.7.2.2</i>	October 2014 - September 2015	13.4%
		October 2015 - September 2018	15%
	Proportion of smaller businesses employing fewer than 10 people Source: <i>ONS</i> <i>Paragraph 6.7.2.2</i>	October 2014 - September 2015	88.7%
	Proportion of full-time vs part time employee jobs Source: <i>ONS</i> <i>Paragraph 6.7.2.2</i>	October 2014 - September 2015	61.3 / 38.7%
		2017	59.4%/ 40.6%
	Median gross weekly full-time pay for those working in North Norfolk Source: <i>ONS</i> <i>Paragraph 6.7.2.3</i>	2015	£457.50
		November 2018	£477.10

Key Facts & Figures Table B

SA Topic	North Norfolk Indicator, Source & Location (within Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version)	Year	Data
	Median gross weekly full-time pay for North Norfolk residents <i>Source: ONS</i> <i>Paragraph 6.7.2.3</i>	2015	£442
		November 2018	£487.90
	Proportion of residents claiming the main out-of-work benefits <i>Source: ONS</i> <i>Paragraph 6.7.2.4</i>	August 2015	7.7%
		November 2016	7.5%
	Percentage of North Norfolk workers living in the District <i>Source: BE Group</i> <i>Paragraph 6.7.2.5</i>	2015	70.5%
	Percentage of employed residents of North Norfolk working in the District <i>Source: BE Group</i> <i>Paragraph 6.7.2.5</i>	2015	63.3%
	Number of visitors to the District <i>Source: The South West Research Company Ltd</i> <i>Paragraph 6.7.2.14</i>	2012	Circa 8m
	Total visitor spend <i>Source: Destination Research</i> <i>Paragraph 6.7.2.14</i>	2014	£386.7m
	Value of tourism <i>Source: Destination Research</i> <i>Paragraph 6.7.2.14</i>	2014	£470m
	Jobs supported by tourism <i>Source: Destination Research</i>	2014	10,543

B Key Facts & Figures Table

SA Topic	North Norfolk Indicator, Source & Location (within Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version)	Year	Data
	<i>Paragraph 6.7.2.14</i>		
	Trips to the district (day & staying) Source Destination Research <i>Paragraph 6.7.2.14</i>	2017	8,827,700
	Total tourism value Source Destination Research <i>Paragraph 6.7.2.14</i>	2017	£505m
	Number of vacant retail units <i>Source: NNDC</i> <i>Paragraph 6.7.2.15</i>	2015	17 (5.5%)
	Percentage of residents with qualifications to NVQ Level 4 and above <i>Source: Destination Research</i> <i>Paragraph 6.7.2.21</i>	January - December 2014	22.2%
	Percentage of school leavers achieving at least 5 GCSE passes grades A* to C (including English and maths) <i>Source: Norfolk County Council</i> <i>Paragraph 6.7.2.22</i>	2014	55.88%
	Numbers of affordable dwellings built <i>Source: AMR,</i> <i>Paragraph: 6.6.2.4</i>	2015/ 16	66
		2016/ 17	83
		2017/ 18	90
	% of dwellings built in local service centres and towns. <i>Source: AMR</i> <i>Paragraph:6.7.2.1</i>	2008-2021	50% of new homes in Principle Settlements

Key Facts & Figures Table B

SA Topic	North Norfolk Indicator, Source & Location (within Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version)	Year	Data			
	Number of houses built	2015/ 16	479			
	Source: AMR	2016/ 17	442			
	Paragraph: 6.6.2.4	2017/ 18	546			
	Vacancy rates within primary retail frontages	2015	5.5%			
	Source: AMR					
	Paragraph: 6.7.2.15					
	Location of Dwelling Completions		Principal Settlement	Secondary Settlement	Service Village	Other Settlements
	Source: AMR					
	Paragraph: 6.8.2.14					
		2014/15	17	38	12	33
		2015/16	44	27	12	17
		2016/17	27	32	14	27
		2017/18	50	12	25	13
Infrastructure & Accessibility	Average time to the nearest GP by public transport / walking	2015	13 minutes			
	<i>Source: Norfolk Insight, Department of transport.</i>					
	<i>Paragraph 6.8.2.10</i>	2016	21 minutes			
	Percentage of users within 30 minutes by public transport / walking of a GP	2015	94%			
	<i>Source: Norfolk Insight</i>					
	<i>Paragraph 6.8.2.10</i>					
	Average time to the nearest hospital by public transport / walking	2015	44 minutes			
	<i>Source: Norfolk Insight</i>					
	<i>Paragraph 6.8.2.10</i>	2016	60 minutes			
	Percentage of users within 60 minutes by public transport / walking of a hospital	2015	72%			

B Key Facts & Figures Table

SA Topic	North Norfolk Indicator, Source & Location (within Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version)	Year	Data
	<p><i>Source: Norfolk Insight</i></p> <p><i>Paragraph 6.8.2.10</i></p>		
	<p>Percentage of Districts' needs for swimming pools that can be met (based on a 20-minute drive time catchment area)</p> <p><i>Source: Neil Allen Associates</i></p> <p><i>Paragraph: 6.8.2.11</i></p>	2015	75%
	<p>Overall coverage from commercial and Better Broadband for Norfolk</p>	2015 / 16	74%
	<p>Total volume of road traffic</p> <p>Proportion of journeys made by sustainable modes</p> <p>Travel to work data</p> <p>Source: 2011 census</p> <p>Paragraph: 6.8.2.7</p>	2011	<p>42% of the District's residents travelled to work by motorised vehicle, compared to around 46.5% regionally and 49.3% across England and Wales. Further, only 1.9% of the Districts' residents use public transport; 8.3% lower than the England and Wales average</p>
	<p>Employment land available and employment land developed.</p> <p>Source: AMR?</p> <p>Paragraph: 6.7.2.1</p>	2008-2021	75% of new employment land in Principle Settlements.

Table 18 Key Facts & Figures Table

The majority of data derived from the Census has not been included in this table as it is unlikely that updated statistics will be available prior to the new Local Plan being adopted.

Sustainability Indicators have been added to the document in line with the requirement in stage B. Additional or alternative indicators may be considered in future iterations in order to reflect base line data and or relevant objectives. There may still be some evolution of the indicators as new data sources become active.

Key Facts & Figures Table B

End Notes

- B.1 Household overcrowding was derived from the 2011 Census
- B.2 Houses without central heating were derived from the 2011 Census

