

Sustainability Appraisal Report

Broads Plan 2017

A partnership strategy for the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads

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Sustainability Appraisal – Broads Plan 2017

The Broads Plan is the key strategic management plan for the Broads. It sets out the long-term vision for the Broads and guiding strategic actions for the benefit of the Broads environment, local communities and visitors.

The Plan is reviewed on a regular basis and updated as necessary. Broads Plan 2017 has been prepared taking on board the comments made through two public consultations in Spring and Autumn 2016. The plan updates the previous Plan (adopted in 2011) and focuses on strategic priorities for the period 2017-22.

Broads Plan 2017 is accompanied by this **Sustainability Appraisal**. The role of the SA is to assess any significant environmental, economic and social impacts of implementing the Plan.

Final Plan March 2017

Non-Technical Summary

Broads Authority

The Broads Authority is a Special Statutory Authority, established under the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1988 to manage the Broads for the purposes of:

- Conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the Broads;
- Promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the Broads by the public; and
- Protecting the interests of navigation.

None of these three purposes takes precedence. Under the Act, in discharging its functions, the Authority must also have regard to:

- The national importance of the Broads as an area of natural beauty and one which affords opportunities for open-air recreation;
- The desirability of protecting the natural resources of the Broads from damage; and
- The needs of agriculture and forestry and the economic and social interests of those who live or work in the Broads.

Further provisions for the regulation and management of the navigation area were made through the Broads Authority Act 2009.

Broads Plan

The Broads Authority is required to produce a management plan for the Broads, known as the Broads Plan, and review and update it at least once every five years. The current Broads Plan was adopted in 2011 and has been reviewed. The first draft Broads Plan 2017 was published for consultation from 15 February to 8 April 2016. Responses to that consultation were assessed and changes made to the Plan. A revised Plan was published for consultation from 17 October to 30 December 2016. Responses received during that consultation were assessed and have informed the final Plan.

In July 2004, an assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, known as **Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)**, became a requirement under European Directive 2001/42/EC. The practice of undertaking a broader **Sustainability Appraisal (SA)** on all plans and programmes, incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive, is currently considered best practice in environmental assessment.

Sustainability Appraisal

A Sustainability Appraisal incorporating SEA has been carried out on the draft Broads Plan to:

- Identify proposed actions for delivering its statutory purposes and duty
- Identify and describe the environmental, social and economic effects of these actions
- Further enhance beneficial environmental effects of the Plan
- Reduce and minimise the adverse environmental effects that may result from the Plan

The *Sustainability Appraisal Report* accompanying the Broads Plan was published alongside the Broads Plan at each stage of consultation and comments were received from the statutory environmental bodies (Natural England, Historic England and the Environment Agency). The SA was also published for wider public consultation on the Broads Authority's website at www.broads-authority.gov.uk and made available at a number of public venues.

Note: Alongside the Broads Plan review, the Broads Authority is preparing a new **Broads Local Plan**. The SA/SEA scoping, baseline data and sustainability objectives are used for both the draft Broads Plan and the draft Broads Local Plan.

During the SA Scoping stage, sustainability objectives (SA Objectives) were developed through a review of other relevant plans and programmes at international, national, regional and local level. Environmental indicators were developed for each SA Objective to measure the effects that the Broads Plan may have on the environment. As a result of the consultation exercise on the Broads Local Plan (which is running concurrently with the Broads Plan review), two of the Sustainability Objectives have been further refined. A minor change to the wording has been made to ENV10 and SOC6 has been split into two objectives, as set out in Table 1 below. The proposed changes were subject to a specific consultation with the environmental bodies and local councils during May 2016.

Table 1: SA Objectives

SA Objective
ENV1: To reduce the adverse effects of traffic (on roads and water).
ENV2: To improve water 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 enhance the cultural heritage, historic environment, heritage assets and their settings
ENV10: To achieve the highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginative, 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.
SOC1: To improve the health of the population and promote a healthy lifestyle.

SCO2: 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
SOC6a: To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.
SOC6b: To ensure new development is sustainably located, with good access by means other than the private car to a range of community services and facilities
SOC7: To build community identity, improve social welfare and reduce crime and anti-social activity.
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.

These indicators relate to different aspects of sustainability. They have been broken down into Environmental (ENV), Social (SOC) and Economic (ECO) objectives, although there are many interrelationships between them. Environmental factors include climate change, air pollution, flood risk, landscape and townscape, wildlife and habitats, water and soil quality. Social factors include effects on the population such as human health, deprivation, education and housing. Economic factors include rural economies, economic wellbeing and an emphasis on tourism.

Data for these indicators were collected to establish the baseline state of the environment, known as the *sustainability baseline*. An analysis of trends and targets was used to help predict how the sustainability baseline might change in light of each of the draft Broads Plan aspirations and guiding actions.

The first draft Broads Plan aspirations and priority partnership actions were set out under nine headings. In the revised draft Plan, these have been refined into 8 themes with 10 headline aspirations as follows:

Themes	Headline aspirations
A. Managing water resources and flood risk	Aspiration 1: Improve water capture and efficient water use across the Broads catchment, and develop a longer-term integrated flood risk management strategy for the Broads and coast
B. Sustaining landscapes for biodiversity and agriculture	Aspiration 2: Protect, conserve and enhance water quality and land and habitat condition to benefit priority species, recognising natural environmental change and retaining a thriving and sustainable agricultural industry
C. Maintaining and enhancing the navigation	Aspiration 3: Apply a catchment-scale approach to reduce sediment input and the sediment backlog, and sustainably reuse or dispose of dredged material Aspiration 4: Maintain a safe, open navigation and reduce pressures on busy or vulnerable areas
D. Conserving landscape character and the historic environment	Aspiration 5: Improve understanding, protection, conservation and enhancement of the Broads landscape character and distinctive built, cultural, archaeological and geological assets
E. Building 'climate-smart' communities	Aspiration 6: Build the awareness and adaptive capacity of local communities to the challenges of climate change and sea level rise

Themes	Headline aspirations
F. Offering distinctive recreational experiences	Aspiration 7: Provide opportunities for distinctive recreational experiences in harmony with the special qualities of the area
G. Raising awareness and understanding	Aspiration 8: Strengthen and promote key messages and tourism offer in keeping with the area's status, special qualities, history and traditions
H. Connecting and inspiring people	Aspiration 9: Facilitate development within and adjacent to the Broads, while minimising adverse impacts on the Broads' special qualities Aspiration 10: Strengthen connections between a wide audience, particularly local communities and young people, and the Broads environment

The strategic actions in the Broads Plan tables have been evaluated in light of potential effects on the SA Objectives and indicators that comprise the sustainability baseline.

The majority of the strategic actions (proposed projects) in the revised draft Plan show either 'no significant effect' or 'positive effects'. The plan has been produced using an ecosystems approach to underpin its aspirations and proposed projects.

Feedback from the two consultation exercises, combined with the relevant SA, has informed the development of the Broads Plan 2017 and this final Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Appropriate Assessment

The Broads Plan review is also subject to **Appropriate Assessment**, which considers the impacts of the plan on conservation sites designated under the European Habitats Directive. The AA has also been published for consultation as part of the formal stages of the Broads Plan review process.

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Introduction

This document is the Sustainability Appraisal Report for the Broads Plan 2017. The draft plan and the draft SA were published for public consultation from 15 February to 8 April 2016 and amendments were made to both documents as a consequence. Revised versions of both the Broads Plan and the SA were then published for further consultation between 17 October and 30 December 2016. Comments received from that consultation exercise have informed the final Broads Plan.

The Broads Authority is required to produce a management plan for the Broads, known as the Broads Plan, and review and update it at least once every five years. The previous Broads Plan was adopted in 2011.

Broads Plan 2017 focuses on proposed strategic priorities for action over the period 2017-22. The Broads Plan is a plan for the Broads, not just for the Broads Authority. While the Authority is responsible for its production a wide range of organisations, interest groups and local communities are directly or indirectly involved in looking after the area. As such, the success of the Plan depends on a shared vision and commitment and on working in partnership to make best use of shared knowledge, efforts and resources.

The **SEA Directive (2001/42/EC)** applies to a wide range of public plans and programmes (e.g. on land use, transport, energy, agriculture) prepared or adopted by an authority (at national, regional or local level) and required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions. An SEA is mandatory for plans and programmes, prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste/ water management, telecommunications, tourism, town & country planning or land use and which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in the EIA Directive; or that have been determined to require an assessment under the [Habitats Directives](#).

Under the SEA procedure, an environmental report must be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of the Broads Plan are identified. The public and the environmental authorities have been informed and consulted on the plan and the environmental report. The environmental report and the results of the consultations are taken into account before the plan is adopted. Once the plan is adopted, the environmental authorities and the public are informed and relevant information is made available. In order to identify unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage, significant environmental effects of the plan are to be monitored.

The practice of undertaking a broader **Sustainability Appraisal (SA)** on all plans and programmes such as the Broads Plan, incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive, is currently considered best practice in environmental assessment.

Scoping Report

The Scoping Report¹ forms the starting point for sustainability appraisal. Its purpose is to:

- a) Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives;
- b) Collect baseline information;
- c) Identify sustainability issues and problems;
- d) Develop the sustainability appraisal framework; and
- e) Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability report.

Alongside the Broads Plan review, the Broads Authority is preparing a new Broads Local Plan. The same SA/SEA Scoping exercise was undertaken for both documents.

We consulted on the Scoping Report from 13 Oct-14 Nov 2014. Consultees included Natural England, English Heritage and Environment Agency as well as the Marine Management Organisation, RSPB, Norfolk and Suffolk County Councils; Broadland, Waveney, South Norfolk and North Norfolk District Councils, Great Yarmouth Borough Council and Norwich City Council.

The consultations undertaken on Broads Plan and the draft SA report during Spring and Autumn 2016 have also informed this revised SA

Sustainability Appraisal

National guidance sets out the requirements for SA at various stages of Plan production. The table below discusses the requirements and how this SA addresses them.

Table 2

Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	The long-term Vision outlined in the first draft Broads Plan 2017 is an amalgamation of the Vision for English National Parks and Broads produced by Defra in 2010 and the Vision for the Broads to 2030, set out in Broads Plan 2011.
Stage B: Developing and refining options	This is the first consultation draft stage of the Broads Plan 2017. The aspirations and guiding actions have been developed using an Open Strategies: 'Projects-Results-Uses-Benefits' structure. The Broads Plan is a high level strategy. The aspirations in it will be articulated further through separate guidance and operational level strategies and programmes.
Stage C: Appraising the effects of the plan	The draft aspirations and guiding actions have been assessed against the SA objectives

¹ <http://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/planning/planning-policies/development/future-local-plan>

Stage D: Consulting on the plan and SA Report	The first consultation draft Plan 2017 and the SA Report are subject to consultation
Stage E: Monitoring the implementation of the plan	This will be undertaken post-Plan adoption

A Sustainability Appraisal is designed to inform plan content following its assessment against the SA Objectives. At this stage, the wording of each aspiration and its guiding actions has been appraised. In line with its high level strategic nature, the Broads Plan indicates the broad strategic direction rather than detailed operational actions. The SA uses the following traffic light system to rate the Broads Plan against each SA objective:

	Conflict with SA Objective that is unlikely to be able to be addressed through revised wording
	Potential conflict with SA Objective but could be addressed through revised wording
	Positive impact on SA Objective
?	Unknown impact on SA Objective. Depends on wording or reflects current situation.
	Not relevant

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SA Objective
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.

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Appendix 1: Assessment of aspirations and strategic actions (projects): Broads Plan 2017

Theme: Managing water resources and flood risk

Aspiration 1: Improve water capture and efficient water use across the Broadlands Rivers catchment and develop a longer -term integrated flood risk management strategy for the Broads and interrelated coastal frontage.

Focus: Improving water capture, efficient water use and 'water smart' user awareness in the catchment; to help build resilience to future change.

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
1.1 Promote and implement best practice water capture and water use at community level and facilitate a 'whole farm' water management approach across Broadland Rivers Catchment																									
1.2 Promote and implement relevant measures to manage water resources and respond to periods of water shortage and scarcity (incl. water abstraction controls, water transfer and trading, water infrastructure improvements)																									
1.3 Maintain current coastal and fluvial flood risk management strategies relevant to the Broads, Great Yarmouth and interrelated coastal frontage, and prepare longer-term strategic approach																									
1.4 Investigate, plan and promote schemes to hold back or divert flood water, moving from retrospective to proactive approaches																									

Theme: Sustaining landscapes for biodiversity and agriculture

Aspiration 2: Protect, conserve and enhance water quality and land and habitat condition to benefit priority species, recognising natural environmental change and retaining a thriving and sustainable agricultural industry.

Focus: Restoring, maintaining and enhancing water quality to achieve good ecological status/potential

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
2.1 Carry out lake restoration, maintenance and enhancement works, incl. bio-manipulation, and use evidence to trial, monitor and implement further innovative restoration techniques																									
2.2 Promote and implement measures to reduce point and diffuse pollution into the floodplain and water courses, commensurate with EU/National water and habitat targets and with sustainable farming.																									

Focus: Managing existing fen, reed bed and wet grassland and wet woodland, in accordance with priorities and principles in the Broads Biodiversity and Water Strategy

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
2.3 Maintain and enhance existing areas of priority fen, reed bed , grazing marsh and wet woodland through tailored site management agreements and prescriptions and support services to site managers																									
2.4 Define, implement and monitor management regimes for priority species for priority species invasive non-native species																									

Focus: Extending and creating new areas of high biodiversity value habitat, habitat networks and buffer zones within the Broads catchment

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
2.5 Create 'bigger, better and more joined up' areas of priority habitat by identifying opportunities and developing site-specific plans for new habitat areas, connections, buffer zones and pollinator networks																									
2.6 Improve partner coordination and communication of Broads biodiversity monitoring and research efforts, linked to national biodiversity network																									

Theme: Maintaining and enhancing the navigation

Aspiration 3: Apply a catchment-scale approach to reduce sediment inputs and the sediment backlog and sustainably reuse or dispose of dredged material

Focus: Removing sediment from the Broads system and accelerating sediment removal

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
3.1 Implement dredging regimes in accordance with defined waterways specifications and seek resources /legislation to accelerate removal of sediment in the Broads system			?																						

Focus: Disposing of sediment and reducing sediment input through catchment wide erosion reduction measures

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
3.2 Implement plans and good practice guidance to reduce soil erosion into the waterways, manage areas lost or vulnerable to erosion, and dispose of dredged material in sustainable and beneficial ways		?																							

Aspiration 4: Maintain a safe, open navigation and reduce pressures on busy or vulnerable areas

Focus: Maintaining, extending and expanding navigable water space for recreation, consistent with conservation interests and flood risk management

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
4.1 Maintain existing navigation water space and develop appropriate opportunities to expand or extend access for various types of craft																									

Focus: Maintaining and improving management of aquatic plants and riverside trees and scrub

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
4.2 Carry out aquatic plant cutting and tree and scrub clearance programmes and seek resources to increase operational targets																									

Focus: Maintaining, improving and promoting safe behaviour on the waterways

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
4.3 Implement, promote and monitor measures to maintain and improve safety and security for the navigation and boats																									

Theme: Conserving local landscape character and the historic environment

Aspiration 5: Improve understanding, protection, conservation and enhancement of the Broads' landscape character and distinctive built, cultural and archaeological and geological assets.

Focus: Protecting, conserving and enhancing the distinctive landscape character and historic assets of the Broads

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
5.1 Prepare and implement bespoke management plans for identified 'at risk' and 'locally important' heritage assets																									
5.2 Produce update and promote local landscape conservation action plans, appraisals and enhancement schemes.																									
5.3 Develop measures to investigate, record and protect local built and cultural features, archaeology and potential hidden heritage (incl. waterlogged assets, waterways history, settlement patterns, WWII remains)																									
5.4 Implement and promote measures to conserve and enhance local geodiversity sites and assets across identified work areas in Norfolk Geodiversity Action Plan																									

Focus: Developing and supporting land management skills and local heritage industries

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
5.5 Expand the longer-term resource of land management and heritage construction and maintenance skills training and qualifications																									

Focus: Reducing the adverse impacts of visual intrusion, noise and light pollution within and adjacent to the Broads to help maintain tranquillity.

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
5.7 Build upon measures to reduce the impacts on the Broads of visual intrusion and noise and light pollution, and pursue potential for dark sky place status																									

Theme: Building 'climate-smart' communities

Aspiration 6: Build the awareness and adaptive capacity of local communities to the challenges of climate change and sea level rise

Focus: Building and sharing concerns, knowledge and practical community level response to climate change and sea level rise

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
6.1 Develop and promote tailored 'climate smart' mitigation and adaptation measures, guidance and support to local communities				?																	?				
6.2 Commission and co-ordinate research to inform management approaches to decreasing carbon emissions and increasing sequestration of carbon in the Broads						?					?														

Theme: Offering distinctive recreational experiences

Aspiration 7: Provide opportunities for distinctive recreational experiences in harmony with the special qualities of the area

Focus: Maintaining and enhancing the integrated physical access network to and around the Broads and between land and water, linked to visitor facilities

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
7.1 Develop and implement schemes to upgrade and improve the network of access points and routes (where adverse effects can be prevented), , linked to visitor facilities, and including access opportunities for people with mobility and sensory needs																									
7.2 Implement measures to improve the network provision of riverside facilities, incl. refuse and recycling services, electric power points, water and pump out																									

Focus: Coordinating and implementing a year-round programme of events relating to Broads themes, products and places

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
7.3 Maintain, develop and promote a coordinated and year-round programme of activities (taking measures to prevent any adverse impacts)																									
7.4 Implement Broads Angling Strategy action plan through partnership working and securing of additional resources																									

Theme: Raising awareness and understanding

Aspiration 8: Strengthen and promote key messages and tourism offer in keeping with the area's national park status, special qualities, history and traditions

Focus: Improving and promoting integrated multimedia information and interpretation to attract visitors and assist them during their visit

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
8.1 Develop integrated multimedia communications activities to boost public local community and visitor awareness and appreciation of the special qualities of the Broads																									
8.2 Enhance visitor experiences to the Broads by maintaining and upgrading the range and provision of multimedia and 'point of need' information																									

Focus: Supporting high quality and environmental standards in local tourism offer and strengthening staffing resources and skills

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
8.3 Implement industry-based measures to strengthen the quality and distinctiveness of the Broads tourism offer and develop tourism-related careers and skills training																									

Theme: Connecting and inspiring people

Aspiration 9: Facilitate sustainable development growth within and adjacent to the Broads, while avoiding adverse impacts on the area's special qualities

Focus: Supporting sustainable spatial development through policy and cross boundary co-operation

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
9.1 Update and adopt Broads spatial planning policies and site allocations to support local businesses, housing need, community facilities, and transport choices and to ensure development occurs within environmental limits																					?				
9.2 Develop a comprehensive approach to enhancing sites that are strategically important for their heritage or green infrastructure value				?																					

Aspiration 10: Strengthen connections between a wide audience, particularly local communities and young people, and the Broads environment

Focus: Developing motivational, participatory initiatives to reconnect local communities and visitors with the Broads environment

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6a	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
10.1 Widen the range of proactive and entry level/ taster activities in the Broads' natural environment that promote physical and mental health and wellbeing benefits			?																						
10.2 Offer a flexible range of practical organisation/community-led volunteering programmes, events and training, and establish longer-term succession strategy																									
10.3 Increase the scope for partnership fundraising and other income generation initiatives to support Broads-themed projects																									

Focus: Offering inspiring learning opportunities for young people, including those from disadvantaged backgrounds

Strategic actions (projects)	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	Soc6q	SOC6b	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
10.4 Improve the capacity of the Broads Environmental Education Network (BEEN) to develop and offer Broads-themed formal educational programmes and events to local schoolchildren			?																						
10.5 Develop and run motivational outreach activities and award schemes for young people, including those from disadvantaged backgrounds, focusing on life and work skills, training and experience																									

Appendix 2: The SA and ecosystem services

Ecosystem services can be defined as goods, services and cultural values provided by the natural environment for the benefit people and wildlife. There are four broad categories: **provisioning services**, such as food, fibre and water; **regulating services**, such as the control of climate and disease; cultural services, such as spiritual and recreational benefits, and underpinning **supporting services**, such as nutrient cycling, biodiversity and crop pollination.

Assessing the Broads Plan against ecosystem services gives another opportunity to consider the sustainability of the plan.

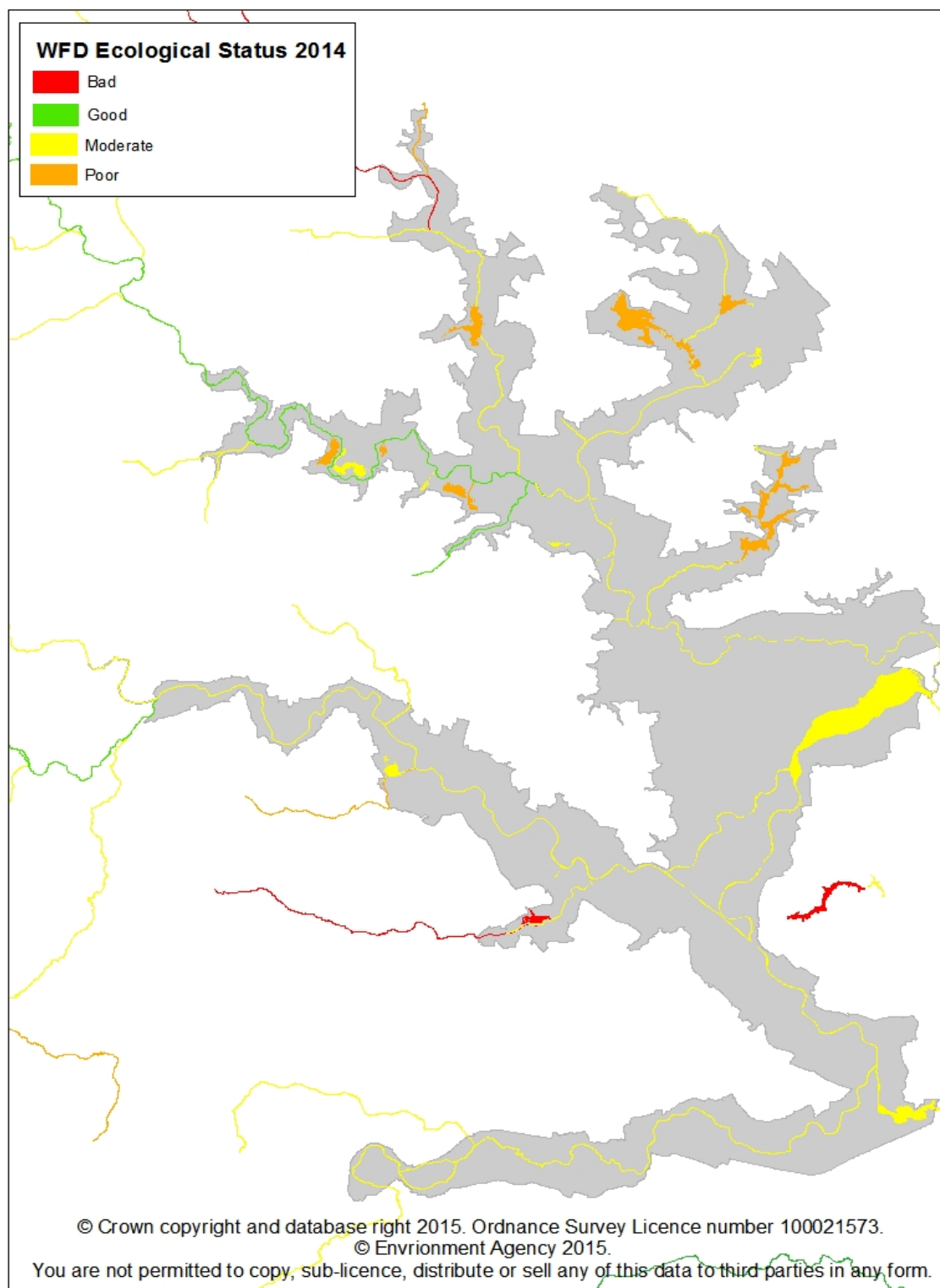
PROVISIONING Food, fibre and timber Water supply Energy harvesting Genetic diversity	REGULATING Water flow and water quality Climate regulation and carbon storage Natural hazard regulation Salinity control Soil quality Erosion Pollination Disease and pests Air quality	CULTURAL Inspiration and tranquillity Cultural heritage Recreation and tourism Education Aesthetic values Community and sense of place
SUPPORTING Biodiversity, soil formation, primary production, nutrient cycling, water cycling		

SA Objective	Related Ecosystem Service
ENV1: To reduce the adverse effects of traffic (on roads and water).	Water flow and water quality; Climate regulation and carbon storage
ENV2: To improve water quality and use water efficiently.	Water flow and water quality; Water supply; water cycling
ENV3: To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	Genetic diversity; Soil quality; Pollination; Disease and pests; Aesthetic values; soil formation; Biodiversity
ENV4: To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and towns/villages.	Inspiration and tranquillity; Cultural heritage; Recreation and tourism; Education; Aesthetic values; Community and sense of place
ENV5: To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.	Climate regulation and carbon storage; Energy harvesting
ENV6: To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.	Water flow and water quality; water cycling
ENV7: To manage resources sustainably through the effective use of land, energy and materials.	Food, fibre and timber; Water supply; Energy harvesting; primary production
ENV8: To minimise the production and impacts of waste through reducing what is wasted, re-using and recycling what is left.	Food, fibre and timber
ENV9: To conserve and enhance the cultural heritage, historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	Inspiration and tranquillity; Cultural heritage; Recreation and tourism; Education; Aesthetic values; Community and sense of place

SA Objective	Related Ecosystem Service
ENV10: To achieve the highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginative, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness.	Inspiration and tranquillity; Cultural heritage; Recreation and tourism; Education; Aesthetic values; Community and sense of place
ENV11: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution.	Air quality; Aesthetic values; Inspiration and tranquillity
ENV12: To increase the proportion of energy generated through renewable/low carbon processes without unacceptable adverse impacts to/on the Broads landscape	Energy harvesting; Climate regulation and carbon storage; Aesthetic values
ENV13: To reduce vulnerability to coastal change.	Climate regulation and carbon storage; Natural hazard regulation; Salinity control; Erosion
SOC1: To improve the health of the population and promote a healthy lifestyle.	Community and sense of place; Disease and pests; Air quality
SCO2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion.	Community and sense of place
SOC3: To improve education and skills including those related to local traditional industries.	Education; Cultural heritage
SOC4: To enable suitable stock of housing meeting local needs including affordability.	Community and sense of place
SOC5: To maximise opportunities for new/additional employment	Food, fibre and timber; Community and sense of place
SOC6a: To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	Community and sense of place
SOC6b: To ensure new development is sustainably located with good access by means other than by a private car to a range of community services and facilities	Community and sense of place
SOC7: To build community identity, improve social welfare and reduce crime and anti-social activity.	Community and sense of place
ECO1: To support a flourishing and sustainable economy	Food, fibre and timber; Community and sense of place
ECO2: To ensure the economy actively contributes to social and environmental well-being.	Food, fibre and timber; Community and sense of place
ECO3: To improve economic performance in rural areas.	Food, fibre and timber
ECO4: To offer opportunities for Tourism and recreation in a way that helps the economy, society and the environment.	Inspiration and tranquillity; Cultural heritage; Recreation and tourism; Education; Aesthetic values; Community and sense of place

Appendix 3: The Broads: Baseline data

a) Water Quality – Ecological Status



b) SSSI Condition

(Source: Natural England, April 2015 <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteSearch.aspx>)

SSSI Name	% Area meeting PSA target	% Area favourable	% Area unfavourable recovering	% Area unfavourable no change	% Area unfavourable declining
Alderfen Broad	100.00%	8.38%	91.62%	0.00%	0.00%
Ant Broads And Marshes	93.35%	45.21%	48.14%	0.00%	6.65%
Barnby Broad & Marshes	100.00%	59.91%	40.09%	0.00%	0.00%
Breydon Water	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Broad Fen, Dilham	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Bure Broads And Marshes	89.98%	43.09%	46.89%	10.02%	0.00%
Burgh Common And Muckfleet Marshes	96.55%	27.03%	69.52%	3.45%	0.00%
Crostick Marsh	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Damgate Marshes, Acle	100.00%	74.71%	25.29%	0.00%	0.00%
Decoy Carr, Acle	100.00%	31.15%	68.85%	0.00%	0.00%
East Ruston Common	100.00%	38.11%	61.89%	0.00%	0.00%
Geldeston Meadows	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	97.42%	2.58%
Hall Farm Fen, Hemsby	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Halvergate Marshes	96.46%	72.75%	23.71%	3.54%	0.00%
Hardley Flood	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Leet Hill, Kirby Cane (near to BA boundary)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Limpenhoe Meadows	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ludham - Potter Heigham Marshes	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Poplar Farm Meadows, Langley	100.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Priory Meadows, Hickling	100.00%	29.62%	70.38%	0.00%	0.00%
Sprat's Water And Marshes, Carlton Colville	99.67%	80.39%	19.28%	0.33%	0.00%
Stanley And Alder Carrs, Aldeby	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Trinity Broads	87.30%	45.40%	41.90%	12.70%	0.00%
Upper Thurne Broads And Marshes	81.39%	64.76%	16.63%	4.79%	13.81%
Upton Broad & Marshes	100.00%	6.17%	93.83%	0.00%	0.00%
Winterton - Horsey Dunes	77.80%	67.92%	9.88%	22.20%	0.00%
Yare Broads And Marshes	84.03%	69.36%	14.67%	14.28%	1.69%

- **PSA:** The Government's Public Service Agreement (PSA) target to have 95% of the SSSI area in favourable or recovering condition by 2010.
- **Favourable condition:** This means that the SSSI land is being adequately conserved and is meeting its 'conservation objectives'; however, there is scope for the enhancement of these sites.
- **Unfavourable Declining:** This means that the special interest of the SSSI unit is not being conserved and will not reach favourable condition unless there are changes to site management or external pressures. The site condition is becoming progressively worse.
- **Unfavourable no change:** This means the special interest of the SSSI unit is not being conserved and will not reach favourable condition unless there are changes to the site management or external pressures. The longer the SSSI unit remains in this poor condition, the more difficult it will be, in general, to achieve recovery.

Unfavourable Recovering: Unfavourable recovering condition is often known simply as 'recovering'. SSSI units are not yet fully conserved but all the necessary management measures are in place. Provided that the recovery work is sustained, the SSSI will reach favourable condition in time. In many cases, restoration takes time. Woodland that has been neglected for 50 years will take several years to bring back into a working coppice cycle. A drained peat bog might need 15-20 years to restore a reasonable coverage of sphagnum.

c) Boat Usage

Source: Broads Authority

PRIVATE BOATS	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Motor Cruisers	4,531	4,660	4,685	4,556	4,746	4852	4893	4945	4967	5059
Auxiliary Yachts	1,364	1,357	1,324	1,271	1,172	1215	1212	1188	1166	1168
Day Launches	734	715	665	661	575	562	549	542	521	514
Outboard Dinghies	1,494	1,425	1,364	1,309	1,270	1083	1112	1058	1043	1062
Workboats	150	161	133	121	159	170	175	179	188	180
TOTAL MOTOR BOATS:	8,273	8,318	8,171	7,918	7,922	7,882	7,941	7,912	7,885	7,983
Sailing Craft	1,561	1,491	1,415	1,315	1,339	1298	1275	1262	1214	1230
Rowing Craft	1,330	1,500	1,526	1,508	1,553	1622	1704	1701	1636	1578
Houseboats	16	20	21	16	21	26	21	23	33	27
Total	11,180	11,329	11,133	10,757	10,835	10,828	10,941	10,898	10,768	10,818
HIRE BOATS	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Motor Cruisers	870	822	829	813	855	889	920	908	887	862
Auxiliary Yachts	56	54	46	48	49	47	47	46	46	47
ALL CABIN HIRE BOATS:	926	876	875	861	904	936	967	954	933	909
Day Launches	290	288	285	279	270	279	284	274	267	274
Outboard Dinghies	25	25	22	21	20	14	12	10	11	13
Passenger Vessels	13	14	13	13	11	12	11	13	11	10
TOTAL MOTOR BOATS:	1,254	1,203	1,195	1,174	1,205	1,241	1,274	1,251	1,222	1,206
Sailing Craft	156	143	130	118	123	120	117	110	109	110
Rowing Craft	164	150	163	163	152	170	179	184	188	175
Houseboats	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	16	16
Total	1,590	1,512	1,504	1,471	1,496	1,547	1,585	1,561	1,535	1,507
Grand Total	12,770	12,841	12,637	12,228	12,331	12,375	12,526	12,459	12,303	12,325

d) Job Seekers Allowance (Parishes) (Source: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>)

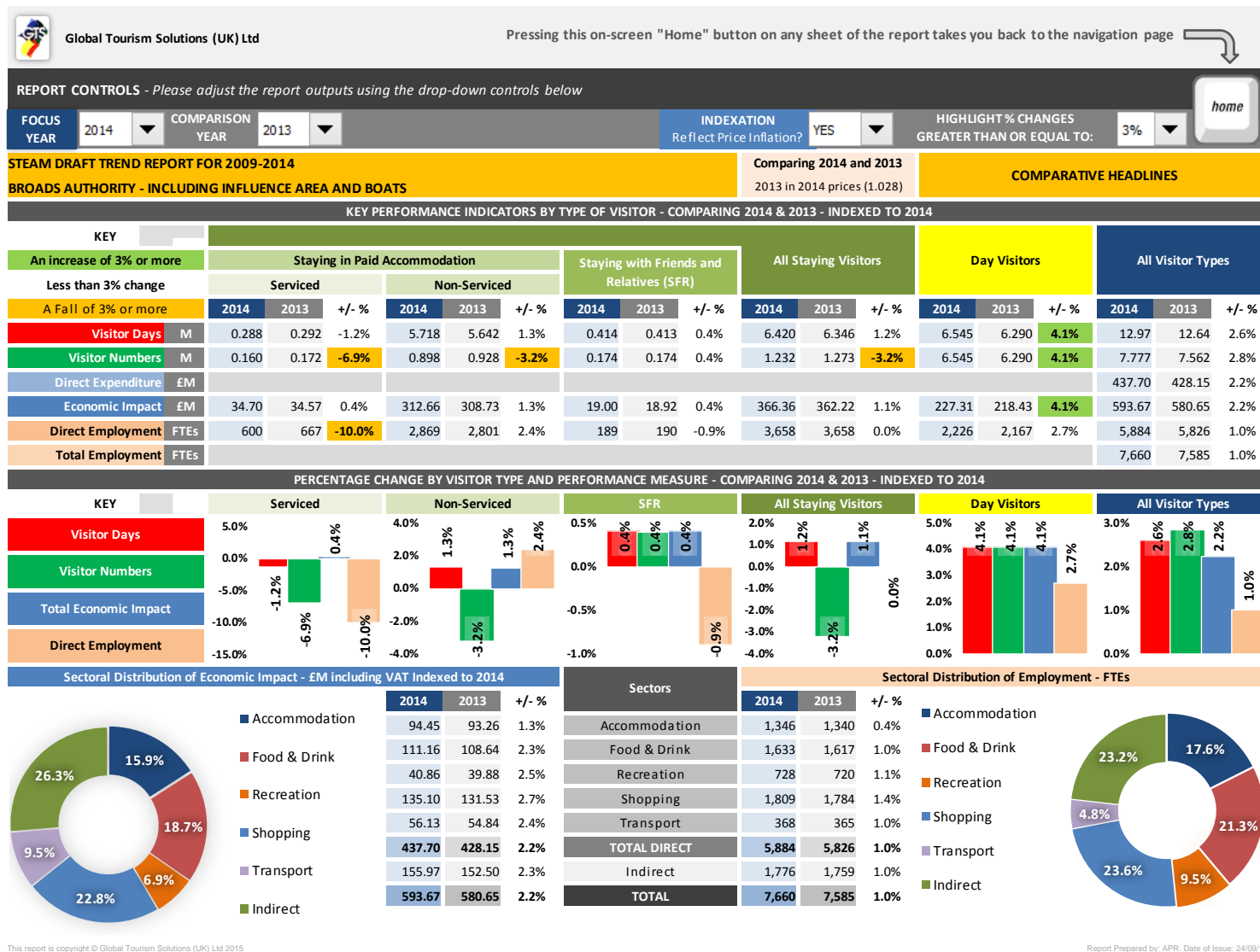
Parishes in the Broads Executive Area are in the following Wards. The table shows the Job Seekers Allowance claimants for Sept 2013, Aug 2014 and Feb 2015 as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64. The average for Great Britain is 2.0%. Red highlights the highest level and green highlights the lower level. Please note that in most cases only part of the Parish is in the Broads Executive Area; this is the best data available for monitoring unemployment levels in the Broads.

Ward	Total JSA claimants Sept 2013	Total JSA claimants August 2014	Total JSA claimants February 2015
33UCGN : Acle	1.10%	0.9%	1.1%
33UCGQ : Blofield with South Walsham	1.30%	0.6%	0.8%
33UCGR : Brundall	1.50%	0.6%	0.8%
33UCGT : Buxton	1.40%	0.7%	0.3%
33UCGU : Coltishall	1.20%	0.7%	0.6%

Ward	Total JSA claimants Sept 2013	Total JSA claimants August 2014	Total JSA claimants February 2015
33UCHE : Marshes	1.80%	0.6%	1.0%
33UCHQ : Thorpe St Andrew South East	1.70%	0.9%	1.0%
33UCHR : Wroxham	1.30%	0.9%	0.7%
33UDFY : Bradwell North	1.40%	0.8%	1.0%
33UDGB : Caister South	2.20%	1.3%	1.8%
33UDGE : East Flegg	2.80%	1.5%	2.0%
33UDGF : Fleggburgh	1.70%	0.7%	0.8%
33UDGL : Ormesby	1.80%	1.0%	1.5%
33UDGP : West Flegg	2.20%	1.2%	1.8%
33UFGY : Happisburgh	1.20%	1.0%	1.1%
33UFHB : Hoveton	2.90%	1.5%	1.8%
33UFHM : Scottow	0.80%	0.5%	0.5%
33UFHR : Stalham and Sutton	2.50%	2.1%	1.7%
33UFHX : Waterside	1.60%	1.0%	0.8%
33UFHY : Waxham	1.40%	1.4%	1.2%
33UHHA : Chedgrave and Thurton	2.30%	1.2%	1.3%
33UHHF : Ditchingham and Broome	1.70%	0.9%	0.9%
33UHHG : Earsham	1.30%	0.6%	0.5%
33UHHK : Gillingham	2.10%	1.3%	0.8%
33UHHQ : Loddon	2.20%	1.7%	1.8%
33UHHY : Rockland	1.20%	0.7%	0.5%
33UHJC : Stoke Holy Cross	1.20%	0.5%	0.7%
33UHJF : Thurlton	1.10%	0.9%	1.3%
42UHFY : Beccles North	2.90%	1.3%	1.3%
42UHGB : Bungay	2.10%	1.1%	1.1%
42UHGD : Carlton Colville	1.60%	1.0%	0.9%
42UHGE : Gunton and Corton	2.00%	0.8%	1.1%
42UH GK : Lothingland (GYBC)	1.60%	1.4%	1.7%
42UHGN : Oulton Broad (Whitton)	2.30%	1.9%	2.0%
42UHGT : Wainford	2.00%	0.6%	0.9%
42UHGW : Worlingham	1.20%	0.9%	0.6%

e) Number of Visitor Days

The following shows a comparison of spend by visitors and sectors of employment between 2013 and 2014. Source: STEAM of the Broads, 2015.



f) Length of Public Moorings

(Source: Broads Authority Asset Management figures)

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Total Length	7778.6m	7824.6m	7847.6m	7814.5	7568.50
BVI Target	-	7530.1m	7680.1m	7730.1	-

g) Conservation Area Appraisals reviewed

(Source: Broads Authority Historic Environment Officer)

- 2014-2015: Beccles and Halvergate Marshes Conservation Area re-appraisals were adopted
- 2013- 2014: 1 adopted Langley Abbey / consultations – 3 reviewed Halvergate Marshes and Oulton Broad and Beccles.
- 2012-2013: 3 adopted at Ellingham Ditchingham Dam and Geldeston
- 2011-2012: 2 adopted at Neatishead and Somerleyton
- 2010-2011: 2 adopted at Belaugh and Wroxham

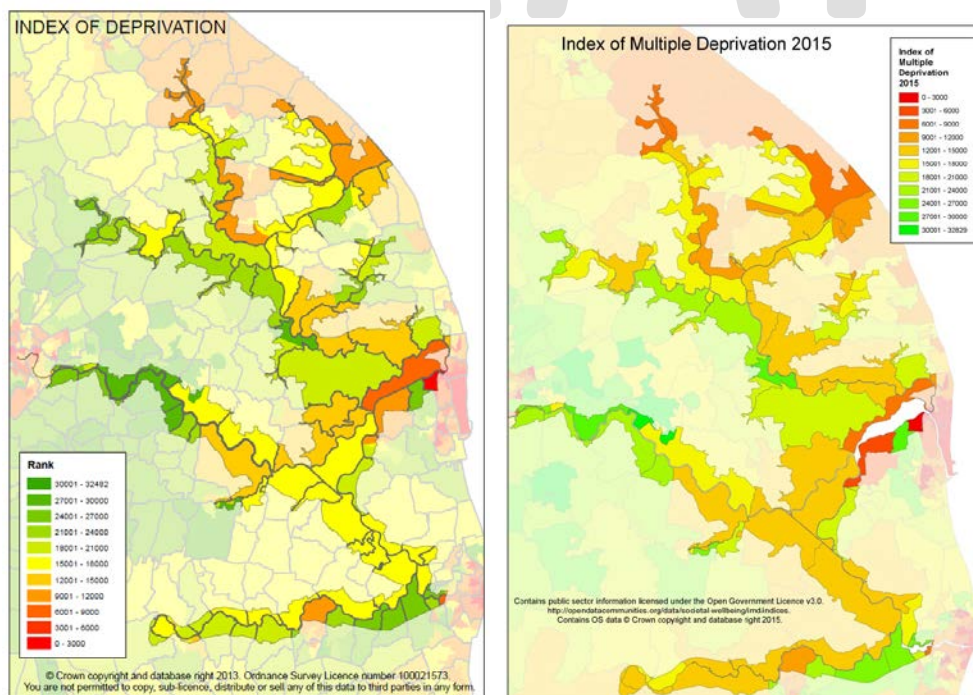
h) Number of Listed Buildings at Risk

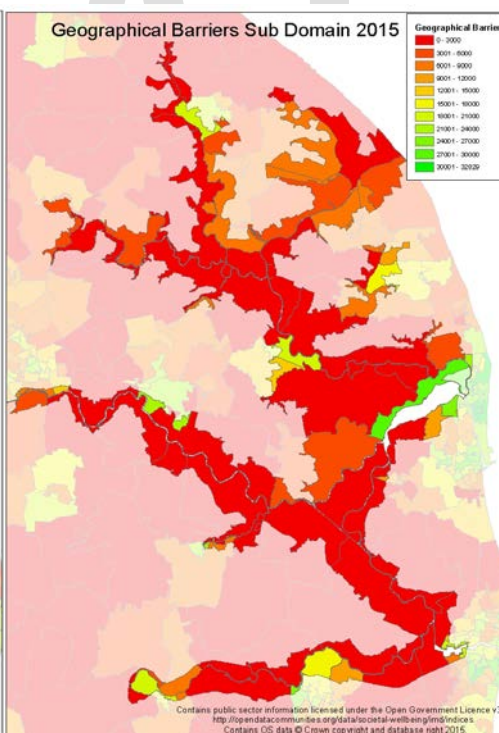
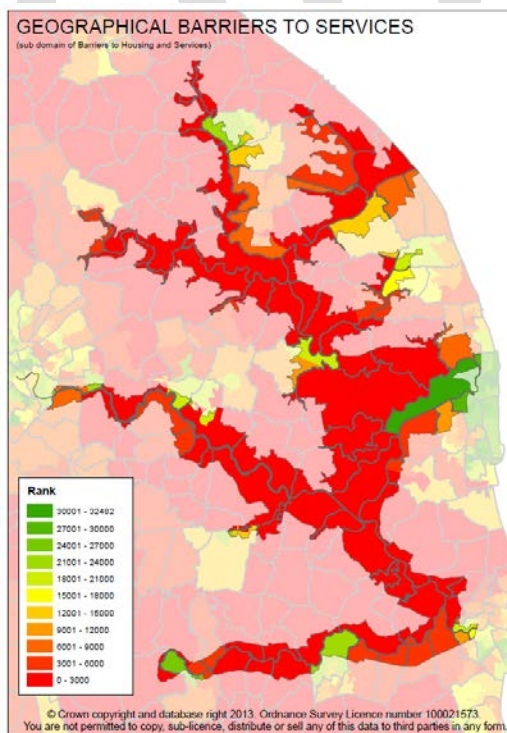
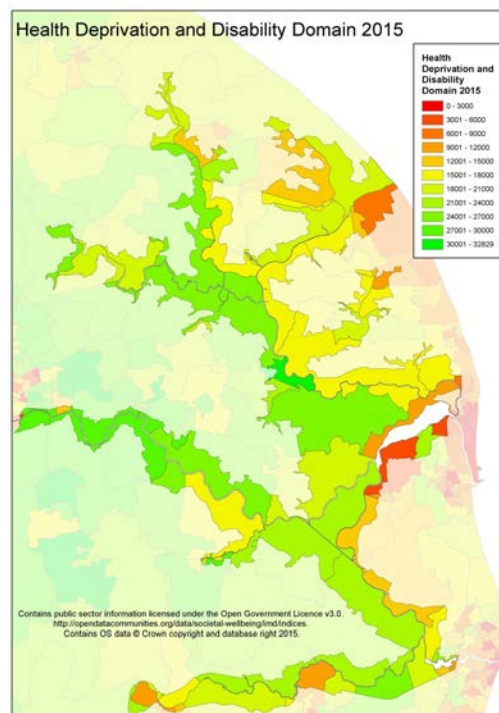
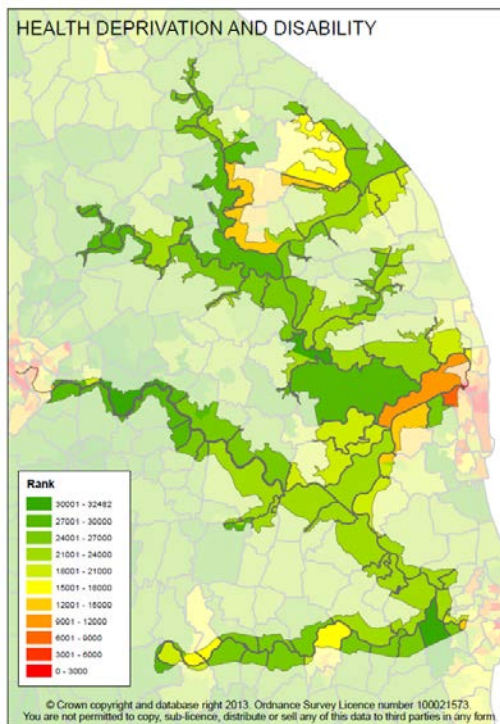
(Source: Broads Authority Historic Environment Officer)

2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
49	37	26	29	28

(i) Indices of Multiple Deprivation

Indices of Multiple Deprivation are often used to highlight those areas most likely to suffer from social exclusion. The following maps compare the 2010 and 2015 Indices.






Appendix 4: Literature Review


In addition to the literature reviewed at the Scoping Stage, the following documents have been reviewed. Column 3 shows the relationship of the Broads Plan to the SA plan or programme objectives or requirements.




Relevant Plan or Programmes	Relevant Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Relationship
<i>International</i>		
The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity for water and wetlands, Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP) & Ramsar Secretariat, 2013.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The “nexus” between water, food and energy is one of the most fundamental relationships – and increasing challenges - for society. 2. Water security is a major and increasing concern in many parts of the world, including both the availability (including extreme events) and quality of water. 3. Global and local water cycle is strongly dependent on wetlands. 4. Without wetlands, the water cycle, carbon cycle and nutrient cycle would be significantly altered, mostly detrimentally. Yet policies and decisions do not sufficiently take into account these interconnections and interdependencies. 5. Wetlands are solutions to water security – they provide multiple ecosystem services supporting water security as well as offering many other benefits and values to society and the economy. 6. Values of both coastal and inland wetland ecosystem services are typically higher than for other ecosystem types. 7. Wetlands provide natural infrastructure that can help meet a range of policy objectives. Beyond water availability and quality, they are invaluable in supporting climate change mitigation and adaption, support health as well as livelihoods, local development and poverty eradication. 8. Maintaining and restoring wetlands in many cases also lead to cost savings when compared to manmade infrastructure solutions. 9. Despite their values and despite the potential policy synergies, wetlands have been, and continue to be, lost or degraded. This leads to biodiversity loss - as wetlands are some of the most biodiverse areas in the world, providing essential habitats for many species - and a loss of ecosystem services. 10. Wetland loss can lead to significant losses of human wellbeing, and have negative economic impacts on communities, countries and business, for example through exacerbating water security problems. 11. Wetlands and water-related ecosystem services need to become an integral part of water management in order to make the transition to a resource efficient, sustainable economy. 12. Action at all levels and by all stakeholders is needed if the opportunities and benefits of working with water and wetlands are to be fully realised and the consequences of continuing wetland loss appreciated and acted upon. 	Biodiversity and ecosystem services and water.

National		
Climate Change Act, 2008.	<p>The Climate Change Act was passed in 2008 and established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. Includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2050 Target. The act commits the UK to reducing emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels. • Carbon Budgets. The Act requires the Government to set legally binding 'carbon budgets'. • The Committee on Climate Change was set up to advise the Government on emissions targets, and report to Parliament on progress made in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. • A National Adaptation Plan requires the Government to assess the UK's risks from climate change, prepare a strategy to address them, and encourage critical organisations to do the same. GYBC sea defence plan. 	Climate Change
Planning Healthy-Weight Environments TCPA, 2014.	 <p>A Movement and Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly signposted and direct walking and cycling networks • Safe and accessible networks and public realm for all • Well-designed buildings with passive surveillance • Walking prioritised over motor vehicles, and vehicle speed managed • Area-wide walking and cycling infrastructure provided • Use and monitoring of travel plans <p>B Open spaces, play and recreation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned network of multi-functional green and blue spaces to achieve multiple benefits • Easy to get to natural green open spaces of different sizes from dwellings • Safe and easy to get to play spaces for all with passive surveillance • Sports and leisure facilities designed and maintained for everyone to use <p>C Food</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development maintains or enhances existing opportunities for food growing • Development avoids over-concentration of hot food takeaways (A5 use) and restricts proximity to schools or other facilities aimed at children and young people • Shops/food markets sell a diverse offer of food choices and are easy to get to by bike, walking or public transport <p>D Neighbourhood spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community and healthcare facilities provided early as a part of new development • Services and facilities co-located within buildings where feasible • Public spaces are attractive, easy to get to and designed for a variety of uses <p>E Buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwellings have adequate internal spaces for bike storage, dining and kitchen facilities • Development includes adequate private or semi-private outdoor space per dwelling • Car parking spaces are minimised across the development • Development includes a travel plan that promotes sustainable transport <p>F Local economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development enhances vitality of local centre through providing more diverse retail and food offer • Centres and places of employment are easy to get to by public transport, and on walking and cycling networks • Facilities provided for people who are walking and cycling to local centres and high streets such as benches, toilets and secure bike storage 	Health
Street Design for All. An update of national advice and good practice, Civic Voice & DfT, 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and manage the street for a sense of place as well as for movement. • Design the street to enhance its sense of place. • Encourage wellbeing through healthy, active lifestyles. • Design and manage the highway to make unsafe actions less likely. • Aim for total street design-not just individual uncoordinated components 	Transport, design.






<p>What nature can do for you. A practical introduction to making the most of natural services, assets and resources in policy and decision making. Latest update: January 2015, DEFRA.</p>	<p>An ecosystems approach is not a separate process to be carried out in addition to regular policy development. It is a way of looking at the natural environment at all stages in the policy making process that helps you to take the value of the natural environment into account in your decisions. It does not duplicate or replace existing environmental policies or approaches, such as sustainable development and adapting to climate change, but taking an ecosystems approach can help you to consider the natural environment in delivering them.</p>	<p>Ecosystem Services.</p>
<p>A review of the effectiveness of different on-site wastewater treatment systems and their management to reduce phosphorus pollution (NECR179), Natural England, 2015.</p>	<p>In terms of seasonality, it is likely that septic tank effluents have the potential to increase the P concentrations of receiving waters all year round, depending on the local circumstances. When integrated at the catchment scale, the impact of septic tank discharges on P concentrations is less marked but evidence exists to suggest that it can still be important.</p> <p>Based on the assumption stated above, in this study the amount of P estimated to be entering the rivers Wylfe, Nadder, Bure and Ant from septic tank discharges was compared to that estimated to be coming from agriculture and WWTWs. Within the Nadder river system, the P discharged by septic tanks was estimated to be equivalent to about 20% of that coming from agricultural sources and 62% of that coming from WWTWs; within the Wylfe river system the corresponding figures were 100% and 42%. In The Broads, however, the proportion of P from septic tank discharges was estimated to be even larger than this. Within the upper Bure catchment, septic tank discharges of P were estimated to be more than 12 times that from WWTWs and 1.1 times greater than that from agriculture. The corresponding figures for the upper Ant catchment were 17 times that from WWTWs and 9.5 times that from agriculture. While these findings strongly suggest that P discharges from septic tanks are not 'negligible' at the catchment scale, as has sometimes been suggested, it is important to stress that these calculations are based on worst case scenarios.</p> <p>The likelihood of any particular septic tank causing pollution problems depends partly on its location and partly on its condition and the way that it is managed.</p>	<p>Water quality</p>

Development of a risk assessment tool to assess the significance of septic tanks around freshwater SSSIs: Phase 1 – Understanding better the retention of phosphorus in the drainage field (NECR171), Natural England, 2015.	Although this study has provided evidence of the potential for P to travel at least 30 m from the septic tank, in general it has shown that this part of the soil soakaway has the capacity to remove most of the P from STS effluent before it enters a waterbody that is at a greater distance. However, it should be noted that this capacity will be reduced if the functioning of this system is compromised by enhanced hydrological connectivity, such as that caused by direct discharge to a waterbody, the installation of local drainage channels and/or a high water table. In addition, a reduction in P retention capacity may also occur if soils become temporarily waterlogged for any reason, such as during local flooding or as a result of hydraulic failure of the soakaway caused by the incorrect repair and maintenance of the system. The information obtained from this study can now be used to improve the methodology for assessing the risks posed by STS on SSSI waterbodies that was originally proposed by May et al. (2010).	Water quality
NCA Profile: 80 The Broads (NE449), Natural England, 2015.	NCAs divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history, and cultural and economic activity. Each profile contains a description of a landscape area. Go to the actual document for more information: http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/11549064 .	Biodiversity
Road Investment Strategy: for the 2015/16 – 2019/20 Road Period, DfT, 2015.	A47 Acle Straight measures – addressing safety concerns by making short-term and long-term improvements, potentially including installation of safety barriers, junction improvements, road widening and capacity improvements. These will be subject to appropriate environmental mitigation, working with Natural England and the	Transport

<p>Heritage Counts 2014: 1 THE VALUE AND IMPACT OF HERITAGE, Historic England.</p>	 <p>The infographic illustrates the value and impact of heritage across eight interconnected categories, each represented by a colored cloud shape with a central icon and surrounding text:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TOURISM (Green): Heritage attractions boost local economies. Heritage is critical to the ongoing success of tourism as an export industry. EDUCATION SKILLS (Blue): Interaction with the local historic environment helps young people develop important general skills. Learning about heritage can promote positive attitudes towards the world. SENSE OF PLACE (Purple): People who live in areas with greater historic environments are likely to have stronger senses of place. Investment in the historic environment raises pride in areas and encourages social interaction. PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT (Dark Green): Involvement in heritage projects can improve people's sense of worth and self-esteem. ENVIRONMENTAL LIFE (Dark Blue): Heritage develops connections between people and groups in local areas. Refurbishing old buildings reduces energy costs. Cultural heritage is a critical part of our ecosystem. QUALITY OF LIFE (Orange): Visiting heritage sites has a significant impact on wellbeing and life satisfaction. Heritage volunteering can improve mental health in working. REGENERATION DEVELOPMENT (Light Blue): Listed buildings often generate higher commercial value. Investing in the historic environment generates economic returns for local places. <p>A central 'Heritage' hub connects all these categories, with a large 'DRAFT' watermark overlaid on the background.</p>	<p>Heritage</p>
<p>Planning Advice for Integrated Water Management, University of Cambridge,</p>	<p>The Advice Note covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How planners in England can work in partnership to take a holistic approach to managing water to achieve multiple benefits for development and local economies, local amenity, public health and well-being, the environment and biodiversity. • The water policy framework, highlighting the relevant planning policy and showing how the different areas of policy fit together and who does what. • What integrated catchment management and the catchment based approach are and what they do. • What is involved in managing surface water and the benefits of getting it right, including links to flood risk management. <input type="checkbox"/> • Constraints on water supply and wastewater disposal, and how to work with water companies and the Environment Agency to integrate water plans with local plans. • The tools and approaches planners can use. • The sources of supporting information, evidence and data. 	<p>Water</p>
<p>Geodiversity Charter for England, English Geodiversity Forum.</p>	<p>The Charter encourages everyone to work together to promote and look after England's rich geodiversity. For Local authorities, public agencies and government departments, ensure that conservation, enhancement and promotion of geodiversity are an integral part of the planning process and decision making, and support action by local communities to achieve this. Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A. Acknowledge the value and importance of geodiversity incorporating it in policy and guidance documents at a national and local level and seek expert advice in decision-making where appropriate. • B. Promote England's geodiversity as a tourism asset that adds value to visitor experience and enjoyment. 	<p>Geo-diversity</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">C. Work with local geoconservation groups to better understand and conserve local geodiversity and develop Local Geodiversity Action Plans (LGAPs).D. Encourage developers to involve geologists, local geodiversity groups and local geology museums in recording and sampling.E. Provide information for schools and the public, making known the importance of geodiversity sites on a local, regional or national scale, encouraging life-long learning							
Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting productivity in rural areas August 2015, DEFRA.	1. Extensive, fast and reliable broadband services 2. High quality, widely available mobile communications to conclusions from the Call for Evidence which closes on 21 August 2015. 3. Modern transport connections 4. Access to high quality education and training 5. Expanded apprenticeships in rural areas 6. Enterprise Zones in rural areas 7. Better regulation and improved planning for rural businesses 8. More housing 9. Increased availability of affordable childcare 10. Devolution of power	Rural						
8 Point Plan for England's National Parks March 2016, DEFRA	<p>This plan sets out the Government's ambition to put National Parks at the heart of the way people think about the environment and how they are managed for future generations. The ambition is to enable as many young people as possible to learn about and experience the natural environment. National Parks are a great way in: inspiring environments that can be lifelong sources of wellbeing, identity, adventure and pride.</p> <p>The 8 Points are: 1. Connecting Young People with Nature, 2. Creating thriving Natural Environments, 3. Driving growth in international tourism, 4. Delivering new apprenticeships, 5. Promoting British Food, 6. Everyone's National Parks, 7. Landscape and Heritage, 8. Health and wellbeing</p>	All areas – central government policy statement for all National Parks						
East								
East of England Route Strategy, Highways England, 2015	<table><tr><td>3.</td><td>A47 Acle Straight Safety improvements at key hotspots and joint working with Natural England to establish environmental impacts and mitigation measures for the medium and long term which could include installation of safety barriers, junction improvements and road widening or capacity improvements.</td><td>Safety & capacity improvements</td><td>2020</td><td>TBC when construction programme known</td><td></td></tr></table>	3.	A47 Acle Straight Safety improvements at key hotspots and joint working with Natural England to establish environmental impacts and mitigation measures for the medium and long term which could include installation of safety barriers, junction improvements and road widening or capacity improvements.	Safety & capacity improvements	2020	TBC when construction programme known		Transport
3.	A47 Acle Straight Safety improvements at key hotspots and joint working with Natural England to establish environmental impacts and mitigation measures for the medium and long term which could include installation of safety barriers, junction improvements and road widening or capacity improvements.	Safety & capacity improvements	2020	TBC when construction programme known				

A Summary of Climate Change, to coincide with the publication of the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) 2012, Climate UK.


 Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sea level rise poses a risk to businesses in the East of England particularly in the tourism sector, with threats of infrastructure damage, loss of natural assets e.g. beaches and damage to built assets e.g. historical monuments.• Central or high UKCP09 Emissions scenarios identify the East of England as being one of the regions likely to face a high loss of staff days due to heat.• A reduction in water availability for abstraction poses a significant risk to businesses in the East of England, particularly agricultural/horticultural abstractions, affecting the long term viability of current business models.
 Health and Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Being one of the warmer parts of the UK, increases in temperature may lead to increased levels of mortality and morbidity due to heat.• Increased flooding may lead to increased number of deaths, injuries and people suffering from mental health effects as a result of flooding. A 0.01% (1:1000) tidal flood in the East of England could occur about 2.4 to 14 times more frequently by the 2080s compared with the present day frequency.• Increased ozone levels by the end of the century may lead to increased levels of mortality and respiratory hospital admissions.
 Buildings and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Approximately 250,000 properties are at risk of flooding in the East of England, around 8% of the total properties in the region.• The East of England is one of the most vulnerable regions for changes in water availability, affecting the public, businesses and industry.• An increase in subsidence is a significant issue for the East of England, which may pose risks to sections of the transport network and buildings.• The East of England faces threats associated with increased summer temperatures affecting conditions in buildings and the urban environment. This may lead to heat related damage and/or disruption to energy and transport networks.
 Agriculture and Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The increase in risk of tidal flooding and storm surge is particularly relevant in the East of England where high quality agricultural land is located.• The availability and reliability of water resources for agricultural/horticultural abstractions are under severe pressure in the East of England.• Lowland beech woodland habitat may decline as it loses climate space in the East of England.• There is the potential for increased yields for current crops (e.g. wheat and sugar beet, potatoes) and for new crops (including non-food crops for energy and pharmaceuticals) and tree species to enter production.
 Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The East of England has world famous nature reserves and is rich in biodiversity, it is home to some of the rarest plants and animals in the UK and therefore coastal change and associated habitat loss is a significant threat.• The region's coastal zones, wetlands and freshwater habitats are particularly vulnerable to changes in water availability and species range shifts.• There may be better conditions for some flora and fauna, increased productivity could be seen in forests and woodlands due to increased temperatures where drought, pests, pathogens and other pressures are not limiting factors.

Climate Change

Local		
Norfolk Rural Development Strategy, 2013-2020, Developed by the Norfolk Rural Development Strategy Steering Group, September 2013	<p>The 2020 Vision for Rural Norfolk is to: Achieve inclusive, sustainable rural areas which provide their inhabitants with a high quality of life through a dynamic economy, vibrant community and healthy natural environment</p> <p>The ten priority issues for rural development in Norfolk are to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build on strengths in agri-tech, engineering and manufacturing sectors 2. Increase the quality and number of rural jobs 3. Increase the number of rural business start-ups 4. Deliver superfast broadband 5. Improve mobile phone coverage 6. Increase attainment in rural schools 7. Improve links to research and development to drive innovation 8. Increase the rate at which new affordable housing is developed 9. Increase private water storage capacity 10. Increase the area of land in environmental management 	Rural Development
Kelling to Lowestoft Ness Shoreline Management Plan, AECOM, 2012.	<p>A Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal evolution and presents a policy framework to address these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eccles to Winterton Beach Road (6.13): in the short and medium term the present defences are to be maintained whilst the retired line option is fully investigated, in terms of its social, economic and environmental consequences. • Winterton-on-Sea (South of Beach Road) to Scratby (6.14): the long-term Plan is to allow a naturally-functioning coast to develop through allowing the beach and backshore to evolve with minimal intervention. 	Coast
Site Improvement Plan: Great Yarmouth Winterton Horsey (SIP093), Natural England, 2014	http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6708502814785536?category=4549066260217856	Biodiversity
Site Improvement Plan: Broadland (SIP030), Natural England, 2014.	http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5444118129934336?category=4549066260217856	Biodiversity
Central Norfolk SHMA, ORS, 2015	Opinion Research Services (ORS) was jointly commissioned by the Central Norfolk local authorities (Norwich City, Broadland, Breckland, North Norfolk and South Norfolk, together with the Broads Authority) to identify the functional Housing Market Areas (HMAs) covered by the five local authorities, in particular to establish the extent of the Central Norfolk HMA.	Housing

	<p>Figure 94: Projected Dwellings needed for the Broads by Local Authority (Note: Dwelling numbers derived based on proportion of dwellings without a usually resident household in the 2011 Census. Note: figures may not sum due to rounding)</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>Breckland</th><th>Broadland</th><th>North Norfolk</th><th>Norwich</th><th>South Norfolk</th><th>Great Yarmouth</th><th>Waveney</th></tr><tr><td>ORS Model Using Long-term migration trends</td><td>0</td><td>53</td><td>95</td><td>3</td><td>34</td><td>63</td><td>47</td></tr><tr><td>Jobs led growth</td><td>0</td><td>57</td><td>103</td><td>3</td><td>37</td><td>69</td><td>51</td></tr></table>		Breckland	Broadland	North Norfolk	Norwich	South Norfolk	Great Yarmouth	Waveney	ORS Model Using Long-term migration trends	0	53	95	3	34	63	47	Jobs led growth	0	57	103	3	37	69	51	
	Breckland	Broadland	North Norfolk	Norwich	South Norfolk	Great Yarmouth	Waveney																			
ORS Model Using Long-term migration trends	0	53	95	3	34	63	47																			
Jobs led growth	0	57	103	3	37	69	51																			
Riverbank Stabilisation Guide, Broads Authority, 2016	<p>The Broads Authority is keen to see the use of more subtle forms of bank protection in appropriate areas. This guide is intended to give landowners advice on the best method to use and provides important information on how to achieve the same high standard that the Authority sets for its own work. The guide focuses on protecting an eroding riverbank from the natural effects of wave or other action and covers these topics:</p> <p>Landscape and wildlife • Materials • Practical considerations • Types of mooring • Checklist</p>	Riverbank Stabilisation																								
Moorings Guide, Broads Authority, 2016.	<p>Moorings are part of the everyday landscape in the Broads for residents, visitors and those who work on the river. As the interface between water and land, it is important that moorings are properly considered and well designed. The Broads Authority welcomes the right type of safe mooring design in the right place. This guide provides important information on how to achieve the same high standard that the Authority sets for its own work. This guide focuses on mooring design and covers these topics: Landscape and wildlife • Materials • Practical considerations • Types of mooring • Checklist</p>	Moorings																								
GYBC Core Strategy Local Plan, Adopted 2016.	<p>The Core Strategy is a key document in the emerging Local Plan setting out strategic policies for new homes, jobs, retail and leisure facilities, transport and local services as well as the environment. The Core Strategy also allocates two strategic mixed use development sites: one in the heart of Great Yarmouth along the riverside and the Beacon Park extension at land south of Bradwell. The policies in the Core Strategy and future Local Plan Documents will be used when decisions on planning applications are made.</p>	Constituent Council.																								
Waveney District Council, Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan, 2012.	<p>The AAP sets out a detailed planning policy framework to guide development within the Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour area to 2021 (2025 for housing allocations)</p>	Lake Lothing is adjacent to the Broads.																								

POLICY THEME	PROPOSALS	POLICY REF
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY		
Employment and Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for the establishment of a hub for energy related sectors at PowerPark, with future expansion potential at Kirkley Waterfront at Riverside Road and on the waterfront. The protection, enhancement, expansion and relocation of existing and new businesses within existing employment areas and other mixed use areas. Protection and enhancement of port operations. 	EMP1-4
Housing and Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of in the region of 1,500 new homes within the AAP area, with residential development focused within Kirkley Waterfront and the new Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood (SUN) within the south west of the AAP area and applying a risk based approach to flood risk in considering residential areas. Housing built to a range of tenures, types and densities responding to diverse population needs. Housing built to high standards of sustainability. Appropriate social and community facilities to support existing and new residential communities. 	HC1-3
Retail, Leisure and Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of an enhanced town centre, including facilities for shopping, leisure and tourism through expansion within Peto Square. Establishment of hubs for tourism and leisure activities within the AAP area. 	RLT1-2
Environment, Heritage and Character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development built to the highest standards of urban design with enhanced public realm throughout the area. Connections to the waterfront enhanced, with increased public access in appropriate locations and enhancement of the historic scores to the east of the High Street. Historic buildings and conservation areas to be enhanced through development. New and existing areas of open space to be provided to meet the requirements of residents and visitors. Areas of high ecological value to be protected and enhanced. Linkages to be enhanced between the built up and natural area. 	EHC1-4

	Transport, Movement and Linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A sustainable approach to transport in the AAP area focussing upon reducing the need to travel by car and improving pedestrian, cycle and public transport facilities and connections between existing parts of the town and development sites.Southern access routes to be created to the south of Lake Lothing to facilitate development of Kirkley Waterfront and the SUN.The railway station to be enhanced as a transport interchange with improved facilities.Development to be subject to travel planning and transport assessment.	TML1-6
	Flood Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A strategic approach to flood risk management through application of a risk based and sequential approach to development within the Flood Zone.Development to respond to flood issues and mitigate risk to future users through appropriate defence and design solutions.	FRM1
	Water, Energy and Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Development within AAP to encourage energy generation within the area as part of on-site and area-wide energy, heating and cooling networks, including new provision and connections with new or existing energy generating networks.Development to minimise use of water.Development will minimise the amount of waste generated through demolition, construction and operation of buildings.	WEW1-4
	STRATEGIC SITE PROPOSALS		
	PowerPark	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The establishment of an energy hub located around the outer harbour and existing industrial area north of Hamilton Dock around the existing OrbisEnergy building.	SSP1
	Peto Square and South Quay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Connection between the town centre, railway station and southern side of Lake Lothing through expansion of town centre uses.	SSP2
	Kirkley Waterfront and Sustainable Urban Neighbourhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Comprehensive mixed-use redevelopment to create a new sustainable urban neighbourhood including housing, waterfront industry and employment uses, social and community facilities, open space, marina and a retirement village.	SSP3
	East of England Park	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Enhancement of Ness Point as a leisure and tourism destination.	SSP4
	Kirkley Rise	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Extension of residential, retail, business and community uses to Kirkley District Centre and improved connections to the wider AAP area.	SSP5
	Other Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Further potential for residential at Oswald's Boatyard, the Scores and employment development in the Denmark Road/Peto Way corridor.	SSP6-9

Boat Census, Broads Authority, 2014.	<p>When the figures are compared to the 2010 Boat Census, it is evident that there has been slight increase in boat movements within the Broads river system on the census days with a total of 11933 vessels noted by the end of play on the third day compared to 11728 in 2010.</p> <p>Whilst there has been a drop in hired motor cruisers, there has been an increase in hired out board dinghies and launches. Also encouraging is the increase in smaller non-powered craft such as canoes and row boats, whose usage has increased by over 60%</p>	Navigation
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	<p>in the last four years. With regards to vessel movements, the figures reflect the usual high traffic areas such as Wroxham and Horning along with Irstead Staithe, Thurne Mouth and Oulton Broad showing high numbers of movement.</p> <p>The northern rivers showed a much higher percentage of vessels on the river with 73% of traffic being recorded by the Northern River Census takers. As in 2010, the southern rivers accounted for a smaller percentage of traffic. However the increase shown in traffic movement in 2010 has decreased again resulting in a 6% drop in traffic numbers compared to 2010.</p>	
Stakeholder Questionnaires, Broads Authority, 2015.	<p>The survey findings have provided some very positive messages in respect of customer perceptions about the Authority's performance and satisfaction with the quality and availability of the facilities and services we provide.</p> <p>Generally there is a good level of satisfaction with the Authority's performance with 63% of PBOs, 65% of residents and 79% of visitors saying that they are quite or very satisfied with our overall performance. Approximately half of residents also feel that there is nothing the Authority could do to enhance their experience of living on the Broads. Very significantly 80% of visitors say that they are quite or very likely to re-visit the Broads which is positive for the local tourism industry.</p> <p>Perceptions of the Broads Authority are broadly positive amongst PBOs, residents and visitors, and 66% of residents understand that the Authority is the organisation mainly responsible for the management of the Broads. Perceptions of the Authority are less positive with the HBOs and this indicates that there is a need to fully understand their views in order to be able to respond to this feedback in a positive manner.</p> <p>There were varying levels of awareness across audience that the Broads has the status of a National Park, the lowest being among visitors at 59%. 80% of visitors also felt that more should be done to promote National Park status, a similar level to residents, while the figure was around 50% for PBOs and HBOs.</p> <p>In respect of private boat ownership there is good evidence that boat numbers will be stable in the next five years with an extremely positive indication that younger boaters (18-34) are likely to increase their boat ownership. Around half of private boat owners also feel that current tolls give quite or very good value for money with the toll representing approximately 9% of the costs of annual boat ownership for private owners.</p>	Navigation
Acle Neighbourhood Plan adopted 2015.	<p>The vision for the Neighbourhood Plan is to ensure that Acle continues as a flourishing village and gateway to the broads that maintains a strong sense of community whilst embracing a sustainable and prosperous future as a place where people choose to live, work and visit.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Community and leisure</p> <p>O1: To improve the ability of the village centre to be used for community events</p> <p>O2: To support enhanced education facilities for all age groups</p> <p>O3: To improve access to formal and informal sports and leisure provision.</p> <p>Movement and transport</p> <p>O4: To improve conditions for walking and cycling from the village centre to the surrounding countryside</p> <p>O5: To reduce the dominance of the highway in the village centre</p> <p>O6: To support enhanced public transport infrastructure.</p>	Some policies relate to the Broads Authority Executive Area.

	<p>Business and employment</p> <p>O7: To enhance the attractiveness, vitality and viability of the village centre for small scale town centre uses, particularly for retailing</p> <p>O8: To ensure that employment sites are developed for an appropriate mix of employment uses</p> <p>O9: To improve the attractiveness of Acle for inward investment. Housing O10: To promote the in</p>	
Strumpshaw Neighbourhood Plan, adopted 2014.	<p>The Parish Council's vision for Strumpshaw in 2026 is:</p> <p>In 2026 the Parish will remain much as it is currently, with the tranquil and rural nature of the Parish being maintained and protected. Areas of high landscape value, the marshes and nature reserves will continue to be protected. The Parish will continue to have a distinctive difference from Lingwood and Brundall. The settlement limits in 2026 will be maintained as they are in 2013. The Parish will benefit from good quality improvements in community facilities to assist a thriving community to be maintained. The Plan will encourage the continuation of the Parish as a safe place in which to live. Employment provision in the Parish will be maintained at much the same level in 2026 as it is currently. Some provision for additional low key and low impact employment opportunities will be included.</p> <p>Spatial Planning Objectives</p> <p>A. Environmental</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain and protect the tranquil and rural nature of the whole of the Parish 2. Keep the built up core of Strumpshaw separate from those parts of Strumpshaw adjacent to Lingwood and Brundall 3. Resist any development which is in parts of the Parish that are outside the settlement limit 4. Maintain and protect areas of high landscape value, including wooded areas in private ownership, reflecting the landscape assessments undertaken by the Broads Authority and Broadland District Council. 5. Maintain and protect the marshes and nature reserves 6. Protect agricultural land use 7. Encourage the provision of green space in the built up core of the Parish <p>B. Social</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that a community meeting room continues to be provided in the Parish, easily accessible to the majority of residents 2. Ensure that sufficient allotments are provided to meet the needs of the residents of the Parish 3. Encourage the completion of the footpath along Norwich Road, Strumpshaw, between Beech Drive and Goat Lane 4. Encourage any new housing to be of a low density and of a vernacular design 5. Encourage the development of any new housing to include both affordable and lower cost market dwellings, including consideration of housing for elderly people 6. Resist the introduction of street lights 7. Promote a safe highway network, identifying measures to encourage adherence to traffic speed limits, and to reduce conflicts between vehicles and pedestrians <p>C. Economic</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage the provision of small scale, low impact and low key employment opportunities 	Some policies relate to the Broads Authority Executive Area.

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan adopted 2016.		
Waveney District Council Supplementary Planning documents	<p>The following SPDs have been reviewed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable Housing • Development and Coastal Change • Guidance for Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas • Open Space Provision and Developer Contributions • Renewable Energy and Sustainable Construction • Western End of Lake Lothing Concept Statement 	Constituent Council.
Broadland District Council Development Management Local Plan adopted 2015	It is aimed at guiding decision-takers and applicants in order to achieve high standards of development which complement the valued attributes of Broadland district.	Constituent Council.
Norwich site allocations and site specific policies local plan adopted 2014.	The purpose of the Site allocations plan is to ensure that sites are identified and made available to meet the development needs of Norwich in accordance with the policies and proposals set out in the adopted JCS, and must also align with the policies of the DM policies plan. The Site allocations plan sets out detailed policies and proposals on sites where change is anticipated or proposed, and sets out preferred land uses for those sites including housing and employment. In common with the other key planning documents referred to above, this plan has an end-date of 2026.	Constituent Council.
Norwich development management policies local plan adopted 2014	This Development management policies local plan forms part of that development plan for Norwich. Its main purpose is to set out local standards and criteria against which planning applications for the development and use of land and buildings will be assessed.	Constituent Council.
South Norfolk Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document 2015	The Site Allocations and Policies Document is part of the South Norfolk Local Plan. Guided by the Joint Core Strategy, it designates areas of land for particular uses, to help deliver housing, employment, recreation, open space and community uses. It also sets out policies for the development and delivery of the allocated sites. Together with the other documents which form part of the Local Plan it is used to assess planning applications and guide development proposals to ensure high quality developments in South Norfolk.	Constituent Council.
South Norfolk Development Management Policies Document adopted 2015	The purpose of the Development Management Policies Document is to make clear what the Council expects of all new developments and provides detailed policies that the Council uses to promote sustainable development and assess planning applications. The document forms part of the development plan for South Norfolk, which includes the Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk and the other Development Plan Documents and Neighbourhood Plans.	Constituent Council.

Appendix 5 - Comments received on the Revised SA Report (Consultation 17th October – 30th December 2016)

Sustainability Appraisal

Historic England

We have carefully reviewed the Sustainability Report and are satisfied that the methodology within it allows a full and proper consideration of any impact to the historic environment and that this has carried through to the Local Plan document itself.

Broads Authority response: Comments noted.

Sustainability Appraisal

Natural England

We are satisfied that the methodology and baseline information used to inform the appraisal appears to meet the requirements of the Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) Directive [2001/42/EC] and associated guidance. The environmental interest within our remit appear to be covered within the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) objectives. We note there remains an 'uncertain impact' on the SA objective to protect and enhance the natural environment including biodiversity and geodiversity (ENV3) under:

- Aspiration 3: 3.3 Removing sediment from the Broads system and accelerating sediment removal; and
- 10.1 and 10.4 of Aspiration 10: Strengthen connections between a wide audience, particularly local communities and young people, and the Broads environment.

Also there remains 'uncertain impact' on the SA objective to conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and towns/villages (ENV4) under:

- 6.1 of Aspiration 6: Building the awareness and adaptive capacity of local communities to the challenges of climate change and sea level rise; and
- 9.2 of Aspiration 9: Facilitate the sustainable development growth within and adjacent to the Broads, while minimising adverse impacts on the area's special qualities.

Hopefully these uncertainties will be addressed at the more detailed project level in due course, once more information becomes available.

Broads Authority response: Comments noted. As you note, the more detailed projects arising from the high level Broads Plan objectives will be subject to the sustainability appraisal process as necessary.

Sustainability Appraisal

RSPB

The phrase “unacceptable adverse impacts” should be reviewed. Adverse is used to denote a harmful or unfavourable action. It is unclear how such actions could be considered acceptable within a protected landscape. We recommend amending to “adverse impacts” or reviewing to ensure the intended meaning is made clear.

Broads Authority response: The wording used is consistent with the Sustainability Appraisal for the Broads Local Plan and, as it relates to landscape impacts, is considered to be appropriate.

DRAFT

Appendix 6: Comments received on draft SA Report (Consultation: 15 February - 8 April 2016)

Sustainability Appraisal

Alston, Mr A

There is a fundamental flaw in this assessment in that it assumes current management of SSSI is as good as it could be. The BA need to conduct a topographical survey of sensitive sites (LIDAR is not accurate enough). This will show just how much the reed beds have grown out of the water (succession). Once BA staff understand this concept and how reeds can improve water quality, then we have the basis for a sustainability assessment. The comments on page 6 "...show no significant effect or positive effects. The plan has been produced using an ecosystems approach to underpin its aspirations and proposed projects." show that this Draft Plan is being used to lobby for certain peoples aspirations rather than base it on facts. Again this is a flaw in the whole plan. I do not believe this Sustainability Assessment is correct or compliant with Habitat Directive.

Broads Authority comment:

The SA is compliant with the requirements of the Conservation (Habitats & Species) Regulations 2010 and also with the relevant guidance and legislation governing the production of Sustainability Appraisal. It draws on factual evidence to support its conclusions. Its purpose is to openly and transparently evaluate proposed policies which it does.

Sustainability Appraisal & HRA

Broadland Agricultural Water Abstractors Group

Failure to fully consider the implications of succession and terrestrialisation in conjunction with inappropriate site management on the integrity of the European Site has not been taken into account in these appraisals. We therefore consider that these appraisals are incomplete.

Broads Authority comment:

Comments noted. Both the HRA and SA will be revised for the next version of the plan taking into account these and other comments.

Sustainability Appraisal

Natural England

We are satisfied that the methodology and baseline information used to inform the appraisal appears to meet the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive [2001/42/EC] and associated guidance. The environmental interest within our remit appear to be covered within the SA Objectives.

We note that there is an SA objective to protect and enhance the natural environment including biodiversity and geodiversity (ENV3) and landscape (ENV4). However, as currently written, there is an 'uncertain impact' from Aspiration 4 and 11 on objective ENV3 and from Aspiration 7 and 11 on ENV4. We advise

that the inclusion of further wording would appear necessary to ensure any possible conflicts are addressed. For biodiversity and geodiversity (i.e. relating to Aspiration 4 and 11 and objective ENV3) some of these appear to be covered in the amendments recommended in Appendix 3 of the HRA.

Broads Authority comment:

Comments noted. The SA is to be revised to take on board comments received as part of this consultation and changes to the Plan.

Sustainability Appraisal

NFU East Anglia

Appendix 2 – We make the same comment about removing the erroneous statement that ecosystems services are “what nature provides us for free.”

Appendix 4 – It is difficult to ascertain how the line has been drawn as to what should be included in the literature review. While the Broads specific documents seem obvious and appropriate, list of other documents – covering research papers, legislation and policy reviews seems somewhat ad hoc and serendipitous, undermining the value of this section of the report. It might therefore be more appropriate to limit the appendix to Broads specific documents.

Broads Authority comment:

Comments noted. The reference to ecosystems services as shown above has been removed from the next version of the Plan. A literature review could well be never ending and therefore the suggestion for this to focus on Broads Specific documents is welcomed. The literature review has been amended to reflect this and other comments together with new or emerging documents. These appendices were in the scoping draft plan, but not in the first draft plan published for consultation.

Appendix 7 – Comments received on proposed minor changes to the SA objectives – May 2016

Organisation	Comments	Broads Authority response
Natural England	No comments.	Noted.
Norfolk County Council	Support changes.	Support noted.
North Norfolk District Council	It is the decision making criteria that are important in the applying the objective and it is felt that there is no need to split Objective SOC6 into two separate objectives. In doing so you are making the SA objectives very specific and perhaps limiting. Overall from the appendix 5 in the scoping report it can be seen that the decision making criteria / prompting questions adequacy cover accessibility and cover this specific point.	The decision making criteria do allow for the accessibility objective to be interpreted both ways – i.e. is it a new service that is located in a sustainable location or is the allocation for, say, dwellings in a location well related to services? But the SA Objective itself when read literally only relates to improving the accessibility of a service or improving the range. We do not think this is limiting as whilst there are two SA objectives number 6, the decision making criteria are the same and indeed they will be assessed together but one will apply to new service provision and another will apply to new dwellings. The Authority considers this change makes the objectives clearer and as such intend to make these changes to the SA objectives (on considering other comments received).
	In relation to changes to ENV10 – this is a correction to grammar, although if given a preference there is a case for just deleting any reference to using ones “imagination” and leaving the objective as ... <i>‘innovative, sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness’</i> as innovation implies imagination.	We consider that ‘imaginative’ is a relevant aim for development in the Broads. The synonyms for innovation and imagination tend to be different. Whilst technical innovation is important; so too is creativity. As such, we intend to keep this as the SA Objective (on considering other comments received).

Organisation	Comments	Broads Authority response
Broadland District Council	No comments other than bringing your attention to a typo on SOC6b – “sustainably” not “sustainability”	Error noted and final changes will be checked thoroughly.
Historic England	<p>Historic England supports the amendment to SA objectives ENV 10 which is of relevance to Historic England’s primary duty to consider the impact of proposals on the historic environment. ENV 10 is directly related to cultural heritage, aesthetic values and sense of place. This is acknowledged in the related ecosystems services as reported in appendix 3 of the issues and options sustainability appraisal.</p> <p>The deletion of ‘<i>imaginable</i>’ and its replacement by ‘<i>imaginative</i>’ allows for a more focused assessment of the likely significant effects that may arise from decisions made on the emerging Local Plan. As the ultimate policies that result will require a precision of language, then this new wording is deemed an improvement and will assist in the delivery of the sustainability appraisal that will inform the pre-submission Local Plan.</p>	Support noted.