

**Norwich Research Park
Development Brief
Supplementary Planning Document**

**Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic
Environmental Assessment**

**APPENDICES TO THE SCOPING
REPORT (CONSULTATION
VERSION)**

**Prepared for
South Norfolk Council**

**by
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Appendix I
Review of plans and programme

Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002	Reaffirmation of international commitment to Sustainable Development and 10 year framework of action: Reverse trend in loss of natural resources Urgently and substantially increase (global) share or renewable energy Significantly reduce loss of Biodiversity by 2010	Significantly reduce loss of biodiversity by 2010	Encouragement of sustainable development patterns Development and innovation in renewable energy Protection and enhancement of opportunities for Biodiversity	Maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna Maximise use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change Reduce vulnerability to climate change
European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	Seeks to establish a framework for the protection of inland, surface, transitional and coastal waters.		LDDs have significant role to play in protection and management of water resources. Important that the issues highlighted in the directive are considered as appropriate	Provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply
Choosing Health Public White Paper (2004)	This White Paper sets out the key principles for supporting the public to make healthier and more informed choices in regards to their health. The Government will provide information and practical support to get people motivated and improve emotional wellbeing and access to services so that healthy choices are easier to make.		The LDD must incorporate issues such as health, in addition to more traditional topics such as housing or employment	Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population overall
Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – creating a low carbon economy (2003)	Defines a long term strategic vision for energy policy combining environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals. 4 goals for energy policy: 1. to cut UK carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020		To develop policies which promote sustainable energy use	Reduce effect of traffic on the environment Improve air quality Maximise renewable energy solutions and

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	<p>2. to maintain reliability of energy supplies</p> <p>3. to promote competitive markets to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and improve productivity</p> <p>4. to ensure every home is adequately and affordably heated</p>			<p>reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>Reduce vulnerability to climate change</p>
National Service Framework for Older People (2001)	<p>With an increasing number of older people within the population the National Service Framework sets out standards which aim to provide person-centred care, remove age discrimination, promote older people's health and independence and to 'fit services around people's needs'. The document details 8 standards with milestones.</p>		<p>The LDD needs to take account of the needs of different groups in society, such as older people</p>	<p>Reduce poverty and social exclusion</p> <p>Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population overall</p> <p>Improve the quality of where people live</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities including to those most in need</p>
Rural Strategy (Defra, 2004)	<p>In addressing the economic and social disparities in rural areas, a new approach to policy and delivery is needed for service partnerships at different scales.</p> <p>The 3 priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social regeneration – targeting greater resources at areas of greater need. • Social justice for all – tackling exclusion and providing fair access to services and opportunities. • Enhancing countryside value – protecting the natural environment. 		<p>To encourage local partners to work together in a collaborative way to deliver more sustainable rural communities and an enhanced and enriched countryside.</p>	<p>SA will have to ensure that there is a consistent balance between objectives to bring rural enterprise to benefit communities and care for the environment.</p>
Saving Lives: Our	An action plan to tackle poor health, to improve the	By 2010:	To recognise the	Maintenance and

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Healthier Nation White Paper (1999)	health of everyone and the worst off in particular. The Plan focuses on the main killers: cancer, coronary heart disease and stroke, accidents and mental illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cancer: to reduce death rate in people under 75 by at least a fifth • Coronary heart disease & stroke: to reduce death rate in people under 75 by two fifths • Accidents: to reduce death rate by a fifth and serious injury by a tenth • Mental illness: to reduce death rate from suicide & undetermined injury by a fifth 	importance of health issues and involvement of the Primary Care Trust in the preparation of the LDD	improvement of the health of the population overall
Securing the Future: Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2005)	<p>A Government-led UK strategic framework for sustainable development covering the period up to 2020. Its intension is to integrate progress towards the main aims across all Government agencies and devolved authorities.</p> <p>Strategy has 4 main aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. social progress which recognises the needs of everyone 2. effective protection of the environment 3. prudent use of natural resources 4. maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment <p>The Strategy also outlines priorities for the future in the UK and 10 guiding principles for Government policy</p>	The Strategy has a system of indicators to measure progress	<p>The concept of Sustainable Development underlies the whole LDD process, with immediate action being taken towards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Consumption and Production • Climate Change and Energy • Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement • Sustainable 	Implications across SA to ensure that policies consider the overriding national need of working towards these aims.

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			Communities	
The State of the Countryside Report (2005)	Provides an integrated health check on rural England and the wider countryside.		To develop policies which recognise the rural nature and associated issues of South Norfolk	Implications across SA
Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food (2002)	Looks at the serious long term problems faced by the farming sector. Sets out a number of key principles for sustainable farming and food now and in the future.		To recognise the issues faced by the farming community in a rural District such as South Norfolk	Conserve quality and quantity of soil resources Encourage sustained economic growth Support economic performance in rural areas
Tackling Health Inequalities – A Programme for Action (2003)	This Programme for Action sets out plans to tackle health inequalities over the next three years. It establishes the foundations required to achieve the challenging national targets for 2010 to reduce the gap in infant mortality across social groups and raise life expectancy in the most disadvantaged areas faster than elsewhere.		The LDD must incorporate issues such as health, in addition to more traditional topics such as housing or employment	Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population overall
UK Waste Strategy (2000)	A Strategy for managing waste and resources better. It sets out the changes needed to deliver sustainable development			Minimise the production of waste
UK Biodiversity Steering Group – The UK Biodiversity Action Plan	‘Chapter 7 on Towns, cities and development is of greatest relevance and recognises the need for biodiversity to become a part of the development policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment. The aims of the strategy include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that construction, planning, development and regeneration have minimal adverse impacts on biodiversity and enhance it where possible. To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to sustainable urban communities, both on the built 		The LDD should seek to protect and enhance biodiversity through protecting designated sites as well as broader biodiversity values, and through promoting wildlife friendly developments which have the potential to enhance biodiversity values.	Protect and enhance biodiversity.

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	<p>environment, and in parks and green spaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to measures to improve the quality of people's lives. <p>The main concerns for biodiversity associated with urbanisation and development include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure on high-value land for development and other uses leads to the potential for conflict with biodiversity objectives. Urban green spaces often consist of highly-managed, largely artificial landscapes used for competing interests and maintained using methods not always sympathetic to biodiversity. The population density of urban areas leaves little space for natural processes to operate effectively. A common perception that nature is not of or for towns and cities, and thus an unwanted intrusion. <p>Gardening practices can be the source of introduced species.' *</p>			
<p>PPSI - Delivering Sustainable Communities (2005)</p>	<p>Planning should facilitate and promote sustainable and inclusive patterns of urban and rural development by:</p> <p>Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve people's quality of life</p> <p>Contributing to sustainable economic development</p> <p>Protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, the quality and character of the countryside and existing communities</p> <p>Ensuring high quality development through good and inclusive design and the efficient use of resources</p> <p>Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable, liveable and mixed communities with good access to</p>		<p>Focus development in sustainable locations, with good access to employment and facilities</p> <p>Encourage good design</p> <p>Protect the natural and built environment</p>	<p>Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities</p> <p>Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth</p> <p>Encourage sustained economic growth</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the</p>

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	jobs and key services for all members of the community			<p>distinctiveness and quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>To conserve and, where appropriate enhance the historic environment</p> <p>Encourage local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes</p> <p>Reduce anti-social activity</p> <p>Maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna</p>
PPG3 – Housing (2000)	<p>Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including those in housing need</p> <p>Provide wider housing opportunity and choice and a better mix in size, type and location and seek to create mixed communities</p> <p>Provide sufficient housing land but give priority to re-using previously-developed land, empty homes and conversion of existing buildings, in preference to Greenfield sites</p> <p>Create more sustainable patterns of development by incorporating accessibility by public transport to jobs, education and health facilities, shopping, leisure and local services</p> <p>Place the needs of people before ease of traffic movement in designing the layout of residential developments</p> <p>Seek to reduce car dependence by facilitating more walking and cycling, by improving linkages by public transport between housing, jobs, local services and</p>		Various implications for housing policies	<p>Provide everybody with the opportunity of a decent home</p> <p>Improve the quality of where people live</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities</p> <p>Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p>

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	local amenity, and by planning for mixed use; and Promote good design in new developments in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments.			
PPG4 - Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms (2001)	<p>Development plans should give developers and local communities greater certainty about the types of development that will or will not be permitted in a given location.</p> <p>Planning authorities should ensure that their development plans contain clear land-use policies for different types of industrial and commercial development and positive policies to provide for the needs of small businesses</p> <p>Policies should provide for choice, flexibility and competition. Planning authorities should be realistic in their assessment of the needs of business. They should aim to ensure that there is sufficient land available which is capable of development and served by infrastructure.</p> <p>Development plan policies must take account of business needs and seek to achieve wider objectives (sustainability) in the public interest.</p>		Various implications for economic development policies	<p>Encourage sustained economic growth</p> <p>Encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment</p> <p>Encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth</p> <p>Improve economic performance in rural areas</p> <p>Improve the social and environmental performance of the economy</p>
PPS6 – Planning for Town Centres (2005)	<p>Key objectives:</p> <p>To promote the vitality and viability of town centres by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for the growth and development of existing centres • Promoting and enhancing existing centres by focusing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all <p>Other objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance consumer choice by providing for a range of services to meet the needs of the entire community, particularly socially excluded groups 		<p>Various implications for retail and town centre use development policies including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A defined hierarchy of centres • Identification of sites and buildings for development • Mixed use town centre developments • Policies to manage the night time 	<p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities, including to those most in need</p> <p>Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>Encourage sustained economic growth</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support efficient, competitive retail, leisure, tourism and other sectors • Improve accessibility, ensuring development will be accessible by a choice of means of transport • Promote social inclusion • Encourage investment to regenerate deprived areas • Promote economic growth • Deliver sustainable patterns of development 		<p>economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of existing facilities such as local shops. 	
<p>PPS 7 - Sustainable Development in Rural Communities (2004)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies in LDDs should facilitate and promote sustainable patterns of development. Policies to sustain, enhance and where appropriate, revitalise country towns and villages and for strong, diverse, economic activity, whilst maintaining local character and a high quality environment. • Local Authorities should focus most new development in or near Local Service Centres • Identify in LDDs suitable sites for future economic development, particularly in those rural areas where there is a need for employment creation and economic regeneration. • Set out in LDDs the criteria for permitting economic development in different locations, including future expansion of existing businesses, to facilitate healthy and diverse economic activity in rural areas • Local authorities should plan for accessible new services and facilities. Ensure development in service centres is supported through improvements to public transport, walking and cycling facilities. • Identify suitable buildings and development sites for community services and facilities to meet the needs of the whole community, including disabled users • Promote good design in new developments in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments. • Policies in LDDs should support suitably located and designed development necessary to facilitate the 		<p>Requirement for policy in LDDs to promote sustainable patterns of development.</p> <p>Identify sites for future economic development in rural areas</p> <p>Requirement for policy in LDD for permitting new economic development in different locations and extensions to existing premises.</p> <p>Implications for design policies</p> <p>Criteria based policy in LDD</p>	<p>Reduce poverty and social exclusion</p> <p>Provide everybody with the opportunity of a decent home</p> <p>Encourage community identity, good behaviour and co operative attitudes</p> <p>To improve the quality of where people live</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities including to those most in need</p> <p>Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>To encourage sustained</p>

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	<p>economic and social well-being of these designated areas and communities, including the provision of adequate housing to identified local needs</p>			<p>economic growth</p> <p>Encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment</p> <p>Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth</p> <p>To improve economic performance in rural areas</p>
<p>PPG8 – Telecommunications (2001)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum. 		<p>Requirement for policy in LDDs</p>	<p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities</p>
<p>PPS9 – Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies and plans should seek to maintain, enhance and add to the biodiversity conservation interests. Developments that conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological interests should be considered favourably. Policies should be grounded on up-to-date information about environmental characteristics of an area. LDDs should be consistent with national, regional and local biodiversity objectives. LDFs should identify any areas for the restoration or creation of new priority habitats, which contribute to regional targets, and support this restoration through appropriate policies. International and national designations should be protected in appropriate policy, and regional and local sites with criteria based policies, with other sites identified. 	<p>Careful monitoring of designated sites will be required</p>	<p>LDDs should reflect national and local biodiversity and geologic conservation priorities through the use of policies that are consistent with those underlying objectives.</p> <p>Governments aim is to conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of wildlife and geology.</p> <p>Sites will need to be identified on proposals maps and where relevant should be acknowledged</p>	<p>Developments that conserve or enhance biodiversity and geological interests of the area and/or the immediate locality should be considered favourably.</p> <p>SA will have to assess the implications of policies and proposals on wildlife and geology.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networks of habitats should be enhanced and protected against fragmentation, perhaps as open space or access provisions. • Brownfield sites with recognised importance should retain or incorporate interest features. • Lists of habitats and species of statutory protection as decreed by Defra should be protected for biodiversity importance. 		<p>in policy.</p> <p>Policy should consider the requirements for enhancing connectivity between habitats.</p> <p>LDDs should ensure that re-use of previously developed land recognises the potential value of established habitats and its implications for housing capacity.</p>	
<p>PPSI0: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management</p>	<p>The statement sets out a number of key planning objectives that aim to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive waste management up the waste hierarchy; • Provide sufficient and timely provision of waste management facilities that meet the needs of their communities; • Implement the national waste strategy and support European legislation; • Secure the recovery and disposal of waste does not harm the human health or the environment • Ensure waste is disposed of as near as possible to the place of production • Reflect the concerns and interests of local communities, needs of waste collection/disposal authorities and business and encourages competition • Protect the Green Belt, but, recognise that some types of waste management facilities have wider environmental and economic benefits of waste management are a material consideration 		<p>Development can be planned in such a way as to ensure the provision of recycling facilities and to encourage the proximity principle, by locating waste collection facilities in close proximity to the source of the waste.</p>	<p>Minimise the production of waste.</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the layout and design of new development support sustainable waste management Self-sufficiency that represents the volume and composition of waste generated at the regional level <p>The statement details the requirements of the regional planning bodies over the next 15-20 years, taking into consideration national forecasts and the capacity of urban and rural areas and providing guidance on determining capacity. The statement also provides a sequential approach to identifying sites and locations and guidance in determining planning applications.</p>			
PPS 12: Local Development Frameworks (2004)	Sets out the Government's policy on the preparation of the local development documents, which will comprise the local development framework. The document outlines the structure and content of a LDF and the process of preparation		This PPS is fundamental to the process of preparing LDDs.	Implications across SA
PPG13 – Transport (2001)	<p>Promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight.</p> <p>Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>Reduce the need to travel, especially by car.</p> <p>Locate day-to-day facilities in local centres so that they are accessible by walking and cycling.</p> <p>Accommodate housing principally within existing urban areas, planning for increased density for both housing and other uses at locations which are highly accessible by public transport, walking and cycling.</p> <p>Ensure that the needs of disabled people are taken into account in the implementation of planning policies and traffic management schemes, and in the design of individual developments</p> <p>Consider how best to reduce crime and the fear of crime, and seek by the design and layout of developments and areas, to secure community and road safety.</p>			<p>Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities</p> <p>Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population</p> <p>Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>Reduce anti-social behaviour</p> <p>Improve the quality of</p>

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				where people live
PPG14 – Development on Unstable land (1990)	<p>Minimising the risk of land instability on property, infrastructure and the public.</p> <p>Ensure development should not be placed in unstable locations without precautions.</p> <p>Bring unstable land back into use.</p> <p>Assist in safeguarding public and private investment by proper appreciation of site conditions and precautionary measures.</p>		Requirement for Policy relating to the reclamation and use of unstable land	<p>Improve the quality of where people live</p> <p>Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population</p>
PPG15 – Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)	The protection of the historic environment, whether individual listed buildings, conservation areas, historic parks and gardens will need to be taken into account in the formulation of policy and in development control decisions		Requirement for policies to protect the historic environment	<p>Maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>To conserve and, where appropriate enhance the historic environment</p>
PPG16 – Archaeology and Planning (1993)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological remains are a finite and non-renewable resource. Appropriate management is required to ensure they survive in good condition. • Where nationally important archaeological remains and their settings are affected by proposed development, there should be a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. 		Requirement for policies for the protection, enhancement, and preservation of sites of archaeological interest and their settings.	To conserve and, where appropriate enhance the historic environment
PPG17 – Planning for open space, sport and recreation (2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local networks of high quality open spaces, sports and recreational facilities • Well planned and maintained open spaces and good quality sports and recreational facilities • High quality open space and recreational facilities should be recognised and protected • In identifying new areas of open space, sports and recreation, local authorities should: • Promote accessibility by walking, cycling and public transport 		<p>Requirement for local authorities to assess both quantitatively and qualitatively the needs and opportunities for open space, sport and recreation in their areas.</p> <p>Policy to protect high quality open spaces and recreational facilities</p>	<p>Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population</p> <p>Encourage local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes</p> <p>Improve the quality of where people live</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate more intensive uses in town centres where they can contribute to vitality and viability • Avoid loss of amenity to neighbours, neighbouring uses and biodiversity • Improve quality of the public realm through better design • Look to provide open space in commercial and industrial areas • Add to and enhance existing facilities • Consider security and personal safety • Utilise Brownfield sites in preference to Greenfield • Consider using surplus land for open space, sport and recreation • Assess impact of facilities on social inclusion • Consider needs of tourists and visitors 			<p>Reduce anti social activity</p> <p>Maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna</p> <p>To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities</p>
<p>PPS 22 - Renewable Energy (2004)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocations for renewable energy developments should be encouraged. • LPAs can include policies that require a percentage of the energy to be used in new residential, commercial or industrial developments to come from on-site renewable energy developments • LPAs to set out criteria based policies setting out circumstances in which particular sizes, types of renewable energy developments will be acceptable in nationally designated areas 		<p>LDDs to contain site specific criteria</p> <p>LDD policy requiring a % of energy to come from on-site renewables</p> <p>LDDs to contain criteria based policy</p>	<p>Maximise use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>Reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>Minimise the production of waste</p> <p>Improve air quality</p> <p>Improve the social and environmental performance of the economy</p> <p>Maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna</p>

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PPS 23 - Planning and Pollution Control (2004)	Urban and rural regeneration and the redevelopment of previously developed sites are key priorities. A balanced approach is required addressing the risk of pollution whilst recognising the benefits of recycling land and the damage to community and business caused by failing to remediate contaminated land.		Implications for LDD and Development Control	Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population
PPG24 - Planning and Noise (1994)	The impact of noise can be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.		Reflected in LDDs	Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population Reduce anti-social activity
PPG25 – Development and flood risk (2001)	Reduce the vulnerability of the country to the dangers and damage caused by unmanaged floods The precautionary principle as advocated in the Rio Declaration (1992) will be used by the Government to manage development and flood risk.		Local Authorities should in accordance with the precautionary principal, follow the sequential approach to location of development.	Provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply
Draft Regional Spatial Strategy RSS14 “East of England Plan”				
Core Spatial Strategy policy SS1/SS2/SS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving a sustainable relationship between jobs, homes and services Focus of major developments into urban areas and, market towns using previously developed land. Focus development in and adjoining urban areas 		<p>Need to adopt a sequential approach to the location of major development.</p> <p>Focus major developments to accessible town centre locations.</p> <p>Development strategy consistent with sequential approach</p>	Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities
SS4/5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60% target for brownfield site use Ensure vibrant and attractive town centres. Strategy 	60% use of PDL	LDDs to allocate suitable PDL for development	Maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality

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	needed for each centre		Strategy needed for each centre	of landscapes and townscapes
SS6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the need to travel, seek improvements designed to encourage walking, cycling and public transport 		Consider land uses and management of fringe areas	<p>Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population</p>
SS9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustain the viability and re-vitalisation of market towns Managing development pressure in rural settlements 	Market town health checks	<p>Highlight roles of market towns</p> <p>Assess sustainability of rural settlements.</p>	<p>Encourage sustained economic growth</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities</p> <p>Improve economic improvement in rural areas</p>
SS10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate delivery of the Regional Economic Strategy 	42 600 jobs to Norfolk (potential 15,000 new jobs for South Norfolk)	Clear focussed policies on employment activity	Encourage sustained economic growth
SS11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas for regeneration, including: Great Yarmouth; Kings Lynn and West Norfolk; Norwich: and remote areas of rural Norfolk 		<p>Co-ordinated approach needed to economic, social and environmental deprivation.</p> <p>LDDs to set out policies to tackle problems of economic, social, and environmental deprivation</p>	<p>Encourage sustained economic growth</p> <p>Encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment</p> <p>Improve economic performance in rural areas</p> <p>Encourage local community identity, good</p>

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				behaviour and co-operative attitudes
SS11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas for regeneration, including: Great Yarmouth; Kings Lynn and West Norfolk; Norwich: and remote areas of rural Norfolk 		<p>Co-ordinated approach needed to economic, social and environmental deprivation.</p> <p>LDDs to set out policies to tackle problems of economic, social, and environmental deprivation</p>	<p>Encourage sustained economic growth</p> <p>Encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment</p> <p>Improve economic performance in rural areas</p> <p>Encourage local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes</p>
SS12	Need for working with partners to make provision for the land use needs of health, education, and social services.	Indicators of health, educational attainment and deprivation.	<p>Need to translate the provider's aspirations to spatial provision.</p> <p>Will underpin other agencies activities.</p>	<p>Encourage community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes</p> <p>Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population</p> <p>Improve education and skills of the population</p>
SS14	<p>Minimisation of development being affected by flooding.</p> <p>By:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of SFRA Clear policies to protect flood areas Only exceptionally use floodplains for development, and then with mitigation. 	Ha of flood areas taken to development.	Clear use of EA flood mapping, and strict policies in LDDs to avoid development. In areas at risk from flooding.	Provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply
SS16	Delivery of high quality new development, including:	Development not less	Key element of physical	Maintain and enhance the

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum density appropriate. • Good accessibility • Equal access • Community safety addressed • Promote resource efficiency • Use of built heritage to reinforce regeneration. 	than 30dph	aspects of development that will affect the less tangible factors such as health, aspirations, social well-being and regeneration.	<p>distinctiveness and quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>Providing everybody with the opportunity of a decent home</p> <p>Improve accessibility for those most in need</p> <p>Encourage community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes</p> <p>Reduce anti-social activity</p>
NSR1	<p>Strategic locations in South Norfolk of significance to future development of the sub region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Longwater, Costessey for business park use • Colney/Cringleford area, expansion of research park facilities and hospital related uses • A11 corridor, including Wymondham for potential high tech development 		Policy in LDD to reflect the importance of these locations in the context of the sub region	<p>Encourage sustained economic growth</p> <p>Encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment</p> <p>Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth</p>
NSR2	The development of economically, socially and environmentally sustainable tourism throughout the sub region, particularly highlighting the Broads		Policies to promote sustainable tourism in the sub region	<p>Encourage sustained economic growth</p> <p>Maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna</p> <p>Conserve and where appropriate enhance the</p>

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				historic environment
NSR4	Provision of 45500 dwellings in Norwich sub-region up to 2021	District wide housing monitoring	11,200 dwellings in South Norfolk to be provided in Norwich sub-region, 8,400 of which in the Norwich Policy Area.	Providing everybody with the opportunity of a decent home
NSR6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection and enhancement of the historic setting of Norwich Prevention of inappropriate development in river valleys, green wedges and the landscape setting of the southern bypass that contribute to the setting of Norwich 		Policies in LDD to protect the historic setting of Norwich	<p>Maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment</p>
E1	Requirement to ensure that sufficient land is available for training and education purposes to meet the needs identified in other strategies	Meet the needs in other strategies	Policies in LDDs to identify land and future needs	<p>Improve education and skills of population</p> <p>Opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment</p>
E2	Provision of 421,500 jobs between 2001 and 2021 across the Region as a whole, 42,600 jobs for Norfolk. Potential 15,000 new jobs for South Norfolk	Employment Land Monitoring	Policies in LDDs to identify land and buildings for employment uses and other interventions as outlined in Norfolk Employment Growth Study	<p>Encourage sustained economic growth</p> <p>Encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment</p>
E3	Locations for employment allocations will focus on key market towns and urban areas, where they minimise commuting, where maximum use of public transport can be made, where minimise loss of or damage to the environment, emphasis on previously developed land and where needs of economic clusters can be met	Employment land monitoring	Policies in LDDs setting out criteria for allocating employment land	<p>To reduce effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>To encourage sustained economic growth</p> <p>To maintain and enhance</p>

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				biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy
E4	Provision of Strategic Employment Sites in key locations		Allocations in LDDs to meet the needs of business in key locations	To encourage sustained economic growth Encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth
E5	Supporting economic diversity and business development	Employment Monitoring	Policies in LDDs that assess the requirements of various sectors of the local economy and ensure that sufficient levels of land to meet their needs is allocated	To encourage sustained economic growth Encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth
E6	Improving information and communications technology		Policy in LDDs to ensure	Improve accessibility to

Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA
			that acceptable provision can be made for ICT, subject to environmental constraints	essential services and facilities
E7	Supporting Cluster Development		LDDs to contain policy and/or allocations to support clusters identified by EEDA	Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth
H1/H2/H3	<p>Outlines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The amount of new housing required in each District (South Norfolk 11,200 up to 2021) 2. Proposed amounts and types of affordable housing across the Region 3. Need to phase new housing development to give priority to previously developed land 4. Importance of linking infrastructure provision to rate of new development 	<p>Primarily District-wide housing completion statistics, split by brownfield/ greenfield.</p> <p>Housing trajectories</p>	<p>Need to consider Urban Capacity Studies outcomes in allocations.</p> <p>Reconciliation of local housing needs studies to regional approach.</p> <p>Important to match future infrastructure to needs arising from new developments.</p>	<p>Provide everybody with the opportunity of a decent home</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p>
Transport	<p>Main objectives for the Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve opportunities to access jobs, services and leisure/tourist facilities. • Enable infrastructure programmes and transport service provision to support both existing development and that proposed in the spatial strategy. • Reduce the need to travel • Reduce the transport intensity of economic activity, including freight. • Minimise the environmental impact of transport provision and travel, protecting and enhancing the natural, built and historic environment • Improve safety and security. 			<p>Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities.</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes and townscapes</p>

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ENV2	<p>Local authorities will provide the strongest levels of protection for the East of England's finest landscapes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development should respect and enhance local landscape character wherever possible, and provide mitigation measures when damage is unavoidable. • New development should minimise damage to biodiversity of the region • Local Authorities to develop policies that encourage an increase in woodland cover which respects local landscape character. 		LDDs to contain criteria based policies informed by landscape character assessments to ensure development respects local landscape character.	<p>Maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes.</p> <p>Maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna</p>
ENV3/4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure internationally and nationally designated sites are given the strongest levels of protection. • Minimise damage to biodiversity and earth heritage resources. • Increase woodland cover • Protect ancient and important woodlands 		Policies in LDDs to protect and enhance internationally and nationally designated sites, biodiversity and earth heritage and woodlands.	<p>Maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes</p> <p>maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna</p>
ENV5	Protect and enhance historic environment of the region		LDDs will identify, protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment of the region, its archaeology, Listed Buildings and historic landscapes.	Conserve, and where appropriate enhance the historic and archaeological environment
ENV6	Protect agriculture, land and soils		Policies required to support agri-environment schemes, encourage sustainable use of soil and water resources.	<p>Conserve the quality and quantity of soil resource</p> <p>Provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply</p>
ENV7	<p>Ensure new development does not exacerbate problems with air quality</p> <p>Reduce or reverse growth of motor traffic.</p>		Policies should seek to reduce or reverse the growth of motor traffic.	Improve air quality

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			Development strategy	
ENV8	Promote and encourage energy efficiency in new developments	Reduce CO2 emissions in line with targets in Energy White Paper	Policy to utilise sustainable construction, CHP and energy efficiency schemes in new developments. Provide 10% of development schemes energy from renewable resources.	Maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change Reduce vulnerability to climate change
ENV9	Ensure development does not exceed water supply		Protect water resources Development planned to ensure sustainable provision of water supply	Provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply
C1	Taking account of the Regional Cultural Strategy		LDDs to take account of Regional Cultural Strategy.	Improve education and skills of the population overall Encourage local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes
C2	Provision and location of leisure, sport, recreation arts or tourism facilities		Policy in LDDs outlining the sequential approach to locating development	Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities Maintenance and improvement of health of the population
C3	Encourage arts to promote social inclusion and community cohesion		Encouragement of arts through design	Encourage local community identity, good

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			statements	behaviour and co-operative attitudes
C4	Encouragement of appropriate sport and leisure facilities to satisfy local needs		Policy in LDDs to set out criteria for location of sport and leisure facilities	Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population Encourage local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes
C5	Encouragement of appropriate informal recreation		Policy in LDDs setting out criteria based approach	Maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes Maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population Encourage local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes
East of England Regional Social Strategy (2004)	Sets out the vision, objectives and means for achieving a fair and inclusive society in the East of England. Aims to develop a common definition of social exclusion and to support and focus regional and local action for tackling social exclusion			
East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy (2002)	Gives guidance on the land use planning aspects of waste management. The Strategy provides the context for Waste Local Plans and LDDs, guides waste collection and disposal plan and informs and influences private sector waste management activities			

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Integrated Regional Strategy 'Sustainable Futures' (EERA 2005)	<p>With a vision 'to improve the quality of life for everyone who lives or works in the East of England', the IRS will provide a joined-up framework to drive forward the many priorities for the Region held by public bodies.</p> <p>IRS priorities for the Region include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Achieving high quality and sustainable solutions in areas facing growth and regeneration pressures. 2 - Harness strengths in science, research and development. 3 - Address persistent deprivation and social exclusion. 4 - Use and manage resources and environmental assets efficiently. 5 - Sustainable management of the Region's transport infrastructure. 		LDDs should also work towards integrated policy that strives to meet the priorities for the Region and promote sustainable development.	Implications across SA.
'Our Environment, Our Future' – East of England Regional Environmental Strategy (2003)	<p>Accommodate population and economic growth whilst protecting and enhancing the environment.</p> <p>Reduce the need to travel</p> <p>Deliver sustainable design</p> <p>Reduce vulnerability of region to climate change</p> <p>Promote energy conservation</p> <p>Harness environmental benefits arising from climate change</p> <p>Deliver sustainable agriculture</p> <p>Promote environmental economy</p> <p>Maintain and strengthen landscape and townscape character.</p> <p>Enhance biodiversity</p> <p>Conserve and enhance the historic environment</p> <p>Reduce the regions environmental impact</p> <p>Increase understanding of environmental issues.</p>		Requirements for policies in LDDs to address key objectives of Regional Environment Strategy.	Ensure that sustainability Appraisal objectives address the objectives of the Regional Environment Strategy.
Regional Economic Strategy for the East of England 'Progressing a	<p>Skills base that can support a world-class economy.</p> <p>Growing competitiveness, productivity and entrepreneurship</p>		Policies and development strategy of LDDs to contribute towards	Achieving the objectives of the Regional Economic Strategy may

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Shared Vision'	Global leadership in developing and realising innovation in science, technology and research. High quality places to work and live Social inclusion and broad participation in the Regional economy. Development of international gateways and national and regional transport corridors. Leading information society Exemplar in environmental technologies and the efficient use of resources.		meeting the objectives of the Regional Economic Strategy.	compromise other sustainability objectives. This is particularly in light of issues of sustainable transport and the protection of South Norfolk's environment.
Regional Housing Strategy for the East of England: Strategy Document 2005-2010 (2005)	Overall vision to 'ensure everyone can live in a decent home which meets their needs, at a price they can afford and in locations that are sustainable'			
Regional Planning Guidance for East Anglia (2000)	Sets the regional framework for development plans in East Anglia in the period to 2016. Outlines a vision for East Anglia where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • economic opportunities are maintained and improved • increasing social equality for all areas • environment is protected and enhanced whilst the distinctiveness of each locality is maintained • natural resource are conserved 		Regional issues of underlying importance to LDD preparation	Implications across SA
Sustainable Communities in the East of England (2003)	Sets out proposals for maintaining and creating sustainable communities in the East of England. It focuses particularly on actions to address housing, planning and neighbourhood renewal issues		Sustainability issues of underlying importance to LDD preparation	Implications across SA
Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England (2004)	To guide tourism interests in the East of England. The strategy will guide investment decisions to pursue tourism goals in the Regional Economic Strategy.		To develop policies which promote sustainable tourism	Economic and environmental implications for SA
Municipal Waste Strategy for Norfolk	Provides a framework for planning and implementing changes in how waste in Norfolk is			Minimise the production of waste

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(2002)	<p>managed</p> <p>Key Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing growth in waste quantities • Meeting the statutory recycling and composting standards • Reducing the amount of waste disposed to landfill • Meeting the Local Public Service Agreement <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce growth in household waste • To increase recycling and composting of waste • To progressively increase the recovery of waste consistent with the national targets • To deliver an efficient, effective and affordable waste management service that has public support • To encourage investigation and adoption of new and innovative technologies <p>The Strategy also includes a recycling plan for South Norfolk setting out plans for increasing recycling and composting.</p>			
Norfolk Ambition – The Community Strategy for Norfolk 2003 - 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All individuals have the opportunity of a good quality of life. • People enjoy healthy lifestyles and have access to high standards of health and social care. • People in communities feel safe. • There is excellent educational attainment and opportunities for learning at all stages throughout life. • Individuals from all backgrounds can play an active part in community life. • The high quality environment is respected and enhanced for everyone’s enjoyment and is matched by a strong reputation for renewable energies. 	<p>Various indicators covering topic areas including Inclusive and Diverse, Healthy and Well, Safe, Knowledgeable and Skilled, Active and Engaged, Environmentally Responsible, Creative, Economically Thriving and Accessible and Well Housed.</p>	<p>Direct implications are limited although there is a more direct relationship between economic and housing related objectives and what the LDF can influence or achieve.</p>	<p>Improve the quality of where people live</p> <p>Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities</p> <p>Encourage local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture, creativity and spirituality are valued. • There is a distinctive economy characterised by innovative and dynamic businesses. • The communications infrastructure meets the needs of a forward-looking county. 			<p>Maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>Reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>Improve education and skills of population.</p>
Norfolk Biodiversity Action Plan (2004)	Looks at Biodiversity in Norfolk, what it is, why its important and what is being done to help conserve species and habitats in Norfolk. Contains a number of individual Habitat and Species Action Plans		To develop policies which promote biodiversity	Maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna
Norfolk Biodiversity SPG	<p>The Norfolk Biodiversity SPG provides biodiversity principles. These state that</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, and every opportunity should also be taken to create improvement 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>To protect and enhance biodiversity</p> <p>To avoid, minimise and/or compensate any adverse effects.</p>
'Norfolk Live' A Cultural Strategy for Norfolk 2005-2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a number of objectives concerned with improving the cultural diversity of Norfolk. These concentrate on community participation, promoting cultural and recreational activities, skills development and access for all. 	No relevant targets or indicators	There are no direct implications for policies or proposals	Encourage local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes

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				<p>Improve education and skills of population</p> <p>Offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment</p>
Norfolk Local Transport Plan 2001/02 – 2005/06				
Walking and Equestrian Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a comprehensive network of safe and convenient routes linking local facilities 	<p>Percentage of people walking to key destinations</p> <p>Reduction in pedestrian casualties</p> <p>Improve public perception of safety</p> <p>Develop a school travel strategy</p>	Implications for policies to provide a pedestrian network	<p>Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population</p> <p>Reduce effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities</p>
Cycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strategic network of cycle routes 	Trips by bike to quadruple by 2012	Implications for policies to provide a cycle network	<p>Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities</p> <p>Reduce effect of traffic on the environment</p>
Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of infrastructure to give public transport advantages over cars in terms of journey times, quality and convenience. 	Increase level of patronage on subsidised services by 1%	Implications for policies to assist with measures to give public transport advantages over cars	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment

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Private Cars/Managing Demand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce trips by non-essential motor vehicles through demand management measures 		Implications for policies and proposals	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment
Safer and Healthier Journeys to Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve health and safety of school children and reduce car use by achieving a modal shift away from the private car on the school run. 		Implications for policies and proposals	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population
Reducing the Need to Travel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reducing the need to travel by the integration of land use and transport policies. 		Implications for policies and proposals	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities
Access for Everyone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure access to public transport facilities for all sections of the community. 		Implications for policies and proposals	Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities, including to those most in need
An Inclusive Transport System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To allow everyone access to essential and non-essential facilities. 		Implications for policies and proposals	Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities, including to those most in need
Air Quality, Noise and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet the Government's targets for local air quality management and climate change. 	To cut greenhouse gas emissions by 12.5% on 1990 levels by 2008 to 2012	Implications for policies and proposals	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment Improve air quality
The Natural and Built Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The integration of environmental policies into all transport solutions 	95% of road materials to be recycled by 2005	Implications for policies and proposals	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment

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Sustainable Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the efficiency and environmental impact of distribution and to increase the modal share of rail and water for the movement of freight and to integrate air transport with other modes 		Implications for policies and proposals	Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth
Rural Area Strategy - Objective 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support an efficient economy and sustainable economic growth in the market towns and rural areas of Norfolk 		Implications for policies and proposals	Encourage sustained economic growth Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities
Objective 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimise the impact of traffic on the area to: increase safety, and peoples' perceptions of safety, conserve and enhance the built and natural environment and retain the special characteristics of rural areas 		Implications for policies and proposals	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment Maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes
Objective 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the social exclusion of people living in the rural areas 		Implications for policies and proposals	Reduce poverty and social exclusion
Objective 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve opportunities for access to facilities for all sections of the community by developing sustainable transport measures, in particular public and community transport and facilities for cyclists and pedestrians 		Implications for policies and proposals	Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities Encourage local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative behaviour Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population
Objective 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the integration of transport and land use planning to include the consideration through whole settlement strategies of the 		Implications for policies and proposals	Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities

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	individual needs of each market town in relation to its development and transport needs and in the context of its hinterland			
Norfolk Minerals Local Plan (2004)	Deals with Minerals planning across Norfolk. The main functions of the Plan are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop Structure Plan policies and apply them to land uses in local areas To establish a clear and comprehensive basis for co-ordinating and controlling mineral workings and related development To provide an opportunity for the public to express their views 		Minerals are a 'county matter', but their extraction will have environmental and economic impacts.	Contribute to the economy of the area, but also environmental effects.
Norfolk Residential Design Guide (1998)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are various objectives aiming to improve residential development particularly in terms of design and access by non-car modes for the benefit of residents and others living nearby. 		Limited direct implications mostly in accordance with those associated with planning good practice and guidance (principally PPS1, PPG3 & PPG13)	<p>Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>Conserve, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment</p> <p>Improve the quality of where people live.</p>
Norfolk State of the Environment Report (2003)	Provides a summary of available information about Norfolk's environment in 2003. The Report consists of a number of resource based topics relevant to structure plan policies. Where comparable, data is available then positive or negative trends are identified.		To develop policies which promote the environment of Norfolk	Environmental implications for SA
Norfolk Structure Plan 1999 (Saved Policies)				
CS.3 Locational Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The town of Diss will provide for housing, 		Implications for allocation	Encourage efficient

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	employment and commercial development on a scale to support its function as a rural centre		of land for both employment, commercial uses and housing	<p>patterns of movement to support economic growth</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities</p> <p>To improve economic performance in rural areas</p>
EC.2 Main Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Norwich Policy Area will be one of the locations for major economic development. Economic development will also be encouraged in Diss, Harleston and Loddon to improve the balance between jobs and people. 		Implications for the location for economic development	<p>Encourage sustained economic growth</p> <p>Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities.</p> <p>Provide opportunities for all section of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment</p> <p>Improve economic performance in rural areas</p>
EC.6 Rural Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic development in rural areas will be subject to criteria that seek to protect the countryside and prime agricultural land. 		Implications for Rural areas to be protected from economic development that does not need to be located	<p>Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth.</p> <p>To maintain and enhance</p>

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			there.	<p>the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes</p> <p>To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna</p> <p>To conserve the quality and quantity of soil resources</p>
ENV.13 Historic Buildings, archaeology and the historic landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The quality and local distinctiveness of the historic urban and rural environment will be maintained and improved in accordance with criteria. 		Implications for enhancement of historic environments	<p>Maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>Conserve, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment</p>
T.3 Parking Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parking policies will be developed across the county on a consistent basis taking account of the needs of residents, disabled people and operational requirements. 		Implications for a county-wide approach to parking standards	Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities , including to those most in need
T.5 Public Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A modal shift from private car to public transport will be encouraged by way of criteria 		Implications for policies. Proposals that conflict with the aim of reducing the need to travel will not be permitted.	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment
T.10 Strategic Road Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through traffic will be encouraged to use the strategic road network 		Implications for policies to control access onto the strategic road network	<p>Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>Encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth</p>

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T.11 Corridors of movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of corridors of movement for their traffic carrying capacity. 		Implications for policies to control access onto corridors of movement.	Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment
TCR.1/2/3 Town centres and retail development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The retail hierarchy of settlements is set out and guidance for assessing proposals is given. 		Implications for policies to control retail and other town centre use development.	Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities
H.8 Housing in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing in rural areas will only be acceptable in specific circumstances 		Implications for policies to control development of rural housing.	<p>Provide everybody with the opportunity of a decent home</p> <p>To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes</p>
H.10 Gypsy sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gypsy sites should be provided within reasonable reach of local services 		Implications for policies dealing with provision of Gypsies sites.	<p>Reduce poverty and social exclusion</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities, including to those most in need</p>
N.14 Norwich Policy Area - Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 5 year supply of housing land to be maintained for the Norwich Policy Area as a whole 		LDD to maintain 5 year housing supply	Provide everybody with the opportunity of a decent home
Norfolk Waste Local Plan (2000)	<p>Main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move the treatment and management of waste higher up the waste hierarchy and encourage reduction, re-use, recycling Ensure waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health or harming the environment Make suitable provision for the management of waste in the County Safeguard waste management sites from 			Minimise the production of waste

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	<p>incompatible development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide effective planning control over waste management facilities • Ensure regional self sufficiency 			
<p>Shaping the Future – Towards a Social Cohesion Strategy for Norfolk (2000)</p>	<p>There are a number of objectives concerned with improving the economic performance of Norfolk. These concentrate on economic growth, employment, business creation and skills development.</p>	<p>Raise the annual average rate of growth over the period 2000 – 2010 from 2.3% to 2.8%. Create by 2010 an additional 7,500 jobs. For unemployment in Norfolk to be no higher than the mid-point between the East of England and the UK as a whole. For business creation to achieving a mid-point between the East of England and England. 47% Adult achievement in NVQ level 3 qualifications as a percentage of the working age population.</p>	<p>Implications for LDD relate to implications from RSS/RES in terms of economic development and job growth.</p>	<p>Encourage sustained economic growth</p> <p>Improve education and skills of population</p> <p>Offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment</p> <p>Encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment</p>
<p>Broadland Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP)</p>	<p>The aims of Catchment Flood Management Planning are to set the overall direction of flood risk management at the catchment scale. They represent long term aspirational targets that are not necessarily deliverable within the life of a single CFMP. The aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, the natural, historic and built environment caused by floods; 		<p>To ensure development is not located in flood risk areas or does not increase the risk of flooding to people, the natural, historic and built environment.</p>	<p>To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change (decision-making criteria – to reduce the risk of flooding) To reduce vulnerability</p>

Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise opportunities to work with natural processes and to provide multiple benefits from flood risk management, and make an effective contribution to sustainable development; To support the implementation of EU directives, the provision of Government and other stakeholder policies and targets, and the Environment Vision; To promote sustainable flood risk management; To inform and support planning policies, statutory land use plans and implementation of the Water Framework Directive. 			to climate change.
Broadland Rivers Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (Environment Agency, 2006)	The Broadland Rivers CAMS sets out a strategy to manage water resources sustainably over the next six years in the Broadland rivers catchments. The document provides guidance for existing abstractors and new applicants setting out how water will be managed to ensure that it is available for abstraction whilst protecting the needs of the natural environment.		To ensure water supply can meet development demand whilst protecting the needs of the local environment.	To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.
Crime Reduction Strategy (2003)	<p>The South Norfolk Crime Reduction Strategy is built around action plans to tackle the four priorities and several crosscutting themes.</p> <p>Strategic Priorities</p> <p>Burglary</p> <p>Vehicle-related crime</p> <p>Crimes of violence: Public and Domestic</p> <p>Partnership give strategic importance to violent crime and disorder. As the issues surrounding domestic violence differ from violent crime in general these were given distinct priority status.</p>		Need for early liaison with Police. Identify patterns of crime and links to physical environments.	<p>Improve the quality of where people live</p> <p>Reduce anti-social activity</p> <p>Encourage local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes</p>

Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA			
Corporate Equality Plan (2003)	<p>AIMING FOR EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY "Putting People First" means ensuring that the views and priorities of all citizens are reflected in South Norfolk Council policies. We aim to ensure that equality is included in the day-to-day work we carry out in delivering services and in our role as an employer.</p> <p>To achieve that the Council will</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make our services and information about them accessible to all • Ensure, where appropriate, that we work in partnership with others to deliver equality • Meet our statutory requirements • Ensure that employees are treated fairly <p>Ensure that our policy development and planning processes recognise the vital importance of equalities</p>		LDD documents to reflect equalities issues	To reduce poverty and social exclusion			
Economic Development Strategy (2004)	<p>The Vision for 2009 for South Norfolk's Economy is: "To be an area where economic opportunity and development is diverse, sustainable and accessible to all the community."</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="539 962 1196 1385"> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 962 748 1385">Stimulate the creation and retention of all employment in South Norfolk</td> <td data-bbox="748 962 956 1385"> 1. By helping existing enterprises, expand, innovate or diversity. 2. By increasing enterprise formation and survival, </td> <td data-bbox="956 962 1196 1385"> M1. Business Survival Rates at 5% above regional averages (3%-2001) M2. Increased Average Wage rates, within 2% of national averages (within 4.1% 2002) </td> </tr> </table>	Stimulate the creation and retention of all employment in South Norfolk	1. By helping existing enterprises, expand, innovate or diversity. 2. By increasing enterprise formation and survival,	M1. Business Survival Rates at 5% above regional averages (3%-2001) M2. Increased Average Wage rates, within 2% of national averages (within 4.1% 2002)		Need to address economic development, allowing for new developments	Encourage sustained economic growth Encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment
Stimulate the creation and retention of all employment in South Norfolk	1. By helping existing enterprises, expand, innovate or diversity. 2. By increasing enterprise formation and survival,	M1. Business Survival Rates at 5% above regional averages (3%-2001) M2. Increased Average Wage rates, within 2% of national averages (within 4.1% 2002)					

Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA		Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA	
		developing entrepreneurship 3. By the promotion and encouragement of appropriate economic investment across the district	M3. Annual change in number of local full time jobs (+2.6% in 2001)			
	Raise learning expectations and achievements, meeting the needs of the economy	1. By increasing investment in training by enterprises, to promote quality employment 2. By widening access to learning, increasing participation through innovative provision 3. By encouraging post-16 learning opportunities and raising basic skills levels.	M4. Increase participation levels in 16+ learning to a level 10% above Norfolk (7% in 2002) M5. Basic Skills attainment, 7% better than average Norfolk levels (3.8% 2001)		Need to consider accessibility issues.	Offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment To improve the education and skills of the population

Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA			Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA
	Break down the barriers to economic success in rural areas	1. By identifying needs by helping communities carry out Health checks and Parish Plans, then acting on their results. 2. By improving routes into economic activity	M6. All communities wishing to, have participated in a parish planning exercise M7. 86% of people of working age in employment (2002-82.7%) M8. 80% of parishes have undertaken improvement projects as a result of undertaking a Parish Plan		Particular need to consider effects on rural communities.	Offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment To improve the education and skills of the population
Empty Homes Strategy (2003)	Empty Homes Strategy objectives and targets Bringing empty homes back into productive use for the benefit of South Norfolk's residents will assist in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributing to a reduction in the number of unfit dwellings • Contributing to the revitalisation of market towns • Increasing the supply of affordable housing • Increasing the provision of rented properties for those without homes 				No obvious implications for LDD policy	Reduce poverty and social exclusion Provide everybody with the opportunity of a decent home Improve the quality of where people live
Corporate Environment Strategy (Initial Draft 2005)	A draft strategy very much in the early stages of formulation: This will be the first environment strategy produced by the Council. It is being developed to highlight the main environmental issues affecting the whole District and to help identify the role that South Norfolk Council can play to minimise its own impact on the environment,					Reduce the effect of traffic on the environment To improve air quality Maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity,

Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA
	<p>7 key policy areas will form the basis of the strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of natural resources and energy consumption • Transport • Air, land and water quality • Biodiversity • The built and urban environment • Waste management <p>Managing the Council's environmental impact</p>			<p>flora and fauna</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>Maximise the use of renewable energy sources and reduce contributions to climate change</p> <p>Reduce vulnerability to climate change</p> <p>Provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply</p> <p>Minimise production of waste</p>
<p>Health Strategy (Initial Draft 2005)</p>	<p>A draft Strategy very much in the early stages of formulation:</p> <p>Study will identify areas of special health need eg. Diss and Costessey and will suggest that resource location should follow the identified need.</p> <p>Main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the health and well being of the whole population of South Norfolk • To improve the health and well being of those most in need by reducing health inequalities using a targeted approach 		<p>Policy context needs to look at health need rather than just economic need</p>	<p>Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population</p>
<p>Housing Strategy (2004)</p>	<p>Strategic Housing Vision for South Norfolk Council:</p>		<p>Various implications for</p>	<p>Reduce poverty and</p>

Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA
	<p>to ensure that sufficient, good quality and affordable housing is available to meet the needs of people in South Norfolk.</p> <p>Issue Problem</p> <p>1. To ensure that housing in South Norfolk, in all tenures, is of a standard suitable for modern day living, contributes to good health, and is energy efficient.</p> <p>The private sector requires £187 million help to improve its condition</p> <p>Many owners will need help from the Council. With limited resources, the Council must prioritize.</p> <p>The former council stock is not up to the standard which the Council and tenants expect.</p> <p>£190 million is needed over 30 years to improve and maintain it. South Norfolk Housing Partnership must deliver this.</p> <p>2. To maximise the provision of affordable housing through partnership working, and ensure an appropriate mix by type, size, tenure and location.</p> <p>More people find they cannot afford to enter the property market.</p> <p>There is great housing stress, with increasing homelessness. The Council needs to act to increase the supply of affordable housing, but resources are scarce.</p> <p>There will be a severe shortage of social rented housing, especially for families, during 2004 and</p>		<p>housing policies, particularly the provision of affordable housing in sustainable locations</p>	<p>social exclusion</p> <p>Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population</p> <p>Provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home</p> <p>Encourage local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes</p> <p>Improve the quality of where people live</p> <p>Maximise the use of renewable energy and reduce contributions to climate change</p>

Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA
	<p>2005</p> <p>Action is needed urgently to bridge this gap, until more become available through planning agreements.</p> <p>There is a shortage of affordable housing for newly-forming households.</p> <p>More small properties are required for rent and low cost ownership.</p> <p>3. To enable people to gain access to suitable accommodation; also to ensure adequate choice and support are available to meet need.</p> <p>There is an increasing need for support to enable people to live independently in the community.</p> <p>Supporting People funding is unlikely to increase to meet this need.</p> <p>4. To ensure that housing activity contributes to sustainability, social inclusion and quality of life, improving the economic, social and environmental well being of South Norfolk.</p> <p>Affordable housing is not always available where people want to live.</p> <p>Communities are becoming less sustainable - new households have to move away from family and other social networks.</p>			
<p>South Norfolk Council Landscape Assessment, Evaluation and Guidance (2000)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The landscapes types within South Norfolk will be protected for their own value. 		<p>Develop a suite of policies that protect the qualities of the landscape characters identified from inappropriate</p>	<p>Maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>Maintain and enhance</p>

Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA
			development. Ensure that the landscape character types are reproduced and development assessed within this context.	biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna Conserve, and where appropriate enhance the historic environment Maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change Reduce vulnerability to climate change
Leisure/Culture & Countryside Strategy (2005 in preparation) (Draft)	<p>This strategy provides an opportunity to illustrate the significance and importance of South Norfolk, the role that Leisure, Cultural and Countryside services has at present and our emerging role in relation to the health and cultural enhancement of the area.</p> <p>The Strategy will be focused towards the achievement and improvement of health, well-being, creating a sense of place and community and steering the enhancement of our cultural identity.</p>		Need to ensure adequate provision of facilities and the protection and enhancement of the environment. Links to community development.	<p>Maintaining distinctiveness of the environment.</p> <p>Reduction in social exclusion.</p> <p>Accessibility to essential services.</p>
Local Agenda 21 Strategy (2000)	<p>Promote Economic Success</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a vibrant local economy that gives access to satisfying and rewarding work without damaging the local, national or global environment • Value unpaid work <p>Meet Social Needs</p> <p>Protect human health and amenity through safe, clean, pleasant environments 1998/99</p> <p>Emphasis health service prevention action as well as care</p>		Various issues to be reflected in LDD policy	<p>Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population</p> <p>Improve education and skills of the population</p> <p>Encourage local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes</p> <p>Offer opportunities for</p>

Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA
	<p>65%</p> <p>Maximise everyone's access to the skills and knowledge £146 needed to play a full part in society</p> <p>Ensure access to good food, water, housing and fuel at a reasonable cost</p> <p>Encourage necessary access to facilities, services, goods and other people in ways which make less use of the car and minimise impacts on the environment</p> <p>Make opportunities for culture, leisure and recreation readily available to all</p> <p>Meet local needs locally wherever possible</p> <p>Create or enhance places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look well</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make settlements 'human' in scale and form • Value and protect diversity and local distinctiveness and strengthen local community and cultural identity <p>Protect and Enhance the Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use energy, water and other natural resources efficiently and with care • Minimise waste, then re-use or recover it through recycling, composting or energy recovery and finally dispose of what is left • Limit pollution to levels which do not damage natural systems • Value and protect the diversity of nature 			<p>all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment</p> <p>Improve the quality of where people live</p> <p>Accessibility to essential services and facilities</p> <p>Reduce effect of traffic on the environment</p> <p>Maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, flora and fauna</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>Provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply</p> <p>Minimise the production of waste</p>
<p>South Norfolk Alliance Community Strategy (2004)</p>	<p>Community Strategy 2004</p> <p>Our Vision:</p> <p>Working together, local people, local businesses, the voluntary sector and public bodies will strive to make South Norfolk:</p>		<p>The LDD documents will closely follow the vision and objectives in the Core Strategy, there may be various policy implications</p>	<p>Has implications across all areas of SA</p>

Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A place where a wide diversity of local people take the central role in making decisions about their community and its development and where the public services they receive are excellent and provide good value for money • A healthier and even safer place to live where the crime levels and 'fear of crime' are low • A place where suitable accommodation, support and care are available for all whatever their needs • An area of high learning expectations and achievement, meeting the needs of individuals and the economy • A place where the environment is protected and respected, quality housing is available to all and it is possible to travel around using varied forms of transport • An area where economic opportunity and development is diverse, sustainable, accessible and appropriate to the needs of all the community • An area that provides quality value for money, culture and leisure opportunities that improve the life and well being of residents and visitors <p>Our objectives are to:</p> <p>Homes and Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase, year on year, the number of affordable properties, including shared ownership homes built in South Norfolk, in order to eliminate homelessness and reduce the number of people in housing need. • Locate as many new homes as possible, whether in villages or towns or on large or small sites, in communities where people can reach a range of basic services, jobs and community support without being forced to use a car • Improve the quality of people's living environment by 			

Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA
	<p>achieving a high standard of design and efficient use of resources, including using products from sustainable sources in all housing developments.</p> <p>Development of the economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the availability of good quality jobs and the ability of local people to get them. Develop the economy in our rural villages and town centres. • Assist economic regeneration through the promotion of adult and community learning and vocational learning, to enhance the skills of the workforce in South Norfolk. <p>Transport and getting about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the use of and to improve the provision of transport, providing an integrated public transport service. • Improve rural accessibility to jobs, services and facilities whilst reducing the adverse environmental impact of the car, giving residents greater opportunities to increase their local wealth and access to health care, cultural and learning opportunities. • Focus on increasing the number of people using community transport schemes (including schemes such as Diss and District Borderhoppa, Wymondham Flexi-bus and Car Link). <p>The environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make South Norfolk a place where carbon dioxide emissions are reduced and alternative methods of energy production are supported. • Implement our Local Agenda 21 action plan, which aims to improve quality of life using sustainable development to maintain the quality of our natural environment whilst delivering 			

Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA
	<p>social progress and economic growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect South Norfolk’s countryside landscape and the species and habitats that make it up. • Minimise waste and where waste is produced, ensure it is recycled to an increasing degree each year. <p>Community life:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to jobs and services by locating most new development in locations which give people easy access to their essential needs, a choice of means of transport and the ability to reduce their need to travel. • Promote social inclusion and income maximisation amongst residents and to encourage the take up of benefits which people are entitled to. • Local people should have clear and meaningful opportunities to influence the development of their communities by working with development partnerships, tourist forums and other service providers and by producing a parish plan or village appraisal, to contribute to the planning Local Development Framework. <p>Crime and community safety:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work through the South Norfolk Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership and its working groups, to reduce crime, disorder, anti social behaviour and fear of crime. • Eliminate anti-social behaviour in South Norfolk, knowing the effect it can have on peoples’ lives. We will encourage reports and respond to them. • Improve safety and security in all construction developments, adhering to the secure by design guidelines. • Work with the Norfolk Casualty Reduction Partnership to improve road and fire safety to 			

Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA
	<p>reduce accidents.</p> <p>Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage user involvement in the provision of health and social care services. • Help people to take responsibility for their lifestyles and health, with good access to all healthcare requirements. • Encourage walking and cycling through the provision of safe and convenient routes and pedestrian / car-free areas, to help to reduce the need for car access and to improve individual's safety, fitness and health. • Work with the Norfolk and Waveney Mental Health Partnership to improve life for people suffering from mental health problems. • Develop initiatives to tackle health inequalities in South Norfolk, which are concerned with responding to the housing, poverty and access to educational needs of disadvantaged populations, in order to improve their quality of life and life expectancy. <p>Young people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In partnership with others, to work on tackling the key issues for young people living in South Norfolk. These include lack of transport and leisure facilities, which result in rural isolation, boredom and difficulty in accessing training. • To listen to young people and to provide young people with opportunities to engage positively in the democratic process. • To tackle rural isolation to help young people access the services they require. 			
South Norfolk Cycling Strategy (2005)	<p>The Main aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage cycling in support of the Government's aims 		Policies to encourage cycling and to provide for cyclists needs	Maintenance and improvement of the health of the population

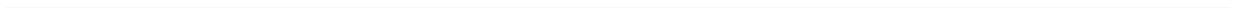
Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maximise the use of cycling as a convenient, attractive, safe, healthy and secure means of transport and ensures its integration with other modes of transport • To ensure that policies to encourage cycling and to provide for cyclists ' needs are integrated with the Community Strategy and Local Development Framework <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maximise the provision of convenient, safe and attractive cycle routes • To provide for convenient, safe and secure cycle parking • To integrate provisions for cycles with other forms of transport • To raise public awareness and to encourage and publicise cycling • To improve cyclists' safety • To reduce cycle theft 			Reduce effect of traffic on the environment
Strategy for Gypsies and Travellers in Norfolk (2005-2008)	<p>The Vision for this Strategy is:</p> <p>A Norfolk where Gypsies and Travellers have equality of opportunity with other members of the community to enable them to access services provided by agencies working together in an inclusive, cohesive and transparent manner.</p> <p>The main areas of concern that are highlighted are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lack of suitable sites; • The lack of information regarding Gypsies and Travellers in Norfolk; • The knowledge that Gypsies and Travellers are often polarised from settled communities; • The lack of understanding with regard to the culture 		Develop policies and proposals that address the identified need of Gypsy and Traveller communities in South Norfolk	<p>Reduce poverty and social exclusion</p> <p>Provide everybody with the opportunity of a decent home</p> <p>Encouraging community identity, good behaviour and co operative attitudes</p> <p>Improve accessibility to essential services and facilities including to those most in need</p>

Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA
	<p>and lifestyles of Gypsies and Travellers and the need to work towards mutual respect in all aspects of our community base;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The difficulties that arise from being of a nomadic lifestyle, particularly in respect to accessing services such as housing, housing support, education and health services. 			
The Broads Plan	<p>The Broads Plan is the Management Plan for the Broads. It sets out a vision and long-term (20 year) aims for the future of the Broads, and short-term (5 year) objectives to be addressed during the lifetime of the supporting 5-year Action Plan.</p>			<p>To maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna</p> <p>To maintain and improve the health of the population overall</p> <p>To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities (including recreation opportunities).</p>
Tourism Strategy (2004)	<p>What we plan to achieve:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Income from tourism will be further increased. We will encourage more accommodation providers and attractions to meet quality standards with a series of initiatives The South Norfolk tourism profile will be improved to increase the number of visitors to the district Responding to the industry's requests, partners will promote schemes to extend the season, retain skills and encourage investment in the industry We will seek to involve all tourism partnerships and local communities in the marketing of destinations, events and themes in South Norfolk 		<p>Policies will need to reflect locations of tourist activities. Built and unbuilt environment is key factor.</p>	<p>Encourage sustained economic growth</p> <p>Maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes and townscapes</p> <p>To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment</p>

Document Title (Policy/ Para. No.)	Key objectives relevant to LDD and SA	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for LDD	Implications for SA
	<p>6. We will seek to help local tourism businesses to promote and identify themselves to the general public</p> <p>Development of tourism in South Norfolk will enhance the natural and built environment</p>			
<p>Towards Stronger Communities: South Norfolk's Strategy for Community Cohesion, Diversity, Social Inclusion and Participation (Draft 2005)</p>	<p>Contains a number of objectives concerned with strengthening community cohesion, celebrating diversity, encouraging tolerance and respect, promoting social inclusion and encouraging participation</p>		<p>Need to consider how the communities own perceptions are affected by planning issues e.g. affordable housing and role of younger people in villages.</p>	<p>Encourage local community identity, good behaviour and co-operative attitudes</p>

Appendix 2

Baseline information presented by South Norfolk Council



CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

1. The characterisation set out below has been determined from a number of sources:
 - Baseline assessment
 - Review of plans and programmes as listed in Appendix 1 and 2
 - Results of extensive consultation carried out to inform the South Norfolk Alliances – Community Strategy in 2003/04.
2. These sources also identify a number of key sustainability issues, as seen in Section 4.

Key points

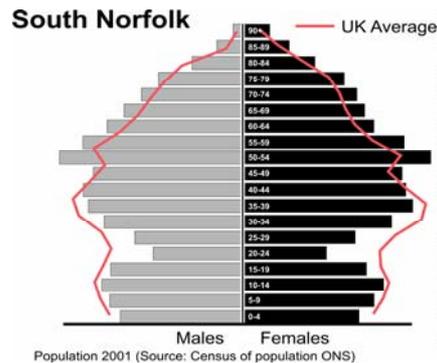
- South Norfolk is mainly rural, although it is influenced by Norwich to the north
- The population is ageing, with the number of those over 65 expected to increase substantially
- The population is generally healthy
- The economy is buoyant, especially in the services sector
- Deprivation is a serious issue in only a few wards, although isolation is a problem
- House prices have risen rapidly in the last four years
- The stock is generally newer than the English average
- 85% of homes in South Norfolk are detached or semi-detached houses
- South Norfolk enjoys the benefit of many natural environmental assets and a varied landscape and contains a rich built heritage comprising some 3,500 listed buildings.

Population

3. South Norfolk District has a population of 114 300 (NCC estimate 2004), of whom about 35% live in rural locations whilst the remainder live in the main market towns of Wymondham, Diss and Harleston or on the fringes of Norwich at Costessey. With this population in a large area (906 sq km/350 sq miles), the average population density is only 1.2 people per hectare, compared with 3.4 for England and Wales.
 4. The graph in Figure 3 compares the population profile of South Norfolk with the national average at 2001.
 5. The most significant aspects of population data are:
 - The number of older people exceeds the national average and will increase
-

- The 50 - 59 age group is substantially bigger than the national average. This is a potential problem for the second quarter of the century when they are aged over 80.
- The number of people between 20 and 29 is much lower than the national average.

Figure 3: Demographic profile of 2001 population (Source: Census of Population ONS)



- Over the last 10 years, there have been significant population changes that have implications for services in South Norfolk. For example, although small in number, there has been an 81% rise in the last 10 years in the number of 90 or 90+ people who live in the District (481 to 869). Of more significance is the increase in the 50 - 54 age group where we have seen an increase of 48%. For each of the age ranges above the age of 45 there is a percentage increase above the overall percentage increase in the District. In contrast, between 1991 and 2001 there have been reductions in the younger age groups: 15 -19 down 5.5%, 20 – 24 down 30.6% and 25 - 29 down 16.1%.

Ethnic profile

- The ethnic profile shows that only 1.1% of the population is non-white, which means there are some groups that are particularly ‘hard to reach’, serve or engage in development decisions, an issue that we are addressing through our review of access to services and information. The largest majority ethnic group is Chinese (0.2%). Although only some comprise a distinct ethnic group, Travellers form a significant minority in South Norfolk.

Health and Education

- The residents of South Norfolk are some of the healthiest in the country. If present trends continue, South Norfolk is the only district in Norfolk expected to achieve all 4 Our Healthier Nation targets by 2010. Educational achievement is higher than the national average, with over 65.8% of 15 yr olds achieving 5 or more grades A*- C compared to 50% nationally.

Crime

9. Crime levels in South Norfolk are low and are certainly lower than the national averages. Fear of crime is also relatively low.

Employment

10. The economy in the Greater Norwich area is generally buoyant, and South Norfolk has benefited from this. The percentage of people who are employed is 64.1%, higher than the Norfolk average of 60.4%. The key employment sectors are retail, health (particularly for women), and manufacturing, especially of automotive and electrical parts.
11. The unemployment rate of 2.4% (March 2005) is low when compared with the national average of 4.5%. However, average adult earnings are only 85% of the national average earnings and a third of the workforce has no qualifications. The majority of employers are small, with only 5% employing more than 25 people.
12. The District is heavily influenced by the City of Norwich, on the northern edge of the District, where over 50% of South Norfolk's employed people work. This is the focus for much of the local transport network, and most of South Norfolk lies within its travel-to-work area. Norwich is the location for much of the industry, commerce, education and leisure activity for this part of Norfolk, which also creates a social attraction, with many South Norfolk residents (especially the young) moving to the city.
13. In the south of the District most of the land is used for agriculture and food related industry, giving this sector great influence despite employing only 15% of the workforce. The District attracts a significant number of tourists, with 2.7 million day visits per year.
14. According to the Annual Business Inquiry of the Office of National Statistics, the main employment sectors in South Norfolk are: distribution, hotels and catering (24.6%); public administration, education and health (20.7%); banking, finance and insurance (15.5%); and manufacturing (13.9%). Despite the rural nature of the district, agriculture and fishing account for only 6% of employment. Within South Norfolk, the biggest employers are Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital, Lotus Cars (Wymondham) and those on the Norwich Research Park at Colney (adjacent to the University of East Anglia). Many of those employed in banking, finance and insurance work for Norwich Union in Norwich.
15. Employment in Norfolk is expected to grow by 9% between 2000 and 2010. Most growth is anticipated in the following sectors: hotel and catering; banking and insurance; other financial services; business sectors; and retailing. As part of this countrywide picture, it is clear that the economy of South Norfolk is moving from traditional agriculture and industry to an office based economy.

Deprivation

16. For a predominantly rural setting, South Norfolk is a relatively affluent area, and does not have the significant issues of unemployment or deprivation of more urban areas.
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Some residents do experience issues associated with low income (at or towards the national minimum wage), and obtaining access to services, especially in the more remote parts of the district.

17. The area is not ranked highly in the Government’s official Index of Deprivation (ranking 291 out of 354), although some pockets of deprivation exist and the District’s rural character gives problems of rural sustainability and accessibility.
18. The Index of Deprivation (as based on 2001 Census data) ranks the 8,414 wards in England and Wales in order of deprivation (1=most deprived). [Note: the ward boundaries are defined as they were in 2001.]
19. Notable aspects of this include:
 - **Old Costessey** is the most deprived ward in South Norfolk, ranking 2, 522 nationally. It is the most deprived ward in South Norfolk with regard to income, employment, housing and child poverty.
 - **Diss Town** shows as among the three most deprived wards in South Norfolk with regard to income, education and child poverty.
20. Five wards are among the thousand most deprived in terms of access to services:
 - **Long Row** (209) – Burston, Gissing, Shelfanger, Tibenham, Winfarthing
 - **Springfields** (251) – Bunwell, Carleton Rode
 - **Marshland** (657) – Aldeby, Burgh St Peter, Gillingham, Toft Monks, Wheatacre
 - **Clavering** (747) – Haddiscoe, Hales, Heckingham, Norton Subcourse, Raveningham, Thurlton
 - **Wodehouse** (819) – Barford, Barnham Broom, Kimberley, Runhall, Wrampingham

Housing

21. The number of dwellings in 2001 was 48, 505. The average household was 2.34 people (compared with 2.36 for England and Wales). Overcrowding is not a serious problem in South Norfolk as only 2.3% of households are overcrowded, compared with a national figure of 7%. House prices have increased rapidly during the last four years. The type of properties in South Norfolk reflects the rural nature of the district. The nature of private sector housing can be summarised as seen in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Household occupation statistics (Source: 2001 Census, ONS)
South Norfolk / England & Wales Difference - Tenure

Owner Occupied	Private Rent	Council	Housing Association
+11.5%	-2.2%	-5.1%	-4.2%

South Norfolk / England Difference - Property Type

Terraced house	Semi-detached house	Detached house	Flat
-19.0%	-10.7%	+34.4%	-14.7%

22. In terms of the age of property in the District the split shows: - **Property Age in South Norfolk**

Pre 1919	1919-1944	1945-1964	Post 1964
-3.5%	-11.5%	-4.5%	+19.6%

Geographical Setting

23. South Norfolk is a varied district, historically rural in nature and containing a mix of scattered settlements and historic market towns, some of which have significant relationships to the neighbouring city of Norwich. The natural environment is a mixture of broad, open arable farmland and six main river valleys, with the additional interests of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads and the major watercourses the rivers Yare and Waveney to the north and east acting as boundaries between neighbouring districts. South Norfolk is built on glacial deposit geology and is dominated by the broad 'national character area' of the South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands.
24. The environment is a vital aspect of recreation and the economy for South Norfolk. Traditionally farming has acted as a custodian of the environment. Today's modern methods continue to shape the landscapes of the area, through, for example, Environmental Stewardship schemes. These have been able to benefit both residents, who enjoy the tranquillity and peaceful surroundings, and the range of biodiversity found in the District. More recently, the tourist economy has realised these features and continues to grow by utilising the unique character of South Norfolk and advocating its protection.

Biodiversity

25. The importance of South Norfolk's environmental features is illustrated through the number of important natural habitat and wildlife sites, including internationally protected Ramsar wetlands of the Broads and Special Areas of Conservation sites of the River Wensum, the Norfolk Valley Fens and the Broads. There are also: 26 unique distinctive SSSI habitat and geological sites, such as Hardley Flood; numerous scattered sites, including National and Local Nature Reserves; some 1,700 ha of County Wildlife Site semi-natural habitat; and multiple stands of Ancient Woodland. Plans should seek to conserve these areas of wildlife and habitat importance and give protection to those species identified by law. In doing so, South Norfolk's planning strategy can contribute to the achievement of Norfolk's Biodiversity Action Plan targets.
26. At a time of climatic change and growth pressures, there may be significant value in identifying where vulnerable habitats exist, making provision for either their relocation or replacement in other suitable locations, as was achieved as part of the Cleylands wetland project. The regional environment strategy recognises the importance of being proactive, believing the Fens in particular to contain 40% of the
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East of England's potential sites. There may also be value in designating natural corridors or 'biodiversity highways' that can assist the movement of species between areas and reduce fragmentation of the natural habitat.

Landscapes

27. An important characteristic of South Norfolk, the historic and rural landscape has been protected to ensure that it continues to be recognisable despite the growing pressures of development. Plans must strive to minimise the amount of greenfield land required for development and ensure retention of the District's best features. All design should strive to appreciate the sensitivity of landscapes, reflect their existing form, cultural heritage and biodiversity assets. Proposals should be assessed individually for their sustainability.
28. The first stage in any attempt to embrace landscape character within strategic plans must be to identify those features that make the District unique. A Landscape Character Assessment categorises differences across the area and gives guidance how development should seek to integrate with its surroundings in a sensitive manner. Further, the sensitivity of landscape types in relation to wind turbine proposals has also been assessed.
29. The South Norfolk Landscape Assessment defines seven separate landscape types:
 - Rural river valley
 - Tributary farmland
 - Tributary farmland with parkland
 - Settled plateau farmland
 - Plateau farmland
 - Valley urban fringe
 - Fringe farmland
30. These landscape classifications have been further refined into detailed character area descriptions to better reflect specific local features and characteristics, such as those relevant to individual river valleys.
31. Additional measures introduced to ensure that the rural setting of some of South Norfolk's settlements is maintained include designating 'areas of open land that maintain a separation between settlements in the Norwich area' within which inappropriate development will not be allowed. These designations seek to prevent the loss of those gaps/areas where segregation and/or historical relationship to the countryside are discernable features of a settlement e.g. maintaining separations between Cringleford, Hethersett and Wymondham.
32. On a larger scale, the area around the A47 to the south of Norwich has also been recognised for its contribution to the historic setting of the city of Norwich, and receives protection against inappropriate development. This measure has worked

effectively in maintaining the landscape setting of the A47 and preventing it from becoming a boundary for development. The Broads and many river valleys, largely sparse in settlement and containing some very distinctive historical features and land use, have also been protected in the past.

33. Issues affecting the landscapes that we value so much are real and ongoing. The Countryside Agency's *Countryside Quality Counts* initiative found that in the Joint Character Areas (JCA) covering parts of South Norfolk between 1990 and 1998, there had been "limited or small changes consistent with character" for The Broads and South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands areas. In the Mid Norfolk JCA, however, there was evidence of "marked changes inconsistent with character".

Built Heritage

34. The distinctive style of South Norfolk's townscapes and historic architecture is an important consideration within development strategies, playing a large role in settlement character, rural lifestyles and tourism attractions. The preservation and enhancement of the 3,464 Listed Buildings, 46 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 51 different Conservation Areas in the District is of national importance, and seen as vital in order to protect the District's unique identity and heritage. However, there are clear threats to their preservation and enhancement; 60 listed buildings remain on the 2005 Buildings at Risk Register, and many historic parklands are under threat and disappearing as maintenance costs and the attractiveness of development opportunities increase. There are 18 Parks and Gardens of historic interest remaining in South Norfolk, but at least 26 have been lost since the 1880s.
35. Similarly, there are many areas of significant archaeological interest within the district, and many more which are as yet undiscovered. It is important that every effort is made to preserve these remains or at least record their value to the history of the area. The protection offered to the Roman-era hedgerow pattern in Dickleburgh and the use of conditions relating to archaeological surveys, protection, and recording on planning permissions is successful examples of this.

Climate Change and Pollution

36. There is an increasing need to ensure that our lifestyles make minimal contribution to climate change or pollution levels, which can in part be influenced by the planning process. Encouraging and facilitating the use of public transport and renewable energy will improve both local air quality and reduce output of greenhouse gases. Significant, dramatic progress towards this objective can also be achieved through improving the energy efficiency of homes and workplaces, which could involve new design standards, considered material use and resource 'capture' such as grey-water harvesting, solar gain, ground source heat pumps etc. Aspiring to standards such as BREEAM and Eco-Homes ratings, for example, are successful means of integrating environmental awareness into construction.

Reducing the Risks from Flooding

37. Climate change is also increasing the occurrence of flooding and exceptional weather events. Spatial planning must consider the threats posed to development and plan for
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the District's growth accordingly. Avoiding inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding is one aspect of this, as required by PPS1. Draft versions of the PPS25 'Development and Flood Risk' suggest that a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) should be used to identify constraints to development in certain areas. South Norfolk Council will undertake a SFRA that establishes sensitive areas for development based on flood plains for tidal surges and fluvial flooding, and suggests mitigation measures for some areas presently at risk. Further studies could also look at where the geology of the District would enable some Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems to be established. The Environment Agency is also developing Catchment Flood Management Plans and Abstraction Management Strategies, both of which will inform and influence the way that consideration for flood and groundwater levels is taken into account at the development plan level, for making allocations and preparing for water shortages. Only by 'building-in' all these constraints and evidence bases can we allocate and design land use proposals with greater sustainability.

Appendix 3

SA Objectives, decision-making criteria and indicators

Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria	
Environmental objectives		
ENVI: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect sites of nature conservation value from inappropriate development? • Will it increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? • Will it bring negative effects to designated sites and what would this involve? • Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest? • Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets? 	<p>Ability to influence Biodiversity Action Plan Progress and protect SSSIs</p> <p>Limiting detrimental change to areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value or habitat / species importance</p>
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it minimise the risk of flooding? • Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns? • Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones? • Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation? 	<p>Reducing the number of planning applications permitted in flood zones</p> <p>Reducing the vulnerability of planning applications permitted in flood zones</p>
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage efficient use of energy? • Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development? • Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from traffic? 	<p>Improving the provision of renewable energy generating schemes</p> <p>Reducing household energy use and increasing use of energy from renewable sources</p>
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce traffic volume? • Will it reduce traffic congestion? • Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment? • Will it increase the % of journeys made using non-car modes? 	<p>% residential development complying with car-parking standards</p> <p>Encouraging the use of non-car modes of transport</p>
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution? • Can it improve the ambiance of local areas? 	<p>Minimising the instances of particulate, NO₂ and ozone pollution</p> <p>Trying to avoid the need for Air Quality Management Areas</p>
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect vulnerable and valued landscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development? • Will it ensure that design is complementary to, or able to enhance, the character of local landscapes? • Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land? • Will the District's heritage be preserved or enhanced? 	<p>Listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments considered 'at risk'</p> <p>Establishing Conservation Area management plans to maintain heritage preservation</p>

Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria	
<p>ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land? • Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources? 	<p>% of new dwellings built on previously developed land</p> <p>New dwellings densities and land use efficiency</p> <p>Contaminated land: its availability and restrictions to new development</p>
<p>ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does it incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems? • Will it reduce water consumption? • Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network? 	<p>Planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency water quality advice</p> <p>Groundwater resource availability across the District</p>
<p>ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase recycling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal? • Will it facilitate better community recycling facilities? 	<p><i>Reducing the number of kilograms of household waste collected per head</i></p> <p>Increasing the % of waste that is recycled or composted</p>

Social objectives		
<p>S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected? 	<p>% of the population living in the most deprived super output areas of the country</p> <p>Reducing the numbers of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance</p>
<p>S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce unemployment overall? • Will it improve earnings? • Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance? 	<p>% of the population of working age in employment</p> <p>Improving the level of average earnings</p>
<p>S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve accessibility to key local services? 	<p>Improving the effectiveness of public transport to service public facilities</p> <p>Improving the level of facilities in local areas for local people to access</p>
<p>S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people? • Will it improve access to schools / education facilities? • Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace? 	<p>Improving the level of school exam performance</p> <p>Improving the vocational training amongst the working population</p>

Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria	
S6: To assist the maintenance and improvement of the health of the population overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce death rates? • Will it improve access to high quality health facilities? • Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? 	Ability to access GP services within 2 working days Improving the general life expectancy at birth
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce actual levels of crime?/ fear of crime? • Will it encourage engagement in community activities? 	Levels of crime and the community's general fear of crime Ability to create mixed and participative communities, eg. through election turnout
S8: To improve the quality of where people live	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods? • Will it increase access to and provision of quality open space? 	Improving the quality of green open spaces for the wider population Residents' perception of the quality of their neighbourhoods as places to live

Economic objectives		
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it support emerging employment uses in the District (e.g. Research, tourism)? • Will it help retain existing businesses? • Will it aid farming diversification? 	Improving floor space used for economic uses, especially in regeneration areas Facilitation more VAT registered businesses in the District, eg. by providing land
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses? • Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises? • Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types? 	Assessing the availability of employment land across the District
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage the development of local employment locations? • Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work? • Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses? • Will it encourage mixed use or live / work? 	Travel-to-work by mode data Reducing the reliance on accessing the workplace via private car
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working? • Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment? 	Encouraging business to work towards gaining Investors in People accreditation Amount of floor space developed by employment type on previously developed land
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage rural diversification? • Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas? • Will it improve electronic communication potential? 	Planning permissions granted for business use outside towns Improving the 'jobs density', as number of

Objectives	Decision-Making Criteria	Indicator-based concerns
		jobs to every resident of working age

Appendix 4
Sustainability Appraisal Assessment Framework

SA Objective	Investigating question or decision-making criteria	Score			Justification	Mitigation
		Option 1	Option 2	Option 3		
Environmental Objectives						
ENVI: To maintain and enhance biodiversity, geodiversity, species and habitat quality, and avoid habitat fragmentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect sites of nature conservation value from inappropriate development? • Will it increase the number or diversity of sites of nature conservation interest? • Will it bring negative effects to designated sites and what would this involve? • Will it adversely affect sites of geological interest? • Will it contribute to achieving BAP targets? 					
ENV2: To limit or reduce vulnerability to climate change, including minimising the risks from flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it minimise the risk of flooding? • Will it help reduce the vulnerability of agriculture to changes in weather patterns? • Is it promoting sustainable use of flood zones? • Does it encourage habitat relocation or compensation? 					
ENV3: To maximise the use of renewable energy solutions and reduce contributions to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage efficient use of energy? • Is it promoting a sequential approach to the pattern of development? • Will it reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases, including from traffic? 					
ENV4: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce traffic volume? • Will it reduce traffic congestion? • Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and environment? 					

SA Objective	Investigating question or decision-making criteria	Score			Justification	Mitigation
		Option 1	Option 2	Option 3		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it increase the % of journeys made using non-car modes? 					
ENV5: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce emissions of atmospheric pollution? Can it improve the ambiance of local areas? 					
ENV6: To maintain and enhance the distinctiveness and quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it protect vulnerable and valued landscapes, or mitigate the effects of inappropriate development? Will it ensure that design is complementary to, or able to enhance, the character of local landscapes? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and under-used land? Will the District's heritage be preserved or enhanced? 					
ENV7: To minimise the loss of undeveloped land and conserve and improve the quality of soil resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it avoid the use of productive agricultural land? Will it minimise the irreversible use of soil resources? 					
ENV8: To improve water qualities and provide for sustainable sources of supply and sustainable use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does it incorporate Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems? Will it reduce water consumption? Will the supply of water be efficient in terms of the overall network? 					
ENV9: To minimise the production of waste and increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it result in less waste being produced or requiring disposal? Will it facilitate better community 					

SA Objective	Investigating question or decision-making criteria	Score			Justification	Mitigation
		Option 1	Option 2	Option 3		
recycling	recycling facilities?					
Summary of the environmental effects of the options						
Social Objectives						
S2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected? 					
S3: To offer opportunities for all sections of the population to have rewarding and satisfying employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce unemployment overall? Will it improve earnings? Will it improve access to employment and help to create a better housing-jobs balance? 					
S4: To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and the workplace, particularly for those most in need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve accessibility to key local services? 					
S5: To improve the education and skills of the population overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people? Will it improve access to schools / education facilities? Will it encourage opportunities for vocational skills training and improve local links with the workplace? 					
S6: To assist the maintenance and improvement of the health of the population overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce death rates? Will it improve access to high quality health facilities? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? 					

SA Objective	Investigating question or decision-making criteria	Score			Justification	Mitigation
		Option 1	Option 2	Option 3		
S7: To encourage local community identity and foster mixed communities with co-operative attitudes, helping to reduce anti-social activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it reduce actual levels of crime?/ fear of crime? Will it encourage engagement in community activities? 					
S8: To improve the quality of where people live	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it improve satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods? Will it increase access to and provision of quality open space? 					
Summary of the social effects of the options						
Economic Objectives						
EC1: To encourage sustained economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it support emerging employment uses in the District (e.g. Research, tourism)? Will it help retain existing businesses? Will it aid farming diversification? 					
EC2: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment promoting a positive image of the District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it provide for a variety of locations for businesses? Will it add to a ready supply of employment premises? Is it supporting targeted emerging employment types? 					
EC3: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will it encourage the development of local employment locations? Is it located so as to minimise the journey to work? 					

SA Objective	Investigating question or decision-making criteria	Score			Justification	Mitigation
		Option 1	Option 2	Option 3		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it enhance a group of existing employment generating uses? • Will it encourage mixed use or live / work? 					
EC4: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it offer the opportunity for more flexible working? • Will it operate in a way that seeks to minimise impact on the environment? 					
EC5: To improve economic performance in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage rural diversification? • Will it offer sources of employment in rural areas? • Will it improve electronic communication potential? 					
Summary of the economic effects of the options						
Overall summary						