

North Norfolk Local Plan 2016 - 2036



DRAFT SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT:
CONSULTATION VERSION

September 2016

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Executive Non-Technical Summary

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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 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 The SA will need to consider how to promote the sustainable use of natural resources (such as land and water) efficiently in order to meet growth requirements. 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 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** This document has been published for consultation. Following the consultation it will be updated and modified to reflect comments received. It will be used to devise a final Sustainability Appraisal process against which emerging Local Plan policies and site allocations will be tested.
- 1.0.2** We are seeking comments on any aspect of the document but are particularly keen to hear if:
- You are aware of any more up-to date information which we should be considering?
 - You consider we have identified the right sustainability criteria against which to assess the emerging Local Plan?
- 1.0.3** The 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 to assess the sustainability of the new plan. These criteria are brought together at the end of the document in draft Sustainability Appraisal matrix.

This Consultation

- 1.0.4** Consultation on this Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report includes:
- Sending details of how to access the Document (Environmental Report) to the prescribed bodies under Regulation 12 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
 - Consulting other relevant bodies.
 - Notifying all organisations on the North Norfolk Local Plan consultee database (including town and parish councils in and adjoining the District) by newsletter, post or email that the document is available on the Council's website for comment.
 - Making the Document available for inspection at the Council Offices and at local libraries.

How to Respond to this Consultation

- 1.0.5** The consultation period starts on **Monday 10 October 2016** and will run for a period of six weeks to **Monday 21 November 2016**.

The document can be found on our website. You can respond via email or post:

- Website: <http://www.north-norfolk.gov.uk/planning/21118.Asp>
- Email: planning.policy@north-norfolk.gov.uk
- Post: Planning Policy Team, NNDC, Holt Road, Cromer, NR27 9EN.

If you have any queries on the above, then please feel free to contact us.

When you respond to this consultation, we would appreciate your 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?

1 Purpose of this Report and how to use it

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.

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.

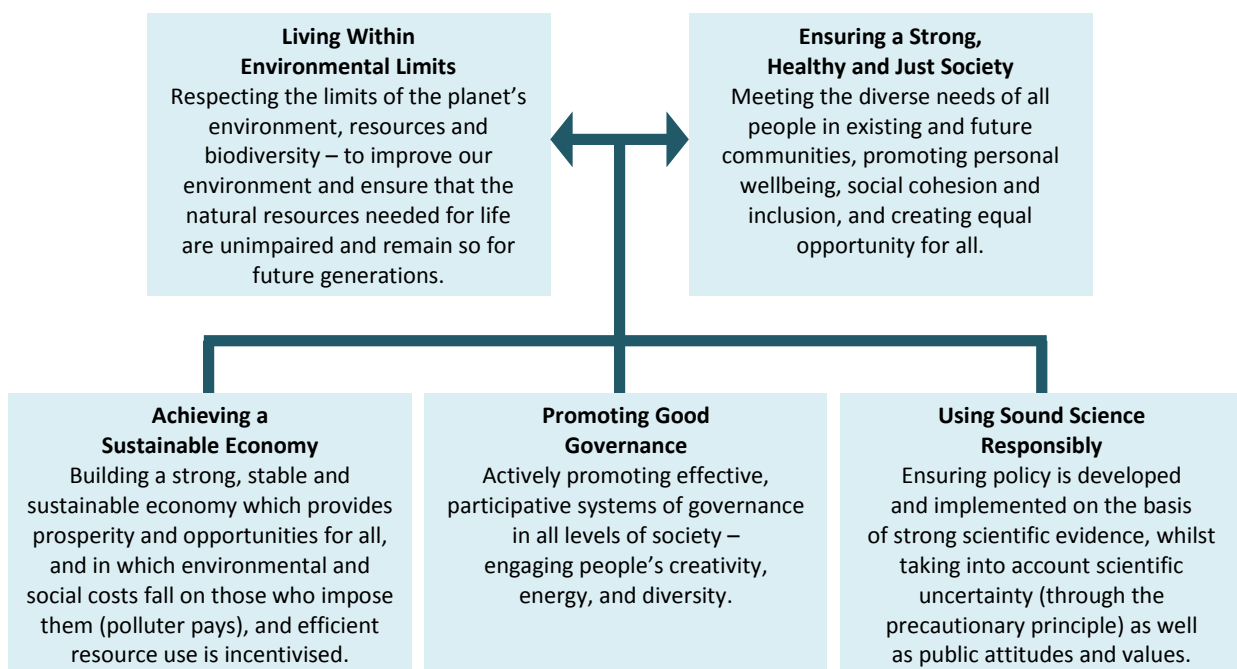


Figure 1 Guiding Principles of Sustainable Development (Produced from HM Government, 2005, p.16)

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 uses the 1987 definition of sustainable development and when taken as a whole, the policies in paragraphs 18 to 219 of the NPPF constitutes the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system. The Framework identifies three dimensions to sustainable development; economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise for the need for planning to perform a number of roles:

- *'an economic role - 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;*
- *a social role - 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; and*
- *an environmental role - contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and the historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.'* CLG, 2012, p.2)

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

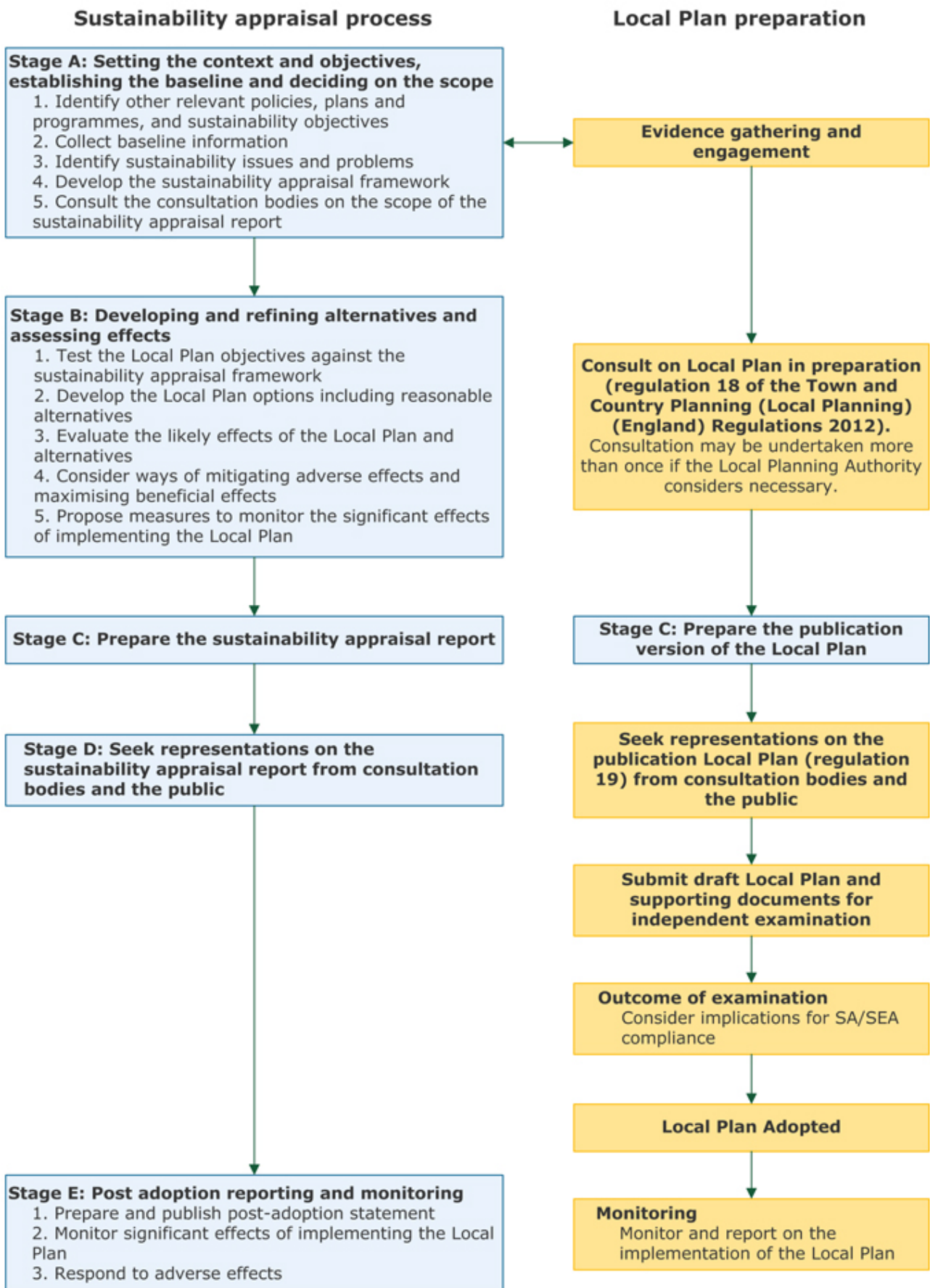


Figure 2 Sustainability Appraisal process (CLG, 2014)

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 Environment 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 in this Scoping Report |
| a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes; | Details found within each section and within Appendix A. |
| 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 5 and Appendix A. |
| c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected; | An overview of the baseline data can be found in Chapter 5 and Appendix A. |
| 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 can be found in Chapter 5. |
| 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; | An overview can be found in Chapter 5 and Appendix A. |
| 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 | Partly addressed in Chapter 5. Will be addressed further in subsequent Sustainability Appraisal. |

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.

| | |
|---|--|
| 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); | |
| 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; | This will form part of the 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; | This will form part of the Sustainability Appraisal. |
| i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10; | This will form part of the Sustainability Appraisal. |
| j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings. | This will form part of the Sustainability Appraisal. |

Table 1 The SEA Directive's Requirements (Produced using DCLG, 2005)

3.2 Habitat Regulation Assessment

3.2.1 The Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) sets out the requirement for the appropriate assessment of plans or projects affecting Natura 2000 sites. Natura 2000 sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), which are designated under the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC), and Special Protection Areas (SPA) classified under the 'Birds Directive' (Directive 2009/147/EC). In line with Government policy, this assessment also relates to Ramsar sites, although these are not part of Natura 2000. The overarching process is referred to as Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA).

3.2.2 In addition to the SA, an HRA will be undertaken. In the first instance, an assessment will scope out the issues relating to European sites and their management in more detail, before going on to screen plans to consider whether they are likely to have any significant impacts on a Natura 2000 or Ramsar sites (either alone or in combination with other projects and plans) in view of the site's conservation objectives. If significant effects are identified as part of the screening process, the plan must be subject to Appropriate Assessment, to consider the impacts and potential mitigation measures.

3.2.3 This process will be documented in a Screening Report that will be submitted to Natural England. If the Screening Report identifies that significant effects are likely then the Local Plan must be subject to Appropriate Assessment. Work to progress the Habitats Directive will be undertaken at a later stage of Plan making, after the production of this SA Scoping Report.

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.

Structure of the Scoping Report 4

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"> • The historic environment, 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.

4 Structure of the Scoping Report

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. Workshops giving the opportunity for parish councils to be involved are expected to be organised over the winter 2016

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.

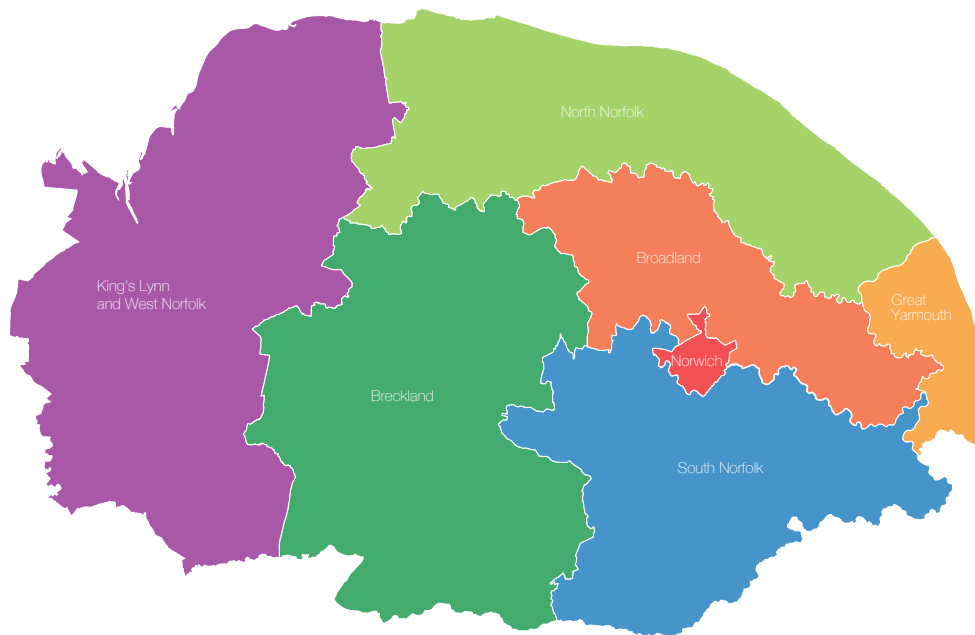
Task A5: Consultation

- 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.

Overview: Portrait of North Norfolk 5

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.

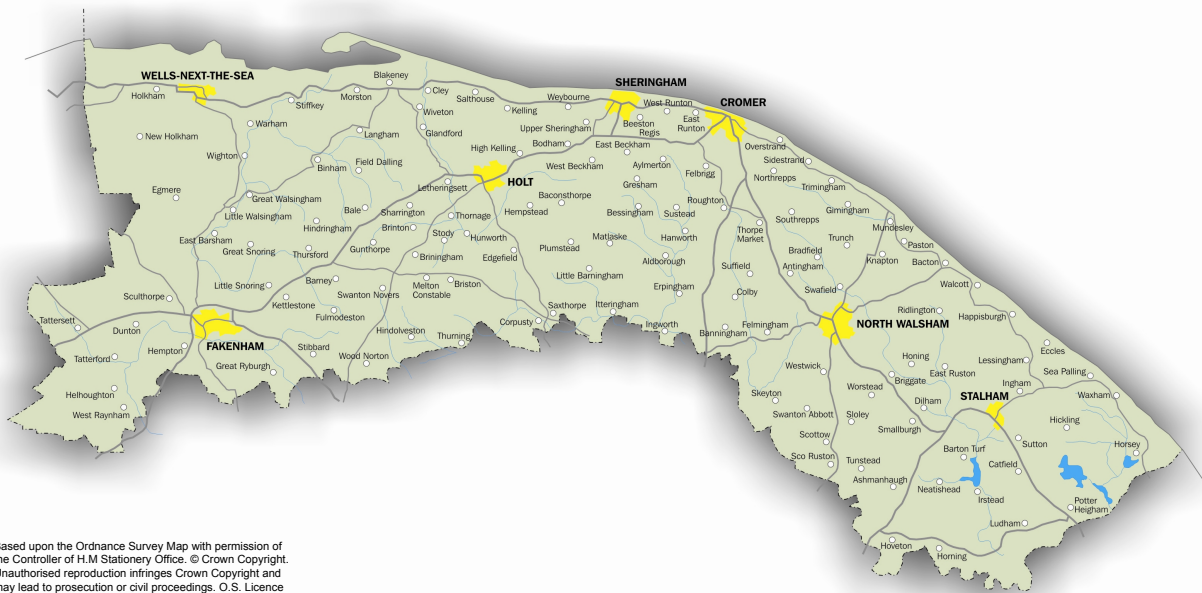


Map 1 Strategic Planning Area. OS data @ Crown copyright [and database right] [2015]

- 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 aging population and low numbers of younger people, with 55% 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). 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.

5 Overview: Portrait of North Norfolk

- 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 ancient 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 lower economically active employment rate of the working population and 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 2014, the employment sectors of public admin, education and health and wholesale and retail, including motor trades accounted for 45.1% of jobs in the District (ONS, 201?b).



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).

Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3 6

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

6.1 Land, Soil & Water Resources

This section of the Scoping Report relates to the theme of land, soil and water resources. It covers existing and projected issues relating to the District's resources, including the efficient use of land, agricultural land, minerals and waste 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 (2012) and accompanying guidance contained within the Planning Practice Guidance:

- The NPPF identifies the important role the planning system has in contributing to use natural resources prudently, and minimising waste and pollution.

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 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.

Other Key Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives:

- 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 Minerals and Waste Development Framework (2011 and 2013)
- 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.

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

6.1.2 Existing & Predicted Baseline (Task A2)

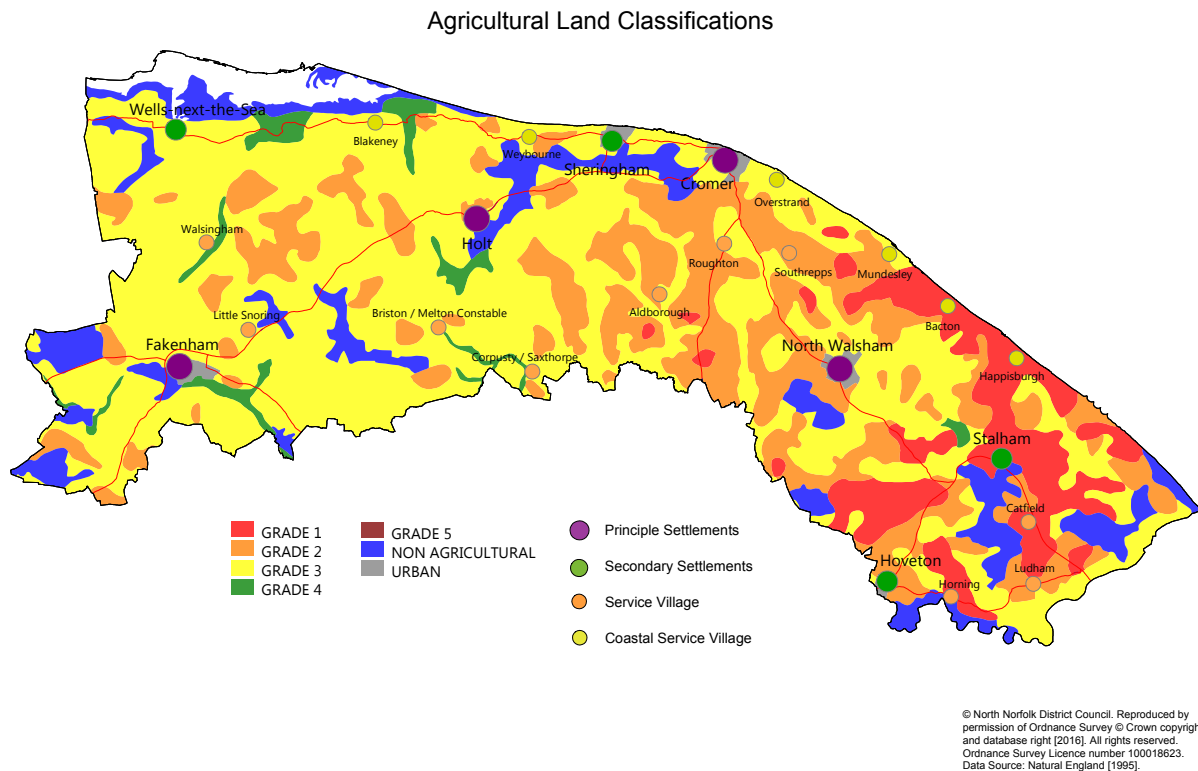
Efficient use of Land

- 6.1.2.1** Since the 2008 Core Strategy was adopted, 75% of new dwellings have been built on previously developed land (PDL). At 50% and 55% respectively, 2013/14 and 2014/15 have seen the lowest percentage of new dwellings built on such land (NNDC, 2015, p.15), with the likely decrease being 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 2014/2015, only 35% of housing developments in principle settlements and 38% in service villages, coastal villages and elsewhere have achieved these required densities (NNDC, 2015, p.13). 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, as is the ability for local authorities to set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances.

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.

Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3 6



Map 3 Agricultural Land Classifications

Minerals and Waste

- 6.1.2.4** Household waste actually comprises only a small proportion (approximately 9%) of waste produced, with much larger amounts generated by businesses, through construction and demolition and inert waste generated by mineral extraction and associated development (Norfolk County Council, 2011a).
- 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. For North Norfolk, the Framework identifies Cromer, Fakenham, North Walsham and Sheringham as locational preferences. It is recognised, however, that minerals can only be extracted where they occur and consequently in North Norfolk, there is likely to be some loss of land and environmental impact as a result.
- 6.1.2.6** A number of important minerals are found in North Norfolk, including sand and gravel. Aggregate minerals (such as sand and gravel) are the main raw materials used by the construction industry.

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 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

- 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 (Anglian Water, 2015, p.26).
- 6.1.2.9** Over the 25-year period between 2015 and 2040, Anglian Water predict 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).
- 6.1.2.10** In 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).
- 6.1.2.11** 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, waste water treatment works and receiving water courses. There are already foul water drainage capacity issues in some North Norfolk catchments (i.e. Horning/Fakenham) which will need to be taken into account as work on the Local Plan progresses. The council is currently working through the Duty to Co-operate process and Norfolk Strategic Framework to map known constraints. This ongoing work and the potential for further work thorough a Water Cycle Study will be prepared to act as supporting evidence for the Local Plan

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 housing density and impact upon water capacity.

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, waste water treatment works and receiving water courses should be considered as should the incorporation of water conservation measures to protect water resources.

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.

NNDC Corporate Plan and Annual Action Plan:

- Some of the key priorities for the Council's Corporate Plan (2015-2019) and Annual Action Plan (2016-2017) link to this theme, including:
- Attract funding to manage the coast for future generations
- Improving the environment of the towns and countryside.

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

- 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)
- 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)
- Wild Anglia Manifesto (201?)
- Catchment flood Management Plan (2009)
- 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)

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

- SMP 6 Kelling Hard to Lowestoft Shoreline Management Plan (2012)
- North Norfolk District Council Contaminated Land Strategy (2015)

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) (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. As a result of climate change, peak rainfall intensity and peak river flow are expected to increase by 20% (Norfolk County Council, 2015).

Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3 6

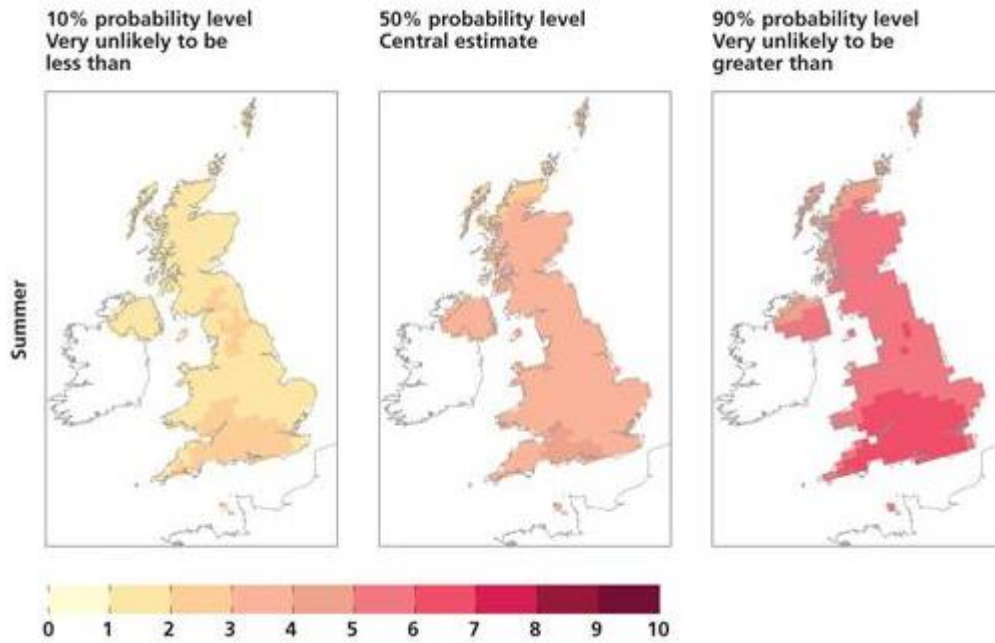


Figure 3 2080s, Summer, Medium Emissions Mean Temperatures (°C) Scenarios. © UK Climate Projections 2009.

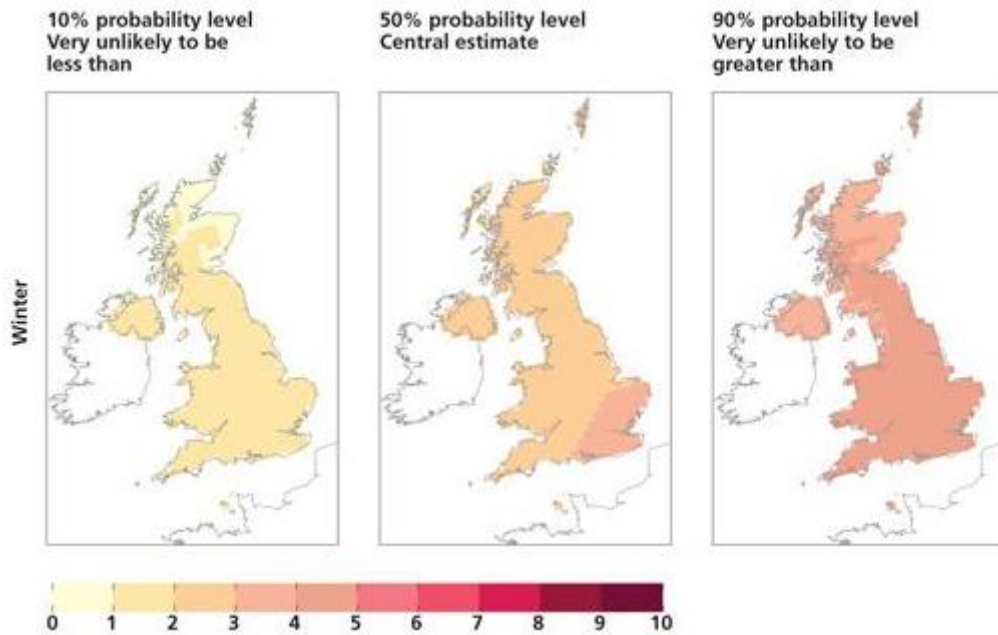


Figure 4 2080s, Winter, Medium Emissions Mean Temperatures (°C) Scenarios. © UK Climate Projections 2009.

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

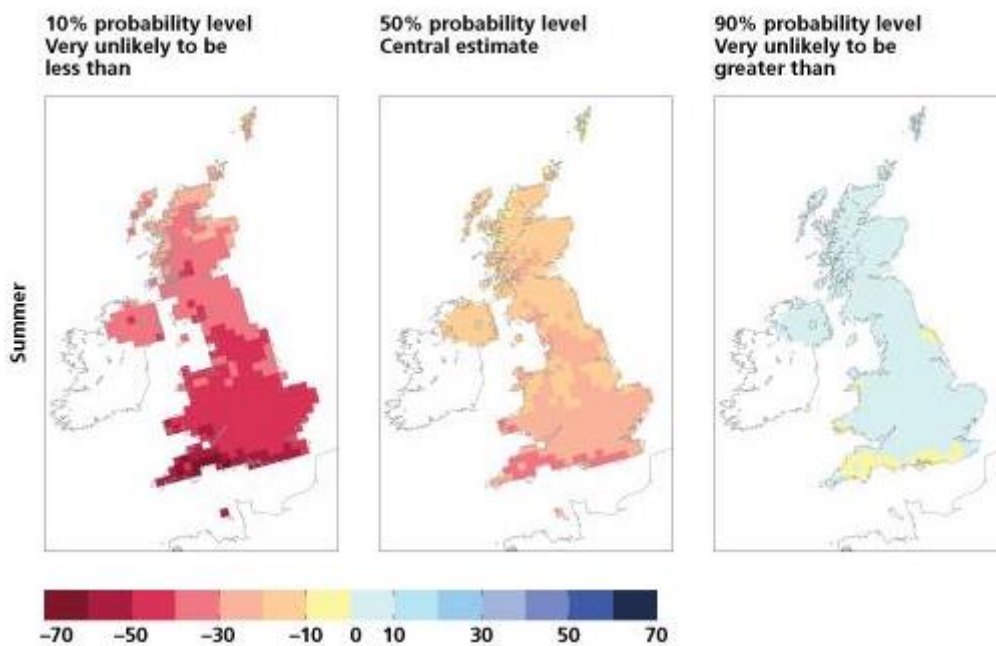


Figure 5 2080s, Summer Medium Emissions Change in Mean Precipitation (%) Scenario. © UK Climate Projections 2009.

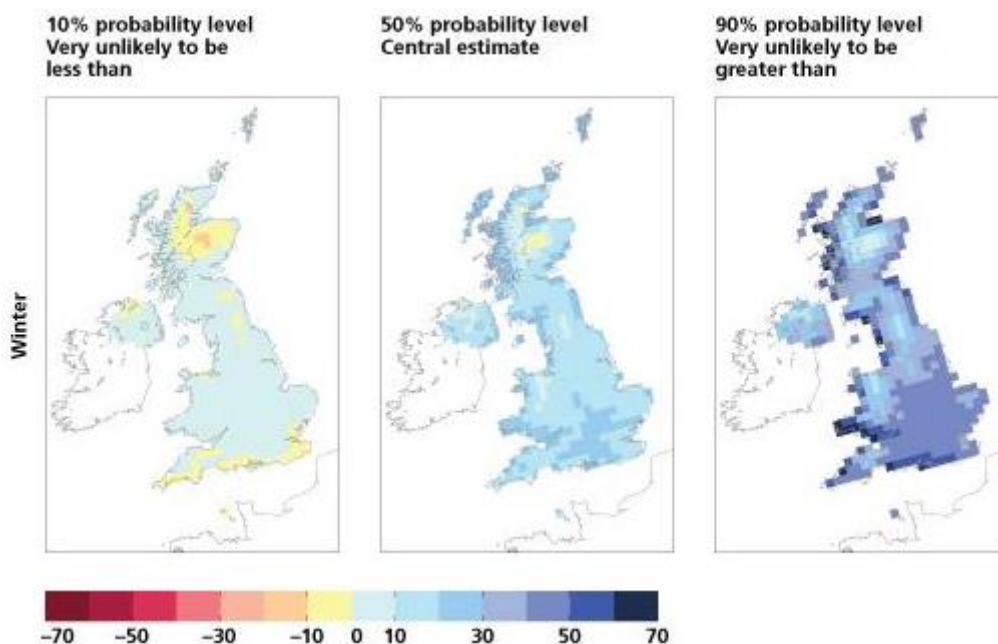


Figure 6 2080s, Winter Medium Emissions Change in Mean Precipitation (%) Scenario. © UK Climate Projections 2009.

© Crown Copyright 2009. The UK Climate Projections (UKCP09) have been made available by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) under licence from the Met Office, UKCIP, British Atmospheric Data Centre, Newcastle University, University of East Anglia, Environment Agency, Tyndall Centre and Proudman Oceanographic Laboratory. These organisations give no warranties, express or implied, as to the accuracy of the UKCP09 and do not accept any liability for loss or damage, which may arise from reliance upon the UKCP09 and any use of the UKCP09 is undertaken entirely at the users risk (Met Office, 2014).

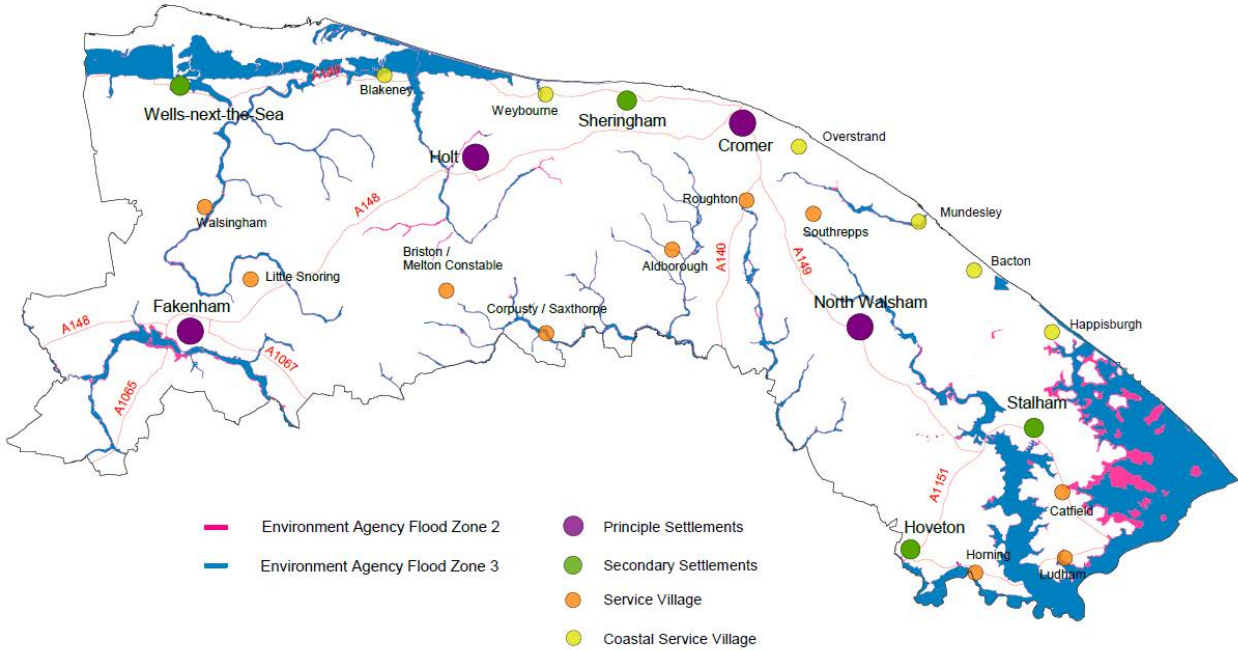
6.2.2.6 Much of North Norfolk (particularly the coastline and inland areas to the east of the District) is low-lying and contains many internationally and nationally recognised habitats, making it particularly vulnerable to climate change, flooding and coastal erosion.

6.2.2.7 Maps 4 - 7 illustrate the main areas at risk of flooding in North Norfolk, as defined by the Environment Agency and the current Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA, 2008). Both maps include projected flooding areas taking into account climate change. As a result of

Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3 6

climate change, flood risk in the District is likely to become more of an issue, with an increase in the frequency and scale expected. 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.

Environment Agency Flood Zones

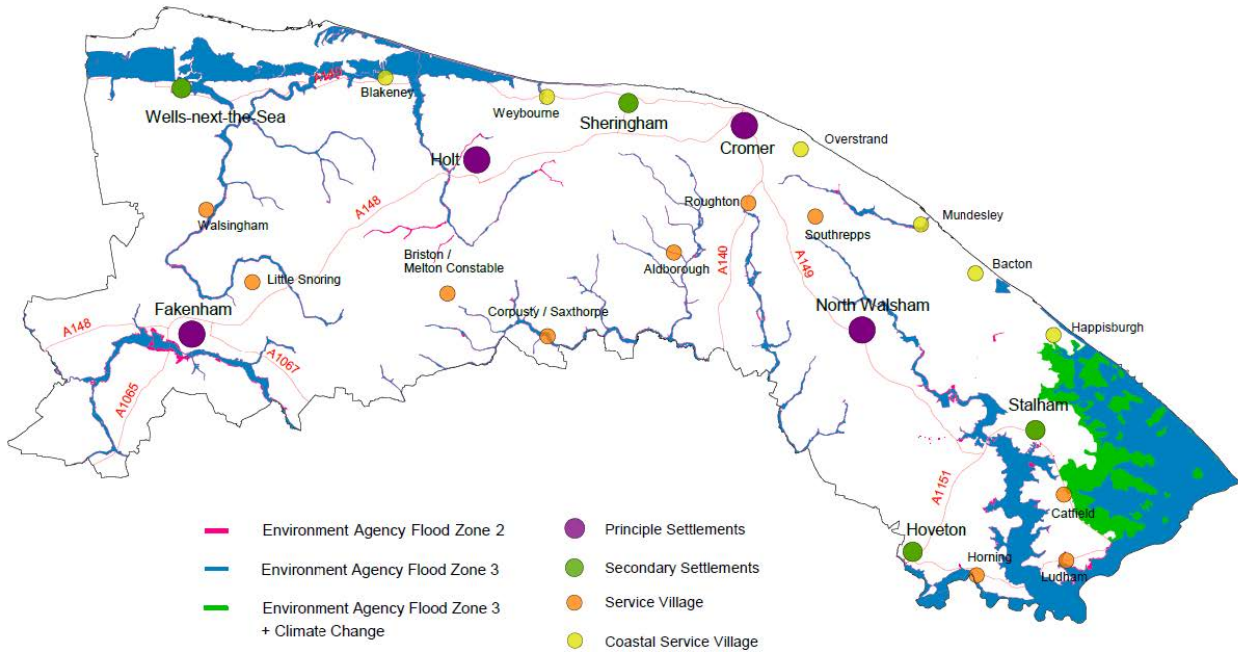


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Map 4 Environment Agency Flood Zones

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

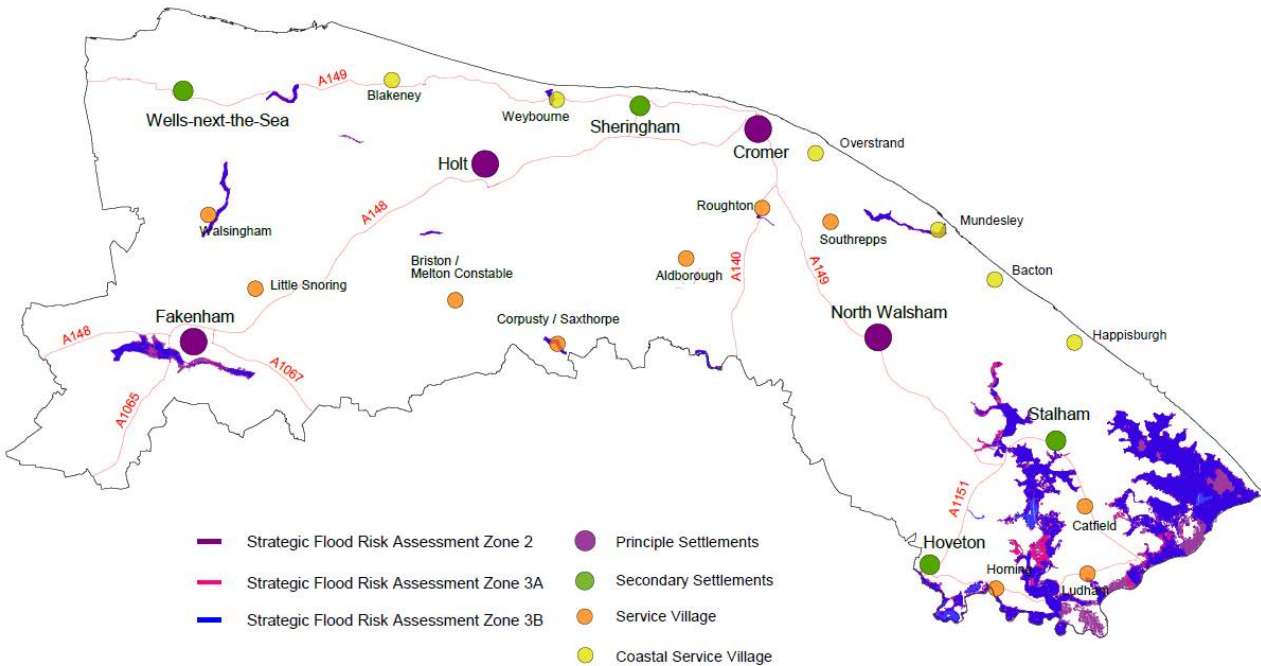
Environment Agency Flood Zones + Climate Change



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Map 5 Environment Agency Flood Zones + Climate Change

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Zones

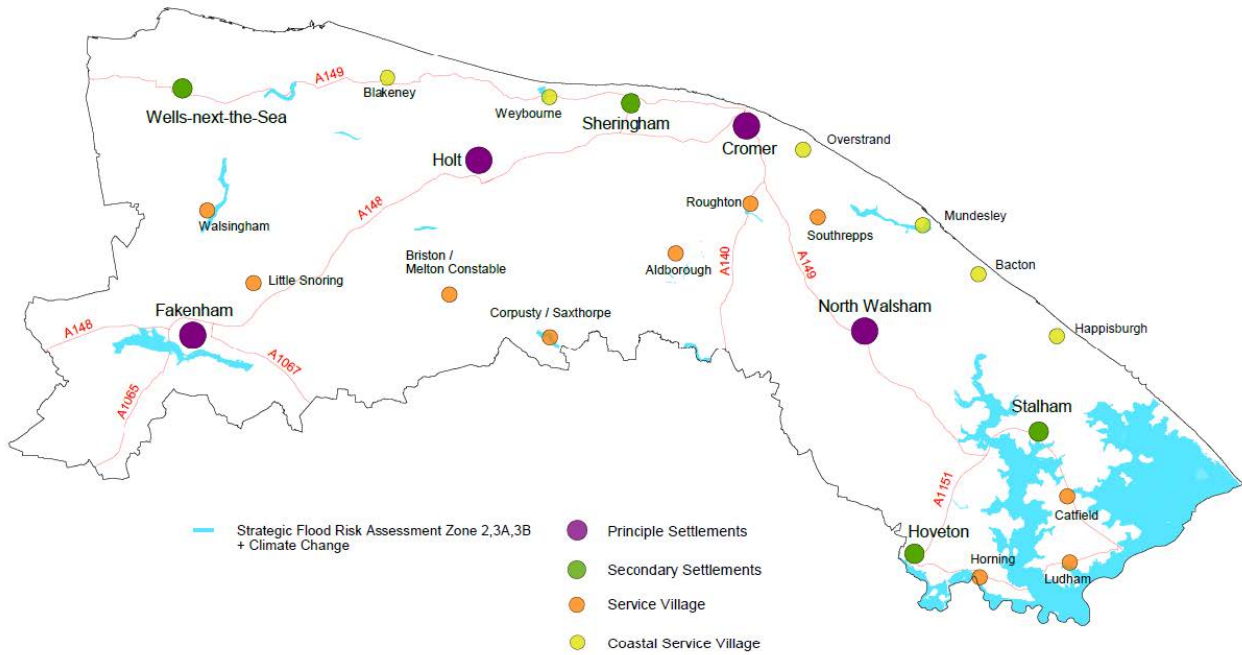


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Map 6 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Zones

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Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Zones + Climate Change



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Map 7 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Zones + Climate Change

6.2.2.8 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 |

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

| Priority Ranking | Settlement | Potential impact within the Places above the Flood Risk Thresholds | | |
|------------------|------------|--|---|----|
| | | | | |
| | Wells | 283 | 0 | 48 |
| | Mundesley | 234 | 0 | 0 |
| | Ludham | 218 | 2 | 0 |

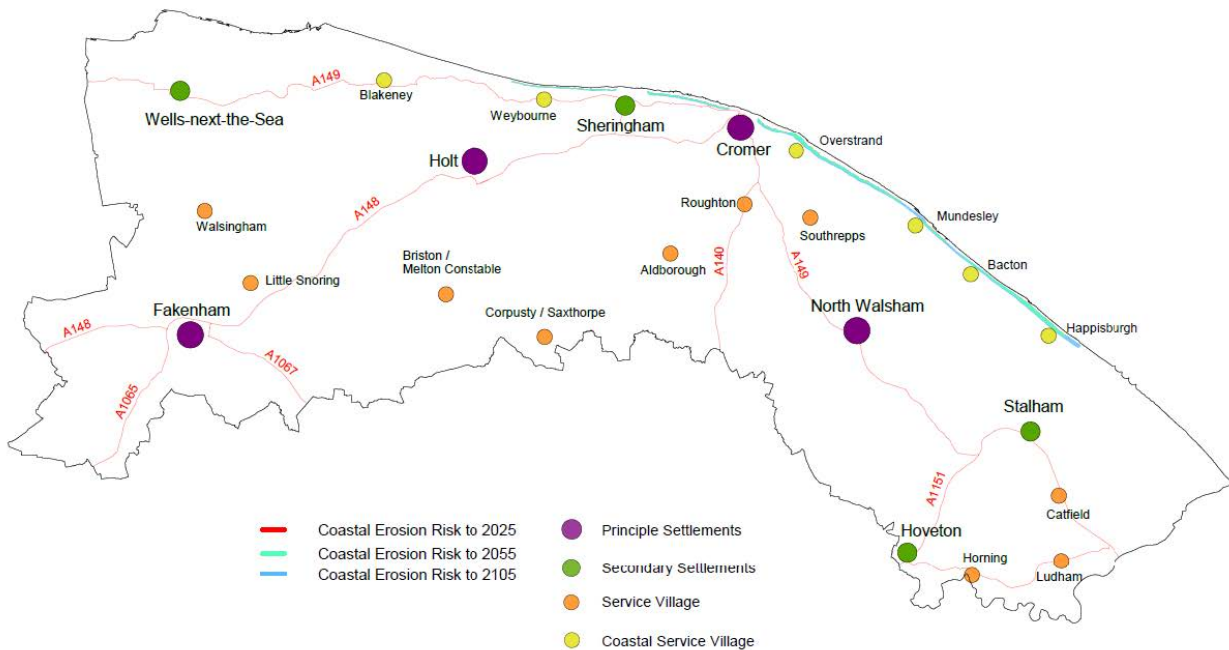
Table 3 Settlement Priority Ranking for the top 39 settlements ⁽²⁾ based primarily on potential numbers of people at risk from flooding (Norfolk County Council, 2011b, p.16-17).

- 6.2.2.9** 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).
- 6.2.2.10** 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 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.

² 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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Risk of Coastal Erosion



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Map 8 Risk of Coastal Erosion

Energy

6.2.2.11 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). Figure 7 (and the key in Figure 8) shows North Norfolk's total CO₂ emissions since 2010, split by sector.

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

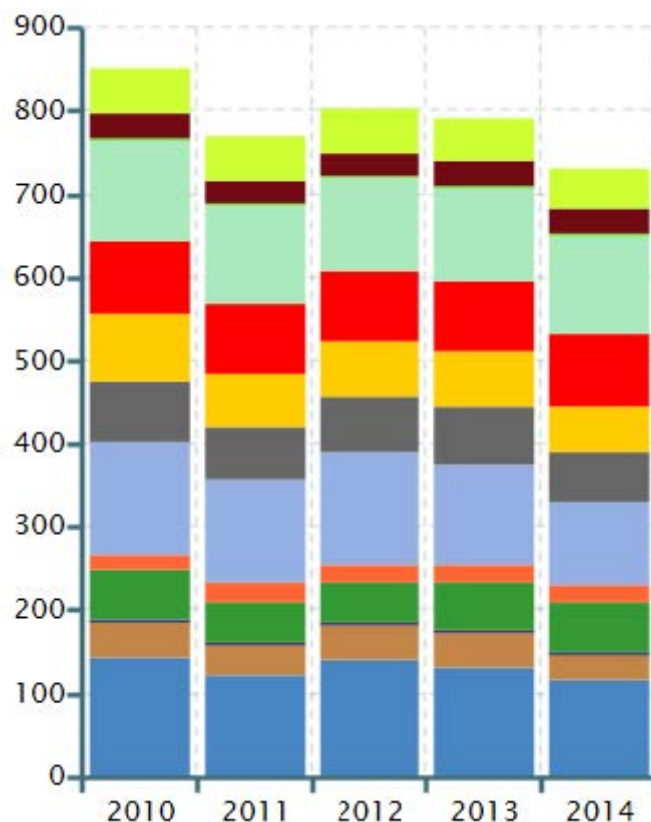


Figure 7 Total North Norfolk CO2 emissions (kt) (Defra & DECC via naei.defra.gov.uk, licenced under the Open Government Licence (OGL). © Crown 2016 copyright

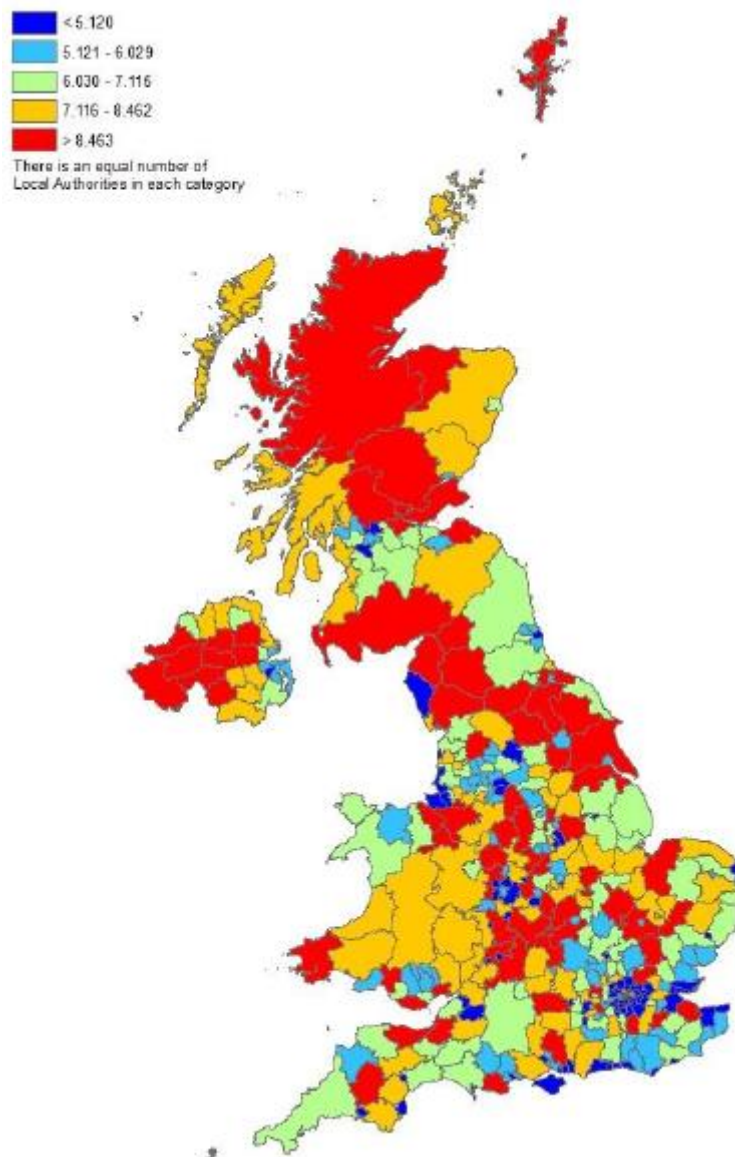
Guide to coloured sectors:

- Industry & Commercial Electricity
- Industry & Commercial Gas
- Large Industrial Installations
- Industrial & Commercial Other Fuels
- Agricultural Combustion
- Domestic Electricity
- Domestic Gas
- Domestic Other Fuels
- Road Transport (A roads)
- Road Transport (Motorways)
- Road Transport (Minor roads)
- Diesel Railways
- Transport Other
- LULUCF Net Emissions

Figure 8 Key- Total North Norfolk CO2 emissions (kt) (Defra & DECC via naei.defra.gov.uk, licenced under the Open Government Licence (OGL). © Crown 2016 copyright

6.2.2.12 Whilst the District had one of the lowest overall emission amounts in the County for 2014, the per capita emissions for some categories are particularly high; per capita domestic CO₂ emissions are amongst the highest in Great Britain (>2.350), as are 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 shows 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.

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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.

6.2.2.13 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⁽³⁾.

Air Quality

6.2.2.14 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.

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6.2.2.15 There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in North Norfolk, although a Nitrogen Dioxide hotspot has been identified in Hoveton (North Norfolk District Council, 2013) due to the high levels of traffic and congestion in the town centre. Air quality levels are kept under review. There is the potential for Nitrogen Dioxide levels to increase with an increase in population, vehicles and traffic.

Pollution

6.2.2.16 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. In North Norfolk, the majority of rivers are currently rated 'moderate' for ecological status or potential and 'good' for chemical status. 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).

6.2.2.17 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, 2016a). 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. 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).

6.2.2.18 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).

6.2.2.19 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⁽⁴⁾ 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.

6.2.2.20 In terms of complaints, in 2015, the Council received 13 complaints relating to light pollution (Environmental Protection, 2016).

6.2.2.21 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).

6.2.2.22 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

6.2.2.23 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.

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The likely situation without a plan

- 6.2.2.24** There are two main responses to climate change; mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation identifies ways of reducing climate change, primarily through reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, whilst adaptation 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.
- 6.2.2.25** The new Local Plan will be planning for growth over the next plan period, including for around 8,400 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 adaptation through local policies and to incorporate opportunities such as Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS), which can also provide opportunities for biodiversity and amenity enhancement.
- 6.2.2.26** 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 adaptation, 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 consider addressing 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.
- How to ensure that 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 and accompanying guidance contained within the Planning Practice Guidance:

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.

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 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.

Other Key Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives:

- The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)
- Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) (1979)
- 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)
- 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)

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- 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)
- 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)

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 |
| 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 of protected/designated sites within the District (Table produced using data from Carroll, 2011 & Oddy, 2015).

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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 9 and 10 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 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).

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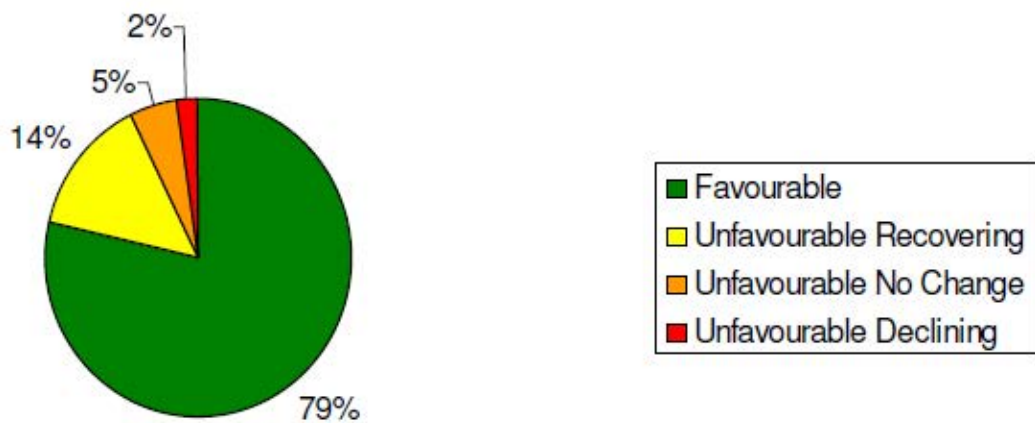


Figure 9 North Norfolk SSSI Condition (Carroll, L. 2011, p.6)

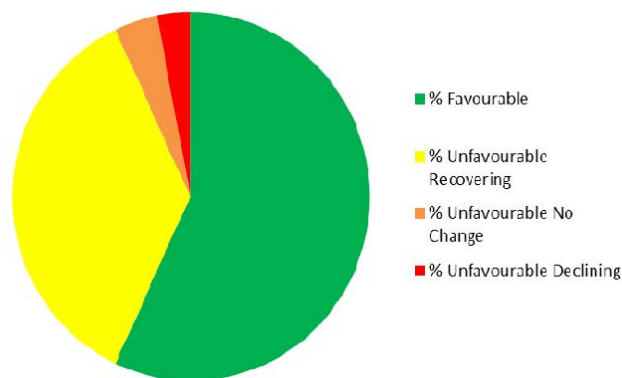


Figure 10 North Norfolk SSSI Condition (Oddy, 2015, p.5)

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).

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.

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- 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).

Species of Conservation Concern

- 6.3.2.17** 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

- 6.3.2.18** 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 begun work on preparing a Green Infrastructure Study. The aim of the study will be to map green infrastructure networks and provide local planning authorities with information on existing green infrastructure networks in their areas.

The likely situation without a plan

- 6.3.2.19** 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.
- 6.3.2.20** 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.

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6.3.2.21 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.

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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 and accompanying guidance contained within the Planning Practice Guidance:

The NPPF identifies the important role the planning system has in contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment.

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 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 our towns and countryside.

Other Key Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives:

- European Spatial Development Perspective European Commission
- European Landscape Convention
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (The Valletta Convention)
- The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature
- Government Forestry Policy Statement
- Securing the Future Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy
- Realising the Benefits of Trees, Woods and Forests in the East of England

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

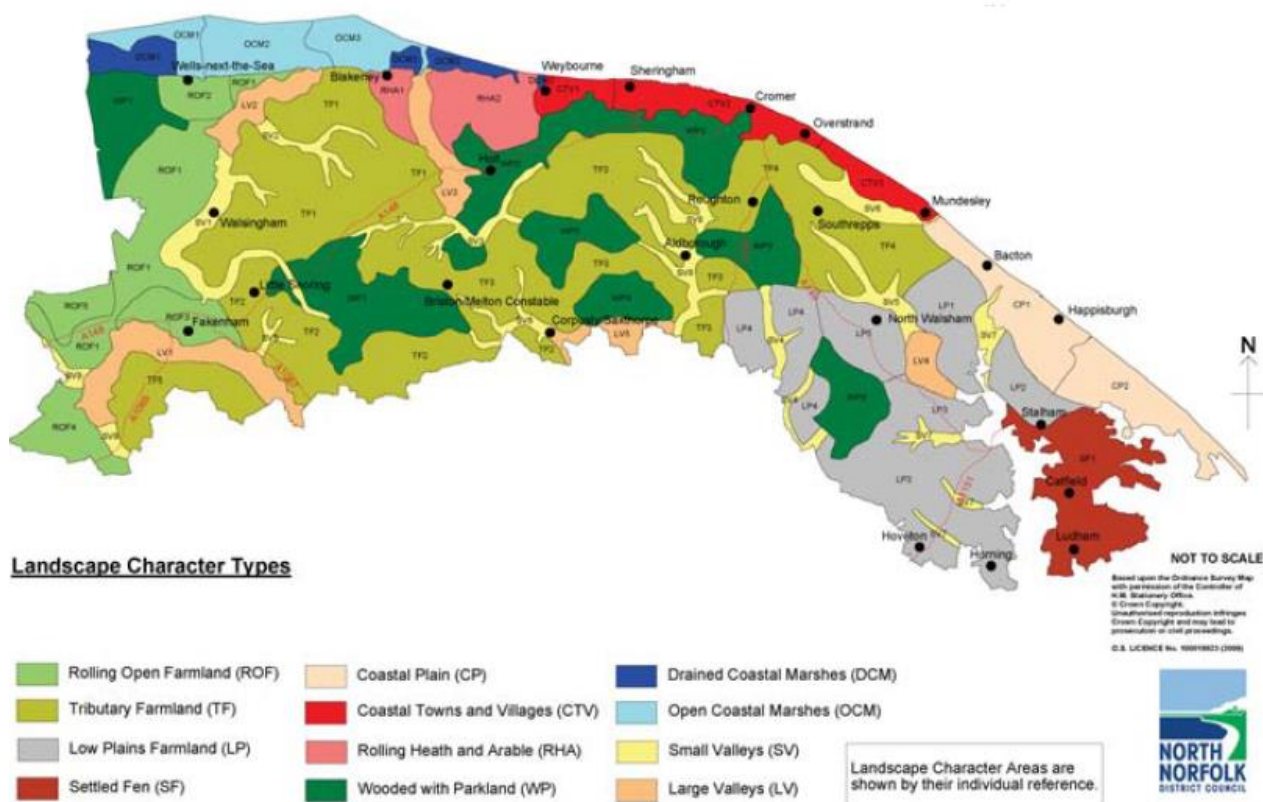
Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3 6

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.
- 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 have been identified within the District and Table 5 indicates their overall strength of character and condition. As can be seen on Map 10, the broad character types have been split into landscape areas, which have allowed a more detailed and refined analysis of the character specific to that area. It is intended that the 2009 Assessment will be reviewed.

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Map 10 Landscape Character Types within North Norfolk

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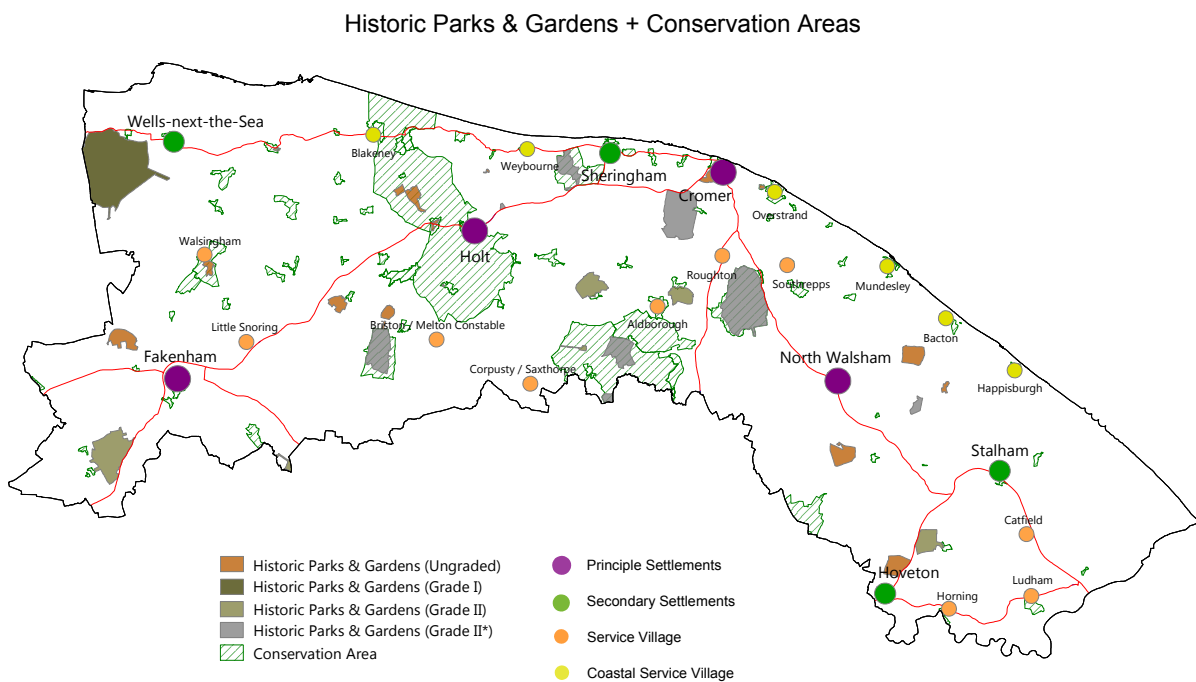
| Landscape Character Area | Overall Strength of Character | Overall Condition |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Rolling Open Farmland | Moderate | Fair to good |
| Tributary Farmland | Moderate | Fair to good |
| Low Plains | Moderate | 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)

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Townscape and Historic Environment

6.4.2.5 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 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, Fellbrigge Hall and Holkham estate (NNDC, 1995 cited in NNDC, 2007, 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), 86 Scheduled Ancient 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 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)⁽⁵⁾ holds an ever-evolving list of heritage assets and details of designated assets in the County, including archaeological sites. Maps 11 - 16 show the distribution of historic assets across the District.



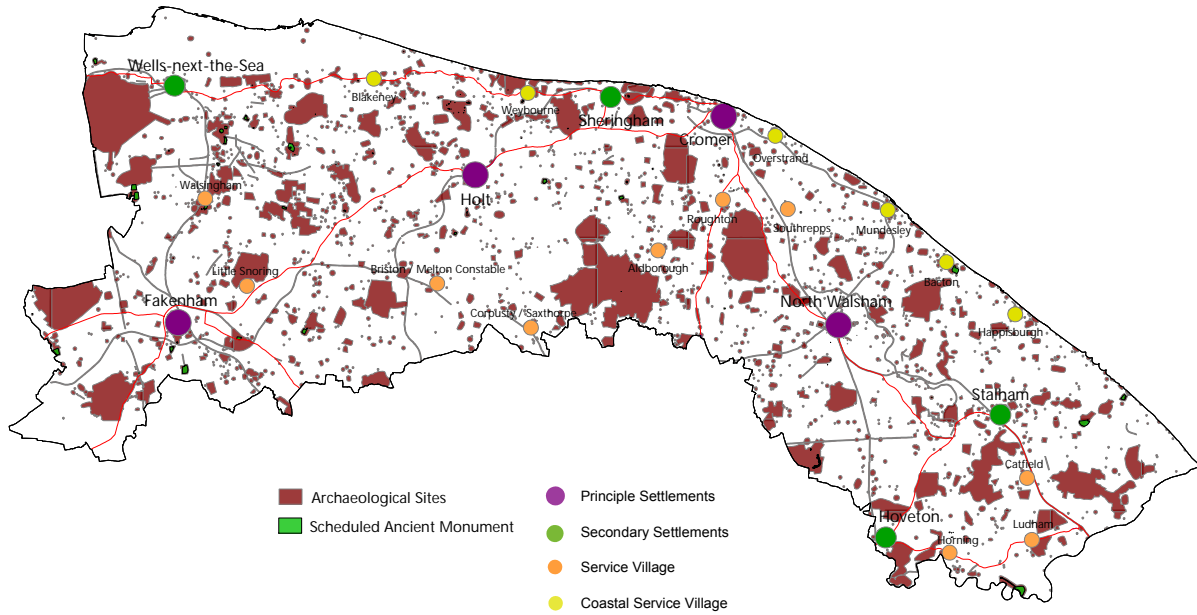
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Map 11 Historic Parks and Gardens and Conservation Areas

5 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 Ancient Monuments

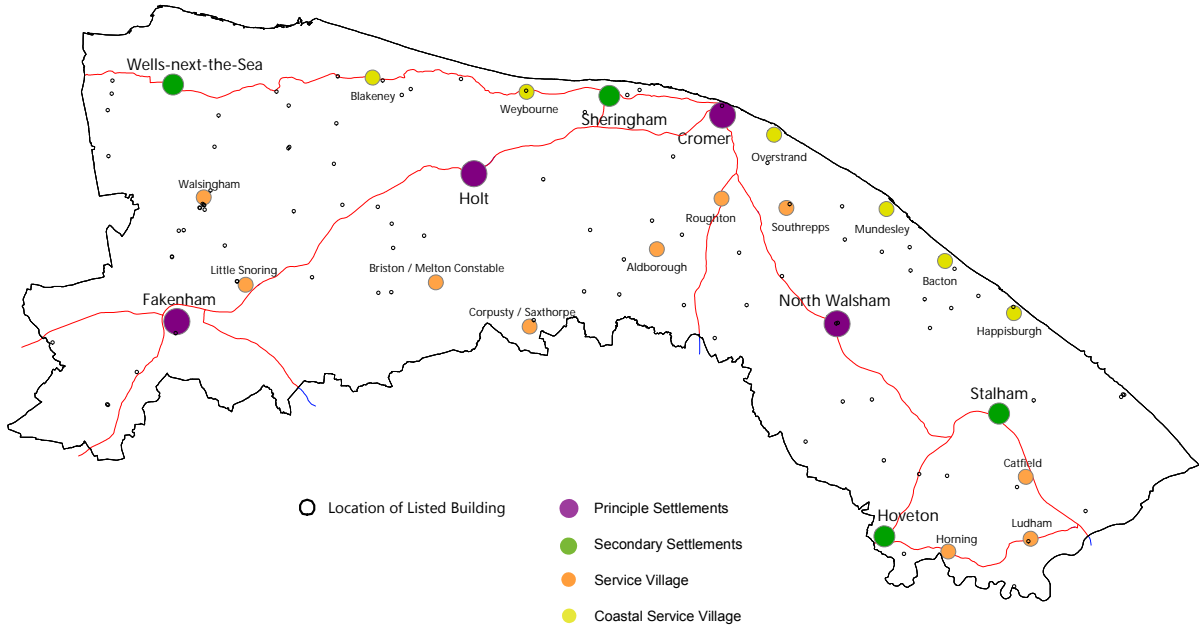


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Map 12 Archaeological Sites and Scheduled Ancient Monuments

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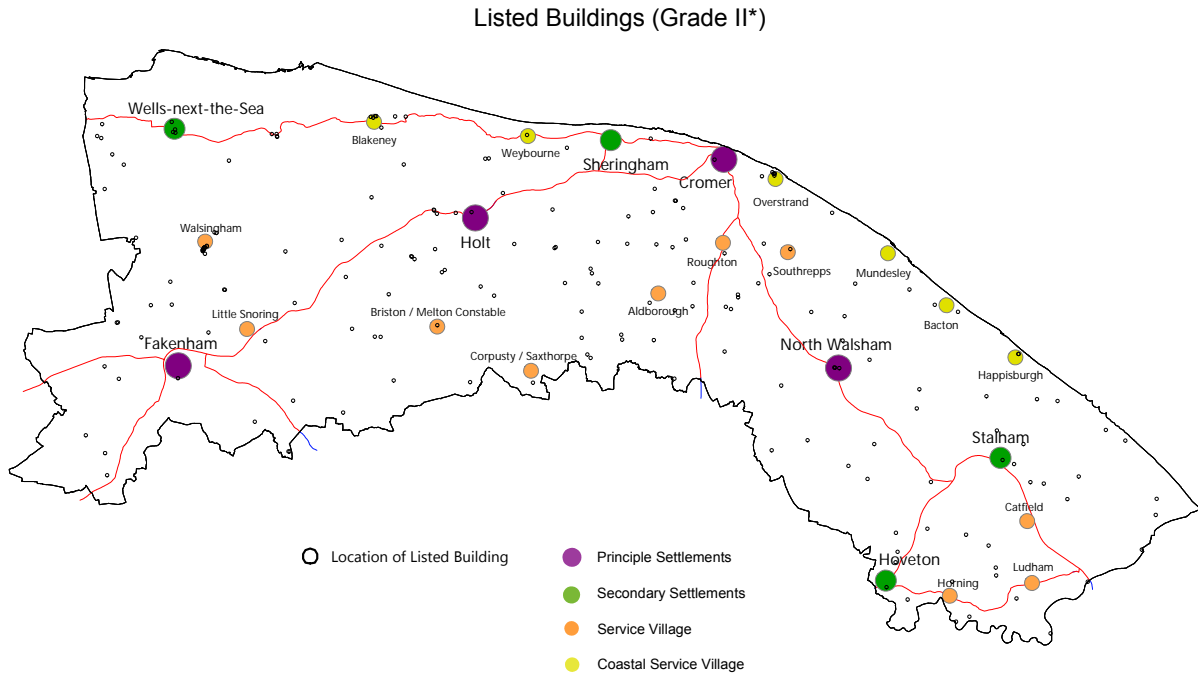
Listed Buildings (Grade I)



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Map 13 Listed Buildings (Grade I)

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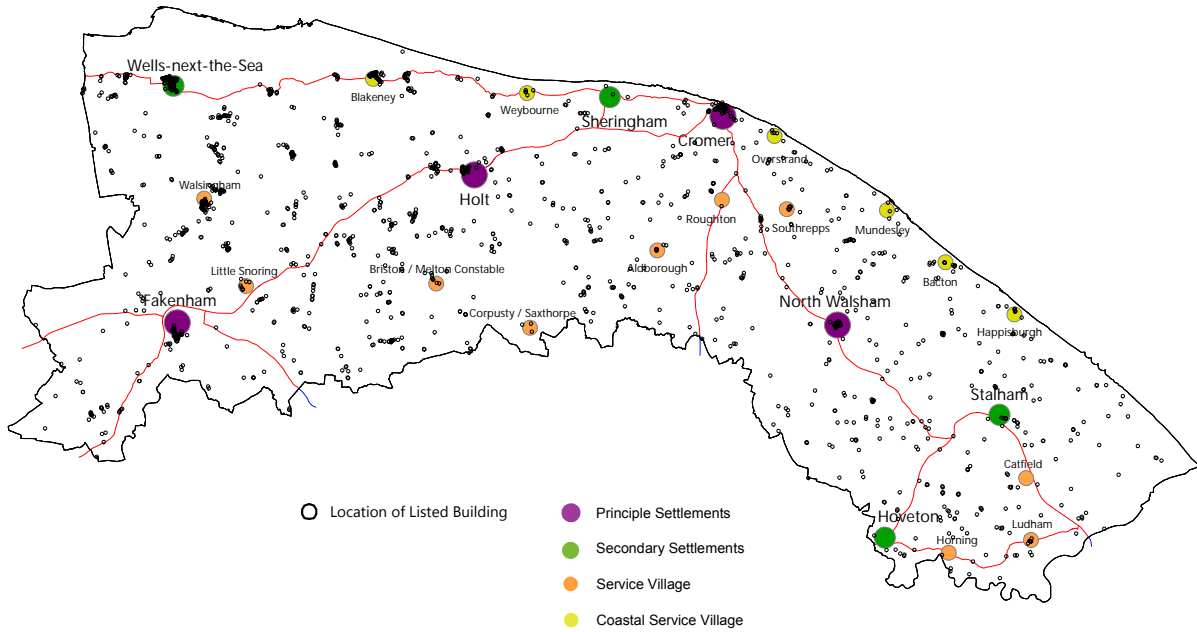


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Map 14 Listed Buildings (Grade II*)

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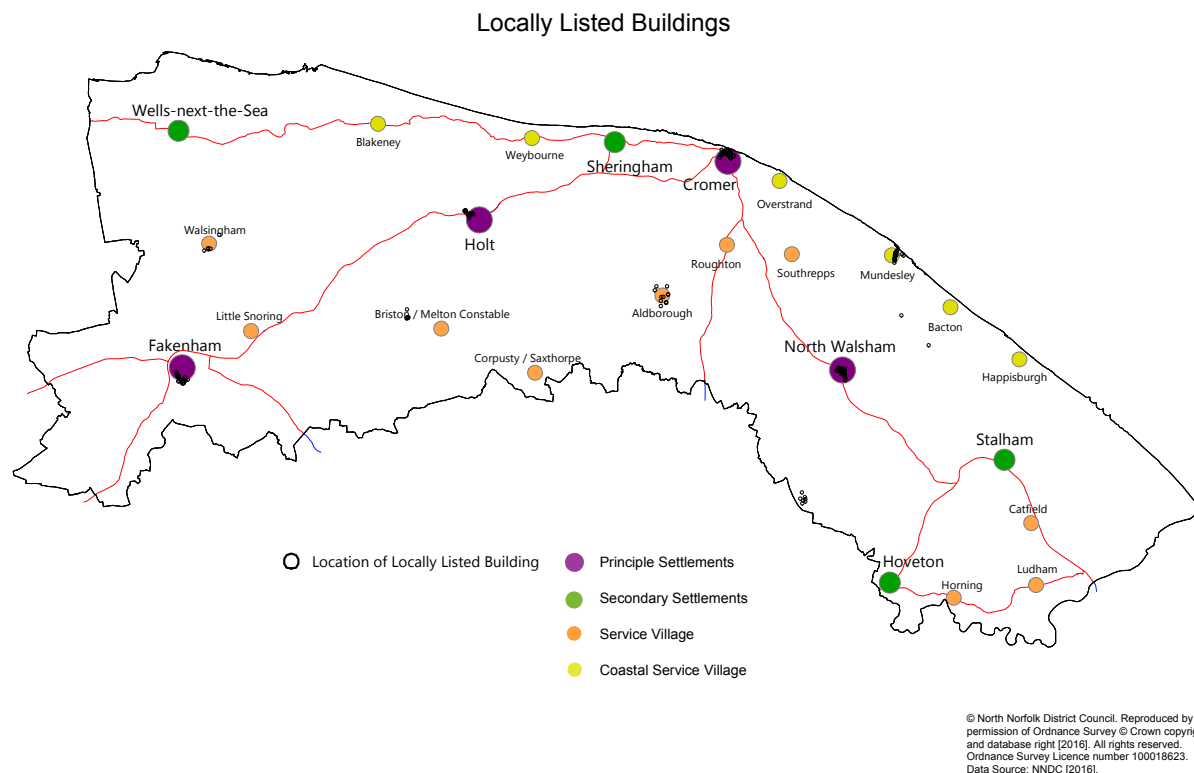
Listed Buildings (Grade II)



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Map 15 Listed Buildings (Grade II)

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Map 16 Locally Listed Buildings

- 6.4.2.6** Despite the importance of the historic environment for the District, the Internal North Norfolk Buildings at Risk Register contains 48 assets deemed to be ‘at risk’ through neglect and decay, or vulnerable to becoming so within the District. Of those at risk, 31 are considered to be risk category C; slow decay; no solution agreed. (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, 2016a).

The likely situation without a plan

- 6.4.2.7** 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.
- 6.4.2.8** 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.
- 6.4.2.9** Under the Local Development Framework, NNDC adopted a Design Guide and a Landscape Character Assessment as SPDs. 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

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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 environment, and their settings (designated and non-designated assets).
- How policies and development proposals can 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 enhance 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 and accompanying guidance contained within the Planning Practice Guidance:

The NPPF identifies the important role the planning system has in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities.

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 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.

Other Key Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives:

- Public Health Guidance 8- Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity
- Marmot Review 'Fair Society, Healthy Lives'
- Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our Strategy for Public Health in England
- Healthy Lives, Healthy People: A Call to Action on Obesity in England
- The Mental Health Strategy for England
- Making England an Active and Successful Sporting Nation: A Vision for 2020
- Lifetime Neighbourhoods
- Creating the Conditions for Integration
- Norfolk Rural Development Strategy 2013-2020
- Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2014-2017
- Tackling Obesity - A Health Needs Assessment for Norfolk
- Police and Crime Plan for Norfolk 2014-2016
- North Norfolk District Indoor Leisure Facilities

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

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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, 200?, 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).
- 6.5.2.2** 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, 200?, p.53). In fact, North Norfolk's proportion of population aged 65 and over is 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 11. 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.

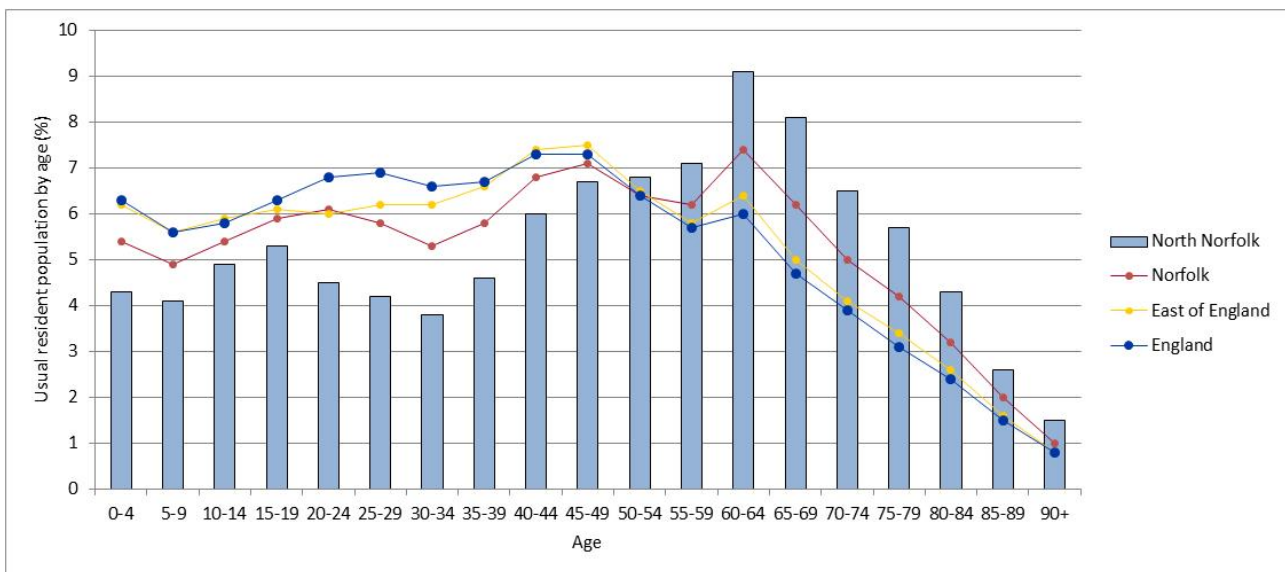


Figure 11 Usual Resident Population by five year age group by Local Authority (Graph produced using data from ONS, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, National Records of Scotland, 2012)

- 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 makes 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.

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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. Population projections carried out for North Norfolk as part of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment Part 1 (SHMA) (January 2016), has compared 2012-based short-term migration trends (sub national population projections (SNPP)) with projections based on longer-term migration trends over the period 2012 – 2036 (see Figure 12). The SNPP projections predict that the population will increase to 115,000 by 2036, whilst the 10-year trend projects an increase to 112,400 persons (ORS, 2016a, p.58). It is forecast that the population changes will result primarily from migration as opposed to natural changes (births and deaths).

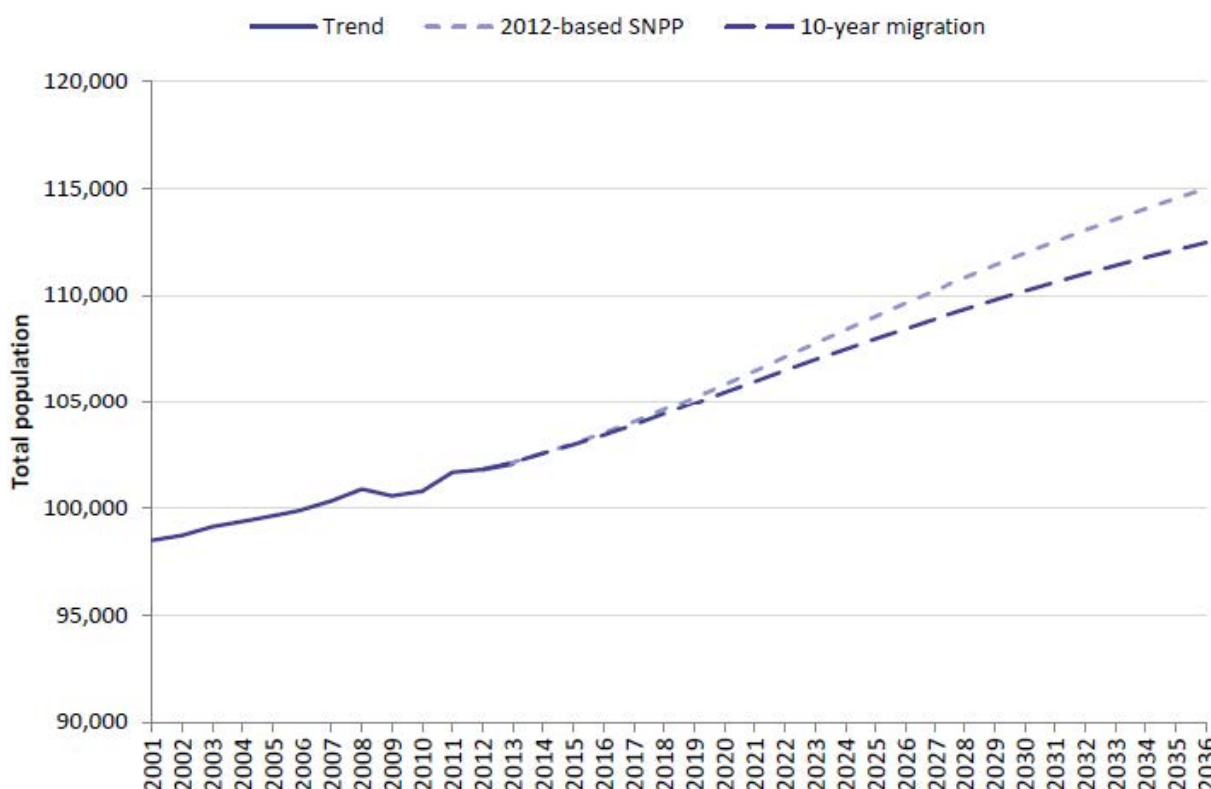


Figure 12 North Norfolk Population Projection based on Migration Trends (ORS, 2016a, p.59).

6.5.2.6 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 (although projections do indicate a slight increase in the number of younger people aged 14 and under). Figure 13 shows North Norfolk population projections by gender and 5-year cohort. As identified in the 2006 SA Scoping Report, it is recognised that North Norfolk is attractive as a place

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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.

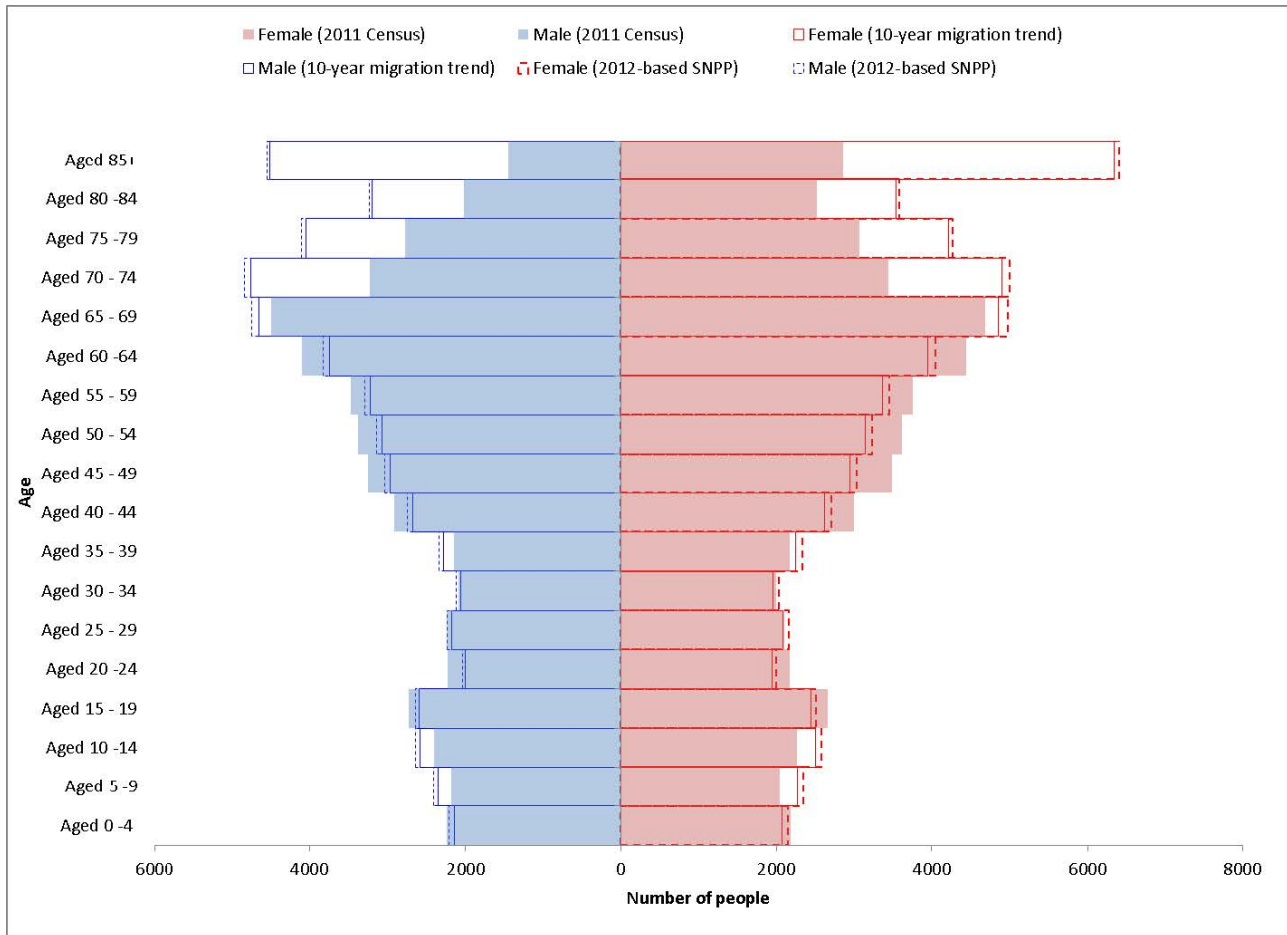


Figure 13 North Norfolk population projections 2012-36 by gender and 5-year age cohort based on 2011 Census, 2012-based SNPP and 10-year migration trend scenarios (Graph produced using data from Office for National Statistics, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, National Records of Scotland, 2012 and ORS, 2016a, p.59).

Health

- 6.5.2.7** 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).
- 6.5.2.8** 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).

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- 6.5.2.9** 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⁽⁶⁾ 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).
- 6.5.2.10** 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.
- 6.5.2.11** 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).
- 6.5.2.12** 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, 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.
- 6.5.2.13** 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 specific health needs of the ageing population and address any changing needs in how open space, sports or activities are used.
- 6.5.2.14** '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.

⁶ 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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Deprivation and Inequality

6.5.2.15 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)⁽⁷⁾ to produce an overall relative measure of deprivation.

6.5.2.16 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)⁽⁸⁾ and the 'education, skills and training' domain (73), which measures the lack of attainment and skills in the local population (DCLG, 2015a).

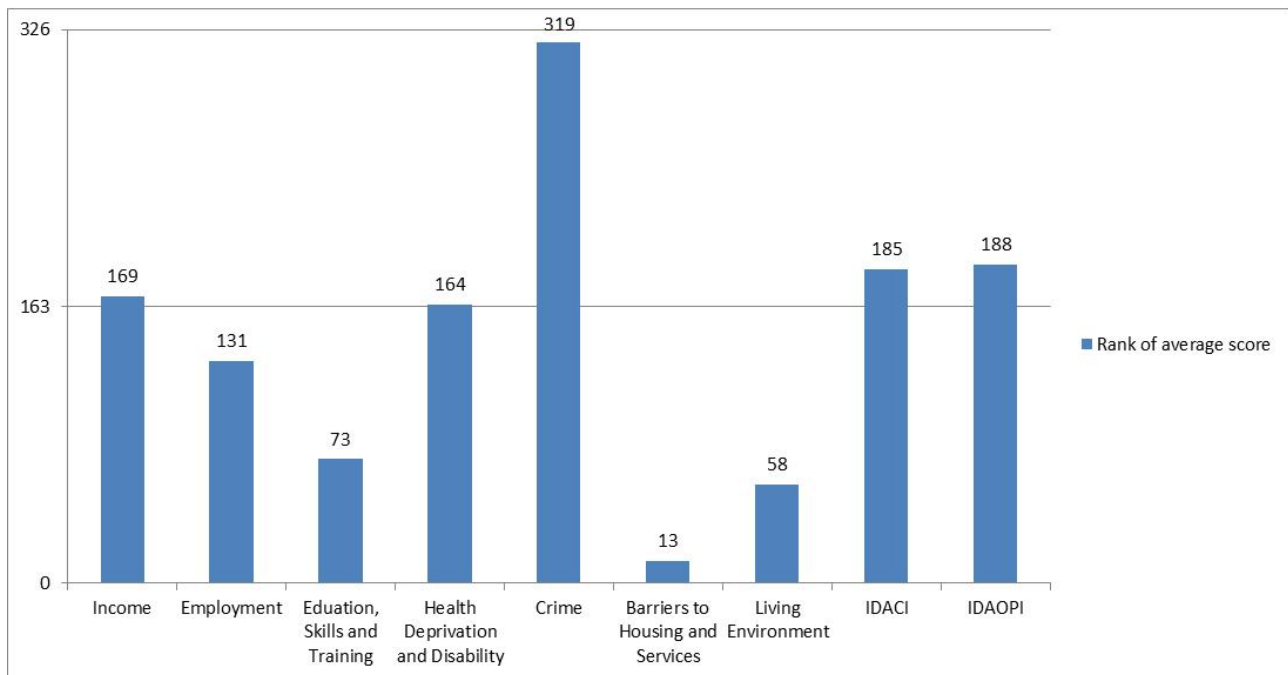


Figure 14 English Indices of Deprivation 2015 based on the rank of the average score (Graph produced using data from DCLG, 2015a). Rank of population weighted average of the combined scores for the LSOAs in a district, where 1 is most deprived. Most data used in the Indices of Deprivation 2015 relates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

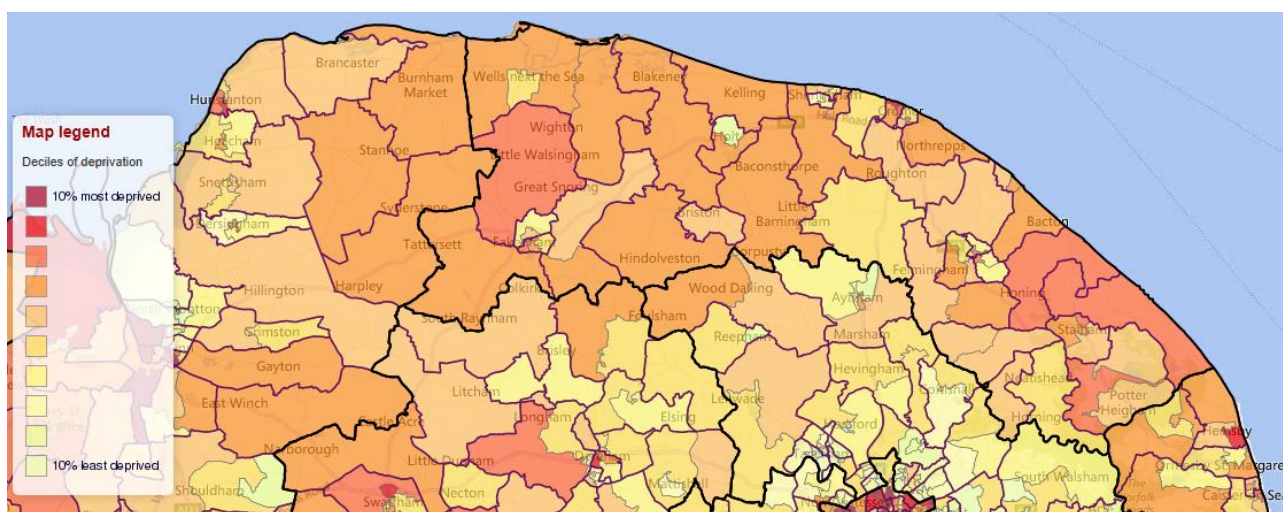
6.5.2.17 Map 17 (and the key in Figure 15) splits North Norfolk into 62 segments (Lower Layer Super Output areas (LSOAs)) to allow an understanding on how deprivation is spread out across the District (taking into account all seven domains). In 2015, the district had no LSOAs falling within the most 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

⁷ 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 (IDAOP)), which are sub-sets of the Income Deprivation Domain.

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

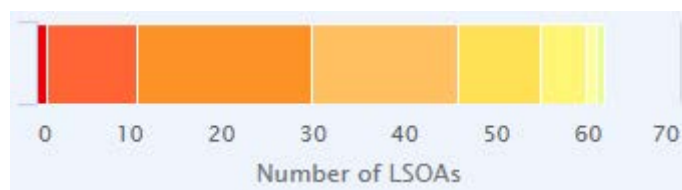


Figure 15 Map of Index of Multiple Deprivation (DCLG, 2015b).

6.5.2.18 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

6.5.2.19 In North Norfolk the overall crime rate for the year ending 2015 was 33.78 crimes per 1,000 people⁽⁹⁾. 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, n.d).

6.5.2.20 In the year ending September 2015, the crime type with the highest rate for North Norfolk was 'violence and sexual offences', which accounted for almost a third of recorded crime (ONS, cited Police UK, n.d).

6.5.2.21 Crime rates are generally higher in the District's largest towns, with North Walsham, Fakenham, Holt and Cromer having the most reported crimes in December 2015. Whilst this is just a snapshot in time, it does appear to reflect typical patterns of crime in the District.

6.5.2.22 Whilst it is difficult to predict future rates of crime, trend data can provide an insight as to how levels of crime may continue. Figure 16 therefore illustrates how crime rates have changed since September 2012.

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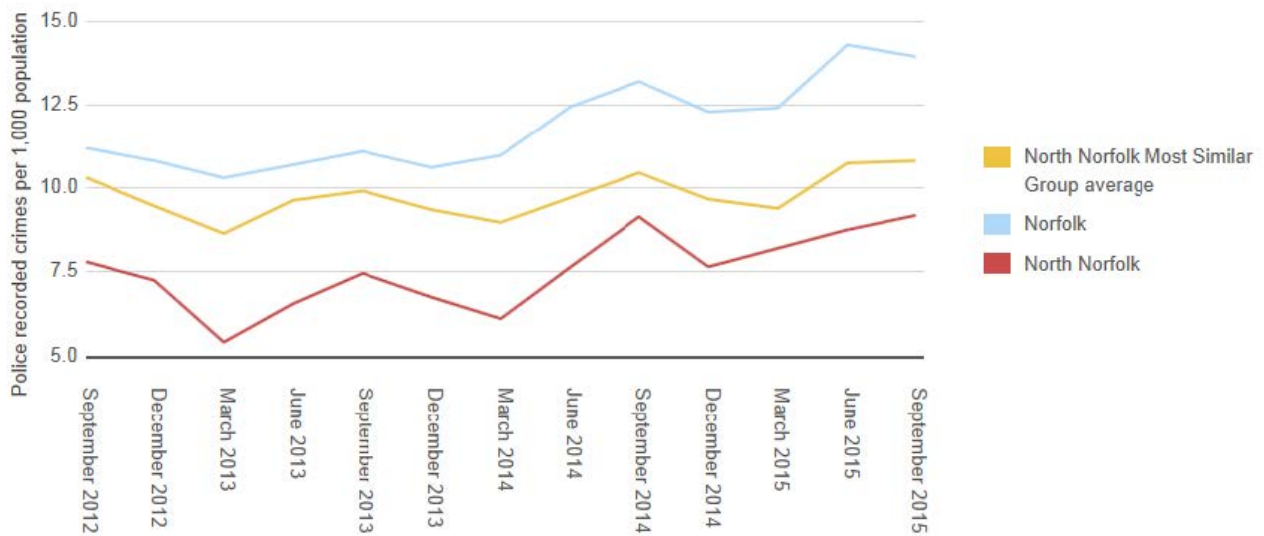


Figure 16 Crime rate changes over time for North Norfolk and in the Norfolk force area (Police UK, n.d)

The Likely Situation without a Plan

- 6.5.2.23** 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.
- 6.5.2.24** 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.
- 6.5.2.25** 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.
- 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 living 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.

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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 and accompanying guidance contained within the Planning Practice Guidance:

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.

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 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.

Other Key Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives:

- Laying The Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England
- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites
- Housing Planning Bill
- Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMAA) 2015
- Norfolk Rural Development Strategy
- Affordable Housing
- Homelessness Strategy
- Housing Allocation Scheme (Your Choice Your Home)
- Housing Strategy 2012-2015

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⁽¹⁰⁾ (ONS, 2012f). The 2011 Census also identified the number of residents living in communal establishments⁽¹¹⁾ (2,476 (2.4%)) (ONS, 2012g) and the number of 'concealed families'⁽¹²⁾ (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⁽¹³⁾ 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⁽¹⁴⁾ in 2015 (NNDC, 2015, p.18). 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 X shows the level of second homes in the District.

10 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.

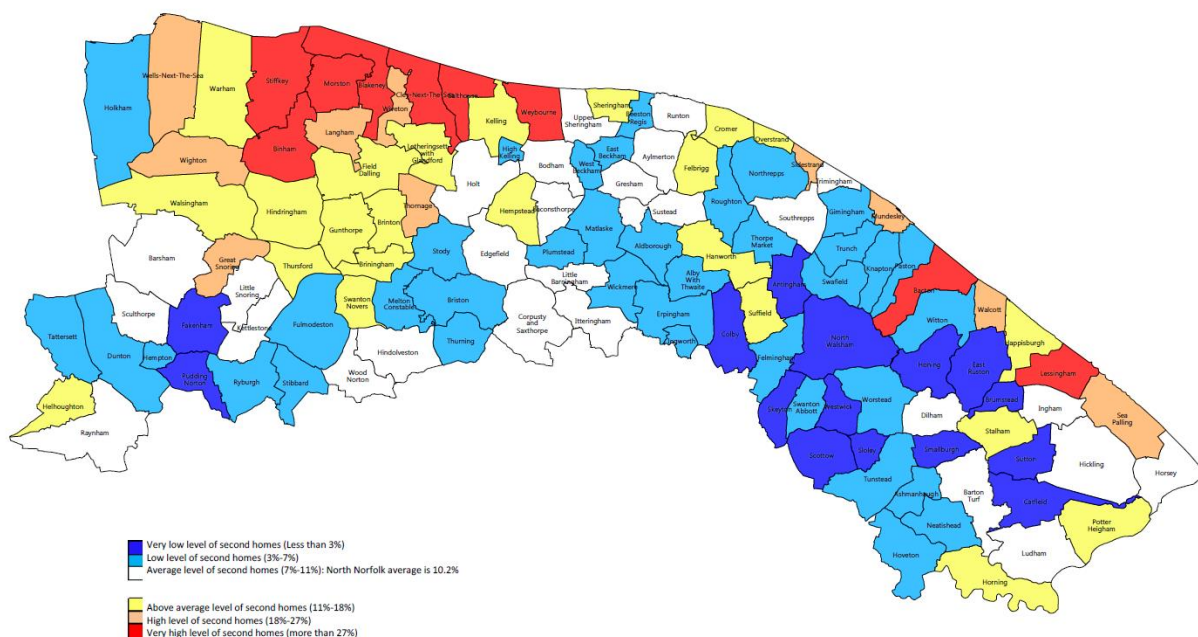
11 A communal establishment is an establishment providing managed residential accommodation as defined in the Final Population Definitions for the 2011 Census (October 2009).

12 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).

13 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>

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

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Map 18 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, in the period between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2015, the Council’s own completion monitoring indicated that 1,465 additional dwellings were completed, taking the total to 54,689 dwellings.
- 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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| | North 2012 | Norfolk 2014-2015 |
|---|---------------|----------------------|
| Total households on the housing waiting list | 3,803 | 2,131 |
| Total households in a reasonable preference category | 362 | 273 |
| People currently living in temporary accommodation who have been accepted as being homeless (or threatened with homelessness) ⁽¹⁵⁾ | 12 | 16 ⁽¹⁷⁾ |
| 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 | |
| People occupying insanitary or overcrowded housing or otherwise living in unsatisfactory housing conditions. | 153 | 130 |
| People who need to move on medical or welfare grounds, including grounds relating to a disability. | 64 | 25 |
| 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 |

Table 7 Number of households on the housing register, comparison 2012 and 2014-2015 (Table produced using data from DCLG, 2016 and DCLG 201? cited in ORSa, 2016 p. 92)

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 AMR, 2016b, p.15).

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 17 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)

15 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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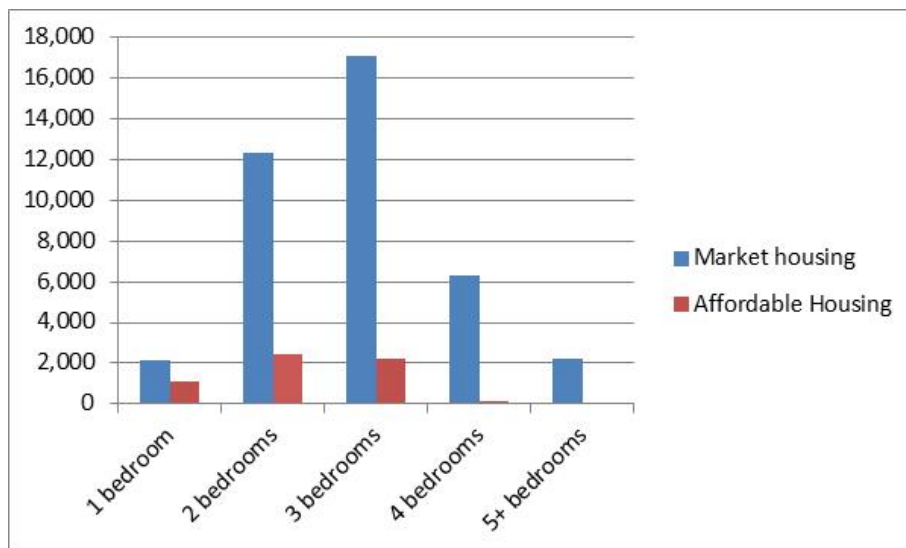


Figure 17 District Tenure by Household Size by Number of Bedrooms (Graph produced using data from ONS, 2013d).

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 18 illustrates how the District's dwelling stock types have changed between the 2001 and 2011 Census'.

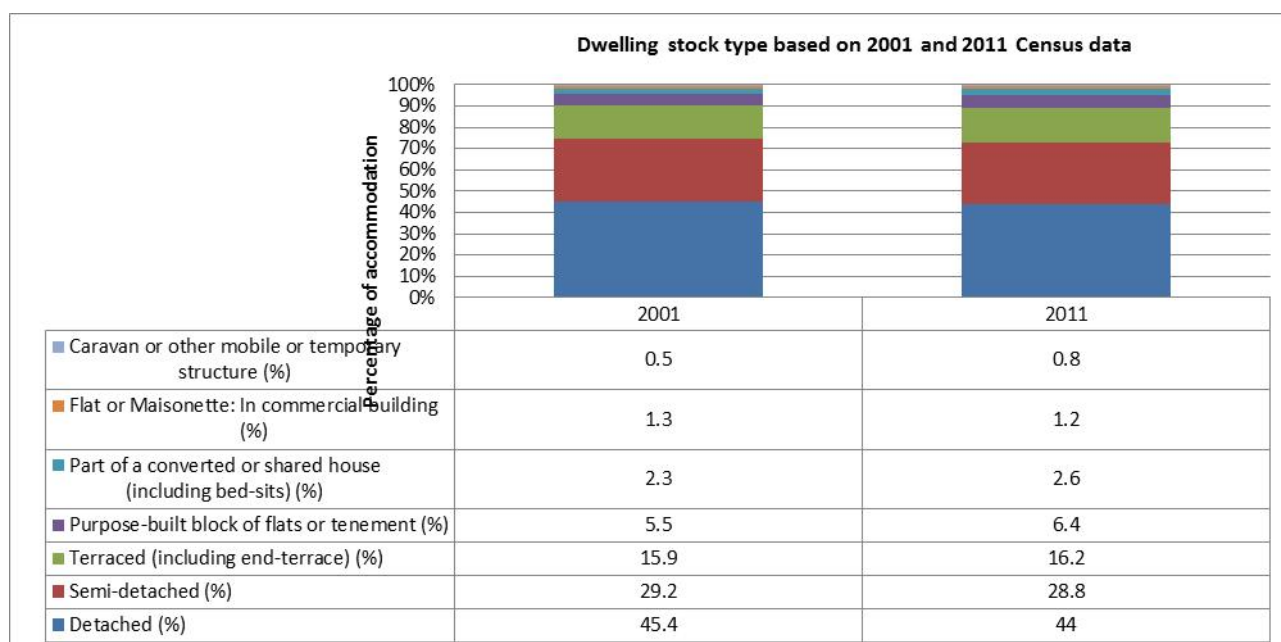


Figure 18 District Dwelling Stock Type based on 2001 and 2011 Census (Data produced using data from ONS, 2003, p. 301 & ONS, 2014c)

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 covers 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

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to produce an estimate of both the quantity and type of homes that the area will need between now and 2036. 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 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, as illustrated in Table 9, the unconstrained need 2012 – 2036 is for 10,067 dwellings (420 per year) (ORS, 2016a, p.131).
- 6.6.2.11** At the time of writing, there is a limited identified need for Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites. A more bespoke assessment of need will be carried out as part of the update evidence commissioned to inform the Local Plan.

| | Household Growth 2012-2036 | Market Signals response for concealed families and homeless households | Household response to balance of planned jobs and workers | Total Dwelling Need (including vacancies and second homes) |
|---------------|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| North Norfolk | 7,771 | 181 | 754 | 10,067 |

Table 9 Size and Mix Tenure for Objectively Assessed Need Dwellings 2012-2036 (Table produced using data from ORS, 2016a, p.131).

- 6.6.2.12** Figures 19 and 20 are adapted from the SHMA and provide an indication of the need for different sized homes for the period 2012-2036. 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.

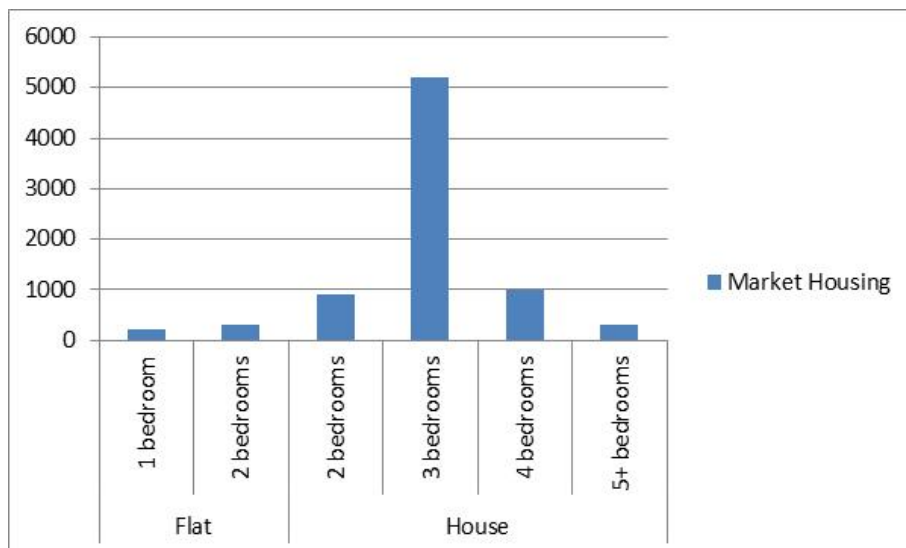


Figure 19 District Size and Mix Tenure for Objectively Assessed Need Dwellings 2012-2036 (Graphs produced using data from ORS, 2016a, p.136).

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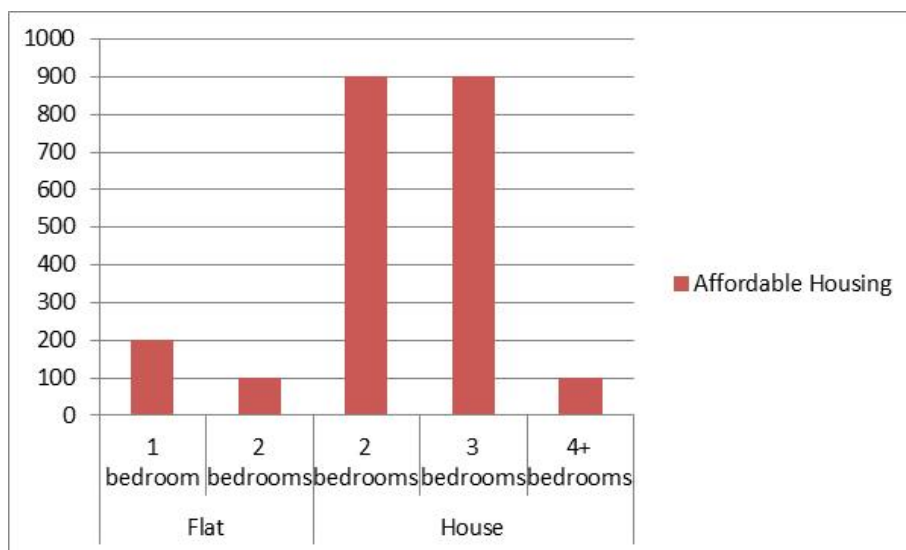


Figure 20 District Size and Mix Tenure for Objectively Assessed Need Dwellings 2012-2036 (Graphs produced using data from ORS, 2016a, p.136).

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 circa 909 people by 2036, increasing the percentage of the District's population living in communal establishments from 2.47% to 2.97%. It is predicted that this increase will be as a result of increasing proportion of people aged over 75 living in such establishments (ORS, 2016a, p.76-77).

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 420 year or 10,067. 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 2016-2036 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.

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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 and accompanying guidance contained within the Planning Practice Guidance:

The NPPF identifies economic development as being one of the three dimensions of sustainable development, with a role within the planning system of '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).

Local Planning Authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to development that will widen choices in education (paragraph 72).

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.

Other Key Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives:

- Plan for Growth, 2011
- Policy Statement- Planning for Schools, 2011
- Local Growth: Realising Every Place's Potential, 2010
- Government Tourism Policy, 2011
- A Strategy for Sustainable Growth, 2010
- New Anglia Strategic Economic Plan
- For more details of relevant plans, policies, programmes, strategies and initiatives, see Appendix A.

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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 ⁽¹⁶⁾ between October 2014 and September 2015 was 72.3%. This was below regional and national averages of 80.3% and 77.7% respectively. Self-employment in the District was 13.4%, higher than regional and national averages by 3% and 3.2% respectively. 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 (88.7%) (ONS, 201?b). 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.

| | North Norfolk (Employee Jobs) | North Norfolk (%) | East (%) | Great Britain (%) |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
| Total Employee Jobs | 30,800 | - | - | - |
| Full-Time | 18,900 | 61.3 | 66.1 | 68.3 |
| Part-Time | 11,900 | 38.7 | 33.9 | 31.7 |

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. This was £15.50 higher than the comparative wage levels of North Norfolk residents, suggesting that many of the high end jobs are taken-up by people commuting into the District. 2015, 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).

6.7.2.4 Between 2008 and 2015, the proportion of those residents claiming the main out-of-work benefits⁽¹⁷⁾ 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).

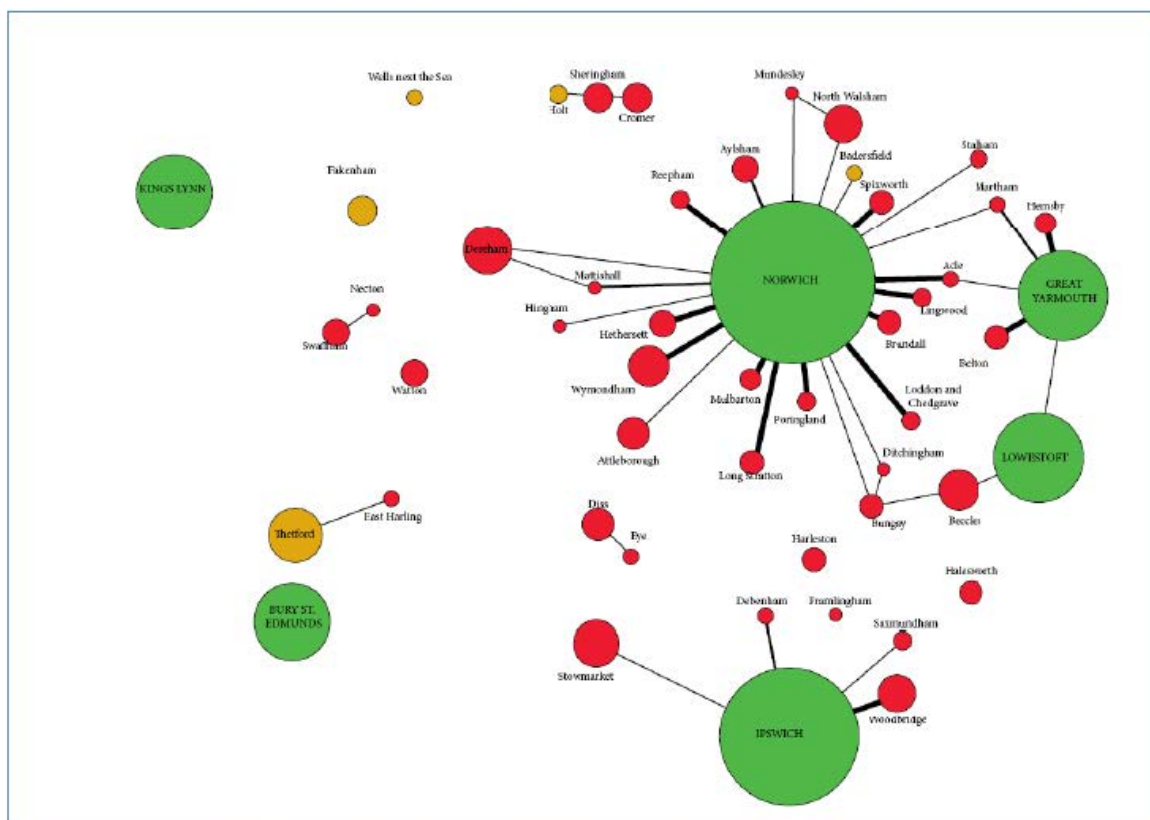
6.7.2.5 According to the Business Growth and Investment Opportunities Study DRAFT Report V4 (BE Group, 2015), 70.5% of North Norfolk workers live in the District and 63.3% of employed residents of North Norfolk also work in the District (BE Group, 2015, p.26).

16 Aged 16 to 64

17 Job Seekers, ESA and Incapacity Benefits, lone parents and other on income related benefits

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6.7.2.6 For the 2016 SHMA, ORS produced a diagram (Figure 21) 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).



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 21 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% |

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| Urban Centre | Resident Population | | | | Workplace Population | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----|----|-----|----------------------|-----|
| | Population | 53% | 7% | 40% | Population | 59% |
| Sheringham | 2,936 | 53% | 7% | 40% | 2,673 | 59% |
| Wells-next-the-Sea | 891 | 58% | 3% | 39% | 919 | 56% |

Table 11 Produced using data in ONS, 2001 combined with DEFRA Classifications as cited in ORS, 2016a, p.31-32

6.7.2.7 Employment in some occupations in North Norfolk varies significantly from the County and National average. In particular, the proportion of North Norfolk residents employed in professional occupations is significantly lower than at both the County and National levels, whilst the proportion of residents employed in Sales and Customer Services is significantly higher than at both County and National levels (see Figure 22).

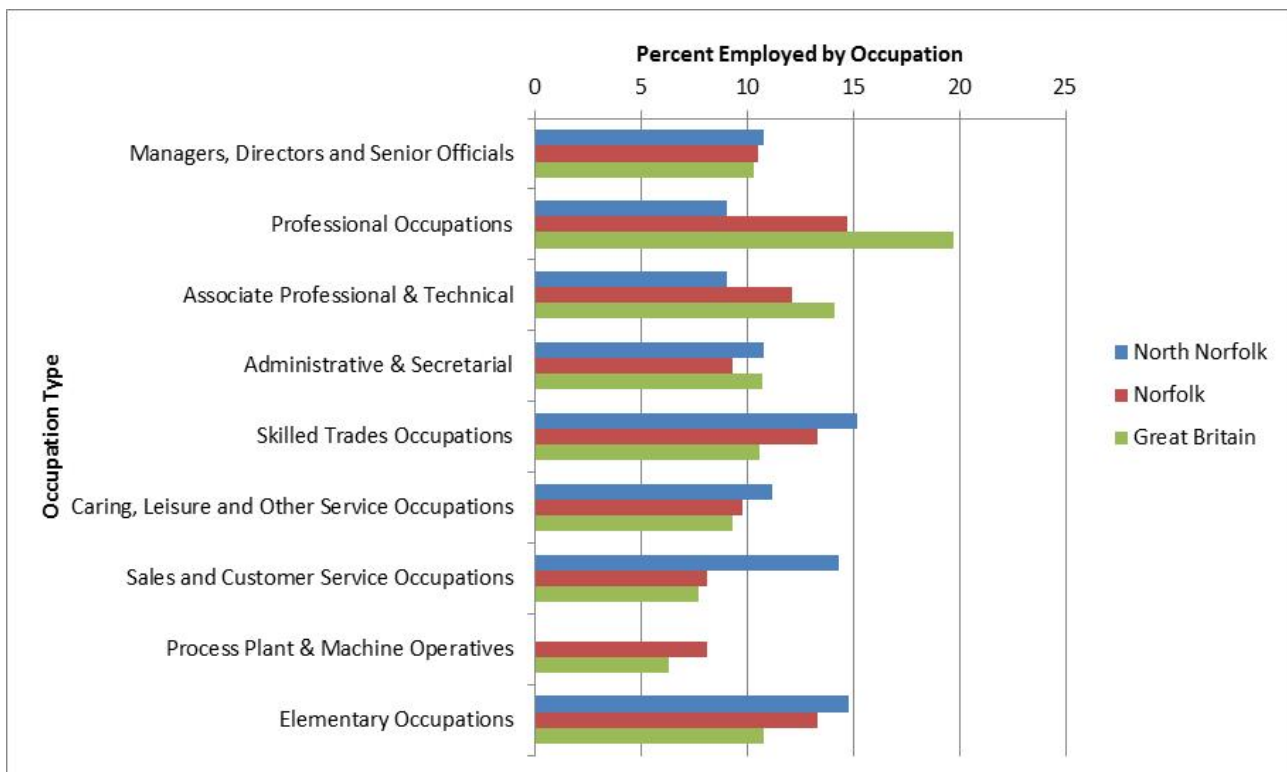


Figure 22 October 2014 – September 2015 Employment by Occupation (Graph produced using data from ONS, 2017b). Employment by occupation for October 2014 – September 2015 with the exception of 'Professional Occupations' and 'Associate Professional & Technical' as the sample size was too small for reliable estimates. No percentages for 'Process Plant & Machine Operatives' have been available for North Norfolk since 2008.

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 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, 2007 P. 92). By 2014, of all jobs, public admin, education and health together accounted for 24.7%, wholesale and retail, including motor trades for 20.4%, accommodation and food services for 15.6% and manufacturing for 12.1% (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.

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

Table 12 Employee Jobs by Industry (Table produced using data from ONS, 201?b)

- 6.7.2.9** North Norfolk experienced net employment growth⁽¹⁸⁾ over the 2009 to 2015 period⁽¹⁹⁾, 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, 201?b).
- 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 latest forecasts 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 forecasts that North Norfolk's will grow by 1,900 jobs in the period 2016-2036. Of the industry sectors, the construction and accommodation and food services are expected to see the greatest growth over the period. The updated model continues to indicate that the greatest decline is expected in the manufacturing industry as a whole and agriculture. Figure 23 illustrates the forecast employment changes by sector between 2016 and 2036. 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). As is indicated in Table 13, the SHMA includes a household response to balance planned jobs and workers and projects this as a 754 additional households for the District. 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.

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

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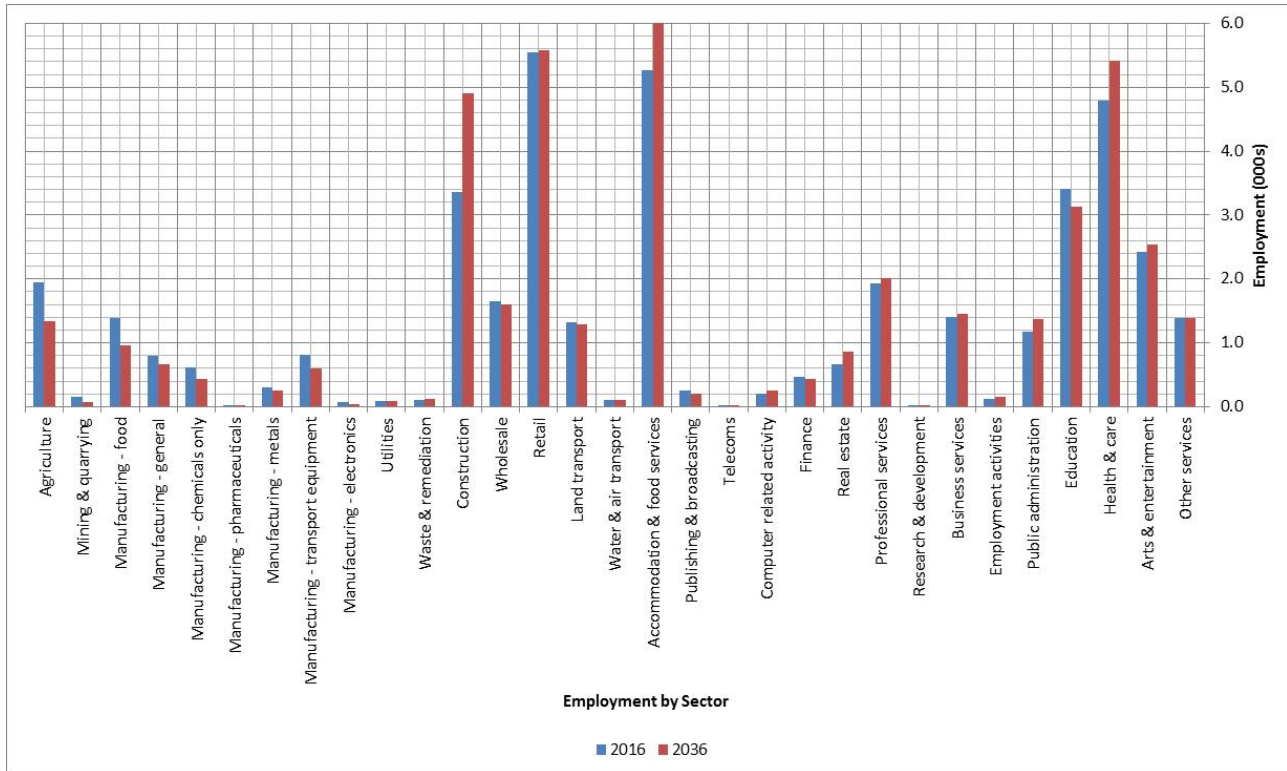


Figure 23 Projected Employment to Sector (000s) (Graph produced using data from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES), ONS and Cambridge Econometrics calculations cited in Cambridge Econometrics, 2016). 000s. Note: all ABI data adjusted to match ONS employee estimates (mid-year estimates). Constructed but based on 2014 employee data.

| | Household Growth 2012-2036 | Market Signals response for concealed families and homeless households | Household response to balance of planned jobs and workers | Total Dwelling Need (including vacancies and second homes) |
|---------------|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| North Norfolk | 7,771 | 181 | 754 | 10,067 |

Table 13 Projected households and dwellings over the 24-year period 2012-36 (Table produced using data from ORS, 2016a, p.131).

6.7.2.11 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⁽²⁰⁾)

6.7.2.12 Amongst other aspects, the 2016 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, 2016a, p.71). 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

6.7.2.13 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

²⁰ £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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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)

- 6.7.2.14** 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, 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).
- 6.7.2.15** The District is experiencing growth pressures for retail growth particularly in the convenience sector and in some cases is under pressure to retain comparison and service provision and improve the visitor leisure offer. 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. Since the last Retail and Town Centre Study was carried out, a number of planning permissions have been granted for retail schemes, some of which have been completed, others which may be developed in the next few years. This combined with new population forecasts, expenditure growth figures and changing retail spending patterns means that the amount of additional retail floorspace required to be planned for is likely to differ from previous projections.
- 6.7.2.16** 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.
- 6.7.2.17** Figure 24 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 24 Employment by Industry for Small Areas in North Norfolk (BRES, n.d. sites in BE Group, 2015, p.19).

- 6.7.2.18** 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.

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6.7.2.19 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 Egmore 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

6.7.2.20 Figure 25 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 residents with higher qualifications is likely to continue.

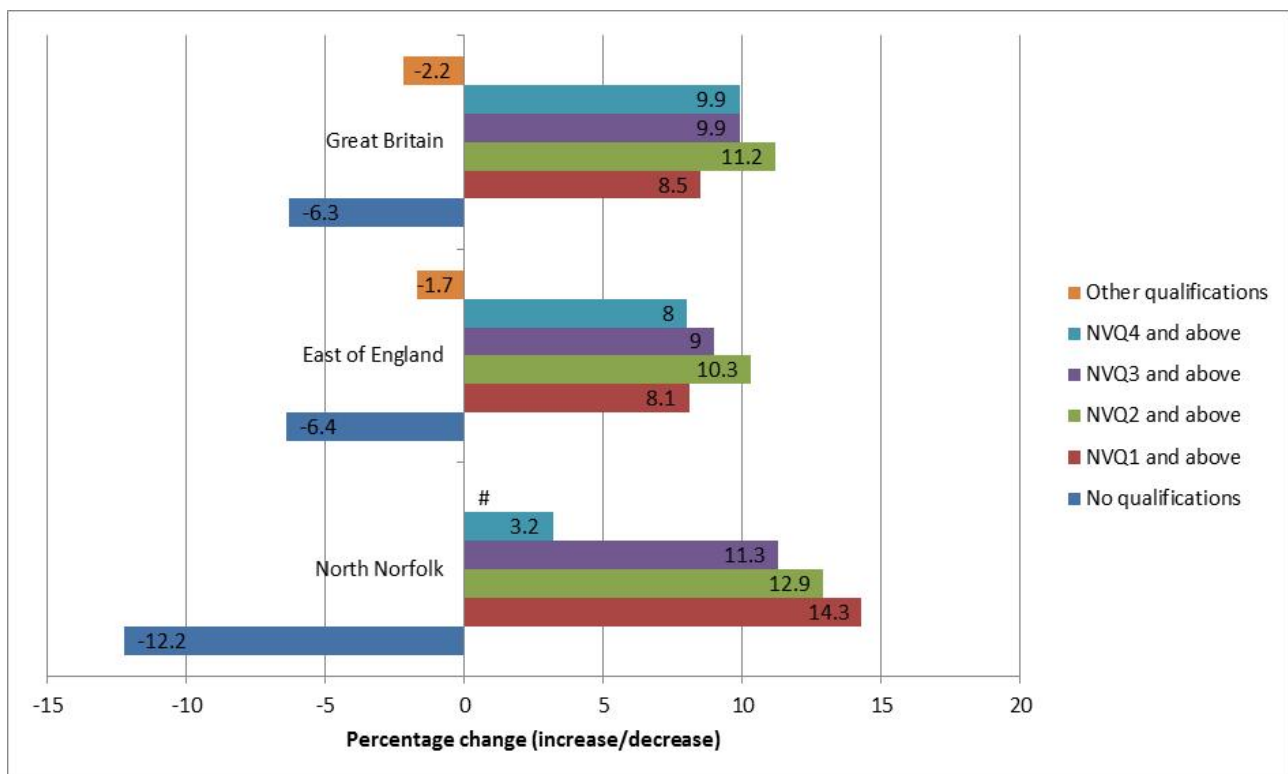


Figure 25 Percentage change (increase/decrease) in the qualification levels from 2004 to 2014 of residents aged 16-64. (Graph produced using data from ONS, 201?b)

6.7.2.21 Educational attainment for school leavers is 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?).

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The likely situation without a plan

6.7.2.22 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.

6.7.2.23 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 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.

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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 and accompanying guidance contained within the Planning Practice Guidance:

The NPPF identifies one of the three dimensions of sustainable development as being economic, with the planning system as having an economic role of '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 sets out that planning should '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'.

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 address infrastructure for local people by:

- Improving the infrastructure needs of the District.

Other Key Policies, Plans, Programmes and Sustainability Objectives:

- 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 Rural Development Strategy 2013-2020 (2013)
- Connecting Norfolk Implementation Plan for 2015-2021 (2015) & Connecting Norfolk Norfolk's Transport Plan for 2026 (2011)

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

- Norfolk Infrastructure Plan (2015)
- North Norfolk District Indoor Leisure Facilities

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 Northern Distributor Road (NDR), which is set to be completed in 2018 and is 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.

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).

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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 26 provides a summary of travel to work methods against County and National averages.

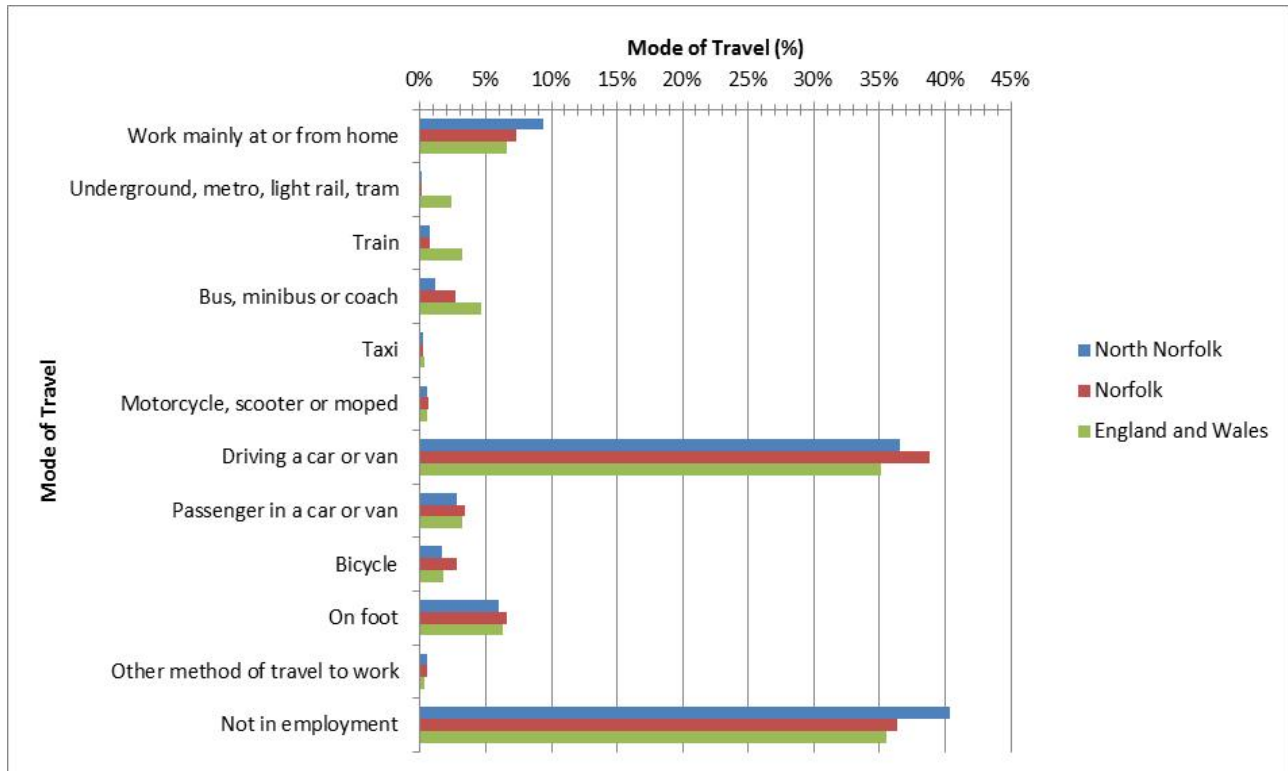


Figure 26 Method of Travel to Work (all usual residents aged 16 to 74 (Graph produced using data from ONS, 2013e))

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 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). The average time to the nearest GP by public transport/walking in North Norfolk is 13 minutes; the longest in the County and two minutes longer than the Norfolk average. 94% of the

6 Scoping Report Tasks A1-A3

District's users are 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 is 44 minutes; six minutes longer than the Norfolk average. Further, 72% of users are 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?).

- 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⁽²¹⁾; 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** Broadband and mobile phone coverage for Norfolk and Suffolk are 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). 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%⁽²²⁾ (NNDC, 2016c, Appendix 1, p.5).
- 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⁽²³⁾ worked mainly from home; 2.1% and 2.8% higher than the County and national averages respectively (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. Figure 27 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.

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

22 This is 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.

23 All usual residents aged 16 to 74.

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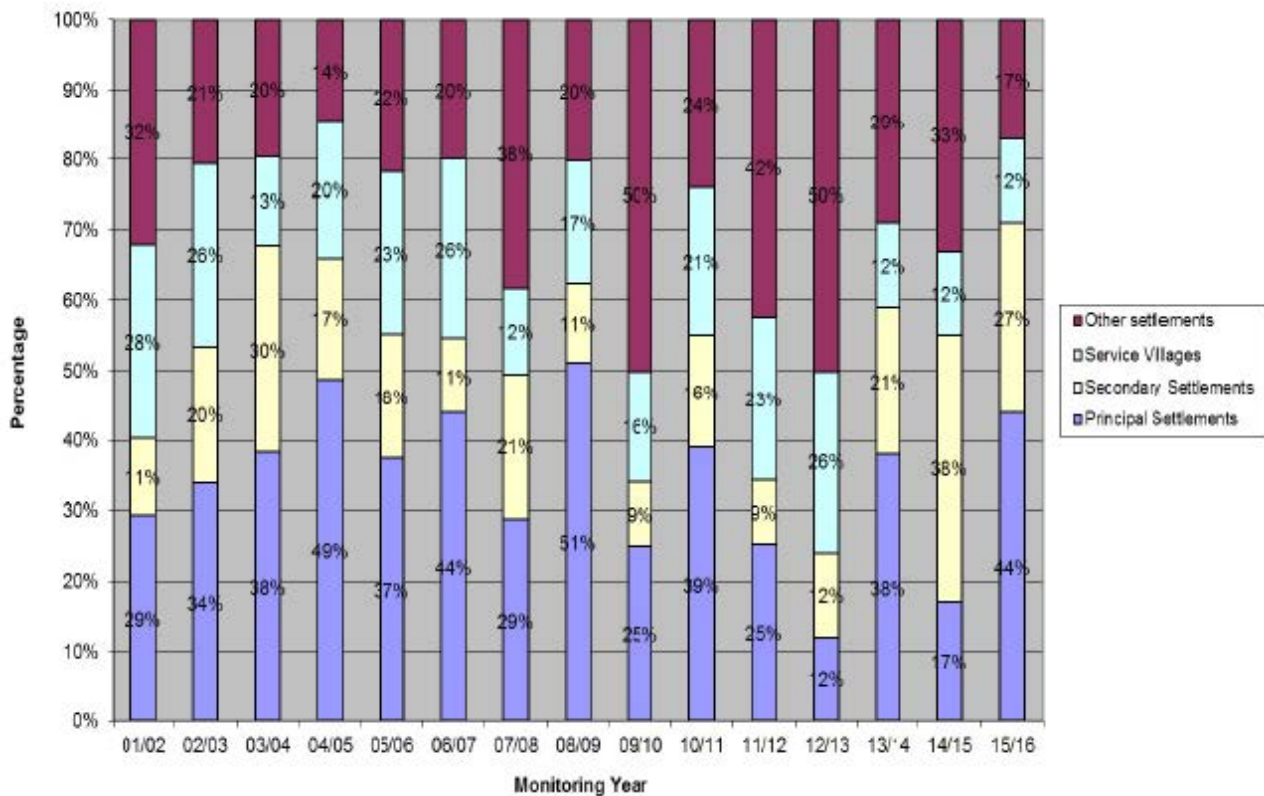


Figure 27 Location of Dwelling Completions (NNDC, 2016d, p.8)

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 Distributor Road (NDR) is currently under construction, due to be completed in 2018 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.

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, waste water treatment works and receiving water courses should be considered as should the incorporation of water conservation measures to protect water resources.

Climate Change, Air Quality, Pollution and Energy

- Climate change is expected to have significant and wide-reaching impacts. There is a need to consider addressing 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.
- How to ensure that 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.

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.

Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment

- How policies and development proposals can protect and enhance the District's landscape/seascape/townscape character.

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

- How policies and development proposals can protect and enhance the District's historic environment, and their settings (designated and non-designated assets).
- How policies and development proposals can 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 enhance the District's 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.
- 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 living 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.

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.

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.
- The need to support the retention 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.

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

- 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.

Transport 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.

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.
- The Water Cycle Study is outdated and a new one will need to be produced to help update the evidence base.
- The 2008 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) should be updated in order to best reflect more recent modelling and updated climate change allowances.
- 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.
- It would be helpful to have a single map that identified all of the protected/designated sites within the District (SACs, SPAs, Ramar, SSSIs, National Nature Reserves, Local Nature Reserves, Roadside Nature Reserves, and County Wildlife Sites).
- Whilst work on green infrastructure study 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.
- A Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Study will need to be completed.

Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4) 9

| Overarching Sustainability Theme | Sustainability Theme and Objective Number | SEA Theme | Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions for Site Allocations | Decision-Making Criteria for Site Allocations |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------|--|---|--|---|
| | | | To enhance water quality and ensure the most sustainable use of water. | | | Adjacent to Settlement |
| | | | | | | - Remote Location |
| | | | | | Will it avoid the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1-3a)? | + Yes- land is grade 3b-5 agricultural land, Previously Developed Land or non-agricultural |
| | | | | | | - No- land is grade 1-3a agricultural land |
| | | | | | Will it minimise impact on water quality? | + No negative effect on water quality |
| | | | | | | - Potential for negative effect on water quality |
| | 2 | ● Air | Continue to reduce | ● Will it help adapt to or mitigate against climate change? | Will it increase the risk of flooding*? * | + + |

9 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4)

| Overarching Sustainability Theme | Sustainability Theme and Objective Number | SEA Theme | Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions for Site Allocations | Decision-Making Criteria for Site Allocations |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| | Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Climatic factors | contributions to climate change and mitigate and adapt against it and its effects and minimise pollution. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce energy consumption or improve energy efficiency? Will it minimise the risk of flooding? Will it minimise coastal erosion and its impacts? Will it support renewable energy generation? Will it minimise impact on air quality? Will it minimise the impact of noise, light and odour pollution? Will it minimise, and where possible address, land contamination? | <p>*Flood Zones are defined by the Environment Agency. LPAs Strategic Flood Risk Assessment identifies flood zones based on the lifetime of the development in certain areas. Where this information is available these flood zones will be used for the purpose of this assessment. The flood zones described in the 'Decision Making Criteria for Site Allocations' box relate to fluvial and tidal flooding (flooding from rivers and the sea).</p> <p>Will it increase the risk of surface water flooding?</p> <p>Will it reduce risk to life, property and infrastructure?</p> | <p>The site is at low risk of flooding (within Zone 1)</p> <p>0</p> <p>The site is within flood zones 2 or 3a (taking into account climate change) and/or is within an area at medium or low risk from surface water flooding and has the potential to be mitigated</p> <p>-</p> <p>The site is within the functional flood plain (Zone 3b) or at high risk of surface water flooding</p> <p>+ No</p> <p>- Yes</p> <p>+ Yes</p> <p>- No</p> |

Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4) 9

| Overarching Sustainability Theme | Sustainability Theme and Objective Number | SEA Theme | Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions for Site Allocations | Decision-Making Criteria for Site Allocations |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | Will it minimise impact on air quality? | <p>+</p> <p>Potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues</p> |
| | | | | | | <p>0</p> <p>Limited potential to contribute to addressing air quality issues but no evidence to suggest exacerbation of them</p> |
| | | | | | | <p>-</p> <p>Potential to exacerbate air quality issues</p> |
| | | | | | Will it minimise land contamination? | <p>+</p> <p>Will it minimise land contamination</p> |
| | | | | | | <p>0</p> <p>Will not increase risk of land contamination</p> |
| | | | | | | <p>-</p> <p>Has potential to increase risk of land contamination</p> |

9 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4)

| Overarching Sustainability Theme | Sustainability Theme and Objective Number | SEA Theme | Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions for Site Allocations | Decision-Making Criteria for Site Allocations |
|----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| | 3 Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Fauna Flora | Protect and enhance the areas' biodiversity and geodiversity assets and increase the provision of green infrastructure. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect, maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest? Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and avoid harm to protected species? Could it provide opportunities for geodiversity enhancement? Could it contribute towards enhancing or increasing green infrastructure networks? | <p>Has it the potential to impact on designated sites?</p> <p>Will it enhance species diversity and avoid harm to protected species?</p> | <p>+</p> <p>Has the potential to enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest</p> <p>0</p> <p>Would avoid harm to sites designated for their nature conservation interest</p> <p>-</p> <p>Has the potential to have a negative effect on sites designated for their nature conservation interest</p> <p>+</p> <p>Has the potential to enhance species diversity and avoid harm to protected species</p> <p>0</p> <p>Would avoid harm to species diversity and protected species</p> <p>-</p> <p>Has the potential to have a negative effect on species diversity and/or protected species</p> |

Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4) 9

| Overarching Sustainability Theme | Sustainability Theme and Objective Number | SEA Theme | Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions for Site Allocations | Decision-Making Criteria for Site Allocations |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | | | | Will it contribute towards enhancing or increasing green infrastructure networks? | <p>+</p> <p>Has the potential to enhance or increase green infrastructure networks</p> |
| | | | | | | <p>0</p> <p>Would avoid harm to green infrastructure networks</p> |
| | | | | | | <p>-</p> <p>Has the potential to result have a negative effect on green infrastructure networks</p> |
| | | | | | Will it provide opportunities for geodiversity enhancement? | <p>+</p> <p>Has the potential to enhance geodiversity</p> |
| | | | | | | <p>0</p> <p>Would avoid harm to geodiversity</p> |
| | | | | | | <p>-</p> <p>Has the potential to have a negative effect on geodiversity</p> |
| | | | | | Will it enhance the landscape character of the area? | + |
| | | | | Will it minimise or maintain, and where possible enhance, impact on the landscape character of the area? | | |
| | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural heritage including architectural and | Respect the variety of | | | |

9 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4)

| Overarching Sustainability Theme | Sustainability Theme and Objective Number | SEA Theme | Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions for Site Allocations | Decision-Making Criteria for Site Allocations |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| | Landscape, Townscape and Historic Environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> archaeological heritage Landscape | landscape types in the area and protect, and where appropriate, enhance the historic environment. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maintain or enhance the character and appearance of the townscape character of the area? 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>Development of the site would have either a neutral or positive impact, but importantly not have a detrimental impact on any designated or non-designated heritage assets</p> <p>0</p> <p>Development of the site could have a detrimental impact on a designated or non-designated heritage asset or the setting of a designated or non-designated heritage asset, but the impact could be reasonably mitigated</p> <p>-</p> <p>Development of the site would cause substantial harm to a designated or non-designated heritage asset or the setting of a designated or non-designated heritage asset which cannot be reasonably mitigated</p> <p>+</p> <p>Has the potential to enhance the townscape character of the area</p> <p>0</p> <p>Would avoid harm to the townscape character of the area</p> <p>-</p> |
| | | | | | Will it enhance the townscape character of the area? | |

Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4) 9

| Overarching Sustainability Theme | Sustainability Theme and Objective Number | SEA Theme | Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions for Site Allocations | Decision-Making Criteria for Site Allocations |
|----------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| Social | 5 Healthy and Inclusive Communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population Human health | To maintain and improve the quality of life of the population by promoting healthy lifestyles and access to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it help improve the health or life expectancy of residents? Will it promote healthy lifestyles? Will it promote integration with existing communities? | Will it avoid incompatible uses being sited adjacent to each other? | <p>Has the potential to have a negative effect on the townscape character of the area</p> |
| | | | | | | <p>+</p> <p>Development of the site would have either a neutral or positive impact, but importantly not have a detrimental impact on any designated or non-designated heritage assets</p> |
| | | | | | Will it enhance the historic environment (including setting and heritage assets designated as 'at risk')? | <p>0</p> <p>Development of the site could have a detrimental impact on a designated or non-designated heritage asset or the setting of a designated or non-designated heritage asset, but the impact could be reasonably mitigated</p> |
| | | | | | | <p>-</p> <p>Development of the site would cause substantial harm to a designated or non-designated heritage asset or the setting of a designated or non-designated heritage asset which cannot be reasonably mitigated</p> |
| | | | | | | <p>+</p> <p>Yes</p> |
| | | | | | | 0 |

9 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4)

| Overarching Sustainability Theme | Sustainability Theme and Objective Number | SEA Theme | Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions for Site Allocations | Decision-Making Criteria for Site Allocations |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------|--|--|---|--|
| | | | services, reducing deprivation and reducing crime and the fear of crime. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it maximise access to services, taking into account the needs of an ageing population? Will it encourage access to accessible open space? Will it help reduce deprivation? Will it help design out crime and the fear of crime from new development? | <p>Development of the site could result in incompatible uses being sites adjacent to each other, but the impact could be reasonably mitigated</p> <p>- No</p> <p>+</p> <p>Within boundary of a settlement with a GP</p> <p>0</p> <p>Adjacent to boundary of a settlement with a GP</p> <p>- Remote location</p> <p>+</p> <p>Has the potential to enhance areas of accessible open space</p> <p>0</p> <p>Would not result in a loss of accessible open space unless it is surplus to requirements or could be replaced locally</p> | <p>Will it improve access to essential services such as health facilities?</p> <p>Will it encourage access to accessible open space?</p> |

Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4) 9

| Overarching Sustainability Theme | Sustainability Theme and Objective Number | SEA Theme | Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions for Site Allocations | Decision-Making Criteria for Site Allocations |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|---|
| | 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population Material assets | <p>To ensure that everyone has the opportunity of a good quality and affordable home to meet their needs.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it deliver housing to meet needs in appropriate locations? 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 a mix in the type and size of housing to meet the diverse needs of the District? | <p>Will it support housing provision (including affordable housing provision and provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople)?</p> | <p>-</p> <p>Would result in a loss of accessible open space which is either not surplus to requirements or could not be replaced locally</p> |
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it increase vitality and viability of town centres? | <p>Will it support employment provision?</p> <p>Will it improve sustainable access to employment?</p> <p>Will it increase vitality and viability of town centres?</p> | <p>+</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>-</p> <p>Allocation will not include housing provision</p> |
| Economic | 7 | | <p>Encourage sustainable economic development and education/skills training covering a range of sectors and skill levels to improve employment opportunities for residents, to encourage investment and maintain and enhance town centres.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it promote a range of employment opportunities? Will it sustain and where appropriate promote the rural economy? Will it promote the provision of employment land? Will it promote the vitality and viability of town centres? Will it enable access, and where appropriate improved access, to education and skills training? | <p>Will it support employment provision?</p> <p>Will it improve sustainable access to employment?</p> <p>Will it increase vitality and viability of town centres?</p> | <p>+</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>+</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>+</p> <p>Has the potential to increase the vitality and/or viability of the town centre</p> <p>0</p> |

9 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4)

| Overarching Sustainability Theme | Sustainability Theme and Objective Number | SEA Theme | Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions for Site Allocations | Decision-Making Criteria for Site Allocations |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------|---|--|---|---|
| | | | | | | Would not harm the vitality and/or viability of the town centre or allocation would not be for a main town centre use |
| | | | | | | - Has the potential to have a negative effect on the vitality and/or viability of the town centre |
| | | | | | Will it support and improve education provision? | + Yes |
| | | | | | Will it support and improve education provision? Will it improve accessibility to local services and facilities*? * Core facilities as identified in the Norfolk Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA). | - Allocation will not include education provision |
| | 8 Infrastructure and Accessibility | ● Human health | Reduce the need to travel and promote the use of sustainable transport. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Does it reduce the need to travel? ● Does it promote sustainable transport use? ● Does it promote access to local services and facilities? | Will it support and improve education provision? Will it improve accessibility to local services and facilities*? * Core facilities as identified in the Norfolk Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA). | + Four or more core services within 800m/10 minutes walking distance of the site in town centres, 1,200m elsewhere and 2,000m for school access and employment |
| | | | | | | 0 One to three core services within 800m/10 minutes walking distance of the site in town centres, 1,200m elsewhere and 2,000m for school access and employment |

Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4) 9

| Overarching Sustainability Theme | Sustainability Theme and Objective Number | SEA Theme | Sustainability Appraisal Objective/s | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions | Decision-Making Appraisal Questions for Site Allocations | Decision-Making Criteria for Site Allocations |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | | No core services within 800m/10 minutes walking distance of the site in town centres, 1,200m elsewhere and 2,000m for school access and employment or no ability to provide/ fund appropriate new core services |

Table 15 Sustainability Framework (Site Allocations)

| | |
|---------|---|
| ++ | Contributes significantly towards Sustainability Objectives |
| + | Contributes moderately towards Sustainability Objectives |
| 0 | Neutral impact / not applicable |
| - | Detracts moderately from Sustainability Objectives |
| -- | Detracts significantly from Sustainability Objectives |
| ? / N/A | Unknown |

Table 16 Sustainability Objectives Key (Policies)

9 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task A4)

| Sustainability Appraisal Objective and Objective Number | Decision Making Questions | Policy Option X | | | Policy Option X | | | Policy Option X | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-------------|-----------|----------|
| | | Short Term | Medium Term | Long Term | Comments | Short Term | Medium Term | Long Term | Comments | Short Term | Medium Term | Long Term | Comments |
| 1 Land, Water and Soil Resources Promote the efficient use of land, minimise the loss of undeveloped land and protect the most valuable agricultural land. | Will it reduce the need for development on greenfield land? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Will it make efficient use of land? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Will it minimise the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1-3a)? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Will it contribute to the minimisation of waste production and to recycling? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Will it minimise impact on water quality (including impact on surface and ground water)? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Will it maximise water efficiency? | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimise waste generation, avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources and remediate contaminated land. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| To enhance water quality and ensure the most sustainable use of water. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 17 Sustainability Framework (Policies)

Consultation (Task A5) 10

10 Consultation (Task A5)

Initial Informal Consultation

10.0.1 This SA Scoping Report (Tasks A1-A3) underwent initial informal consultation with a number of external consultees between 26 July 2016 and 15 August 2016, to help ensure that appropriate environmental, social and economic sustainability issues were identified in the SA Scoping Report. Of the 15 consultees contacted the following eight responded to say they would like to have an input at the informal consultation stage:

- Anglian Water
- CPRE Norfolk
- Environment Agency
- Historic England
- Natural England
- Norfolk Coast Partnership
- Norfolk County Council
- RSPB

Those consulted at the informal stage were contacted via email and were asked the following questions:

Stage 1:

A. Are you aware of any other key policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives specifically relevant to the new North Norfolk Local Plan that you think we should take into account?

B. Do you consider that we have adequately taken account of those key policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives listed?

Stage 2:

A. Can you suggest or provide any other baseline information that would be relevant to the Local Plan?

Stage 3:

A. Have we identified the main sustainability issues relevant to the Local Plan?

10.0.2 The below internal consultees were also notified prior to formal consultation (between 13 September 2016 and 27 September 2016) and were asked whether they had any initial comments/additions they wanted to make before we consulted formally:

- Conservation, Design and Landscape Team
- Leisure and Locality Services Manager
- Housing Strategy and Community Support Team
- Coastal Management Team Leader
- Environmental Protection Manager
- Head of Economic Growth and Communities Manager

10.0.3 Thank you for all those who responded to the informal consultation and notification. Much of the feedback was very supportive and complementary of the work undertaken so far. Many comments focused on additional policy and programme considerations which could be incorporated into the review of baseline information and these additional sources of information were very much welcomed. A comprehensive list is now included in Appendix A. Other comments provided more information around specific areas of expertise such as

10 Consultation (Task A5)

the historic environment, water capacity and flood risk. Where appropriate, comments have been incorporated and have resulted in ensuring that the updated base data is as complete as possible.

This Consultation

- 10.0.4** The current formal consultation period runs for six weeks from **Monday 10 October 2016** to **Monday 21 November 2016**.
- 10.0.5** Alongside consulting the statutory consultees (Environment Agency, Natural England, and Historic England), the Council is also taking the opportunity to consult other relevant bodies on its content and to notify other interested parties (see Table 18). Further details on the current consultation can be found in Chapter 1; *Purpose of this Report and how to use it*.
- 10.0.6** Initial Consultation Bodies for Draft Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: Consultation Version.

| 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 |
| | 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 18

- 10.0.7** Once the SA Scoping Report has been finalised, development of site and policy options can begin to identify options for considering how to address identified issues. Options and alternatives identified will be tested through a Sustainability Appraisal using the Sustainability Objectives to identify whether each option would have a positive or negative effect in terms of achieving each objective.

Consultation (Task A5) 10

- 10.0.8** The final SA Scoping Report will be issued for public consultation alongside the consultation on the emerging Local Plan.

11 Next Steps

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

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 Implications for the Local Plan |
|--|--|--|--|
| <p>International</p> | | | |
| <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> |

Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives A

| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>International</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>Summary 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.</p> <p>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; ● 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>Land, Water and Soil Resources</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can promote public transport.</p> |

A Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>International</p> <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 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). <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> By 2020 the UK must reach the following targets:</p> <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. | <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> |
| <p>Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC European Union 2002 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- International 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. <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. | <p>Land, Soil and Water Resources Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p> | <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider impact of proposals on water quality, including the impact of development on surface water and groundwater.</p> |
| <p>Flood Directive 2007/60/EC European Union 2007 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/flood_risk</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- International Relates to the assessment and management of flood risks. <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 it could 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 Implications for the Local Plan |
|--|---|--|--|
| International | | | |
| <p>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> | <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> <p><u>Summary</u> Level- International Sets internationally binding emission reduction targets. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Implemented measures to limit and / or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.</p> | <p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p> | <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it could contribute to greenhouse gas reduction targets by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</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> Level- International Sets targets for the use of energy from renewable sources. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> 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:32008L0050</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- International Sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health and form ozone. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> 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> |

A Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p>International</p> | <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.</p> <p><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>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can to 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.</p> <p><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> |

Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives A

| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>International</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</p> <p>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>-</p> <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>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> |
| <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</p> <p>Aims to protect all of the 500 wild bird species naturally occurring in the European Union.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>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</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- International</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 Implications for the Local Plan |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>International</p> <p>1992 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm</p> | <p>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></p> <p>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>The Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn Convention)</p> <p>1979 UN http://www.cms.int</p> | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- International</p> <p>Provides a global platform for the conservation and sustainable use of migratory animals and their habitats.</p> <p><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>World Heritage Convention</p> <p>UNESCO 1972 http://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext</p> | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- International</p> <p>Concerned with the protection of world and natural heritage.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>Each Nation to identify, conserve and present their cultural 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> |

Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives A

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|--|--|--|--|
| International European Landscape Convention European Union 2000 http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/176 | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- International</p> <p>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></p> <p>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> |
| European Spatial Development Perspective European Commission 1999 http://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/176 | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- International</p> <p>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> |
| European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (The Valletta Convention) Council of Europe 2011 https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/143 | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- International</p> <p>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> |

A Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

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|--|---|---|--|
| International | | | |
| Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe Council of Europe 1987 https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list/-/conventions/treaty/121 | <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> | Landscape, Townscape and The Historic Environment | The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can conserve and manage architectural heritage. |
| Directive on the Promotion of Biofuels and other Renewable Fuels for Transport 2003/30/EC European Parliament and the Council 2003 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32003L0030 | <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. | Infrastructure and Accessibility | The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can contribute to the use of biofuels. |
| National | | | |
| National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) DCLG 2012 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/262012/nppf-2012.pdf | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National 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> | Land, Water and Soil Resources Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution | The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can create healthy and inclusive communities, secure and protect appropriate openspace provision, and consider health infrastructure needs. |

Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives A

| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan |
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| <p>International</p> <p>Guidance to support the NPPF is contained within the Planning Practice Guidance DCLG 2014 (and updated as needed) http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk</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><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 | <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 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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| <p>International</p> | <p>pollution and mitigating and adapting to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy (paragraph 7).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 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). | | |

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| <p>International</p> | <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. ● 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 | | |

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| <p>International</p> | <p>with their status and gives appropriate weight to their importance and the contribution that they make to wider ecological networks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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: <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. | | |

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| <p>International</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 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 | | |

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| <p>International</p> | <p>are important considerations in all these areas, and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads (paragraph 115).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 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). ● 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). | | |

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| <p>International</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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); 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 panning 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; Paragraphs 47 – 55 of the NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for delivering a wide choice of high quality homes in England | | |

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| <p>International</p> | <p>and how these policies are expected to be applied. Specifically local planning authorities are required to:</p> <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 panning 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. ● 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 | | |

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| International | <p>needs to allow a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances (paragraph 21).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● 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 | | |

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| <p>International</p> | <p>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).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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). ● 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. | <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>The need to consider the impact of the Local Plan on the environment.</p> |
| <p>The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 HM Government 2004 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukksi/2004/1633/introduction/made</p> | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- National</p> <p>The regulations implement Directive 2001/42/EC.</p> <p><u>Key Objectives</u></p> <p>Sets out the assessment required by certain plans and programmes to consider the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment</p> | | |

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| International | <p>Securing the Future Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy HM Government 2005 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/secure/the-future-delivering-uk-sustainable-development-strategy</p> | <p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> <p>Land, Soil and Water 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>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> | <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can achieve sustainable development.</p> |
| | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- National</p> <p>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.</p> <p><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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Includes actions to cut waste and use resources sustainably, and towards sustainable farming practices. <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. | | |

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| International | <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>Waste Management Plan for England Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 2013 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/waste-management-plan-for-england</p> | <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.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> By 2020 the UK must reach the following targets:</p> <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. | Land, Soil and Water Resources | The need to consider how the Local Plan can contribute to the minimisation and recycling of waste. |
| <p>The Flood Risk Regulations 2009 UK Government 2009 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/2009/3042/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> | Land, Soil and Water Resources | The need for the Local Plan to consider how it manages flood risk. |
| <p>Flood and Water Management Act 2010 UK Government 2010</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National</p> | Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution | The need for the Local Plan to consider how it addresses flooding and sustainable drainage. |

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| <p>International</p> <p>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents</p> | <p>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></p> <p>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 aspects of the Act: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/228809/resr01r2a.pdf | | |
| <p>National Planning Policy for Waste Department for Communities and Local Government 2014 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-for-waste</p> | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- National</p> <p>Sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.</p> <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 | <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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| International | <p>provision of appropriate storage and segregation facilities to facilitate high quality collections of waste.</p> | <p>Land, Soil and Water Resources</p> <p>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> |
| <p>Safeguarding our Soils - A Strategy for England Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-our-soils-a-strategy-for-england</p> | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- National</p> <p>Sets out the Government's strategy for sustainably managing England's soils and tackling degradation threats.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>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. ● 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>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>Climate Change Act UK Government 2008 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents</p> | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- National</p> <p>Amongst other things, sets a target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and make provision to adapt to climate change.</p> <p><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> |

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| International | | | |
| <p>UK Renewable Energy Roadmap: 2011 Department of Energy & Climate Change 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/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 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-air-quality-strategy-for-england-scotland-wales-and-northern-ireland-volume-1</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National Sets out the national objectives for improving air quality, and how it would be achieved. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefit public health, quality of life and to help protect the environment. </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>The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010 UK Government 2010 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/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> |

A Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>International</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 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/future-water-for-england/water-strategy-for-england</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National 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>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p> | <p>The need to consider how the Local Plan can contribute to achieving water efficiency, manage surface water drainage and manage climate change impacts.</p> |
| <p>Environment Act 1995 UK Government 1995 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/25/contents</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National 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. | <p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p> | <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can minimise air pollution.</p> |

Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives A

| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan |
|---|--|--|--|
| <p>International</p> | | | |
| <p>Environmental Protection Act 1990 UK Government 1990 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National 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> | <p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p> | <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider pollution control.</p> |
| <p>Meeting the energy challenge: a White Paper on energy Department of Trade and Industry 2007 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/meeting-the-energy-challenge-a-white-paper-on-energy</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National Sets out the Government's international and domestic energy strategy to respond to tackling climate change and ensuring secure, clean and affordable energy. <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>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p> | <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can contribute to sustainable energy use.</p> |
| <p>UK Marine Policy Statement HM Government 2011</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National</p> | <p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</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 Implications for the Local Plan |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>International</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-marine-policy-statement</p> | <p>Framework for preparing Marine Plans.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>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>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p> <p>Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment</p> <p>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p> <p>Economic Activity and Education</p> | |
| <p>The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature</p> <p>Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs</p> <p>2011</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-natural-choice-securing-the-value-of-nature</p> | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- National</p> <p>Sets out the Governments 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></p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>UK Government</p> <p>1990</p> | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- National</p> | <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> |

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| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan |
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| International | | | |
| http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/9/introduction | <p>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>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 UK Government 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><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> To consolidate certain enactments relating to scheduled monuments and archaeological areas.</p> | Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment | The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can protect the historic and natural environment. |
| <p>Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 UK Government 2009 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/notes</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> | Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity | The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can protect and enhance the marine environment. |
| <p>Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National</p> | Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity | The need to consider how the Local Plan can protect and enhance biodiversity. |

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| <p>International</p> <p>-and-ecosystem-services</p> | <p>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>Wildlife and Countryside Act</p> <p>UK Government</p> <p>1981</p> <p>(As Amended)</p> <p>http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1377</p> | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- National</p> <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>-</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 project SSSIs etc. | <p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p> | <p>The need to consider impact of the Local Plan on biodiversity.</p> |

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| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan |
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| <p>International</p> | | | |
| <p>The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 UK Government http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1378</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National 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). <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> ● Provides new and amended right of public access and protection of SSSIs and AONBs.</p> | <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 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National 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 flexible administrative arrangements in connection with functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> ● 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> | <p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p> | <p>The need to consider the impact of the Local Plan on biodiversity.</p> |
| <p>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 UK Government (As Amended) http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1379</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National Consolidate all the various amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 in respect of England and Wales. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> | <p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p> | <p>The need to consider the impact of the Local Plan on protected sites.</p> |

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| <p>International</p> | <p>● 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> | <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> |
| <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> 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. ● 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>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p> | <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider biodiversity as a cross-cutting issue.</p> |
| <p>Working with the Grain of Nature - A Biodiversity Strategy for England Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-with-the-grain-of-nature-a-biodiversity-strategy-for-england</p> | <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> | <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>International</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>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>Conserving Biodiversity- A UK Approach Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/conserving-biodiversity-the-uk-approach</p> | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- National</p> <p>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> |

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| <p>International</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. <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> |
| <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 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-pollinator-strategy-for-bees-and-other-pollinators-in-england</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> | <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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| International | <p>Supporting pollinators on farmland.</p> <p>Supporting pollinators across towns, cities and the countryside</p> <p>Enhancing the response to pest and disease risks.</p> <p>Raising awareness of what pollinators need to survive and thrive.</p> <p>Improving evidence on the status of pollinators and the service they provide.</p> | | |
| <p>Government Forestry Policy Statement Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs 2013 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/government-forestry-policy-statement</p> | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- National</p> <p>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></p> <p>Level- National</p> <p>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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| <p>International</p> | <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</p> <p>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.instituteofhealthequity.org/projects/fair-society-healthy-lives-the-marmot-review</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National</p> <p>Sets out the Government's approach for tackling public health challenges.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protecting the population from serious health threats | <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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| International | | | |
| <p>The Mental Health Strategy for England Department of Health 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-mental-health-strategy-for-england</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives ● Improving the health of the poorest, fastest. <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National</p> <p>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/publications/healthy-lives-healthy-people-a-call-to-action-on-obesity-in-england</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National</p> <p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To prevent and reduce excess weight by making different lifestyle choices. | <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> |
| <p>Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation HM Government 2015 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sporting-future-a-new-strategy-for-an-active-nation</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National</p> | <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</p> |

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| <p>International</p> <p>sports-future-a-new-strategy-for-an-active-nation</p> | <p>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>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</p> <p>Sport England</p> <p>https://www.sportengland.org</p> | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- National</p> <p>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> |
| <p>Lifetime Neighbourhoods</p> <p>DCLG 2011</p> <p>https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/lifetime-neighbourhoods-2</p> | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- National</p> <p>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.</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 lifetime neighbourhoods when developing policies.</p> |

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| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan |
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| International | <p>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 encourage social cohesion and integration.</p> |
| <p>Creating the Conditions for Integration DCLG 2012 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/creating-the-conditions-for-a-more-integrated-society</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National This publication sets out the Government's approach to creating an integrated society.</p> <p><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>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>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/publications/fixing-the-foundations-creating-a-more-prosperous-nation</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.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Long-term investment- businesses investing for the long-term, skills and human capital, economic infrastructure, ideas and knowledge. | <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> |

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| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan |
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| <p>International</p> | <p>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 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> |
| <p>Laying the Foundations: A Housing Strategy for England DCLG 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/201111/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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support to deliver new homes and support aspirations. ● Supporting choice and quality for tenants. ● Tackling empty homes. ● Providing better quality homes, places and housing support. | <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> |
| <p>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites DCLG 2015 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites#history</p> | <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. <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; | <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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| International | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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; ● 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. | <p>Housing</p> | <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can promote starter homes and meet demands for self/custom-build housing.</p> |
| <p>Housing and Planning Bill DCLG 2015-16 http://services.parliament.uk/bills/2015-16/housingandplanning.html</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- National Sets out a number of reform measures relating to housing policies. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Promotes the provision of starter homes, meets the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding, implementing the Right to Buy, reducing the regulation of social housing, introducing permission in principle, requirement for local authorities to keep a register of particular kinds of land, changes to include starter homes in the definition of affordable homes and reforms to the compulsory purchase law.</p> | | |

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| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan |
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| <p>International</p> <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. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> Key measures are grouped under four main headings:</p> <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>Housing</p> | <p>The need to consider how the Local Plan consultation process enables opportunities for local people to be involved in the Local Plan process.</p> |
| <p>Plan for Growth HM Treasury 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/plan-for-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. <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</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. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> | <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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| International | <p>● 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> | <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>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/2351</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/publications/tourism-strategy</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> |

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| International A Strategy for Sustainable Growth (Department for Business, Innovation & Skills) 2010 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/a-strategy-for-sustainable-growth | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- National</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. | Economic Activity and Education | The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can support sustainable business growth and improve skills in the workforce. |
| Creating growth, cutting carbon: making sustainable local transport happen Department for Transport 2011 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/creating-growth-cutting-carbon-making-sustainable-local-transport-happen | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- National</p> <p>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. | Infrastructure and Accessibility | 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. |
| The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 Department for Transport 2004 http://web.archive.org/web/20050504110000/http://www.dft.gov.uk | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- National</p> | Infrastructure and Accessibility | The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can seek to reduce the need to travel, encourage modal shifts through |

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| International gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/for | <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>travel planning and secure improvements towards 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/attachments/sustainable-railway</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> |
| <p>Towards a Sustainable Transport System Department for Transport 2007 &</p> | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- National</p> | <p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> | <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can deliver sustainable infrastructure.</p> |

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| <p>International</p> <p>Delivering a Sustainable Transport System Department for Transport 2008 http://www.dft.gov.uk/policy/consultations/transportstrategy</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>Delivering Sustainable Low Carbon travel: An Essential Guide for Local Authorities Department of Health 2009 http://www.communityplanning.net/publ/m/pdf/DeliveringSustainableLowCarbonTravel.pdf</p> | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>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> <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>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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| <p>International</p> | | | |
| <p>Manual for Streets Department for Transport and Communities and Local Government 2007 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/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/publications/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/publications/making-the-connection-the-plug-in-vehicle-infrastructure-strategy</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> ● Using the Plugged-In Places trials as a central mechanism to inform the development of business models.</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>International</p> | <p>Broadband Delivery UK Department for Culture, Media & Sport 2013, latest update 2015 https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/broadband-delivery-uk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.</p> <p>-</p> <p><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> |
| <p>Cross-County</p> | <p>DEFRA & EA 2015 https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/river-basin-management-plans-2015 To be read in conjunction with other River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) documents.</p> <p><u>Summary</u> Level- Anglian River Basin Provide framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment. A requirement of the Water Framework Directive (WFD).</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> The environmental objectives of the WFD are:</p> | <p>Land, Soil and Water Resources</p> | <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider water quality.</p> |

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| International | | | |
| Water Resources Management Plan Anglian Water 2015 http://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/401197/our-plans/water-resources-management.aspx | <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>Summary 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>Relevant Key Objectives</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> |
| North Norfolk Abstraction Licensing Strategy EA, 2013 & Broadland Abstraction Licensing Strategy EA, 2013 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/401197/licensing-strategies-cams-process | <p>Summary Level- Abstraction catchment area based.</p> <p>Provides the strategy for water abstraction in each catchment area.</p> <p>Relevant Key Objectives</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</p> <p>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</p> | <p>To consider how the Local Plan can manage water sustainability.</p> |

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| <p>International</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.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> 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</p> <p><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. ● 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. | <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>International</p> <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> | <p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity Landscape, Townscape and the Historic Environment</p> | <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider the benefits of trees and woodlands when developing policies.</p> |
| <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></p> <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 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. ● 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> Provision of infrastructure (including broadband and mobile).</p> | <p>Economic Activity and Education Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> | <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can drive growth.</p> |

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| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan | |
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| <p>International</p> <p>County</p> | <p>AONB Management Plan Strategy 2014-19 Norfolk Coast Partnership 201? http://www.norfolkcoast.aonb.org.uk/partnership/aonb-management-plan/377</p> | <p>Summary Level- County Allows an overview of the AONB, its designation and how it is managed, understand what makes the area special and monitor process. Relevant Key Objectives 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>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 encourage sustainable development.</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.uk/pdf/ecologicalnetworks/Revisedreport.pdf</p> | <p>Summary Level- Norfolk Proposes a landscape scale approach by way of large-scale restoration and linking up of habitats. Relevant Key Objectives 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. | <p>Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity</p> | <p>The need to consider how the Local Plan can safeguard wildlife sites and habitats.</p> | |

Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives A

| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan |
|--|--|---|--|
| International | | | |
| Habitat and Species Action Plans Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership http://www.norfolk.biodiversity.org/actionplans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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><u>Summary</u> Level- Norfolk</p> <p>Described as being the cornerstone of the Norfolk Biodiversity Action Planning process.</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>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> | Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity | The need to consider how the Local Plan can protect species and habitats. |
| Norfolk's Earth Heritage & Norfolk Geodiversity Action Plan (GAP) Norfolk Geodiversity Partnership Being prepared https://sites.google.com/site/norfolkgeodiversity | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- County</p> <p>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> | Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity | The need to consider how the Local Plan can protect and enhance the District's geodiversity. |
| Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Guidance for Norfolk | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- Norfolk</p> | Biodiversity, Fauna, Flora and Geodiversity | The need to consider how the Local Plan can protect and enhance the District's biodiversity. |

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| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan |
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| International | | | |
| <p>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.norfolkbiodiversity.org/planningguidance</p> | <p>Guidance intended to supplement Development Plan policies on nature conservation. <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. ● 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 ● Ecological systems must be recognised as being highly complex and influenced by a very wide range of interacting and dynamic factors and processes. | | |
| <p>SMP 5 Hunstanton to Kelling Hard Shoreline Management Plan EA 2010 & SMP 6 Kelling Hard to Lowestoft Shoreline Management Plan EA 2012 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/103603/shoreline_management_plans-smps</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- Norfolk Plans providing indicative coastal protection policies.</p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> 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 EA</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> 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 Implications for the Local Plan |
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| International 2009 & Broadland Rivers Catchment flood Management Plan EA 2009 https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/attachment_data/file/100000/management-plans | 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> <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. | | |
| 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 | <u>Summary</u> Level- Norfolk Aims to provide the vision and drive for Norfolk to tackle climate change. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> <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). | Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution | The need to consider climate change when developing the Local Plan. |
| Norfolk Local Flood Risk Management Strategy- Post Consultation Final Draft v.13.1 2015 https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/what-we-do-and-how-we-work/policy-performance-and-partnerships/policies-and-strategies-for-environmental-management/policies-for-flood-risk-management-strategy | <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> | Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution | The need for the Local Plan to consider how to manage flood risk. |

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|--|---|---|---|
| <p>International</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. ● 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>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> | <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can help achieve inclusive, sustainable rural areas which provide their inhabitants with a high quality of life through a dynamic economy, vibrant community and healthy natural environment.</p> |
| <p>Norfolk Rural Development Strategy 2013-2020 Norfolk Rural Development Strategy Steering Group 2013 https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/rural-development-strategy https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/rural-development-strategy</p> | <p>Summary</p> <p>Level- County</p> <p>Focuses on how rural areas can be developed so that the rural economy continues to grow, so that communities are successful and inclusive and how Norfolk's high quality natural environment is maintained and enhanced.</p> <p>Relevant Key Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Build on strengths in agri-tech, engineering and manufacturing sectors. ● Increase the quality and number of rural jobs. ● Increase the number of rural business start-ups. ● Deliver superfast broadband. ● 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>Healthy and Inclusive Communities</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Infrastructure and Accessibility</p> | <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can help achieve inclusive, sustainable rural areas which provide their inhabitants with a high quality of life through a dynamic economy, vibrant community and healthy natural environment.</p> |

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| International | | | |
| <p>Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2014-2017 Norfolk's Health and Wellbeing Board May 2014 / March 2015 http://www.voluntarynorfolk.org.uk/nhawb</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- County Aims to reduce inequalities in health and well-being across Norfolk while improving outcomes for all. <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. | Healthy and Inclusive Communities | The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can improve health and well-being. |
| <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. | Healthy and Inclusive Communities | The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can address crime and anti-social behaviour and create safe communities. |
| <p>Connecting Norfolk Implementation Plan for 2015-2021 Norfolk County Council 2015 & Connecting Norfolk Norfolk's Transport Plan for 2026 Norfolk County Council 2011 https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/travel-board-from-norfolk-city-performance-report-2015-2016</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- County</p> | Infrastructure and Accessibility | 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. |

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| <p>International</p> <p>travel-policies/local-transport-plan</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>Norfolk Infrastructure Plan 2015 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>-</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>District</p> <p>North Norfolk District Council Corporate Plan 2015 - 2019 NNDC 2015 http://www.northnorfolk.org/council/9047.asp</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- District</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 the Council's Corporate plan priorities for managing the coast can be addressed.</p> |

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| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan |
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| International | <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>-</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution</u></p> <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>-</p> <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>-</p> <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>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 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 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> |

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| International | <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> <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>-</p> <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>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 Implications for the Local Plan |
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| <p>International</p> <p>North Norfolk District Council Annual Action Plan 2016/17 http://www.north-norfolk.gov.uk/council/9465.asp</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 from 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 based on the following categories:</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>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 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> |
| <p>Norfolk Local Flood Risk Management Strategy - Post Consultation Final Draft v.13.1 Norfolk County Council 2015 http://www.norfolk.gov.uk/web/centralhowwevokoby-efomamearofcatfasihsfotssanoistagsforland-vedemaregemaipofisofafloodriskmanagementstrategy</p> | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- County</p> <p>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. | <p>Land, Soil and Water Resources</p> | <p>The need for the Local Plan to consider how to manage flood risk.</p> |

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| International | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline a series of proactive measures which will increase understanding of local flood risk and identify further measures to manage risk. 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 | | |
| Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework: Core Strategy and Minerals & Waste Development Management Policies 2010-2026 Norfolk County Council 2011 & | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- Norfolk</p> <p>Sets out the spatial vision for future mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities in Norfolk.</p> <p><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. | Land, Water and Soil Resources | The need for the Local Plan to consider how it can contribute to planning for mineral extraction, associated development and waste management. |
| 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/what-we-do-and-how-we-work/our-work/development-planning/policies/adopted-policy-documents/performance-and-partnership-to-improve-our-services-in-the-land-and-waste-planning-policies/adopted-policy-documents | | Climate Change, Energy, Air Quality and Pollution | The need for the Local Plan to consider land contamination control. |
| North Norfolk District Council Contaminated Land Strategy NNDC 2015 | <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.</p> <p>-</p> <p><u>Relevant Key Objectives</u></p> | | |

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| International | | | |
| <p>North Norfolk Conservation Area Appraisals Various https://www.norfnorfolk.org/planning/12840.asp</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><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.</p> <p>- <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>North Norfolk District Indoor Leisure Facilities Strategy Neil Allen Associates 2015</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- District Identifies the strategic direction and local need for indoor sports facilities up to and beyond 2036.</p> <p>- <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. | <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> |

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| <p>International</p> | | | |
| <p>Affordable Housing NNDC http://www.northnorfolk.org/housing/7841.asp</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p><u>Summary</u> Level- District Sets out the Council's role as the Strategic Housing Authority to assess and address the identified affordable housing need in the district. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> The Council aims to deliver an identified need for affordable housing, including identification of the size, type, tenure and locations required.</p> | <p>Housing</p> | <p>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> |
| <p>Homelessness Strategy NNDC 2015 http://www.northnorfolk.org/housing/6704.asp</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- District Aims to tackle homelessness prevention. <u>Relevant Key Objectives</u> 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> | <p>Housing</p> | <p>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> |

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| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan |
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| <p>International</p> <p>Housing Allocation Scheme (Your Choice Your Home) NNDC http://www.northernorfolk.org/housing/5067.asp</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- District The scheme is a choice-based letting scheme for North Norfolk.</p> <p>-</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. | <p>Housing</p> | <p>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> |
| <p>Housing Strategy 2012-2015 2012 http://www.north-norfolk.gov.uk/housing/7288.asp</p> | <p><u>Summary</u> Level- District 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 <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> | <p>Housing</p> | <p>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> |

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|---|--|--|---|
| <p>International</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.north-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.</p> <p>-</p> <p><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>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.</p> <p><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> |

Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives A

| Document | Brief Summary and Relevant Key Objectives | Key Topic Area/s | Key Implications for the Local Plan |
|--|---|--|--|
| <p>International</p> <p>Economic Growth Plan NNDC 2015</p> | <p><u>Summary</u></p> <p>Level- District</p> <p>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.</p> <p>-</p> <p><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 19 Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Environmental Objectives

Weblinks checked and updated where necessary 30 September 2016.