

SA Objective	SEA General Theme	Reason	Link to Literature Review	Decision making criteria/prompting questions. Positive impact: + or ++ Not appropriate: N/A Neutral: 0 Negative impact: - or – Uncertain/depends on implementation: ?
To reduce the adverse effects of traffic (on roads and water).	Climate change, air and pollution.	Modes of transport can impact local air quality, heritage, health and carbon emissions	Historic Building Records, Census Data, Local Transport Plans, Air Pollution strategies and Climate Change strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the policy/allocation affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Walking, cycling, public transport? ○ Air quality? ○ Amenity? ○ Single occupancy car use? ○ Use of waterways? ○ Access to special qualities of the Broads by sustainable transport modes? ○ The net impact of transport infrastructure such as road signage, lighting, conspicuous structures and parking? • What is the resulting impact of traffic on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heritage? ○ Landscape? ○ People? ○ Water? • Is the allocation within walking distance¹ of key services²? • Will routes be <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ functional and accessible for all? ○ safe and attractive public spaces? • Does it consider the needs of the most vulnerable users first: pedestrians, then cyclists, then public transport users, specialist vehicles like ambulances and finally other motor vehicles?
To improve water quality and use water efficiently.	Land, water and soil resources.	Water quality in the Broads is critical to the area's value for wildlife, and to its appeal for recreation providing a higher value tourism economy. Anglia Water Services estimate that the Norwich and the Broads (Norwich) resource zone will be in deficit by 2039.	AWS Water Resource Management Plan and Landscape Character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the policy/allocation affect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water quality? ○ Water quantity? ○ Surface water run off? Does it reduce run-off rates? Does it increase water

¹ Manual For Streets says this is 10 minutes/800m

² Using the Greater Norwich Joint Core Strategy definition for Key Services: primary school; secondary school; convenience shop; village hall; primary health care; library; public transport

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			Assessment and Broads Biodiversity Action Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ absorption / management? ○ Wastewater? ○ Drainage? ○ Pathways for pollutants?
To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	Biodiversity.	One of the statutory purposes of the Broads Authority is to Conserve and enhance the natural beauty and wildlife of the Broads. It is one of the most important freshwater wetlands in Europe and over 25% of the 300km of the nationally protected landscape has a European designation for its nature conservation interest, including three Special Areas of Conservation and two Special Protection Areas; large parts are designated as an internationally important wetland under the Ramsar convention. Soils in the Broads contain and continue to store large amounts of carbon and archaeological remains.	Broads Act, Broads Biodiversity Action Plan and European Directives. Towards a GHG Reduction Strategy for the Broads. Norfolk Geodiversity Audit. National Biodiversity strategies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How does the policy/allocation affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The ability to retain and maintain soil carbon? ○ Geological interests? ○ The potential for managed accessible geological feature exposures? ○ County Wildlife Sites? ○ Local and National Nature Reserves? ○ Ramsar Sites? ○ SPAs, SACs? ○ SSSIs? ○ BAP Priority Species and habitats? ○ Habitat connectivity and Ecological Networks? ○ Trees and hedgerows? ○ Waterbodies? ○ Green Infrastructure?
To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and towns/villages.	Cultural heritage, landscape and townscape.	It is the tranquil character or the characteristic of the Broads together with its expansive character of open undeveloped skylines, which are among the primary special qualities underpinning the national designation of the Broads. The open distinctive landscape comprises a complex and interlinked mosaic of wetland habitats including open water, reedbeds, carr woodland, grazing marsh and fen meadow. Human interaction has helped shape the Broads.	Sensitivity Study and Landscape Character Assessment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How does the policy/allocation affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The setting of the Broads? ○ The perception of the Broads? ○ The Landscape Character? ○ The special qualities of the Broads³? ○ Landscape features? ○ Peat? ○ Conservation Areas? ○ Designated and undesignated heritage assets? ○ The quality and local distinctiveness of

³ Taken from the Draft Climate Change Adaptation Plan: : Open water in lakes and rivers, Breydon Water (estuary), Fens / reed beds, Grazing marshes and ditches, Wet woodlands, Historic buildings, especially mills, Boating and the riverside economy, Farmland (including rights of way), Open landscapes, big skies and tranquillity and The coast.

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Broads towns/villages/buildings? ○ Open Space? ○ Green Infrastructure? ○ Harmful incremental change?
To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.	Climate change, air and pollution.	The Broads is an ever changing, living landscape, shaped over centuries by the interaction between people, the environment and the climate. While these dynamic processes will continue, sea level rise and the predicted more rapid changes to the climate pose considerable challenges and opportunities to this easterly, low-lying wetland.	Climate Change Adaptation Plan for the Broads as well as National level Climate Change strategies and The Norfolk Climate Change Strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How does the policy/allocation affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Emissions of greenhouse gases? ○ Single occupancy car use? ○ HGV/delivery movements? ○ Public transport? ○ Cycling/walking? ○ Boat emissions? ○ The ability of communities to adapt? ○ The ability of habitats and species to adapt? ○ Peat? ○ Energy use? ○ Open Space? ○ Green Infrastructure?
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.	Land, water and soil resources. Climate change, air and pollution.	80% of the Broads Executive Area is at risk of flooding. There are well-known impacts of flooding to people, the environment and the economy.	Environment Agency flood Risk maps.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Is flood risk avoided? ● Is flood risk managed/mitigated? ● How does the policy/allocation affect flooding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ On site? ○ In the vicinity? ○ Elsewhere? ● Is the allocation in the area of highest risk of flooding? ● Is the allocation appropriate to the flood risk on site? ● Does the policy consider different sources of flooding⁴? ● What is the impact of climate change on flood risk?

⁴ Including from rivers and the sea, directly from rainfall on the ground surface and rising groundwater, overwhelmed sewers and drainage systems, and from reservoirs, canals and lakes and other artificial sources.

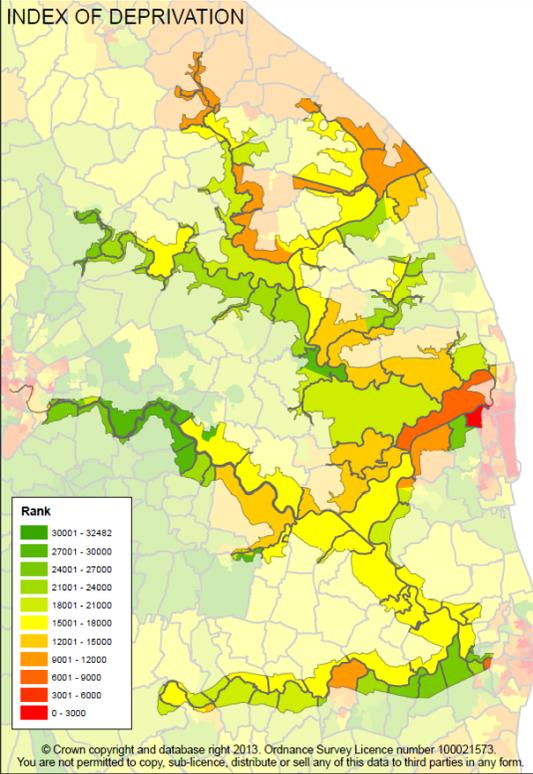
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		 <p>Customers in Wales - From 1 April 2013 Natural Resources Wales (NRW) has taken over the responsibilities of the Environment Agency in Wales. © Environment Agency copyright and database rights 2014. © Ordnance Survey Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Environment Agency, 100028380. Contains Royal Mail data © Royal Mail copyright and database right 2014. This service is designed to inform members of the public, in line with our terms and conditions. For business or commercial use, please contact us.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can flood risk be reduced? • How vulnerable is the proposed land use⁵? • Does it reduce run-off rates? • Does it increase water absorption / management?
To manage resources sustainably through the effective use of land, energy and materials.	Land, water and soil resources.	The efficient and effective use of resources is a key consideration in plan making, especially with regards to not sterilising mineral resources, the re-use of Brownfield land appropriately and reducing energy consumption.	European Spatial Development Perspective, NPPF, Johannesburg Declaration, SCC and NCC Minerals strategy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the allocation on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Brownfield Land? ○ Greenfield Land? • Does the allocation use land effectively? • Does the policy/allocation affect energy efficiency? • Are there any safeguarded mineral sites? • Will it prevent the sterilisation of known or suspected mineral resources by development? • Does the policy consider origin of resource/where resource derived from?
To minimise the production and impacts of waste through reducing	Population and human health. Climate	National and local policy aims to reduce the amount of waste produced and to reduce the amount and proportion of waste disposed of to landfill, in accordance with the waste hierarchy, to meet the Landfill Directive targets.	NCC and SCC Minerals and Waste Planning Policy Documents, NPPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy help reduce waste, reuse waste or recycle/compost?

⁵ <http://planningguidance.planningportal.gov.uk/blog/guidance/flood-risk-and-coastal-change/flood-zone-and-flood-risk-tables/table-2-flood-risk-vulnerability-classification/>

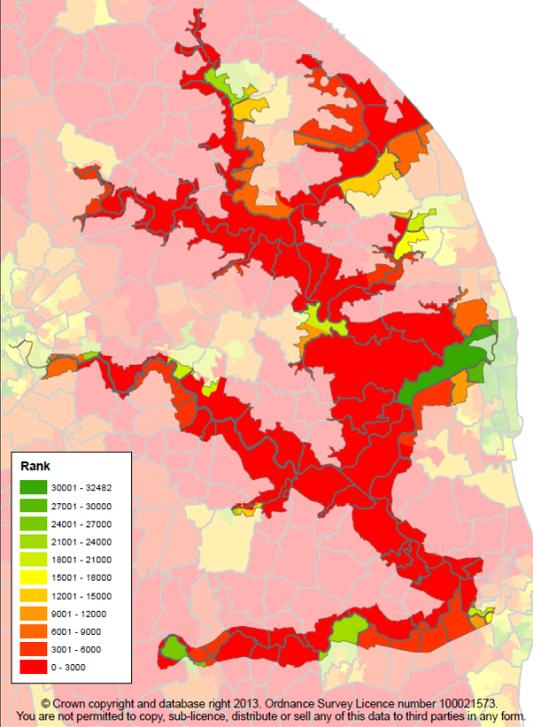
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what is wasted, re-using and recycling what is left.	change, air and pollution.		and European Directives.	
To conserve and where appropriate enhance the cultural heritage and archaeological importance of the area.	Cultural heritage, landscape and townscape.	The cultural heritage includes the landscape and built environment, archaeology, conservation areas, and local skills, crafts and traditions. The Broads is of significant cultural value. Its landscape reflects historic patterns of human activity over thousands of years, and contains features particular to the area.	Broads Act, Mills Strategy, English Heritage documents, National Park Circular, NPPF, Historic Environment Records.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/allocation affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The quality and local distinctiveness of the Broads towns/villages/buildings? ○ Designated and undesignated heritage assets? ○ Conservation Areas? ○ Archaeology? ○ Local culture and traditions? ○ The wider cultural heritage of the broads? ○ The history, traditions, customs and the spaces and places these rely upon or relate to?
To achieve the highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginable, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness.	Cultural heritage, landscape and townscape.	Design is crucial in a protected landscape like the Broads. Development needs to take account of the characteristics of the site as well as what is distinctive in the wider Broads setting.	Housing Strategy for England, This Way to Better Residential Streets, Housing in Later Life, Keeping the Broads Special.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/allocation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appreciate what is special about the site? ○ Relate to the site's setting in the landscape/townscape? ○ Appreciate the rich cultural heritage of the area? • Are these issues considered? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ local character (including landscape setting) ○ safe, connected and efficient streets ○ a network of greenspaces (including parks) and public places ○ crime prevention ○ security and lighting measures ○ access and inclusion ○ efficient use of natural resources ○ cohesive & vibrant neighbourhoods ○ layout – the way in which buildings

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ and spaces relate to each other ○ form – the shape of buildings ○ scale – the size of buildings ○ detailing – the important smaller elements of building and spaces ○ materials – what a building is made from ○ sensitive design of road infrastructure? (E.g. reduced signage road markings, use of local materials and alternative traffic calming methods).
To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution.	Population and human health. Climate change, air and pollution.	Air quality, noise and light can affect health, well-being and biodiversity.	Rio Earth Summit, European Directives, Air Pollution; Action in a Changing Climate, National Air Quality Strategy, Noise Policy Strategy for England, Artificial Light in the Environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Does the policy/allocation affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Air quality? ○ Noise production? ○ Vibration? ○ Light pollution/dark skies? ● How does the policy/allocation relate to Air Quality Management Areas? ● Would the allocation make additional noise or be sensitive to the prevailing acoustic environment? ● Does an existing lighting installation make the proposed location for a development unsuitable? ● Have cumulative impacts of development/change been considered? ● Does the policy/allocation affect the tranquillity of the Broads?
To increase the proportion of energy generated through renewable/low carbon processes without	Climate change, air and pollution. Cultural heritage, landscape and townscape.	National policy seeks renewable energy generation to reduce carbon emissions and potentially have economic benefits, but generating equipment and supporting infrastructure can affect landscape character	Sensitivity Study, Rio Earth Summit, Johannesburg Declaration, European Directives, Energy Security Strategy,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Does the policy/allocation affect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Renewable/low carbon energy generation? ○ Renewable/low carbon energy transmission? ○ The setting of the Broads? ○ The perception of the Broads?

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unacceptable adverse impacts to/on the Broads landscape			The Carbon Plan, Norfolk Climate Change Strategy, New Anglia Strategic Economic Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Landscape Character? ○ The special qualities of the Broads? ● Have Cumulative impacts of renewable/low carbon energy generation been considered?
To reduce vulnerability to coastal change.	Climate change, biodiversity, population and human health.	The coastal area of the Broads is at risk of saline incursion further up the rivers during spring tides and storm surges, drought and flooding events as well as erosion or breach of the sea defences.	Kelling to Lowestoft Ness Shoreline Management Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Does the policy/allocation affect risk to people or property? ● Does the policy affect opportunities for future coastal management? ● Does the policy/allocation restrict choice for managing the coast in the future? ● Does the policy/allocation consider the effect of or potential for damage (e.g. to a structure)?
To improve the health of the population and promote a healthy lifestyle.	Population and human health.	Mental health, healthy life styles, wellbeing and reducing health inequalities.	National Parks Circular, Marmot Review, Design Council documents, Sustainable Communities Strategy, Public Health Strategy for England.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Does the policy/allocation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Affect health? ○ Affect wellbeing? ○ Promote active lifestyles? ○ Promote active travel? ● Does the policy/allocation include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Publicly accessible open space? ○ Sports facilities? ○ Health infrastructure? ● Does the policy enable active use of water space?

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To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion.	Population and human health. Inclusive communities.	 <p>INDEX OF DEPRIVATION</p> <p>Rank</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30001 - 32482 27001 - 30000 24001 - 27000 21001 - 24000 18001 - 21000 15001 - 18000 12001 - 15000 9001 - 12000 6001 - 9000 3001 - 6000 0 - 3000 <p><small>© Crown copyright and database right 2013. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021573. You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.</small></p>	Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2010).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/allocation affect any of these domains? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Income ○ Employment ○ Health and Disability ○ Education, Skills and Training ○ Barriers to Housing and Services ○ Crime ○ Living Environment • Does the policy/allocation affect inclusive communities? • Does it affect community cohesion? • Does it affect quality of life? • Does the policy avoid potential for inequality or serve to positively address existing identified inequalities through its implementation?
To improve education and skills including those related to local traditional industries.	Population and human health. Economic Activity.	Children and young people in Norfolk schools achieve less well than in other parts of England. Suffolk is still performing poorly in comparison with national averages and its statistical neighbours. ‘Special qualities’ of the Broads include cultural heritage, wetland landscape, biodiversity, navigable waterways. National policy supports heritage and cultural skills training and employment in traditional Broads industries.	A good school for every Norfolk learner. No school an island Suffolk Education inquiry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the allocation/policy for an education/skills establishment? • Does the policy/allocation enable improved understanding of the special qualities, pressures and management of the Broads to all? • Does it relate to Traditional Broads industries? • Will it facilitate improved access to vocational training, education and skills for all, including young people?

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it facilitate opportunity for delivery and uptake of traditional skills training which may benefit wider Broads purposes?
To enable suitable stock of housing meeting local needs including affordability.	Population and human health. Inclusive communities.	Whilst the BA does not have an objectively assessed housing need, any housing development permitted in the Broads counts towards meeting the need of the constituent District/City/Borough. With constraints on new development, meeting the residential needs of the local community for affordable housing is a key challenge.	Neighbouring SHMAs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/allocation affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Housing? ○ Affordable Housing? ○ Gypsy and Traveller accommodation? ○ Residential moorings/boats used as residences?
To maximise opportunities for new/ additional employment	Economic activity.	Local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of business needs within the economic markets operating in and across their area. Sustainable economic development.	NPPF. New Anglia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/allocation affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employment land uses? ○ Numbers of jobs? ○ Tourism? ○ Does it relate to Traditional Broads industries?

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To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	Population and human health. Inclusive communities.	<p data-bbox="573 304 1106 347">GEOGRAPHICAL BARRIERS TO SERVICES <small>(sub domain of Barriers to Housing and Services)</small></p>  <p data-bbox="1137 331 1323 619">With a sparse population, it can be difficult to maintain essential rural services such as shops, post offices and public transport.</p> <p data-bbox="573 1042 1106 1074"><small>© Crown copyright and database right 2013. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021573. You are not permitted to copy, sub-licence, distribute or sell any of this data to third parties in any form.</small></p>	Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2010.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the allocation/policy within walking distance (800m) from Key Services (primary school; secondary school; convenience shop; village hall; primary health care; library; public transport)? • Is the allocation within a settlement boundary? • Is the allocation/policy for a key service? • Will the policy/allocation affect public transport, walking and cycling? • Does the policy/allocation relate to Local Green Space? • Will routes be functional and accessible for all? • Will routes be safe and attractive public spaces? • Does it consider the needs of the most vulnerable users first: pedestrians, then cyclists, then public transport users, specialist vehicles like ambulances and finally other motor vehicles? • Will it support the retention of key facilities and services ensuring that local needs are met locally wherever possible or alternative sustainable access is provided?
To build community identity, improve social welfare and reduce crime and anti-social activity.	Population and human health. Inclusive communities.	The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities.	NPPF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/allocation relate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Designing out crime? ○ Designing in community safety? ○ An inclusive environment? ○ Robust structure and identity? ○ Interaction with other uses positively? ○ Avoiding opportunities for conflict?
To support a flourishing and sustainable economy	Economic activity.	Local planning authorities should have a clear understanding of business needs within the economic markets operating in and across their area. Sustainable economic development.	NPPF. New Anglia and The Broads LAG Local Development Strategy 2014 –	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide the spaces and infrastructure to support self-employment opportunities and business start-up? • Will it support existing business viability

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			2020.	and local employment growth?
To ensure the economy actively contributes to social and environmental well-being.	Economic activity. Population and human health. Inclusive communities		New Anglia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the policy/allocation affect 'Social Capital'? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Skills development ○ Community cohesion ○ Amenity ○ Job provision ○ Quality of life • How does it affect 'Low Carbon'? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Innovation ○ Resource efficiency • How does it affect 'Natural Capital'? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Landscape ○ Biodiversity
To improve economic performance in rural areas.	Economic activity.	Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development.	NPPF and The Broads LAG Local Development Strategy 2014 – 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does it contribute to a thriving rural community? • Does it contribute to a prosperous rural community?
To offer opportunities for Tourism and recreation in a way that helps the economy, society and the environment.	Economic activity. Population and human health. Inclusive communities.	Tourism is important to the Broads economy and promoting the area for enjoyment and recreation is a statutory purpose of the Broads Authority. The Broads is one of the most extensive and varied inland waterway systems in the UK, offering 190km of boating on lock-free tidal navigable rivers, including navigation to the sea. Wetland and coastal habitats and species can be negatively affected by recreational disturbance. Land based tourism is popular (and the Broads Authority would like to encourage more land based activity) and contributes significantly to the local tourist economy.	Sustainable Tourism in the Broads (2011). Norfolk Coast Area Of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2014-19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/allocation affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sustainable tourism. ○ Responsible tourism. • Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote enjoyment and understanding of the Broads? ○ Raise awareness of the Broads as a special destination? ○ Drive up the quality of the visitor experience? ○ Strengthen tourism performance across the whole Broads area? ○ Maintain the Broads' position as a premier inland boating destination in the UK? ○ Respect the sensitive environment of the Broads?

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide the right conditions for successful tourism businesses? ○ Will it maximise benefits and minimise impacts from visitors to communities?