Appendix 6: Compatibility of Sustainability Appraisal Objectives.

Environment

ENV1: To reduce the adverse effects of traffic.
ENV2: To improve **w**ater quality and use water efficiently.
ENV3: To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.
ENV4: To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and towns/villages.
ENV5: To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.
ENV6: To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.
ENV7: To manage resources sustainably through the effective use of land, energy and materials.
ENV8: To minimise the production and impacts of waste through reducing what is wasted, re-using and recycling what is left.
ENV9: To conserve and where appropriate enhance the cultural heritage and archaeological importance of the area.
ENV10: To achieve the highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginable, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness.
ENV11: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution.
ENV12: To increase the proportion of energy generated through renewable/low carbon processes without unacceptable adverse impacts to/on the Broads landscape
ENV13: To reduce vulnerability to coastal change.

Social

SOC1: To improve the health of the population and promote a healthy lifestyle.
SOC2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion.
SOC3: To improve education and skills including those related to local traditional industries.
SOC4: To enable suitable stock of housing meeting local needs including affordability.
SOC5: To maximise opportunities for new/ additional employment
SOC6: To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.
SOC7: To build community identity, improve social welfare and reduce crime and anti-social activity.

Economic

ECO1: To support a flourishing and sustainable economy
ECO2: To ensure the economy actively contributes to social and environmental well-being.
ECO3: To improve economic performance in rural areas.
ECO4: To offer opportunities for tourism and recreation in a way that helps the economy, society and the environment.

	Compatible.
	Whilst there is potential for conflict, there is equally potential to minimise the conflict depending on the detail of the policy.
	Incompatible.
-	SA Objectives are not necessarily relevant to each other.

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
ENV1																								
ENV2																								
ENV3																								
ENV4		-																						
ENV5																								
ENV6	-																							
ENV7				-		-																		
ENV8	-	-	-	-		-																		
ENV9								-																
ENV10								-																
ENV11		-				-	-	-																
ENV12	-	-	-			-	-	-			-													
ENV13	-	-					-	-	-	-	-	-												
SOC1			-	-			-	-	-			-	-											
SOC2		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-											
SOC3	-	-	-		-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-										
SOC4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	-	8		-		-			-								
SOC5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	-	8		9		-											
SOC6		-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-								
SOC7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-				-	-						
ECO1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	-	8	-	9		-	-					-	-				
ECO2								-					-				-							
ECO3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	-	8	-	9		-	-					-	-				
ECO4								-									-							

1: More housing or employment development in an area is likely to result in more car movements. By locating housing allocations in areas with public transport, services and facilities, or within walking and cycling distance (and having safe, attractive and quality routes) and locating employment near areas of housing the effect of traffic could be reduced.
2: More housing or employment development will result in more use of water and production of waste water. However, the effect of more people in an area on water resource and waste water could be reduced by water efficiency measures.
3: Housing and employment development could be on brownfield land or greenfield land. Both areas have the potential to provide biodiversity benefits. However the effect of development on biodiversity and geodiversity depends on the location, type, scale, characteristics and design of any scheme.
4: Housing and employment development could potentially harm the local distinctiveness. However, there are other SA objectives relating to design and cultural heritage of the area. However the effect of development on local distinctiveness depends on the location, type, scale, characteristics and design of any scheme.
5: Housing and employment development is likely to result in greenhouse gas emission due to the embodied carbon or transport of materials or people for example. However by using local materials (such as on-site minerals), locating development to minimise transport requirements (as well as provide smarter choices) and by considering design, which are all other SA objectives, the conflict could be reduced.
6: According to the NPPF flood risk technical guidance, housing is classed as highly or more vulnerable and the vulnerability of employment depends on the end use. There are tests that need to be undertaken if proposals are contrary to flood risk policy. As such, flood risk will be a constraint to consider for any site allocation.
7: The Broads is likely to not have a housing need. As such, it is unlikely that greenfield land will be allocated for development through the plan. In conjunction with the Minerals and Waste Core Strategies of NCC and SCC, mineral resources will not be sterilised by development. Whilst energy will be used in development, energy efficiency of the resulting development could be addressed through policies or scheme design.
8: Housing and employment development could potentially harm the archaeology or cultural heritage of the area. However, the effect of development on local distinctiveness depends on the location, type, scale, characteristics and design of any scheme.
9: Employment development could potentially affect air quality, noise, vibration and light pollution. However the effect depends on the location, type, scale, characteristics and design of any scheme.