

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping

Report 2015

Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Review of relevant policies, plans, programmes and environmental objectives (task A1)
- 3 Baseline information (task A2)
- 4 Key issues (task A3)
- 5 Sustainability Appraisal Framework (task A4)
- 6 Consulting on the SA Scoping Report (task A5)

Appendix A: Screening Opinion

Appendix B: Landscape designation plans

Appendix C: Flood zone plan

Appendix D: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

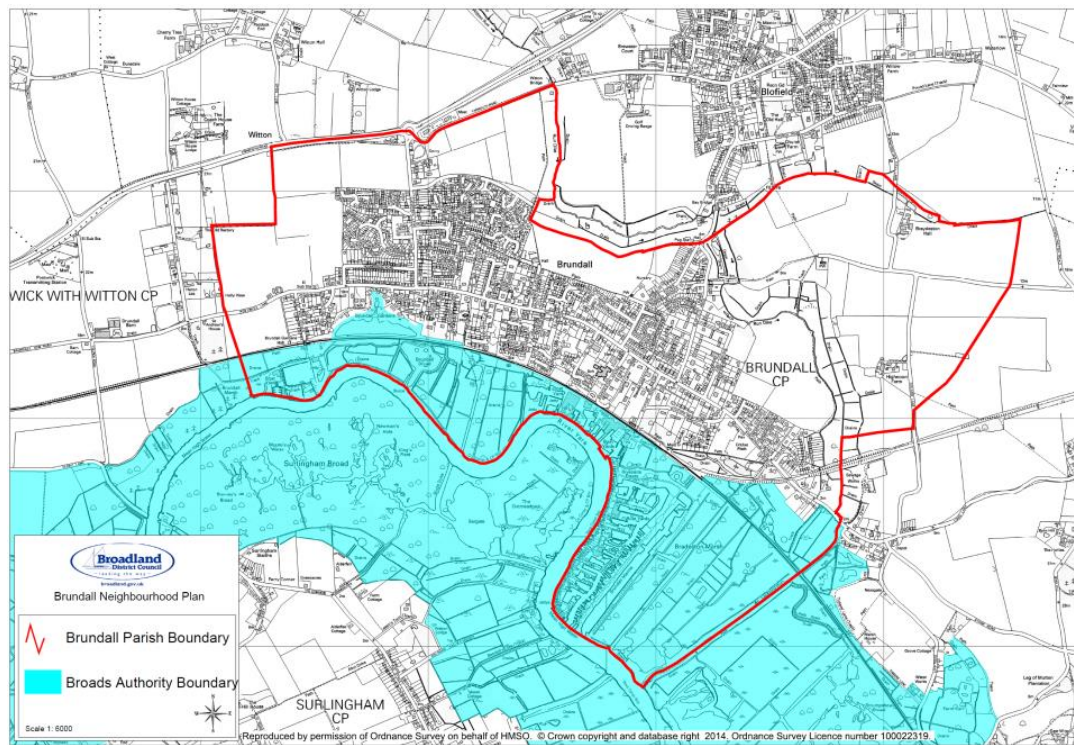
1. Introduction and methodology

- 1.1. This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report has been developed to inform the content of the emerging Brundall Neighbourhood Plan (NP) as required by the EU Directive 2001/42/EC, which is also known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.
- 1.2. Although the SEA Directive only requires Neighbourhood Plans to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), in order to ensure best practice this Scoping Report reviews social and economic issues and therefore comprises a more wide-reaching Sustainability Appraisal (SA).
- 1.3. By undertaking an SA rather than an SEA, the Brundall NP Working Group (see below) is ensuring that social and economic as well as environmental implications of emerging ideas for the Brundall NP are taken into account before any policies are prepared.
- 1.4. This SA Scoping Report follows the issuing of a Screening Opinion provided by both Broadland District Council (BDC) on behalf of itself and the Broads Authority as local planning authorities covering Brundall Parish (see **Appendix A: Screening Opinion**).

Location and Local Government administrative context

- 1.5. Brundall is in the English county of Norfolk. It is located approximately six miles to the east of Norwich and 14 miles to the west of Great Yarmouth. The village is bounded by the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads to the south and to the west, north and east by arable farmland.
- 1.6. The Brundall NP boundary is contiguous with the boundary of the civil Parish of Brundall (see below).

Figure 1: Brundall Neighbourhood Plan area



- 1.7. As the plan above illustrates, the majority of Brundall Parish is located within BDC's administrative area but parts of the Parish are located within the BA's administrative area.
- 1.8. Both BDC and the BA are therefore the local planning authorities for the purpose of this Neighbourhood Plan. Reflecting this, this SA Scoping Report considers the plans, policies and sustainability issues in both Local Authority areas.

Local Strategic Planning Policy Context

- 1.9. As noted above, the Brundall NP includes land within the BDC and the BA administrative areas. The local strategic planning policy context for these two areas is set out below.

Broadland District Council (BDC)

- 1.10. Strategic planning policy for the BDC area is provided by the Greater Norwich Development Partnership Adopted Joint Core Strategy (2011) which sets out the strategy for growth in Norwich and the surrounding area including Brundall up to 2026. The Joint Core Strategy is based on targets for growth set out in the defunct Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England (2008).
- 1.11. The Greater Norwich Development Partnership is a partnership between Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk District Councils who are working together to develop long term plans for housing growth and jobs in the Greater Norwich area.
- 1.12. Other BDC strategic planning policy documents taken into account in the preparation of this SA Scoping Report include the Site Allocations DPD Preferred Options Report (2013) and the Development Management DPD Issues and Options Report (2011).

Broads Authority (BA)

- 1.13. Strategic planning policy for the BA area is provided primarily by the adopted Broads Core Strategy (2007). The Broads Core Strategy sets out the vision for the Broads up to 2021, including environmental, social and economic objectives and primary policies for achieving that vision. The Core Strategy is supported by Broads Authority Development Management Policies Development Plan Document (2011) and the Site Specifics Policies Local Plan (2014).
- 1.14. The Brundall NP will be a subsidiary to BDC and BA Core Strategies and must be in general conformity with these (as well as the NPPF).

Application of BDC and BA policies

- 1.15. The sustainability principles applied to the GNDP Joint Core Strategy and the Broads Core Strategy are applicable to the proposed Brundall NP. This Scoping Report therefore has regard to and builds upon the GNDP Joint Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and the Broads Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal.
- 1.16. Government guidance on Sustainability Appraisal suggests that one Scoping Report can be produced for several Local Development Documents which the Brundall NP will be comparable to, provided that it details sufficient information for each document concerned.
- 1.17. For the sake of brevity and where appropriate, this Scoping Report refers to sections of the GNDP Joint Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and the Broads Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal rather than reproducing these in full and so should be read alongside them.

Background to Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.18. Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic process undertaken during the preparation of a plan or strategy, as required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (S19(5)).
- 1.19. There is also a requirement for Development Plan Documents such as Neighbourhood Plans to undergo an environmental assessment, (known as a Strategic Environmental Assessment) under European Directive 2001/42/EC (transposed into UK legislation by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004).
- 1.20. It is intended that this Sustainability Appraisal incorporates the Strategic Environmental Assessment in accordance with the regulations.
- 1.21. The Sustainability Appraisal process will:
- Adopt a long-term view of development within the area covered by the plan, with particular interest on the social, environmental, and economic effects of the proposed plan
 - Develop an effective system for ensuring that sustainability objectives are transformed into sustainable planning policies
 - Reflect global and national concerns, as well as concerns at the regional and local levels

- Provide an audit trail of how the ANP has been revised to take into account the findings of the sustainability appraisal.
- Incorporate the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive
- Produce and consult on a Scoping Report early in the process for the plan.

1.22. Government guidance on undertaking Sustainability Appraisal of Local Development Documents (which the Brundall NP will be comparable to) presents a five-stage process, each of which contains criteria to fulfil that requirement. These stages are described in Government guidance in the following manner:

Figure 2: Sustainability appraisal tasks

Stage	Tasks
Stage A:	Pre-production, setting the context and objectives, evidence gathering to establish a baseline and deciding on the scope, culminating in production of scoping report
Stage B:	Developing and refining options and assessing effects and mitigation by testing plan objectives against the SA Framework
Stage C:	Documenting and appraising the effects of the plan and preparing the SA Report
Stage D:	Consulting on the plan and the SA Report
Stage E:	Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the plan

Source: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents, ODPM 2005)

1.23. Sustainability Appraisal is an iterative and on-going process following the production of this Scoping Report (Stage A). The SA framework set out in a later section will be used to consider the effects of the different options proposed Brundall NP, and to consider key issues where they arise.

1.24. The Sustainability Appraisal process will run concurrently with the Brundall NP production process and after the scoping for the Sustainability Appraisal has been carried out the next stage will be to develop and refine policy options and assess their effects.

Scoping

1.25. As noted above, the first stage of Sustainability Appraisal (Stage A) requires the production of a Scoping Report. The preparation of a Scoping Report is based on the completion of five specific tasks set out in the table below. The tasks are part of a circular process of continuous improvement and refinement.

Figure 3: Scoping tasks

Stage A scoping tasks	
Task A1	Identifying and reviewing relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives
Task A2	Collecting baseline information
Task A3	Identifying sustainability issues
Task A4	Developing the SA framework
Task A5	Consulting on the scope of the SA

Source: SA of Regional Spatial Strategies and LDDs (ODPM, 2005)

- 1.26. Each step shown in the table above corresponding to Stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal process (scoping) is addressed in turn in this report.

Brundall Neighbourhood Plan (Brundall NP)

- 1.27. The Brundall NP will be a Neighbourhood Development Plan for the Parish of Brundall. The power to produce neighbourhood plans is an output of the Localism Act (2011).
- 1.28. The aim of neighbourhood planning is for local communities to have greater control over what happens in their area.
- 1.29. The process of producing the Brundall NP is being undertaken by a Working Group that reports to Brundall Parish Council.
- 1.30. The Brundall NP Working Group comprises a wide cross-section of representatives from local community organisations as follows:
- Brundall Parish Council
 - Ingenuity in Business (local business group)
 - Brundall Primary School
 - Brundall Memorial Hall
 - Brundall Local History Group
 - Brundall Riverside Association
 - Brundall Allotments Association
 - Broads Society
 - Brundall Health Centre
- 1.31. The Brundall NP Working Group has been in operation since December 2013. Since that time it has held a number of meetings to discuss baseline information, a Neighbourhood Plan vision, objectives and has started to discuss potential policies.
- 1.32. The Brundall NP Working Group organised and held an open public consultation event on Saturday 10th May 2014. At the event, attendees from the local community were asked to record what they liked and disliked about the village, what their vision was for the future and to review a series of objectives for the Brundall NP. The vision and objectives set out below emerged from this event.

Vision

Our vision for Brundall is to remain a high-quality rural village surrounded by tranquil open countryside and the Broads landscape where people want to live, visit, work and engage with a vibrant and thriving community.

Objectives

Environment

- To improve links between the village and surrounding countryside including the Broads
- To protect and enhance existing landscape and wildlife areas around the village
- To enhance local distinctiveness in the built and natural environment

Economy

- To protect and enhance the unique cluster of marine related businesses at Brundall Riverside
- To support and enhance opportunities for local businesses
- To support and enhance the visitor economy

Community

- To support the enhancement and growth of education facilities in the village for all age groups
- To strengthen and enhance the existing village centres along The Street
- To improve conditions for walking and cycling around and through the village and increase use of public transport.

2. Review of relevant policies, plans, programmes and environmental objectives (task A1)
 - 2.1. The objective of this section of SA Scoping Report is to identify and highlight policies, plans, programmes and objectives that are of relevance to any proposals that might emerge from the Brundall NP.
 - 2.2. Guidance suggests that where Neighbourhood Plans are within areas that have extant or emerging strategic plans and these strategic plans have recently been the subject of an SA, it is not necessary to replicate this exercise entirely.
 - 2.3. Both BDC (Joint Core Strategy) and the BA (Core Strategy) have emerging or extant Core Strategies for which Sustainability Appraisals were undertaken (BDC; *Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, 2007*; BA; *The Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Local Development Framework Core Strategy Development Plan Document: Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report, 2006*). These documents are therefore not reviewed in this section but their findings are reflected later in this SA Scoping Report, principally at task A3, key issues.
 - 2.4. The lists of documents reviewed by the BDC and BA Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisals have been reviewed to establish whether any relevant documents have been published more recently or whether there are any other lower level documents that should be included for review within this Scoping Report. Both SA documents are now relatively historic; a number of more recent or local level documents have been published since their publication as shown in the table below.

Figure 4: Schedule of additional documents reviewed in this Scoping Report

Administrative scope	Document title
National	National Planning Policy Framework
	Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
	Meeting the Energy Challenge A White Paper on Energy
	National Adaptation Plan
	The Plan for Growth
Regional	Sustainable Futures: Integrated Sustainability Framework for the East of England
Local	Tomorrow's Norfolk, Today's Challenge – A Climate Change Strategy for Norfolk
	Norfolk Rural Development Strategy 2013-2020
	Greater Norwich Development Partnership, Green Infrastructure Strategy
	Draft Greater Norwich Economic Strategy 2009-2014
	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
	Broadland Play Strategy
	Broadland Youth Engagement Strategy
	Broadland Landscape & Character Assessment SPD, 2013
	Norfolk Minerals & Waste Core Strategy (Policy CS16)

	Broads Plan 2011
	Broads Site Specifics Policies Local Plan
	Broads Landscape Character Assessment
	Norfolk Ambition (Community Strategy 2003-2023 (refreshed 2008))
	Norfolk County Council Third Local Transport Plan 2011-2026

2.5. The pro-forma below provide a summary of each of the documents reviewed. Summaries of other relevant documents considered by the BDC and BA SA Scoping Reports can be found in those documents available at:

- BDC SA Scoping Report (2007): <http://www.gndp.org.uk/content/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2012/08/PSJCS-3.3-Sustainability-Report-of-the-JCS-Technical-Appendix-August-2012.pdf>
- BA SA Scoping Report (2006): http://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/broads/live/authority/consultations/core-strategy/submission-core-strategy-dpd-consultation/SA_SEA_environmental_report_18_sept.pdf

Figure 5: Summary of documents reviewed

LEVEL: NATIONAL
Plan name: National Planning Policy Framework
Author: Department for Communities and Local Government
Document date: 2012
Summary of document:
The NPPF sets out the government’s planning policies for England and how they are to be applied. It replaces the more voluminous Planning Policy Guidance / Statement system.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
The over-arching objective of the content of the NPPF is to achieve sustainable development which the Government defines as having three dimensions; economic, social and environmental. It states that these dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An economic role: contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure • A social role: supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community’s needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being • An environmental role: contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
The NPPF is the primary strategic planning document to which the Brundall NP must ultimately adhere. It provides guidance which this SA Scoping Report reflects under the following headings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a strong, competitive economy • Ensuring the vitality of town centres • Supporting a prosperous rural economy

- Promoting sustainable transport
- Supporting high quality communications infrastructure
- Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes
- Requiring good design
- Promoting healthy communities
- Protecting Green Belt land
- Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change
- Conserving and enhancing the natural environment
- Conserving and enhancing the historic environment
- Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals.

LEVEL: NATIONAL
Plan name: Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
Author: DEFRA, Welsh Assembly, Scottish Executive and Department of the Environment
Document date: 2007
Summary of document:
The Air Quality Strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK into the long term. As well as direct benefits to public health, the policy options are intended to provide important benefits to quality of life and help to protect the environment.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
The Air Quality Strategy sets out a series of technical objectives in relation to managing air quality in the UK. It: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues • sets out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved • introduces a new policy framework for tackling fine particles • identifies potential new national policy measures which modelling indicates could give further health benefits and move closer towards meeting the Strategy's objectives.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to reducing air pollution and improving air quality.

LEVEL: NATIONAL
Plan name: Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper on Energy
Author: Department for Trade and Industry (now Department for Business Innovation and Skills)
Document date: 2007
Summary of document:
The White Paper sets out the government's current domestic and international energy strategy. It seeks to provide a response to changing circumstances, address long-term energy challenges and deliver four energy policy goals.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
The White Paper sets out four over-arching policy goals in relation to energy as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To put ourselves on a path to cutting the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020 • To maintain the reliability of energy supplies

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity • To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.
<p>Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to reducing carbon dioxide emissions • Contribution to maintaining reliable energy supplies • Contribution to ensuring housing is adequately and affordably heated

<p>LEVEL: NATIONAL</p>
<p>Plan name: The National Adaptation Programme: Making the country resilient to climate change</p>
<p>Author: HM Government</p>
<p>Document date: July 2013</p>
<p>Summary of document:</p>
<p>The National Adaptation Programme document is the Government’s response to the The Climate Change Risk Assessment 2012 (CCRA). It sets out a series of objectives, policies and proposals to meet the challenges presented by a changing climate.</p> <p>Each section of the report sets out a particular vision of what is needed to ensure that the sector on which it focuses is adequately prepared for climate change.</p>
<p>Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:</p>
<p>The National Adaptation Programme document sets out a number of sectoral objectives for adapting to climate change, a number of which have implications for Neighbourhood Plans as follows:</p> <p><u>Flood risk and coastal erosion</u></p> <p>Objective 1: To work with individuals, communities and organisations to reduce the threat of flooding and coastal erosion, including that resulting from climate change, by understanding the risks of flooding and coastal erosion, working together to put in place long-term plans to manage these risks and making sure that other plans take account of them.</p> <p><u>Spatial Planning</u></p> <p>Objective 2: To provide a clear local planning framework to enable all participants in the planning system to deliver sustainable new development, including infrastructure that minimises vulnerability and provides resilience to the impacts of climate change.</p> <p><u>Making homes and communities more resilient</u></p> <p>Objective 5: To increase the resilience of homes and buildings by helping people and communities to understand what a changing climate could mean for them and to take action to become resilient to climate risks.</p> <p><u>Infrastructure asset management</u></p> <p>Objective 7: To ensure infrastructure is located, planned, designed and maintained to be resilient to climate change, including increasingly extreme weather events.</p> <p><u>Local infrastructure</u></p> <p>Objective 9: To better understand the particular vulnerabilities facing local infrastructure from extreme weather and long term climate change to determine actions to address the risks.</p> <p><u>Building resilience in agriculture through effective water management</u></p> <p>Objective 15: To increase the resilience of agriculture by effectively managing the impact of volatility in the occurrence and severity of rainfall events on water availability, flooding, soil erosion and pollution due to runoff.</p> <p><u>Building ecological resilience to the impacts of climate change</u></p>

Objective 19: To build the resilience of wildlife, habitats and ecosystems (terrestrial, freshwater, marine and coastal) to climate change, to put our natural environment in the strongest possible position to meet the challenges and changes ahead.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution towards mitigating the anticipated impacts of future climate and severe climate events.

LEVEL: NATIONAL
Plan name: The Plan for Growth
Author: HM Treasury and Department for Business Innovation and Skills
Document date: 2011
Summary of document:
The Plan for Growth is the Government’s principal national economic development policy. The central objective of the Plan for Growth is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
The Plan for Growth contains four overarching ambitions that will ensure progress is made towards achieving this economic objective
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To create the most competitive tax system in the G20; To make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business To encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy To create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute towards business start-up and growth Contribute towards inward investment Contribute towards education and skills development

LEVEL: REGIONAL
Plan name: Sustainable Futures: Integrated Sustainability Framework for the East of England
Author: East of England Regional Assembly
Document date: 2009
Summary of document:
The Integrated Sustainability Framework (ISF) is a statement of the sustainable development priorities and challenges facing the East of England. Its vision is ‘To promote and enhance the environmental, economic and social well-being of the East of England, and ensure a better quality of life for everyone – now and in the future.’
The ISF seeks to identify:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main objectives to achieve sustainable development in the East of England How those objectives are being addressed by current regional targets in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) and Regional Economic Strategy (RES) and any gaps that may need to be addressed in a future Single Regional Strategy; A monitoring framework to assess current and future performance in relation to the sustainable development objectives.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
The ISF identifies ten sustainable development objectives for the East of England. Each objective has a number of headline indicators that can be used to monitor the region’s progress towards sustainable development.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote sustainable growth within environmental limits 2. Reduce poverty and inequality and promote social inclusion 3. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions 4. Adapt to the impacts of climate change 5. Promote employment, learning, skills and innovation 6. Increase resource efficiency and reduce resource use and waste 7. Conserve, restore and enhance the region's natural and built environment 8. Move goods and people sustainably 9. Meet the needs of the changing regional demographic 10. Provide decent, affordable and safe homes for all
<p>Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute towards the delivery of sustainable development • Contribute towards economic growth and social inclusion • Contribute towards a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions • Contribute towards employment, learning, skills and innovation • Contribute towards more efficient use of resources • Contribute towards the protection, restoration and enhancement of natural and built environment • Contribute towards increased use of sustainable transport • Contribute towards meeting the needs of a changing community • Contribute towards providing decent, affordable and safe homes for all

<p>LEVEL: LOCAL</p>
<p>Plan name: Tomorrow's Norfolk, Today's Challenge – A Climate Change Strategy for Norfolk</p>
<p>Author: Norfolk County Council and constituent district councils</p>
<p>Document date: 2008</p>
<p>Summary of document:</p> <p>The strategy was commissioned by the Norfolk Local Government Association and developed by a Task Force of experts from each of the Norfolk local authorities. It is intended to create a framework for partnership working and community engagement to drive forward real action across Norfolk. It has drawn on the analysis and conclusions of two baselining studies conducted by environmental consultants, Mott McDonald (July 2008), which identify the key impact sectors, actions taken by local authorities to date, and those areas most likely to benefit from targeted future action. The strategy is central to delivering the "Environmentally Responsible" theme in Norfolk Ambition, our Sustainable Community Strategy for 2003-2023.</p>
<p>Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:</p> <p>The Strategy sets two high level goals to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To cut carbon emissions by reducing energy consumption and promoting a shift to low-carbon technology (<i>mitigation</i>) • To improve Norfolk's resilience to the changing climate, including reduction of the socio-economic and environmental risks associated with flooding and coastal erosion (<i>adaptation</i>)
<p>Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to reducing carbon emissions through promoting reduced energy consumption and increased use of renewables • Contribution to reducing any adverse impacts of climate change in Norfolk associated with flooding and coastal erosion.

LEVEL: LOCAL
Plan name: Norfolk Rural Development Strategy 2013-2020
Author: Norfolk Rural Development Strategy Steering Group
Document date: September 2013
Summary of document:
The strategy sets out how rural Norfolk needs to develop over the next decade and beyond. It focuses on how rural areas can be developed so that the rural economy continues to grow, the community in rural Norfolk is successful and inclusive and Norfolk's high quality natural environment is maintained and enhanced.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
The Strategy sets ten priority issues for rural development in Norfolk as follows: <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.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to economic development in rural parts of Norfolk.

LEVEL: LOCAL
Plan name: GNDP, Green Infrastructure Strategy
Author: Greater Norfolk Development Partnership
Document date: (2007)
Summary of document:
The strategy brings together the various strands of existing work being progressed at all scales across the Greater Norwich Area that contribute towards green infrastructure provision and management into a single proposed vision, and makes recommendations for investing in the provision of multi-functional green infrastructure.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
The Strategy outlines a vision for green infrastructure in the GNDP area as follows: The proposed Vision for Green Infrastructure in the Greater Norwich Area is for a multi-functional network of greenspaces and green links, providing an environmental life support system for communities and wildlife. The network should be high quality, bio-diverse and accessible and be widely valued by local residents and businesses, and also by visitors to the Greater Norwich Area. Opportunities to inspire local communities to adopt low carbon and healthy lifestyles based on a greater awareness of their 'environmental footprints' should be encouraged. The green infrastructure network connects Norwich, other settlements and the countryside via green corridors, particularly along the river valleys, providing sustainable opportunities for communities in towns and villages to access, enjoy and appreciate a variety of greenspaces on their doorstep and in the wider countryside. The network also connects a diverse range of wildlife habitats and provides important ecological corridors for species dispersal and migration. The green infrastructure approach should be regarded as a long-term framework for sustainable development, protecting the natural and historic environment and enhancing the distinctive qualities that give the

<p>Greater Norwich Area its special character. Green infrastructure should be delivered, protected and managed through the commitment and involvement of the public, private and voluntary sectors across the Greater Norwich Area working in partnership.</p> <p>The vision is supported by six core green infrastructure planning and management principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard and protect valuable green infrastructure resources; • Integrate green infrastructure into development schemes and existing developments; • Secure new and enhanced green infrastructure before development proceeds where there is a clear need for provision; • Enhance green infrastructure where of low quality, in decline or requiring investment to realise its potential to meet future demands; • Mitigate potential adverse effects of development, new land uses and climate change; • Create new green infrastructure where there is an identified deficit, or growth is planned and additional provision or compensatory measures are needed.
<p>Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute towards the safeguarding and protection of green infrastructure • Contribute towards the provision of new green infrastructure as part of new and existing development • Contribute towards the creation of new and enhanced green infrastructure in advance of development • Contribute towards improving existing green infrastructure

<p>LEVEL: LOCAL</p>
<p>Plan name: Draft Greater Norwich Economic Strategy 2009-2014</p>
<p>Author: Greater Norwich Development Partnership</p>
<p>Document date: 2009</p>
<p>Summary of document:</p>
<p>The purpose of the strategy is to define the priorities for economic development in Greater Norwich over the period 2009-2014.</p>
<p>Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:</p>
<p>The strategy sets out a vision for the area as follows:</p> <p>Greater Norwich will be recognised as one of England’s major city regions with a rapidly growing diverse and sustainable economy providing all its residents with opportunities and a great quality of life.</p> <p>It also contains a series of objectives and priorities as follows:</p> <p>Objective 1 : Enterprise - To strengthen the area’s economy, maximise diverse employment opportunities and ensure that businesses can flourish.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 1: Create more sustainable jobs by increasing the number of new business start-ups and supporting the growth of small and medium sized enterprises. • Priority 2: Support the growth of the knowledge economy by encouraging key sectors and facilitating the attraction and development of businesses which can exploit the commercial potential of the research expertise in the UEA and Norwich Research Park. <p>Objective 2: People and Skills - To improve the skills of the labour force to ensure that it matches the needs of existing and potential employers and local people benefit from job growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 1: Raise the aspirations of local people, particularly young people, and provide appropriate learning opportunities. • Priority 2: Address mismatches between skills availability and skills requirements. • Priority 3: Ensure there is a strong economic component to regeneration and neighbourhood renewal strategies <p>Objective 3: Infrastructure for Business - Ensure that the area has the necessary infrastructure and quality of environment to attract and retain investment and support business growth.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 1: Contribute to the development of an improved and sustainable transport and communications infrastructure to support planned growth and development • Priority 2: Maintain an appropriate supply of suitably located employment land and premises • Priority 3: Ensure that the investment required in public utilities infrastructure and other essential infrastructure takes place so that the development of key sites is not constrained. <p>Objective 4: Profile and Investment - To raise the profile of Greater Norwich as a high quality place to live,, work and visit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority 1: Promote a strong and coherent image of Greater Norwich capitalising on its particular strengths as a business location. • Priority 2: Attract and retain private and public investment to drive growth and regeneration • Priority 3: Support the continued development of a vibrant City Centre that is unique in its retail, cultural and heritage offers • Priority 4: Revitalise market towns and rural economies and encourage the development of distinctive retail, cultural and heritage offers.
<p>Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to economic growth by supporting business start-ups and small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) Contribution to the growth of the knowledge economy through supporting specific sectors • Contribute towards raising aspirations and supporting learning • Contribute towards improved sustainable transport and communications infrastructure to support growth and development • Contribute towards the supply of suitable employment land and premises • Contribute towards enabling development of constrained sites • Contribute towards the revitalisation of market towns and rural economies and support distinctiveness.

<p>LEVEL: LOCAL</p> <p>Plan name: Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</p>
<p>Author: Partnership of all district councils across Norfolk</p>
<p>Document date: 2008</p>
<p>Summary of document:</p> <p>The SFRA is intended to be utilised as a planning tool to enable local planning authorities and others to meet the strategic objectives set out in the (now defunct) Department for Communities and Local Government Planning Policy Statement 25 (PPS25) Development and Flood Risk published in 2006</p>
<p>Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:</p> <p>The principal objective of the document is to provide necessary information to allow parties to consider the implications of flood risk for any particular proposed development, avoiding risks where possible and enabling improvements to flood management. More detailed information on the flood risk around Brundall is provided elsewhere in this Scoping Report.</p>
<p>Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute towards the avoidance and reduction of flooding • Contribute towards the management of future flood risk

<p>LEVEL: LOCAL</p> <p>Plan name: Children's Play Policy</p>
<p>Author: Broadland District Council</p>

Document date: 2007
Summary of document:
The Broadland Play Policy is intended to provide a guide to the development of play areas in the district. It sets out how Broadland District Council will work with its partners in the Broads and Play Partnership (and with neighbouring play partnerships) to ensure children have access to stimulating, safe play regardless of where they live, their gender, race, age or ability.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
The Broadland Play Strategy sets out to deliver the following benefits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an equitable distribution of play areas across Broadland • attractive, well-designed and safe play areas for children and young people, clearly visible from public spaces • areas for young people to meet • consultation with children and young people on the provision of new or rehabilitation of existing play areas • easy access to play areas for more residents • improved access to play facilities for disabled children (and parents and carers) and people from other disadvantaged sections of the community.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute towards the delivery of attractive, well designed and safe play areas and areas for young people to meet • Contribute towards improved access to play facilities for disabled children and disadvantaged groups

LEVEL: LOCAL
Plan name: Broadland Youth Engagement Strategy
Author: Broadland District Council
Document date: 2008
Summary of document:
The purpose of the document is to set out BDC's approach to engaging young people in the district.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
The objectives of the strategy are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help young people have a say in what happens in Broadland. • Help inform young people about what Broadland District Council is doing. • Enable young people to find out what Broadland District Council is thinking of doing, and have their views on this listened to. • Help to provide events and projects that young people have said they want. • Help to provide training to help young people play a role in the Council's work.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute towards increased involvement of young people in plan making and implementation.

LEVEL: LOCAL
Plan name: Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

Author: Broadland District Council
Document date: 2013
Summary of document:
<p>The Landscape Character Assessment SPD is supplementary to the GNDP Joint Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) Policy - 1 Addressing Climate Change and Protecting Environmental Assets and as such forms part of Broadland's emerging Local Plan. It provides an up-to-date integrated assessment of the landscape character of the district in accordance with the current guidance and best practice.</p> <p>The SPD assesses the landscape character of the district, considering not only scenic and visual characteristics but also the physical, historical influences that have shaped the landscape. A total of six Landscape Character Types are defined, within the six generic landscape types, and sixteen Landscape Character Areas within the district. For each area issues of landform and geology, landscape and land use, settlements and buildings, landscape and visual character and historic land use character are discussed.</p>
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
<p>Regard will be had to the SPD in considering development proposals. Proposals will be considered for how well they conform to the distinctive character of an area, and whether they will add to or detract from this.</p> <p>In addition, Management Strategies and Objectives are set for each landscape area as well as Landscape Planning Guidelines for informing land use planning decisions.</p> <p>The SPD identifies that Brundall falls within the Broads National Joint Character Area. It goes on to provide a more detailed character assessment defining Brundall as Marshes Fringe. This character area is described in the baseline section of this document in more detail.</p>
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<p>The SPD provides a series of management strategies and objectives specifically for the Marshes Fringe area which Brundall falls within which relate to the development of this SA Scoping Report as follows:</p> <p>The overall strategy for the Marshes Fringe Landscape Character Type should be to conserve the mature woodland copses and open views across adjacent marshland landscapes from several locations. Specific management objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek to conserve and enhance the landscape structure within the area, including blocks and belts of woodland, copses of mature trees, mature parkland trees and intact hedgerows; • Seek opportunities for catchment sensitive farming to help protect the River Yare; • Seek creation of semi-natural habitats along the edge of the Broads European Sites to buffer and enhance adjacent habitats; • Seek to conserve small pits, ponds and extraction sites; • Seek to conserve and enhance viewpoints over the adjacent marshes, broads and rivers.

LEVEL: LOCAL
Plan name: Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies Development Plan Document 2010-2026
Author: Norfolk County Council
Document date: 2011
Summary of document:
<p>The Core Strategy, along with the Proposals Map, sets out the spatial vision for future mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities in Norfolk. It also contains strategic objectives and policies that make clear where, in broad terms, mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities should be located in Norfolk, and conversely where they should not be located. It also sets out Development Management policies that will be used to ensure that the development of mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities can happen in a sustainable way at those locations assessed as being appropriate for development. When it is adopted it will become part of the Local Development Framework (LDF) for Norfolk.</p>
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:

The Minerals and Waste Core Strategy contains a series of aims and objectives set out below to be taken into consideration in the Neighbourhood Plan:

- To meet minerals and waste requirements in a sustainable manner and help to deliver sustainable growth
- To reduce the impact of mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities on the transport system
- To protect and enhance the natural, historic and built environment in relation to mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities
- To mitigate climate change
- To promote social inclusion, and human health and well being

Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:

Following consultation on the draft SA Scoping Report, Norfolk County Council asked that specific regard be given to policy CS16 which is as follows:

Core Strategy Policy CS16 - Safeguarding mineral and waste sites and mineral resources

The County Council will safeguard existing, permitted and allocated mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities, within the following categories:

- Waste management facilities with a permitted input of over 20,000 tonnes per annum;
- Key wastewater and sludge treatment facilities (listed in the Waste Site Specific Allocations DPD);
- Waste water pumping stations;
- All mineral extraction sites that are active, and sites with planning permission and allocated sites; and
- Infrastructure located at railheads, wharves and quarries which can transport or handle minerals.

Consultation areas will be delineated on the Proposals Map and extend to 250 metres from each safeguarded site, apart from the key wastewater and sludge treatment facilities, for which the consultation distance will be 400 metres.

In addition, any development proposed within 50 metres of a pumping station (as identified through the planning application) will be subject to consultation with the relevant wastewater management company by the planning authority responsible for determining the application. The County Council will oppose development proposals which would prevent or prejudice the use of safeguarded sites for those purposes unless suitable alternative provision is made.

Mineral Safeguarding Areas and Mineral Consultation Areas

Silica sand

Given that silica sand is a nationally important but scarce resource, Norfolk’s silica sand resources will be safeguarding from inappropriate development proposals. The Mineral Planning Authority should be consulted on all development proposals within Mineral Consultation Areas, except for the 12 excluded development types set out in Appendix C. In line with advice in MPG15 (paragraph 2), the Mineral Planning Authority will object to development which would lead to the sterilisation of the mineral resource and it would be for the relevant district council to decide whether there are compelling planning reasons for over-riding this safeguarding.

Carstone and sand & gravel

Carstone and sand & gravel resources are not as nationally important and scarce as silica sand, but MPS1 (paragraph 13) cautions against proven mineral resources being “needlessly” sterilised by non-mineral development. The conservation benefits of carstone will be a consideration in safeguarding resources. The Mineral Planning Authority should be consulted on all development proposals within Mineral Consultation Areas, except for the 12 excluded development types set out in Appendix C. For other development types within Mineral Consultation Areas (i.e. non-minor development outside settlement boundaries), the Mineral Planning Authority will expect to see appropriate investigations carried out to assess whether any mineral resource there is of economic value, and if so, whether the material could be economically extracted prior to the development taking place.

LEVEL: LOCAL

Plan name: Broads Plan 2011: A strategic plan to manage the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads

Author: Broads Authority

Document date: 2011
Summary of document:
The Broads Plan is the key strategic management plan for the Broads. It sets out a vision, aims and objectives for the Broads and coordinates and integrates a wide range of strategies, plans and policies relevant to the area with the purposes and duties set out in the Broads Acts. The Broads Authority is required to review the Broads Plan at least every five years. Broads Plan 2011 was prepared following a comprehensive review of Broads Plan 2004 and consideration of the issues, challenges and opportunities facing the Broads now and in the future – in particular, the impacts of sea level rise and climate change. It updates the long-term vision and aims for the Broads and refreshes short-term strategic objectives to be delivered during the life of the plan (5-7 years).
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
<p>There are three key priorities for the Broads Authority and its partners over the lifetime of this Broads Plan which the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into account as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning for the long-term future of the Broads in response to climate change and sea level rise: The Broads landscape is, from an English point of view, in the front line for impacts from climate change and sea level rise. The Broads Authority will work with the Environment Agency and Natural England, together with other key agencies and local communities, in planning a sustainable future for the Broads. 2. Working in partnership on the sustainable management of the Broads: All the key agencies are beginning to work on a whole catchment landscape scale approach to the management of the Broads. The Broads Authority and its partners will work together to expand and enhance biodiversity of important sites but also to build resilience by increasing the size of sites of wildlife importance. Ongoing focus on improving management of the navigation is vital and the Authority will continue to work with user groups to improve the sustainable management and safety of the waterways. 3. Encouraging the sustainable use and enjoyment of the Broads: Engaging with local people and visitors is important in protecting the Broads for the longer term. The Authority will continue with its initiatives to increase engagement with local people. Volunteering and education will be areas for expansion and development. In line with the ethos of national parks, the Authority will focus its educational efforts on reaching those who would not otherwise have the opportunity to enjoy and understand the glories of the Broads. Local authorities will continue with their important work of encouraging local people to embrace a low carbon way of living. The Authority will progress its programmes to improve the quality of the facilities available for boats and continue to work with the local business community to foster sustainable tourism.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<p>The document contains a number of more detailed strategic objectives which need to be taken into account in the SA Scoping Report as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CC1 Support central government aspirations towards a low carbon economy • CC2 Develop Broads climate change adaptation plan to identify policy direction and 'no regret' actions • CC3 Ensure flood risk management evolves to provide solutions that protect and retain the special assets of the Broads in meeting society's needs • CC4 Promote practices and incentives that encourage sustainable management approaches in land and water use, recreation, business and development • LC1 Identify and promote distinctive landscape character areas and deliver integrated project management in liaison with local communities • LC2 Protect heritage assets identified as being 'at risk' and those identified as being 'locally important' • LC3 Promote affordable housing to meet identified local needs and encourage sustainable communities • LC4 Work with bodies responsible for highways and utilities to minimise the impacts of infrastructure and noise and light pollution in the Broads • BD1 Deliver biodiversity planning in the Broads at strategic and site specific levels • BD2 Co-ordinate actions to achieve management objectives for all designated sites, including local wildlife sites • BD3 Continue the improvement of the water quality and water resource in the Broads by addressing priority issues of diffuse pollution from nutrients and managing saline intrusion • BD4 Implement current plans and strategies across all major Broads habitats and identify further research, planning and funding needs

- BD5 Develop landscape scale initiatives that connect and integrate land management, support critical ecological function and build resilience to climate change impacts
- BD6 Monitor status of invasive non-native species and develop and implement eradication plans as required
- AL1 Retain a viable and profitable agricultural industry that operates within environmental limits relevant to the UK's largest protected wetland
- AL2 Manage the land so as to conserve, and where possible enhance, vital resources needed for society to live sustainably
- AL3 Integrate food production with land management to retain local landscape character rich in wildlife, heritage and cultural features
- AL4 Improve public understanding of agriculture and foster ways to enable a closer appreciation of how it can contribute to the quality of life
- NA1 Deliver a strategic catchment approach to sustainable sediment management to achieve a balance of inputs with outputs, securing defined waterways specifications
- for the navigation area
- NA2 Manage trees and scrub along the river corridor in line with agreed management guidance and criteria
- NA3 Manage and monitor aquatic plants in navigation channels in accordance with agreed guidelines and site specific prescriptions
- NA4 Implement, manage and promote safety management measures for the navigation and boats, to minimise risk and reduce environmental impacts
- NA4 Implement, manage and promote safety management measures for the navigation and boats, to minimise risk and reduce environmental impacts
- PE1 Promote a clear and consistent Broads 'brand' that defines the special qualities and status of the area as a resource for all
- PE2 Develop the network of information provision to enable people to better understand the special qualities of the Broads and enjoy them in a sustainable way
- PE3 Enable a wider range of people, particularly those from 'hard to reach groups', to understand, experience and actively benefit from the resource of the Broads
- TR1 Provide visitors with a wide range of opportunities to experience, enjoy and understand the special natural environment and heritage of the Broads
- TR2 Continue to improve the quality of the visitor experience, providing a consistent standard of facilities, services and welcome
- TR3 Develop a strategic approach to sustainable access in the Broads

LEVEL: LOCAL

Plan name: Broads Site Specific Policies Local Plan

Author: Broads Authority

Document date: 2014

Summary of document:

The Broads Site Specific Policies Local Plan provides policies for individual sites and areas in the designated Broads area where the policy is something different, or additional, to the Broads Core Strategy and Development Management Policies DPDs. These policies are intended to guide the plans of developers and landowners, and form the basis of decisions on planning applications.

Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:

The Site Specific Policies Local Plan contains policies that relate to areas within the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan area that will need to be taken into account as follows:

Policy BRU 1: Riverside chalets and mooring plots

The area of riverside chalet and mooring plots will be managed to retain its contribution to the enjoyment and economy of the Broads, and to the river scene. Further development will be limited by the considerations of the area's vulnerability to flooding and the desirability of retaining its semi-rural and holiday character. Permission will not be granted for

1. new permanent residential dwellings;
 2. new holiday homes;
 3. the use as permanent dwellings of buildings restricted to holiday or day use;
 4. the use for holiday occupation of buildings constructed as day huts, boatsheds or temporary buildings;
- or
5. the stationing of caravans.

Extensions to existing buildings, and replacement buildings, will be permitted (subject to the restraints on development in areas of flood risk) provided

- (a) the building and use proposed comply with policies for development in areas of flood risk;
- (b) the design, scale, materials and landscaping of the development
 - (i) contributes positively to the semi-rural and holiday character of the area,
 - (ii) pays appropriate regard to the amenity of nearby occupiers,
 - (iii) the extent of hard surfacing does not dominate the plot and where provided is permeable;
 - (iv) provides additional landscape planting where practicable and having regard to navigation interests;
- (c) Care is to be taken to avoid over-development of plots, and in particular
 - (i) a significant proportion of the plot area (excluding mooring areas) should remain un-built;
 - (ii) buildings should not occupy the whole width of plots;
 - (iii) buildings should be kept well back from the river frontage;
 - (iv) buildings should be of single storey of modest height. This may limit room heights where floor levels need to be raised to meet flood risk mitigation requirements.

Policy BRU 2: Riverside Estate Boatyards, etc. , including land adjacent to railway line

In this area the development and retention of the boatyards and related uses will be encouraged, and Broads Policies DP18 (General Employment) and DP20 (Boatyards) will apply. Full regard will be given to the limitations of the road access, avoidance of potential water pollution, and the risk of flooding to the site.

Retention of existing, and provision of new or replacement landscape planting, including trees and nectar-mixes, will be encouraged. The type and location of planting should have regard to the desirability of limiting wind shadow on the river in the interests of sailing.

Development Management policy DP25 (New Residential Moorings) will apply as the area will be treated as if it were adjacent to the development boundary. Proposals for Residential Moorings will be allowed in this area if they are not at a scale which would compromise existing business on the site as well as meeting the criteria in DP18 and DP20 of the Development Management Policies DPD.

Policy BRU 3: Mooring Plots

The continued use of this area for mooring of boats and uses incidental to that activity will be encouraged and the generally open character of the area retained.

The defined area will be kept generally free of buildings and above ground structures. Provision of unobtrusive quay headings, steps, ramps and small scale storage lockers, for use incidental to the enjoyment of the moorings will be supported.

The provision and maintenance of additional shrub or tree planting will be encouraged where this is compatible with the navigational use of the area. The permanent or seasonal occupation of the land, vehicles, boats, etc., or the stationing of caravans, will not be permitted.

Policy BRU 4: Brundall Marina

In this area:

- i. the development and retention of marina, boatyard and related uses will be encouraged;
- ii. Development Management Policies DP18 (General Employment) and DP20 (Boatyards) will apply; and,

iii. Development Management policy DP25 (New Residential Moorings) will apply as the marina will be treated as if it were adjacent to the development boundary.

In order to retain the openness of the southern majority of the area, the development of buildings and large structures will be generally restricted to the northern portion of the site, except where a specific locational need is demonstrated and the scale and design of the proposal are compatible with this objective.

In assessing development proposals full regard will be given to

- (a) the flood risk;
- (b) the limitations of the road access;
- (c) management of risks of water pollution;
- (d) the desirability of increasing the amount of trees and other planting on the site (with due regard to avoiding creating wind obstruction near the riverside which might affect the sailing on the river); and
- (e) the desirability of providing permeable surfaces and controlled drainage.

Policy BRU 5: Land east of the Yare public house

This land will be kept generally free of built development to help conserve its trees and contribution to the visual amenity and biodiversity of the area, provide a wildlife corridor between the Natura 2000 site to the east and the river to the west, and in light of the flood risk to the area and desirability of retaining flood capacity.

Policy BRU 6: Brundall Gardens

Development Management policy DP25 (New Residential Moorings) will apply as the marina will be treated as if it were adjacent to the development boundary. Proposals for Residential Moorings will be allowed in this area if they are not at a scale which would compromise existing business on the site as well as meeting the criteria in DP18 and DP20 of the Development Management Policies DPD. Proposals must ensure no adverse effects on the conservation objectives and qualifying features of the nearby SSSI.

Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:

Policy BRU1:

CONSTRAINTS & FEATURES

Whole area at serious risk of flooding (zones 2 & 3 by EA 2012 mapping; zone 3b by SFRA 2007 mapping). Road access is via a railway level crossing, limited in width and alignment, and at risk of flooding. Area is just across river from Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Article 4 Direction (1954) – removes all PD Rights.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL CONCLUSION

Positive sustainability prospect.

Policy BRU2:

CONSTRAINTS & FEATURES

The area is at serious risk of flooding (almost whole area in zones 2 & 3 by EA 2012 mapping; almost wholly in zone 3b by SFRA 2007 mapping).

Road access is constrained, especially to the south-eastern portion of the area. Area is close to SSSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar site.

Article 4 Direction (southern portion only) (1954) – removes all PD Rights.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL CONCLUSION

Positive sustainability prospect.

Policy BRU3:

CONSTRAINTS & FEATURES

The area is at serious risk of flooding (zone 3 by EA 2012 mapping; wholly in zone 3b by SFRA 2007 mapping).

Road access is constrained.

Area is close to SSSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar site.

An Article 4 Direction removes all PD Rights.

SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL CONCLUSION

Positive sustainability prospect.

Policy BRU4:

<p>CONSTRAINTS & FEATURES The area is at serious risk of flooding (zones 1, 2 & 3 by EA 2012 mapping; almost wholly in zone 3b by SFRA 2007 mapping). Road access is limited. Area is close to SSSI, SAC, SPA, Ramsar site. Potential archaeological interest. An Article 4 Direction removes all PD Rights in the area.</p> <p>SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL CONCLUSION Positive sustainability prospect</p> <p>Policy BRU5: CONSTRAINTS & FEATURES Flood risk (site includes zones 1, 2, & 3b by SFRA 2007 mapping; and zones 1, 2, & 3 by EA 2012 mapping). Adjacent SAC, SPA, SSSI, Ramsar site. Archaeological interest (brick kiln). Tree Preservation Order.</p> <p>SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL CONCLUSION Positive sustainability prospect.</p> <p>Policy BRU6: CONSTRAINTS & FEATURES Area is just across river from Site of Special Scientific Interest. Yare Broads and Marshes SSSI is a component SSSI of Broadland SPA and Ramsar site and The Broads SAC Brundall Gardens Railway Station next to Marinas. Area in flood zone 3 (EA 2013).</p> <p>SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL CONCLUSION Positive assessment.</p>

<p>LEVEL: LOCAL</p> <p>Plan name: Broads Landscape Character Assessment</p> <p>Author: Broads Authority</p> <p>Document date: 2006</p> <p>Summary of document: The Broads Landscape Character Assessment identifies a series of Landscape Types and Character Areas which can be summarised as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Landscape Types</i> are: distinct areas of landscape that are relatively homogeneous in character. They are generic in nature in that they could be found in different places and share a broadly similar range of attributes. • <i>Landscape Character Areas</i> are: single, unique geographical areas with their own identity. <p>The document then identifies the characteristics of these landscapes, examples and highlights a number of forces for change.</p> <p>Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan: The document identifies parts of Brundall that are within the Broads Authority area as part of Local Character Area 12. Yare Valley - Kirby/Postwick to Rockland/Strumpshaw. It contains specific descriptions of parts of Brundall within this area set out below that will need to be taken into consideration in the Neighbourhood Plan.</p> <p>Brundall Gardens Brundall Gardens was probably the largest and most significant of a series of late nineteenth/early twentieth century pleasure grounds on the river Yare. The Brundall Pleasure Gardens, consisted of 76 acres of designed landscape including an Arboretum, a series of tiered ponds and large Lake. These were established by Dr Michael Beverly in the 1890s on the site of Brundall Wood and later popularised by Frederick Cooper. The</p>

height of their popularity was during the interwar period attracting 60,000 people in 1922 (Muter, 1987). A Brundall Gardens Steamship Company was formed and the Brundall Gardens rail halt opened in 1924. Pleasure steamers could stop at a landing stage near a vast tearoom on the waterside. The site was later requisitioned by the War Office and a pillbox is still set into the hillside overlooking the lake. Redclyffe House (below) burnt down in 1969 and site was bought by developers. Today the site is in fragmented ownership. A series of substantial dwellings have been built around the northern perimeter of the site, while the riverside area has become integrated into boatbuilding/marina development. Part is designated an Historic Garden by Broadland District Council under policy ENV 10 while part of the garden owned by the Lake House is opened under the National Gardens Scheme. The riverside area partly occupied by Brundall Gardens Marina and comprises an area of private moorings and workshops with some remnant trees/shrubs and thatched buildings. The tea room was recently demolished (2005) as part of a redevelopment scheme. The site is currently subject to a section 106 agreement which includes the option for a footpath along the line of the railway.

The Brundall Riverside Estate

The estate is the only significant area of built development in this part of the Yare Valley. The origins of this area seem to be in the establishment of Brundall as a boatbuilding centre in the late 19th century. Until that time Brundall was little more than a hamlet with a population of only 58. The Yare Public House, a brick and slate roofed building, dates from the later nineteenth century when it was the Yare Hotel, a favourite angling centre. The Riverside estate occupies what was formerly part of parish wet common, and is quite an intensively developed area relating to the riverside location in three quite distinct roughly linear zones. One is a development of waterside chalets alongside the River Yare. These were first developed by the firm of J. S. Hobrough in the 1930s although most appear to have now been replaced by modern versions. Running down through the centre of the site and in an area between the railway and the river is a more industrial area of boatyards and boatbuilding. The third area is the more recent marina development. Within the site, there is a strong sense of enclosure. The railway line has separated the main residential area of Brundall from this holiday/leisure area and the density of chalets and their tall rear fencing prevents any visual connection with the river. The footpath that runs along the rear of the chalets was to the Coldham Hall ferry crossing although this area too seems to have now been developed. The intensive development of the site makes the fragments of semi-natural and other vegetation particularly important. Numerous overhead wires are particularly apparent as are the variety of roofing materials, boundary treatments and road surfaces, all of which create a lack of cohesion from within the site although from the waterside perspective, much is hidden and softened

Brundall Church Fen

Church Fen, a Local Nature Reserve is a tangle of wet woodland, Brundall Broad and more open fen areas containing Brundall Dyke lined with moorings and a snaking area of dyke with a number of semi- derelict houseboats.

Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:

The document identified a number of features of this character area as follows:

Topography and Relief

- This area comprises upper river valley floodplain with steep valley sides in part.

Geology and Soils

- Predominantly peat with sands and gravels towards the uplands, including the Crag Type site at Bramerton.

Scale and Pattern

- Much of this area retains a drainage pattern of either long parallel dykes or small rectilinear blocks.

Land Cover

- Land cover is a mixture of fen, carr woodland, open grazing and settlement.

Land Use

- The majority of the land in this area is managed (or unmanaged) for nature conservation purposes.
- There are also some areas of grazing and a sizeable area of built development at Brundall.

Settlement

- Settlement within the area is limited to Brundall riverside and a limited amount at Bramerton. The general trend in the wider area is for linear settlement.

Remoteness and/or Tranquillity

- Road noise can be heard in the distance for much of the area
- Outside settlements there is a greater sense of remoteness. Woodland screens views of buildings/settlement.

Condition

More positive in terms of nature conservation, less so in respect of the cultural heritage interest. There are a number of semi derelict buildings Strumpshaw Steam Engine House, Wheatfen cottage others around Brundall Gardens Marina. Other elements of formerly navigable area or river crossing have been lost.

Brundall

Riverside Estate could benefit from an enhancement scheme.

Forces for Change

Postwick marsh has been identified as a potential wetland creation site.

LEVEL: LOCAL

Plan name: Norfolk Ambition: The Sustainable Community Strategy for Norfolk 2003-2023 (updated March 2008)

Author: Norfolk County Strategic Partnership

Document date: 2008

Summary of document:

The Norfolk Ambition document sets out our vision for a distinctive, sustainable and healthy environment with a thriving economy. The Norfolk County Strategic Partnership, brings together partners from the county's diverse public, private, voluntary and community sectors. They aim to develop sustainable communities to ensure a fair and just society, with skilled workers and dynamic business leaders.

Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:

The Neighbourhood Plan will need to take into consideration the Norfolk Ambition document in its entirety. In particular it will need to consider the themes and challenges set out in the cell below.

Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:

The document sets out a series of key themes and challenges or aims that the SA Scoping Report will need to take into account as follows:

Inclusive and diverse

- A cohesive county
- Accommodating growth and migration
- Focussing on achieving disability equality
- Focussing on achieving race equality
- Managing community tension and tackling hate crime

Healthy and well

- Increasing independent living
- Improving health and wellbeing by tackling health inequalities

Safe

- Reducing the levels of crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour
- Reducing the risk of death and injuries in the home, at work, on the roads and in the wider community
- Ensuring people are provided with safe goods, property or services and a safe environment
- Ensuring the people of Norfolk are prepared and safe from emergency situations and minimise the effects that may arise

Knowledgeable and skilled

- Creating opportunities for all children and young people
- Increased participation and attainment in learning
- Improved skills development

Active and engaged

- Engaging young people as active citizens
- Building capacity in the voluntary sector
- Involving people who have not traditionally been listened to

Environmentally responsible

- Stimulating waste minimisation, reuse, and recycling to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills by Norfolk's households, businesses and organisations.
- Cutting carbon emissions by reducing energy consumption and promoting a shift to a low-carbon economy
- Improving Norfolk's resilience to the risks associated with a changing climate
- Conserving and enhancing Norfolk's diverse natural environment, distinctive landscapes and rich cultural heritage

Creative

- Support 2012 and deliver a successful cultural Olympiad
- Improve investment and infrastructure
- Increase participation and involvement
- Active promotion of the importance of sport and culture
- Improve skills and capacity of sector

Economically thriving

- Improving business performance and encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship
- Communicating and maximising the benefit of Norfolk's positive profile locally, nationally and internationally
- Reducing deprivation and social exclusion in Norfolk, by increasing access to and the quality of, employment and training through regeneration
- Developing an infrastructure that supports sustainable economic growth whilst maintaining the quality of the county's environment and heritage
- Providing sufficient quality of employment to match the housing led growth agenda
- Shaping the development and inter-relationship of functional economic areas in Norfolk

Accessible and well-housed

- Improving accessibility
- Minimising the need to travel
- Encouraging more sustainable travel
- Increasing affordable housing
- Increasing Digital Inclusion

LEVEL: LOCAL
Plan name: Connecting Norfolk: Norfolk's Transport Plan for 2026
Author: Norfolk County Council
Document date: 2011
Summary of document:
Norfolk's 3rd Local Transport Plan, Connecting Norfolk, sets out the strategy and policy framework for transport up to 2026. This will be used as a guide for transport investment in Norfolk as well as considered by other agencies when determining planning or delivery decisions.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
<p>Norfolk's Transport Vision: A transport system that allows residents and visitors a range of low carbon options to meet their transport needs and attracts and retains business investment in the county.</p> <p>Six strategic aims underpin the vision, they are: maintaining and managing the highway network; delivering sustainable growth; enhancing strategic connections; reducing emissions; improving road safety; and improving accessibility. All of these need to be taken into consideration in the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan.</p>
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
<p>The Local Transport Plan contains a number of policies that need to be taken into account in the SA Scoping Report as follows:</p> <p>Policy 1: Maintenance To bring about an improvement in the condition of Norfolk's highway network, maintaining the current asset should be a key priority for funding. Works should be targeted to ensure A and urban / inter-urban routes are in good condition. In market towns and urban areas footways and cycleways of local importance should be kept in good condition to enhance use.</p> <p>Policy 4: Protecting the Environment Transport decisions should take account of the character of the historic environment, landscape and local biodiversity. In particular: Negative impacts should be mitigated, Reasonable opportunities for creating habitats taken, Due regard should be given to ecological networks and European designated sites, Impact assessments should be undertaken where necessary.</p> <p>Policy 6: Transport Infrastructure to Support Growth To bring about sustained growth priority should be on enabling public transport, walking and cycling from new development sites. Recognition should also be given to required improvements on the highway network at bottlenecks. These should be matched with sustainable travel packages or measures to encourage regeneration. Contributions should be secured to help mitigate any adverse effects of new development on the transport network.</p> <p>Policy 9: Travel Choice Emphasis should be on enhancing travel choice where options offer a viable alternative to single occupancy car travel and potential for modal shift. Improving and promoting active travel options (walking and cycling in particular) for short journeys to schools, services and places of employment in market towns and urban areas should be the priority</p> <p>Policy 13: Access to Town and Urban Centres Efficient movement to town and urban centres should be enabled for all modes. Priority should be on achieving a balance between access for car drivers, including the availability of car parking, and the attractiveness of sustainable travel options like walking, cycling and public transport</p> <p>Policy 14: Sustainable Tourism and Leisure Opportunities for sustainable tourism or leisure trips should be pursued, and particularly in the tourist hot-spots of the Broads, Brecks, Great Yarmouth and along the Norfolk coast.</p> <p>Policy 16: Alternatives to Travel</p>

Agencies in Norfolk should work together to encourage alternatives to travel, with priority on interventions that result in fewer trips generated or a reduction in total distance travelled.

3. Baseline information (task A2)

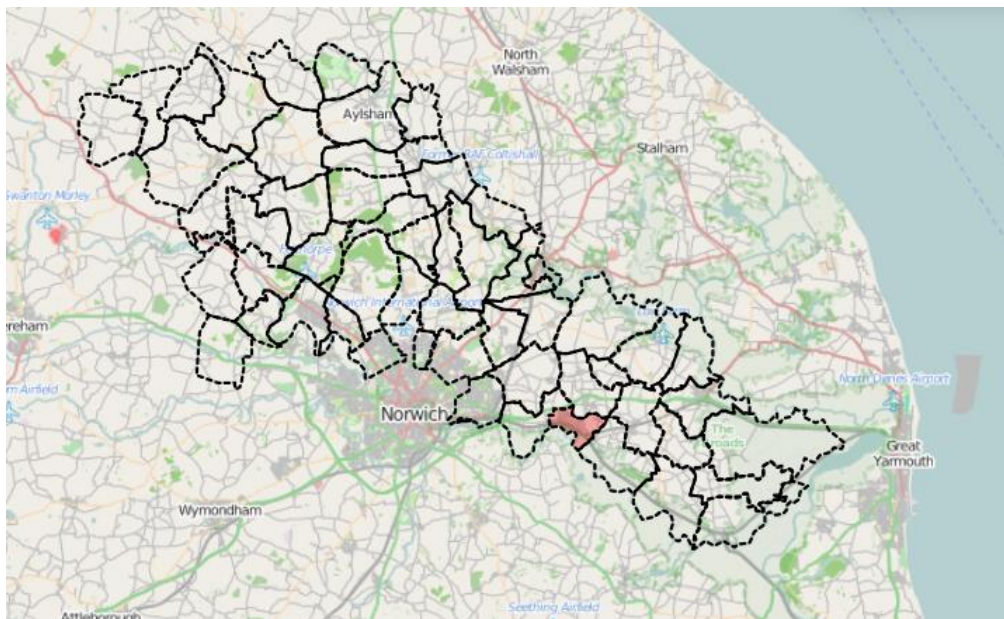
- 3.1. This section of the Scoping Report sets out a summary of the current characteristics of the Parish of Brundall. It considers in turn, a summary of environmental, social and economic conditions in the village and findings from a public consultation exercise held on Saturday 10th May 2014.

Environmental characteristics

Spatial context

- 3.2. The Parish of Brundall is located in the south east of Broadland Local Authority district between Norwich in the west and the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads in the east (see below). It covers an area of around 439 hectares and is located on a ridge of high ground running approximately east-west.

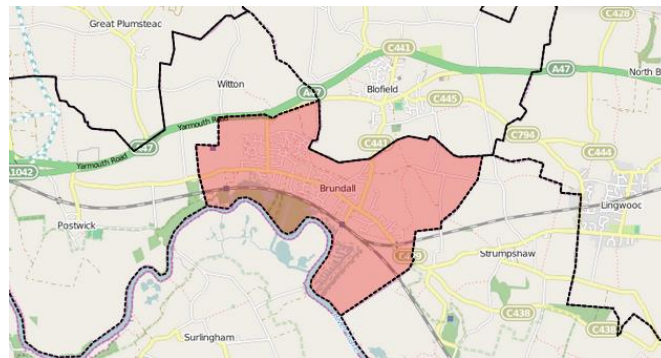
Figure 6: Sub-regional location of Brundall Parish (hatched in red)



Source: Nomis, 2014

- 3.3. The Parish of Brundall is generally rural in nature. It is surrounded by a mixed farmland on the higher ground in the west, north and east and low-lying land extending into the Yare River Valley and Broads in the south
- 3.4. The village of Brundall is linear in form. It has developed along a ridge of high ground extending east-west. It is likely that the village originally grew along a route way (The Street) following the high ground and linking other villages in what was otherwise a marshy landscape.
- 3.5. Brundall's linear form has been reinforced firstly with the coming of the railway which follows the same east-west alignment as The Street (to the south) and more recently with the A47 which also runs from east to west (to the north).

Figure 7: Local location of Brundall Parish (hatched in red)



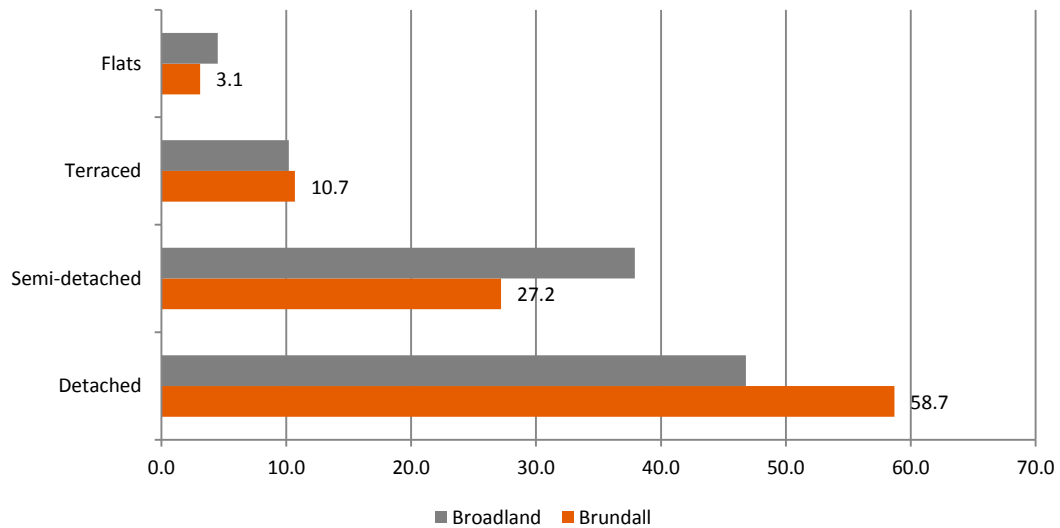
Source: Nomis, 2014

- 3.6. The village of Brundall has grown as a 'ribbon development' running east-west along the length of The Street. Many of the older properties including the St Laurence Church (13th Century) are located along this central spine road.
- 3.7. Brundall has been described as Norwich's 'metroland'. This suggests that the village's growth is heavily linked to a growing middle class in the Victorian / Edwardian period seeking homes in more spacious and greener suburbs outside of the city. The village has a wealth of large residential villas from around this period, often occupying prominent sites along the high-ground overlooking the Broads to the south. This, coupled with the presence of two railway stations (one of which was linked to the Brundall Gardens pleasure gardens) tends to support this assertion.
- 3.8. Over the course of the 20th century the main concentration of development along The Street was supplemented by numerous cul-de-sacs, branching off to the north and south. The village today therefore resembles a spine route with a series of 'ribs'.
- 3.9. The constraints presented by the (relatively) steep drop to the south into the Broads and by the low lying land arcing around the east of the village (Lackford Run) has meant that most recently the village has growth to the north west, along Cucumber Lane up to the junction with the A47.
- 3.10. The linear nature of the village has meant that no single 'village centre' has developed organically. Rather, the Street is punctuated along its length by a series of small local centres containing a small number of retail units, retail services and leisure activities.
- 3.11. Brundall contains a number of important heritage buildings. The Church of St Michael (Braydeston) is Grade I Listed and the Church of St Lawrence (Brundall) is Grade II* Listed. The signal box at Brundall Station is Grade II Listed and there are four other Grade II properties in the village, three of which are residential and one is a thatched barn / garage.

Residential buildings

3.12. In 2011 there were 1,788 residential dwellings in Brundall (2011 Census). As the figure below illustrates, the majority of housing stock in Brundall Parish is detached (1,049 units or around 59%) and semi-detached (483 units or around 27%). This trend is replicated across Broadland although the proportion of detached units is nearly 10% greater in Brundall than in Broadland as a whole.

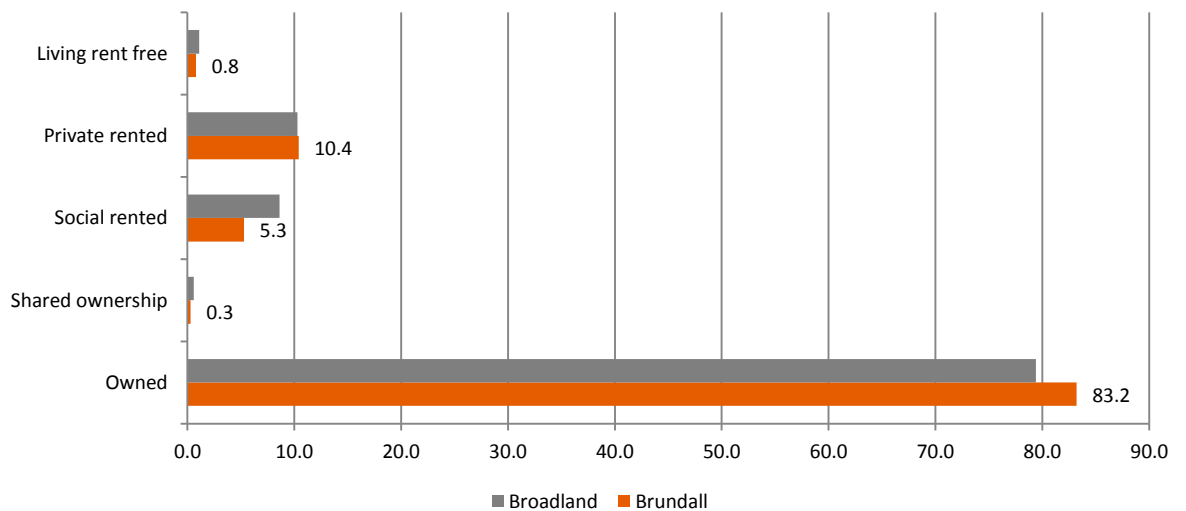
Figure 8: Housing stock



Source: 2011 Census

3.13. The significant majority of housing in Brundall (83%) is owner-occupied; this trend is common to both Brundall and Broadland as a whole although the proportion of owner occupied housing in Brundall is marginally greater than across Broadland. The figure below illustrates that the proportion of social rented stock in Brundall (5.3%) is marginally lower than across Broadland as a whole (9%).

Figure 9: Housing tenure



Source: 2011 Census

Employment buildings

- 3.14. There is one main concentration of employment buildings in Brundall Parish in the Brundall Riverside area. Brundall Riverside occupies a low-lying promontory to the south of the railway abutting the River Yare. It contains an historic and important concentration of businesses related to boat building and servicing as well as boat hire facilities and moorings. Similar marine related activities have spread to the west toward Brundall Gardens railway station although they are less extensive.
- 3.15. The only access road to the Brundall Riverside is along Station Road. The road is relatively narrow which makes the movement of some of the boats to and from the employment area difficult. The access road also crosses the railway line at Brundall Station. As trains enter and leave the station it is necessary to close the crossing which has some operational impact on the Riverside area.
- 3.16. The Brundall Riverside area also contains a number of holiday homes.
- 3.17. There are small pockets of employment buildings located at intervals along The Street. These largely comprise small groups of retail premises, office space and leisure facilities.

Community facilities

- 3.18. Brundall is well served by community facilities. The largest community facility is the Brundall Memorial Hall approximately in the centre of the village. It comprises an outdoor children's play area, indoor sports hall, meeting rooms and catering facilities.
- 3.19. In addition to the Memorial Hall, Brundall also benefits from a small library and the Church Rooms and Scout Hut which provide community meeting space.

Natural environment: Designated landscapes

- 3.20. The overlap between the Parish of Brundall and the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads means that the Brundall NP area contains a number of important designated landscapes (see plans at **Appendix B**).
- 3.21. Primarily, part of the Parish (Brundall Riverside) lies within the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads National Park (see Figure 1 at the start of this document).
- 3.22. Part of the Brundall Riverside area is designated as a Ramsar site (Broadland Ramsar), Special Area of Conservation (The Broads) and Special Protected Area (Broadland), Site of Special Scientific Interest (Yare Broads and Marshes).
- 3.23. A much larger area is designated as an Environmentally Sensitive Area (Broads). This is made up of all land to the south of the railway abutting the River Yare and an arc wrapping around the north and east of the village following the route of a tributary of the River Yare ('The Lackford Run').
- 3.24. Within the Parish there is also one Local Nature Reserve at Brundall Church Fen which comprises an area of wet woodland.

- 3.25. The Broadland Landscape Character Assessment SPD (2013) identifies that Brundall falls within The Broads National Joint Character Area. The assessment provides a more detailed local character assessment defining Brundall as Marshes Fringe which it characterises as follows:
- Forms the transition zone between the elevated plateau edge and marshes which line the Broads river valleys;
 - Gently sloping landscape which generally slopes up to the 10m contour, from lower-lying flat landscapes of the Broads;
 - Small extraction pits, exploiting the sands and gravels for local construction works are typical;
 - Small copses of woodland are dotted along the slopes (particularly where these slopes are steeper);
 - Settlement pattern consists of a series of small, often historic settlements with a strong vernacular character, which sit on the edge of the higher plateau land, at the edges of the slopes;
 - These settlements often have a closely linked historical relationship with exploitation of the adjacent marshes and Broads;
 - This subtly sloping landscape provides a backdrop horizon within views to this Landscape Character Type from the adjacent Broads, marshes and river valleys;
 - In places, open views across the marshes and Broads can also be gained.

Water and flooding

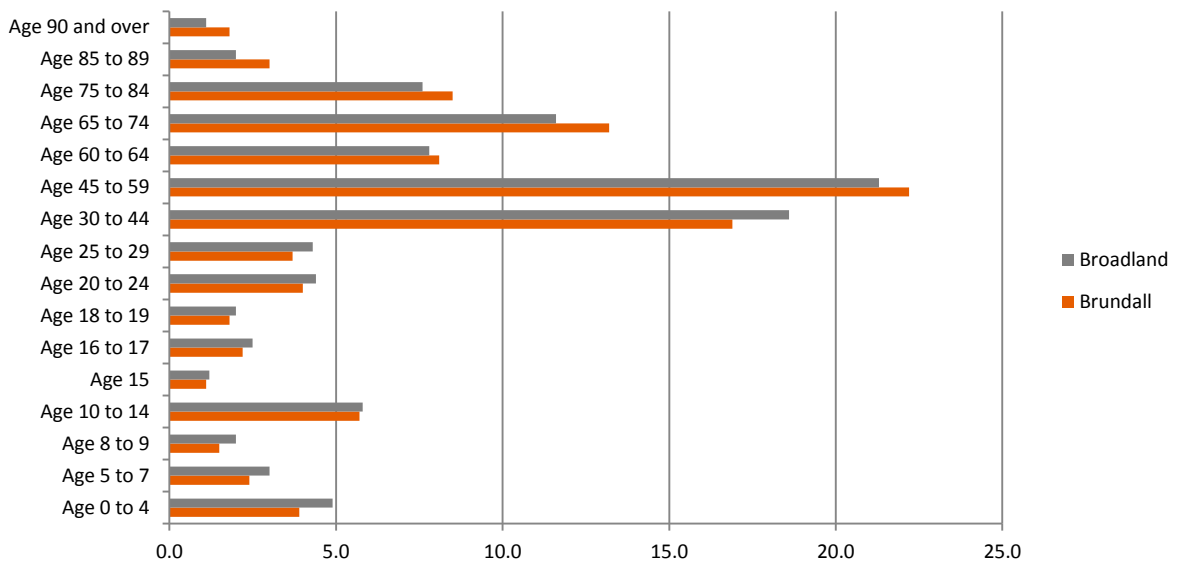
- 3.26. The low-lying southern part of the Parish is an area of significant flood risk. The Lackford Run wrapping around the east of the village is also defined by the Environment Agency as an area of significant flood risk (see plan at **Appendix C**).

Social characteristics

Demographics

- 3.27. The 2011 Census recorded that there were 4,019 residents in Brundall Parish.
- 3.28. The figure below illustrates that the age breakdown of Brundall residents broadly mirrors the trend across Broadland as a whole. There are however deviations in relation to the oldest and youngest age cohorts: Brundall contains consistently higher proportions of residents in the age cohorts of 45 and over and lower proportions in the cohorts below age 30. This is more simply expressed when we identify the mean age of Brundall residents as 47 compared to 44 across Broadland and 39 across England.

Figure 10: Age breakdown of residents (%)

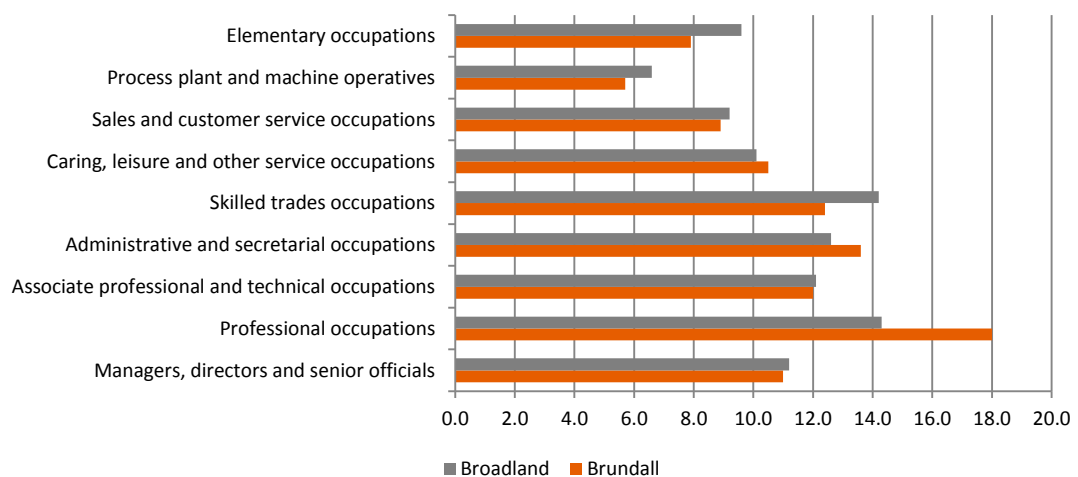


Source: 2011 Census

Occupational classification

3.29. The figure below illustrates that there is a particularly high proportion of working age residents in Brundall in professional occupations relative to Broadland as a whole; 18% compared to 14% across Broadland. At the other end of the range, Brundall contains marginally smaller proportions of working age residents in the three lowest order occupations (elementary; process plant and machine operatives; and sales and customer service).

Figure 11: Occupational classification of working aged residents (aged 16-74)

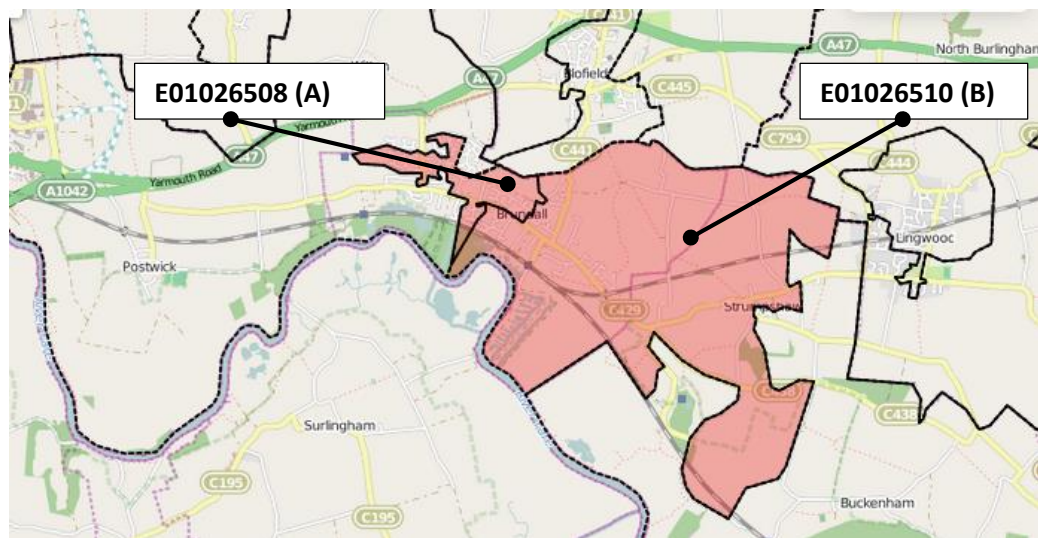


Source: 2011 Census

Deprivation

- 3.30. Analysis of deprivation in Brundall is complicated by the mismatch between the geography of the Parish and the geography of the areas for which deprivation statistics are collected and presented (see below).
- 3.31. Analysis of deprivation in Brundall is based on data collected for two lower layer super output areas E01026510 and E01026508 as shown in the figure below. This does not include parts of the south western corner of the village (lower layer super output area E01026509) because the super output area that includes this part of Brundall also includes Witton, Postwick and parts of Thorpe St Andrew. This super output area was deliberately omitted on the basis that the inclusion of these other areas could skew trends in Brundall.

Figure 12: Index of multiple deprivation statistical geography of Brundall



- 3.32. Broadland district as a whole is made up of 84 lower layer super output areas. Looking at the overall index of multiple deprivation, one of the output areas (E01026508 – the central area) that cover the Parish is ranked the 40th most deprived in the district and the other is ranked 77th (E01026510 – the more easterly of the two areas (IMD, 2010)).
- 3.33. Nationally, out of the 32,482 lower layer super output areas that make up England, the central output area in the Parish is ranked 22,832 and the eastern output area is ranked 29,907 where 1 is the most deprived output area and 32,482 the least deprived (IMD, 2010). In terms of multiple deprivation, neither output area exhibit significant deprivation but there is a clear difference between the central output area and the eastern output area.
- 3.34. The index of multiple deprivation is made up of statistics from a number of thematic domains (income, employment, education etc), each of which it is possible to analyse in order to identify any more specific trends. The table below presents the results of this analysis.

Figure 13: Deprivation in Brundall Parish by IMD domain

Decile (% 'most deprived' where 0-10% are most deprived and 90-100% least)	Brundall
0-10%	
11-20%	
21-30%	
31-40%	
41-50%	Employment(A) Education(A)
51-60%	Income (A)
61-70%	
71-80%	Health & disability (A) Barriers to housing and services (A) Income (B) Employment (B) Living environment (B)
81-90%	Living environment (A) Education (B) Barriers to housing and services (B)
91-100%	Crime (A) Crime (B) Health & disability (B)

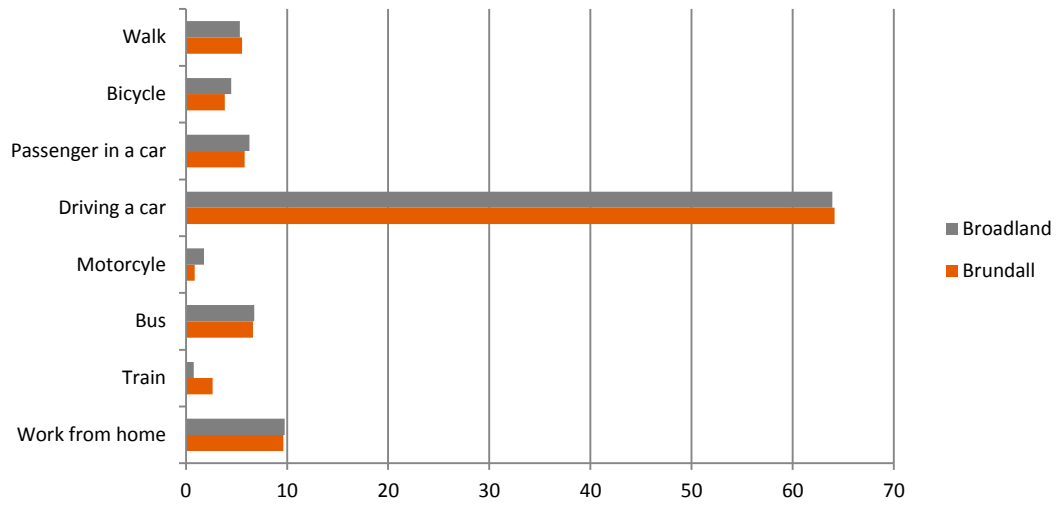
Source: IMD, 2010

- 3.35. The table illustrates that there is no evidence of acute deprivation in Brundall Parish. However, it again illustrates the clear split between the two lower layer super output areas where the central area (A) consistently performs worse than the eastern area (B).

Transport and access

- 3.36. Brundall benefits from immediate access to the A47 road which links Norwich and the rest of Norfolk in the west to Great Yarmouth and the coast in the east.
- 3.37. The village also contains two railway stations at 'Brundall Gardens' and 'Brundall' which provide direct services to Norwich (approx. 15 minutes from Brundall), Great Yarmouth (30 minutes) and Lowestoft (45 minutes).
- 3.38. The village benefits from bus services to the centre of Norwich (approximately 30 minutes). Until recently there was a service to Great Yarmouth.
- 3.39. Data relating to mode and distance travelled to work from the 2011 Census had not been released at the necessary scale for this analysis when this report was written. The data below relating to distance and mode of travel to work are therefore based on 2001 Census data.
- 3.40. The figure below illustrates the modes by which Brundall residents travel to work. It shows that around 64% of all trips to work are made by car which reflects trends across Broadland.
- 3.41. Despite the presence of two railway stations in Brundall, the level of travelling to work by this mode remains very low at 3%.

Figure 14: Mode of travel to work

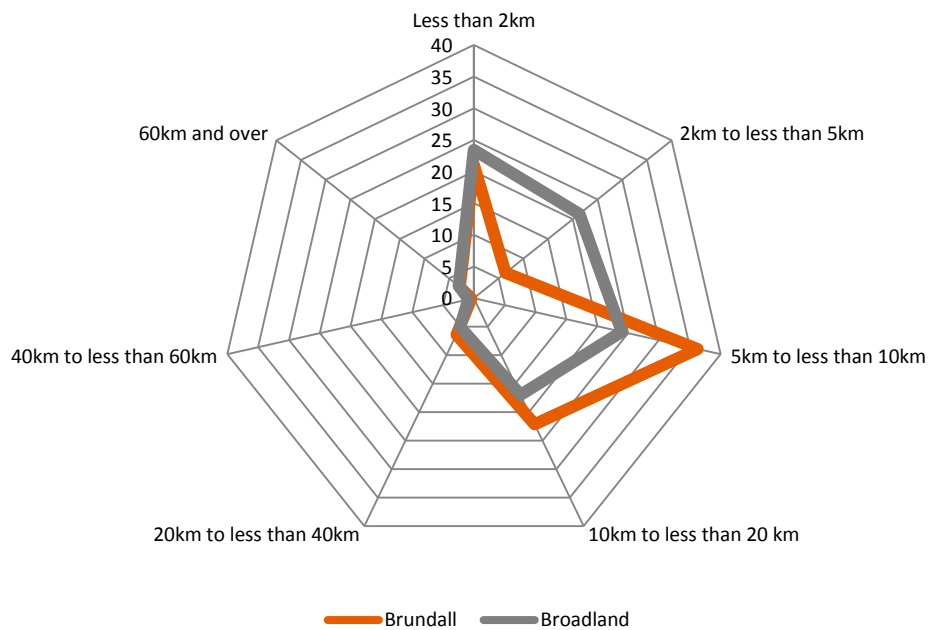


Source: 2001 Census

3.42. The figure below illustrates the average distance travelled to work by working age residents in employment in Brundall and Broadland in 2001. The figure highlights two clear spikes in the trend for Brundall residents where around 35% travel between 5km - 10km (most likely Norwich) and around 25% travel between 10km - 40km (most likely south and west Norwich or Great Yarmouth & Lowestoft).

3.43. The proportion of employed residents travelling less than 2km (i.e. within the village) is relatively low at around 20%. Combined with the data in the previous paragraph, this implies that there are high levels of out-commuting; around 80%.

Figure 15: Distance travelled to work



Source: 2001 Census

Crime

- 3.44. Broadland as a whole benefits from a very low crime rate. In the year ending March 2014 there were around 25 incidents per 1,000 of population. To put this in context, the average crime rate for the Norfolk Constabulary area over the same period was 45 incidents per 1,000 population (www.police.uk, 2014).
- 3.45. Within a one mile radius of Brundall village (including most of Blofield), over the period May 2013 to May 2014 there were 274 reported incidents of crime. The majority of these incidents were classed as anti-social behaviour as shown in the table below.

Figure 16: Reported crime incidents within a 1 mile radius of Brundall (May 2013-May 2014)

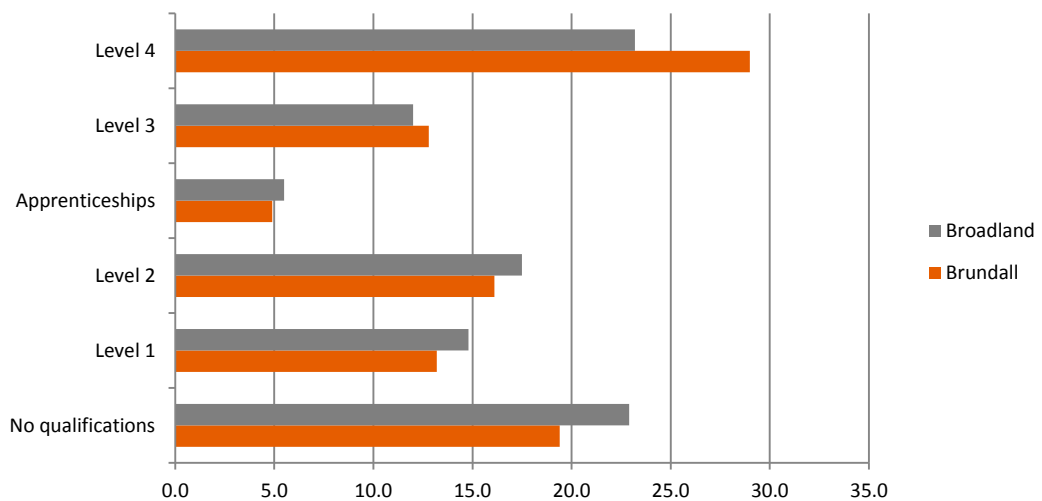
Category	Total	Percentage
Anti-social behaviour	142	52.21%
Bicycle theft	2	0.74%
Burglary	13	4.78%
Criminal damage and arson	36	13.24%
Drugs	11	4.04%
Other crime	2	0.74%
Other theft	16	5.88%
Possession of weapons	1	0.37%
Public order	8	2.94%
Robbery	0	0.0%
Shoplifting	3	1.10%
Theft from the person	0	0.0%
Vehicle crime	10	3.68%
Violent and sexual offences	28	10.29%

Source: www.police.uk, 2014

Education

- 3.46. Brundall Parish contains a primary school (Brundall Primary School) which is part of the Thorpe St Andrew Educational Partnership and a pre-school (Snowy's Nursery).
- 3.47. The Parish does not contain any secondary school facilities but falls within the catchment for the Thorpe St Andrew Comprehensive School which is three miles away. There is also no facility for post-16 learners, who are required to travel outside of the Parish to larger towns such as Norwich and Great Yarmouth.
- 3.48. The figure below illustrates the qualifications of Brundall Parish working aged residents (16-74) from the 2011 Census. The figure shows that relative to Broadland Brundall contains higher proportions of residents with the highest level of qualifications (Level 4 and Level 5) and lower proportions of residents with lower level qualifications.

Figure 17: Qualification level of working age residents

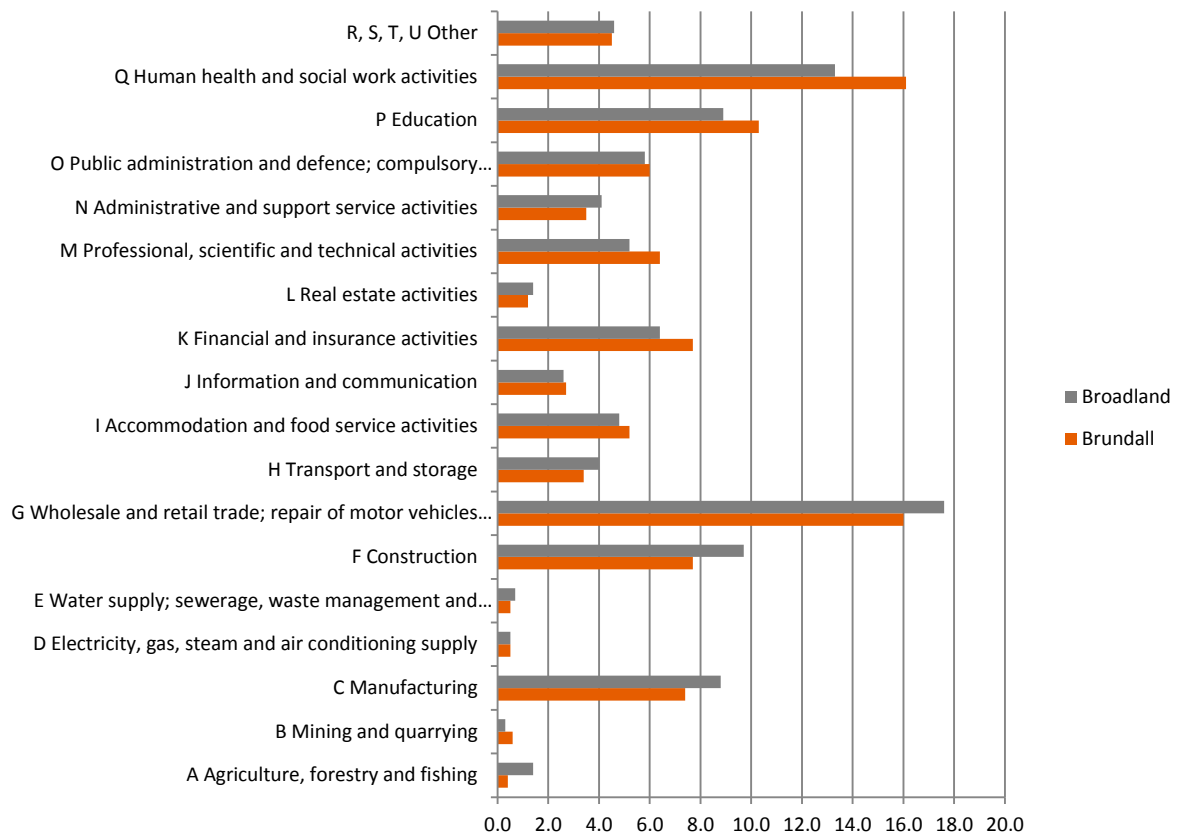


Source: 2011 Census

Economic characteristics

- 3.49. The 2011 Census highlighted that of the total population of Brundall (4,019), 2,894 were of working age i.e. aged between 16 and 74.
- 3.50. Of the 2,894 working age residents, 70% were economically active (employed or unemployed) and 30% were economically inactive (full time students, looking after the family home or permanently sick or disabled). This trend is broadly similar to the trend across Broadland where 71% of working age residents are economically active and 29% are economically inactive (2011 Census).
- 3.51. Of the economically inactive working age residents, 70% of people in Brundall were retired which is high relative to the trend in Broadland where this group accounts for 64%. (2011 Census)).
- 3.52. The figure below illustrates the broad industrial sectors of employed residents in Brundall and Broadland. (Note: this is not jobs based in Brundall but is the sector in which Brundall residents work where the location of their work could be outside of the parish).
- 3.53. The figure shows that the two largest sectors of employment for residents in Brundall are wholesale / retail and health & social work activities. The strength of the retail sector is common to Broadland as a whole but the trend for employment in healthcare is higher in Brundall than across the district.
- 3.54. Another notable trend is perhaps the consistently higher proportion of residents employed in what could be considered higher value added professional sectors in Brundall such as scientific & technical activities; financial and insurance and education. Conversely there are consistently lower proportions of residents employed in what might be considered lower value added sectors such as transport, construction, manufacturing and agriculture.

Figure 18: Industry of employment of residents

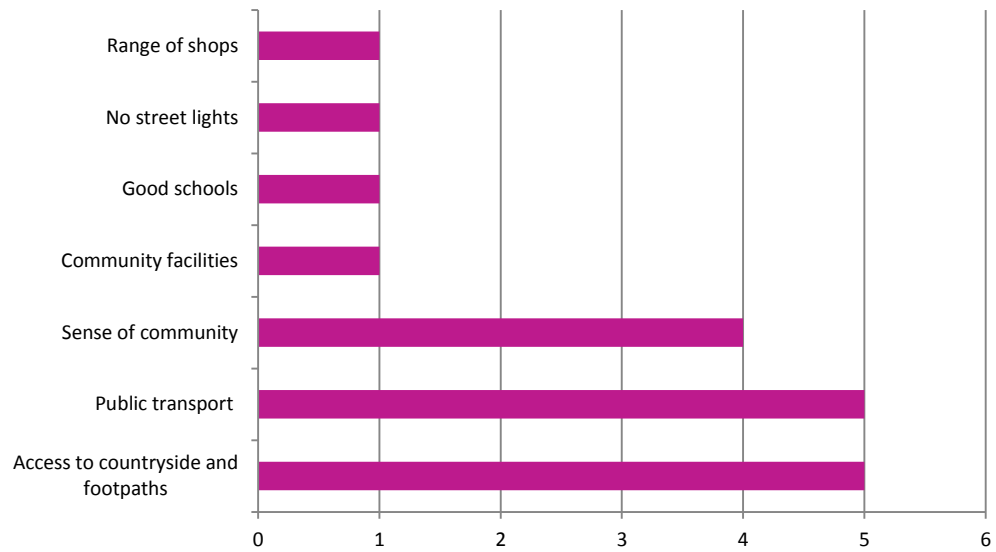


Source: 2011 Census

Public consultation feedback

- 3.55. On Saturday 10th May 2013 following extensive publicity, the first in a series of open public consultation events was held in the village with the community invited to attend.
- 3.56. At the consultation event, attendees were asked to record on a plan where they lived, what they liked or disliked about Brundall, what they would like to see changed and what their vision for the future of the village was. They were also provided with significant background on the Neighbourhood Plan process and asked to consider a series of objectives.
- 3.57. Over 60 people attended (approximately 36 households) the consultation event and provided feedback on the questions that were posed.
- 3.58. In total 14 'I like' comments were received, 24 'I dislike' and 63 'I would like to change'.
- 3.59. The figure below highlights the response of attendees when asked what they liked about Brundall. It shows that attendees were particularly positive about access to the countryside, public transport and a strong sense of community.

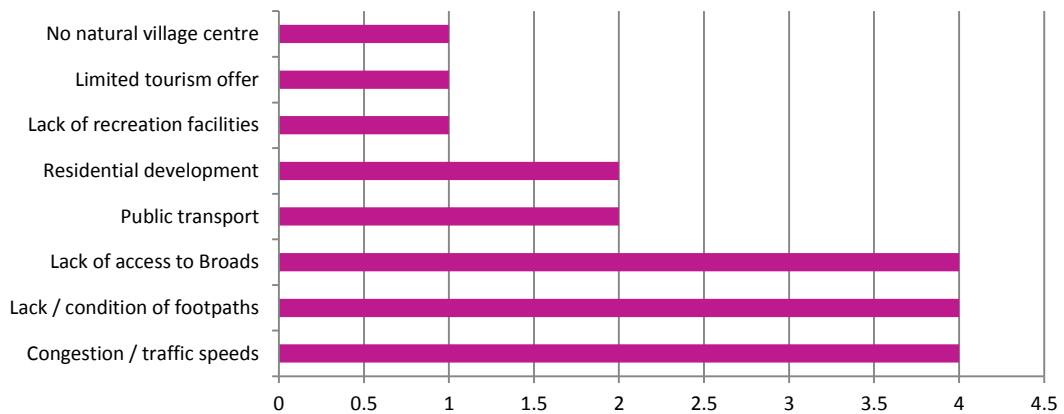
Figure 19: Public consultation feedback: frequently stated 'likes'



Source: Public consultation, May 2014

3.60. The figure below illustrates points raised by attendees at the consultation event in relation to what they do not like about the village. The most commonly raised dislikes concerned congestion / traffic speeds, lack / condition of footpaths and the lack of local public access to the Broads.

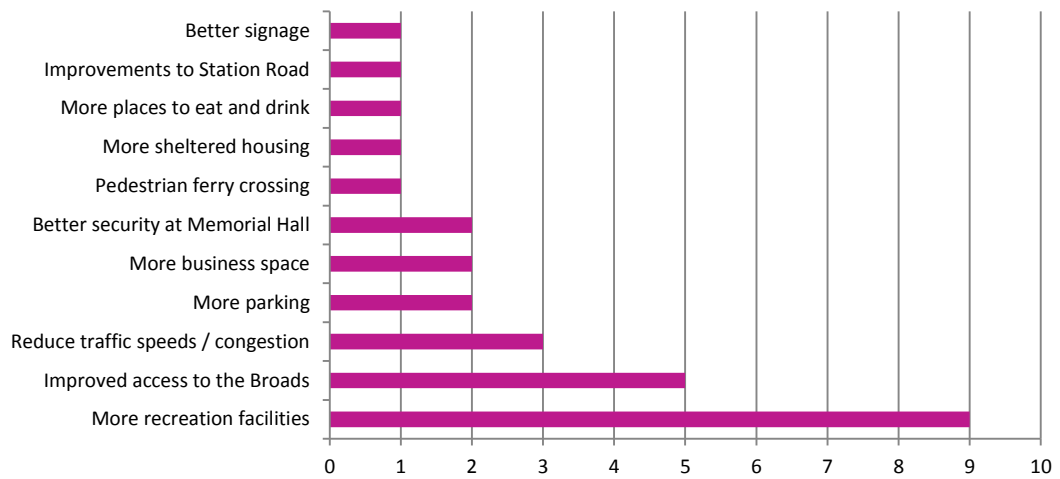
Figure 20: Public consultation feedback: frequently stated 'dislikes'



Source: Public consultation, May 2014

3.61. The figure below illustrates points raised by attendees at the consultation event in relation to what they would change about the village. The most commonly cited point related to the provision of more recreation facilities followed by improved access to the Broads.

Figure 21: Public consultation feedback: frequently stated 'I would change...'



Source: Public consultation, May 2014

4. Key issues (task A3)

- 4.1. The objective of this section of the SA Scoping Report is to identify a series of key sustainability issues in Brundall.
- 4.2. The issues identified and summarised in the figure below are based on the review of documents set out above under task A1 and the review of baseline conditions set out under task A2.
- 4.3. In addition to including issues identified from tasks A1 and A2 we have included issues identified by the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Reports for the BDC (2007) and BA (2006) Core Strategies.
- 4.4. The issues set out in the figure below are arranged under the following three headings:
 - Environmental
 - Social
 - Economic
- 4.5. Where appropriate, SEA topics are provided in brackets to identify which parts of the table correspond to specific SEA requirements.
- 4.6. The issues identified provide a basis to develop a set of sustainability appraisal objectives / sustainability framework set out in the next section. Links between the issues and the sustainability appraisal objectives are highlighted by the inclusion of reference numbers e.g. ECON1 in brackets at the end the summary of each issue.

Figure 22: Environmental issues

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES (SEA topics: bio-diversity, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, cultural heritage, architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape)
BRUNDALL SPECIFIC RESEARCH , 2014
<p>Natural environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part of the Parish falls within the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads National Park area. As such there are a number of important environmental designations that need to be considered including Ramsar, Environmentally Sensitive Areas, National Nature Reserve, Special Area of Conservation, Special Protection Area, SSSI (ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV5, ENV7, ENV9, ENV10, ENV11) • The low-lying land to the south and east of the village is an area at significant risk of flooding as defined by the Environment Agency (ENV8) • There is a Local Nature Reserve at Church Fen which falls within an Environmentally Sensitive Area designation which will need to be considered (ENV4, ENV5) • Parts of the Parish fall within the Marshes Fringe Landscape Character Type. Objectives in this area in summary should be to conserve the mature woodland copses and open views across adjacent marshland landscapes from several locations (ENV4, ENV5, ENV6) <p>Built environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development in Brundall has been constrained by the Norfolk Broads to the south, the A47 to the north and the Lackford Run to the west. This has resulted in Brundall becoming a linear settlement that has developed along a ridge of high land and The Street. Related to this, Brundall has no obvious or apparent centre for commercial or community activity (ENV5, ECON1, ECON3, ECON5, SOC6, SOC7, SOC8, SOC9) • Brundall Parish contains various designated and non-designated heritage assets. These heritage assets and their settings will need to be conserved and enhanced (ENV6) • Employment development is highly concentrated at Brundall Riverside which is an area of low-lying land. Access to this nationally important employment site is constrained by the nature of the main access / egress route and the railway line (ECON1, ECON3, ECON4, ECON5, SOC7)
BROADLAND JOINT CORE STRATEGY SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT, 2007
<p>Natural environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a wealth of natural assets and ecology (including high levels of water quality), which need protecting, maintaining and enhancing, and re-creating where lost (ENV2, ENV4, ENV5, ENV9, ENV11) • There is a wealth of high quality agricultural land, which makes Greater Norwich an important supplier to the food industry. This will need protecting, as its loss would be irreversible (ENV11) • Improving sustainable access to the countryside (SOC2) • Making the city and urban areas greener and with increased links to the fringe areas. This will require some retrofitting of existing areas if a genuine sustainable city is to be developed (ENV5) • Greenspaces and green corridors will need to be integrated into development and include the use of walking and cycling network (ENV1, ENV5, SOC2) • There is generally poor status of SSSIs particularly in Norwich. Overall the quality of habitats needs to be improved and some areas need extending (ENV4, ENV5) • Pressures from new development mean that a significant area of greenfield land may be needed for new development (ENV5, SOC4) • Landscape character and heritage should be retained, reflected and enhanced through the designs of new developments (ENV5, ENV6) • Cross-boundary effects are also an important consideration. Activity promoted through the JCS is also likely to have an effect on areas outside its administrative boundary, such as the Broads Authority area. Water quality and biodiversity downstream will be particularly vulnerable to changes from new development (ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV8, ENV9, ENV10, ENV11)

- Water quality is important for freshwater eco-systems and as a secondary effect the angling and tourism industry. Biological and chemical water quality will need to be enhanced through land use practises, such as installing SUDs and treatment works (ENV2, ENV9, ENV10).

Built environment

- The Greater Norwich Area has a wealth of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings and other architecturally distinctive structures all of which need protection (ENV6)
- The special historic character of Norwich and its hinterland should be preserved and enhanced; the unusual number of churches in the city, the valued listed buildings and the largest groups of industrial monuments in the country, namely windmills, will be important in retaining the city's unique character and heritage (ENV6)
- Preserve the distinctive character of the historic built environment and landscape, protecting and enhancing these and using them to promote the Greater Norwich and Broads areas (ENV5, ENV6)
- New developments will need to be integrated into the existing form and character of local areas in order to minimise the negative impacts that could be brought to the heritage of the area. Historic Landscape Characterisations can provide valuable assistance for integrating landscape distinctiveness into new developments (ENV5, ENV6)
- Brownfield land is in increasingly short supply, particularly in rural areas, so there is pressure to make best use of sites that do exist (ENV5)
- New construction can have negative impacts on existing development, town and cityscape from noise, air quality and dust (ENV3)
- Indirect impacts on the built environment could arise from the additional pressures of development and climate change
- Measures should be taken to enhance the historic core of Norwich and other distinctive heritage features, by making them able to withstand development pressures arising in the immediate future, such as traffic growth (ENV1, ENV5, ENV6)

Climate change:

- Climate change threatens the long-term future of some habitats and species; their capacity to withstand these changes must be improved (ENV1, ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV7)
- Significant areas in Greater Norwich are at risk of flooding, including previously developed areas in the City. The area at risk of flooding will increase with climate change (ENV8)
- Flood risk in areas like the Broads can also be exacerbated by developments upstream causing a change to natural watercourses and the water cycle (ENV8)
- There is a need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that contributions to climate change are reduced throughout, particularly as the rural areas of Broadland and South Norfolk are so much more reliant on using the private car (ENV1, ENV7)
- All new, and some existing, developments will need to adapt to the likely consequences of climate change through their design and locations (ENV7)
- Adapting to the effects of climate change will need to include the ability to design developments that are water efficient and recycle water resources as Norfolk is one of the drier parts of the country (ENV7, ENV9)
- Some aspects of retrofitting existing development, such as improving energy efficiency in private sector housing, tackling traffic congestion and promoting reduction, reuse and recycling of waste (ENV7, ENV8, ENV9, ENV10)
- Some aspects of change could bring benefits e.g. more wetlands (ENV4)
- Renewable energy solutions for the area will be essential and should be sought in order to minimise the use of carbon-burning technology for energy generation. This would also have the benefit of opening a number of new opportunities for economic development, such as a hydrogen energy sector (ENV7, ENV9, ECON6)
- Norwich and Norfolk's carbon footprints are currently unsustainable, and promoting adaptive lifestyles will be necessary to reduce them (ENV7, ENV9, ENV10)
- New developments in all sectors, land uses and activities will need to minimise their carbon emissions (ENV7)
- Airport use will also need to be redressed though carbon-saving elsewhere (ENV7).

Natural resources:

- There is increasing pressure on the natural resources needed to facilitate new development, which will impact on water quality and supply, air quality, energy and minerals use (ENV2, ENV3, ENV7, ENV9, ENV10)
- Water quality must be enhanced given the rise in phosphate levels that are occurring in water courses (ENV2)
- The irrevocable loss of quality soil resources should be minimised (ENV11)

- Water supplies must be sufficiently able to service new developments and new designs of development must conserve water use as much as possible and seek to reduce the water use throughout the area (ENV9)
- Greater Norwich should consider the impact on catchment reserves (ENV9)
- Minerals efficiency will need to be improved to minimise the environmental impact of extraction and processing, including increasing the use of aggregate captured from recycled construction material (ENV7, ENV11)
- Ensuring that existing and new development is resource efficient (ENV7)
- There is a need to reduce the amount of waste from Greater Norwich sent to landfill sites, and find alternative methods of disposal (ENV10)
- Energy captured from waste should be increased (ENV10)
- Waste management will experience increased pressure on services to accommodate growth, supply new treatment facilities and minimise waste production overall (ENV10)
- Efforts should be made to treat and use contaminated land as a priority for restoration, provided its use won't present health risks (ENV11)

Transport:

- High motor vehicle use, particularly in rural areas, stemming from a general dependency on the private car (ENV1)
- Use of transport, in urban areas in particular, and its growth in volume has impacts on human health through contributing to poorer air quality in urban areas (ENV1, ENV3, ENV5)
- There is an on-going urgent need to encourage a modal shift in transport use away from private cars and into public transport, and to replace CO2 emitting modes with less polluting forms of transport (ENV1)
- General environmental amenity will be put under pressure from new development, particularly due to noise, air and water pollution (ENV1, ENV2, ENV3)
- Transport movements associated with minerals, waste and other service provision will need to be minimised (ENV1).

THE NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK BROADS LDF CORE STRATEGY DPD: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT, 2006

Bio-diversity, flora and fauna

- Protection of the natural resource (ENV1, ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV5, ENV9, ENV11)
- Balancing development with the conservation of the natural resource (ENV1, ENV2, ENV3, ENV4, ENV5, ENV7, ENV9, ENV11)
- Implementation of enhancement (ENV1 - ENV11)

Landscape

- Maintenance of tranquillity (ENV5)
- Protection of large scale landscape character (ENV5)
- Preserving local distinctiveness and character (ENV5, ENV6, SOC6, SOC8)
- Protecting the landscape whilst allowing essential development (ENV5)
- Recognition of the varied landscape characteristics across the Broads area and their differing capacity to absorb change (ENV5)

Cultural

- Protection of the historic and cultural environments (ENV6, SOC6)
- Balancing development with the conservation of the historic and cultural environments (ENV6, SOC6)
- Implementation of enhancement of the historic and cultural environments (ENV6, SOC6)
- Promotion of development that is compatible with sustainability objectives and which would secure the future of historic buildings and maintain or enhance the historic and cultural environments (ENV6)

Water

- Protection of water quality and water resources (ENV2, ENV9)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood management (ENV8)
<p>Climate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing and planning for the impacts of sea level rise and climate change (ENV7, ENV8) • Flood defence and the impacts of and opportunities under the Broads Flood Alleviation Project (BFAP) and subsequent investment in flood management (ENV8) • The appropriate level and type of development within the flood plain in high-risk areas (ENV8) • Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (ENV1, ENV3, ENV7)
<p>Air</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the air pollution levels remain below Government objective limit values (ENV1, ENV3)

Figure 23: Social issues

<p>SOCIAL ISSUES (SEA topic: population)</p>
<p>BRUNDALL SPECIFIC RESEARCH, 2014</p>
<p>Population</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The average age of residents in Brundall (47) is significantly higher than the national average (39) and higher than the Broadland average (44). This trend towards an aging population has implications for the level, nature and distribution of community services and amenities that are required (SOC1, SOC2, SOC9, SOC10) • Deprivation in Brundall is very low although there is a distinct difference between the two statistical areas that make up Brundall for which deprivation data is maintained. The more central of the statistical areas generally performs worse than the statistical area to the east (SOC1, SOC8, SOC9, SOC10) • Despite benefitting from two railway stations and being relatively close to Norwich there is only a marginally higher proportion of residents travelling to work via train when compared with Broadland as a whole (ENV1, ECON4)
<p>BROADLAND JOINT CORE STRATEGY SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT, 2007</p>
<p>Population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a wealth of natural assets and ecology (including high levels of water quality), which need protecting, maintaining and enhancing, and re-creating where lost (ENV2, ENV4, ENV5, SOC8) • Rising population through inward migration requires more homes services and facilities (SOC4) • Creation of unbalanced communities through (SOC1, SOC4, SOC6, SOC9, SOC10): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasingly ageing population in rural areas ○ Increasingly younger population in the city; and, ○ Migration of families from the city towards the suburban and rural areas. • Household sizes are becoming smaller as more people remain single for longer or become single, and as a result require more homes to cater for this trend (SOC4) • In-migration of populations from other areas in the region, and nationally and internationally, is increasing the demand for housing, community facilities and services (SOC4, SOC9) • The proportion of the population for whom English is their second language is increasing. This is likely to have implications for the future provision of services and facilities such as education and community learning (SOC1, SOC3, SOC9, SOC10)

- Reducing the environmental impact of individuals will be important in maintaining sustainable communities (ENV7).

Deprivation:

- Deprivation affects certain sectors of the community in many different ways, including distinct variations between urban and rural areas. Deprivation is generally heightened in urban areas, but also affects significant pockets of rural communities. The reduction of deprivation involves:
 - Improving education and attainment (SOC3)
 - Reducing income deprivation (SOC7)
 - Improving health and environmental quality (SOC2)
 - Reducing crime (SOC5)
 - Reducing social exclusion (SOC1)
- Reducing levels of unemployment will help reduce poverty and inequality and improve home affordability (SOC1, SOC7)
- If the house price – income ratio continues to widen, home owners will have less disposable income as mortgages/rents increase (SOC1, SOC4, SOC7)

Access to services:

- The Greater Norwich population dispersal has a distinct urban, rural and urban-fringe split, which has implications for accessing facilities, providing services for dispersed communities, and identifying a role for some settlements (SOC9)
- There is a pressing need to find the best location for new development to have access to services and facilities (SOC9, SOC10)
- Services must be provided for an increasingly aging population, and all services must take into account the rising levels of disability in the population. This includes building homes to lifetime homes standards as well as providing specialised accommodation (SOC4, SOC10)
- Access to higher education establishments is problematic for pupils in the more rural areas where public transport links are poor (SOC3, SOC9)
- Difficulties in accessibility should not be allowed to restrict training opportunities, as this would have economic impacts for the future (SOC3, SOC9)
- As the population is rather dispersed, the roles of towns and local settlements will be important in order to cater for people's needs (SOC9).

Health

- The need to promote healthy lifestyles, particularly through the design of, and access to, new developments (SOC2)
- More health infrastructure, and better access to health facilities, is needed for all communities (SOC2, SOC9)
- Addressing the links between lower levels of health and higher deprivation will help to reduce social inequalities (SOC1, SOC2, SOC9)
- Air Quality Management Areas should be mitigated and the impacts of congestion and localised emissions concentrations should be reduced through traffic management schemes. Projects such as the CIVITAS Initiative can help cities to achieve a more sustainable, clean and energy efficient urban transport system through integrated technology and policy based measures (ENV1, ENV3, SOC2)
- Traffic can have negative health impacts across the area and these should be mitigated against, such as if the airport expands (ENV1, ENV3, SOC2)
- Providing permanent sites for Gypsy and traveller groups will lead to better access to health care facilities as well as education (SOC1, SOC2, SOC9, SOC10)
- Localised health facilities, such as cottage hospitals, could be more viable and provide an essential service to new growth, particularly in the rural areas, to relieve pressure on the major hospitals (SOC2, SOC9, SOC10).

Crime

- Some higher crime levels exist in the urban areas, particularly in the more deprived wards (SOC1, SOC5)

- Improving community identity and welfare will be needed to help to reduce anti-social behaviour and increase the feel of local ownership of an area (SOC5, SOC6)
- Reducing anti-social behaviour will be closely associated with managing the evening economy (SOC5)
- Building-up community cohesion will increase the viability of local community-based events and facilities, and improve local democracy and public participation in local elections and Parish planning (SOC5, SOC6)

Leisure, culture and recreation

- Need to provide access to a good range of cultural and leisure facilities, including improved access to the countryside and local green spaces (SOC6, SOC8, SOC9)
- Facilities for local play and interaction are needed to help build strong communities (SOC8, SOC9)
- Access to cultural activity is very important for recreation and personal development and community integration. Adequate cultural provision, such as libraries, will be integral to sustainable communities and need to be planned for from the outset (SOC6, SOC8, SOC9)
- Lifelong learning can also utilise cultural facilities and provision of community centres where community capacity and neighbourhood identity can be promoted (SOC3)
- An emphasis on good design of new facilities will ensure that communities can benefit from improved standards and it will bring some more 'identity' and community involvement in the area (SOC6, SOC8)
- Tourism can play an important part in building-up cultural awareness and also for providing jobs and business growth. Support should be given to local tourism-related development linking cultural, social and economic aspects (SOC7, ECON1, ECON6)
- Town and village centres should be retained and encouraged as a focus point or a hub of community activity, particularly in response to local services and facilities being amalgamated or withdrawn from villages into larger settlements, affecting the viability of communities (SOC8, ECON1, ECON6)

Education

- There are varying levels of attainment across the area; generally lower levels are experienced in the urban area and amongst older people (SOC3)
- Ensuring the viability of educational services in rural areas will be increasingly difficult as populations in those areas become collectively older. This has implications not only for facilities provision but also for maintaining the existing high standards of educational achievement (SOC3)
- Opportunities for lifelong skills and training need to be encouraged in order to 'up-skill' the overall workforce (SOC3)
- Links between lower educational attainment, workplace qualifications and deprivation need to be addressed (SOC3)
- As in-migration rises there may be a need to improve educational opportunities within communities (SOC3).

Housing

- There is a variety of housing tenure across the area, with significantly more owner-occupation outside Norwich city (SOC4)
- There is a need to provide a sufficient and appropriate mix of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of all and reduce the number of household in unsuitable accommodation, for example Norwich may prove to contain too many flats and not enough family units (SOC4)
- The most sustainable locations for a substantial number of new housing developments will need to be found, exact numbers of which must be planned for as arise from the Regional Spatial Strategy (SOC4)
- The need to improve the quality of new and existing housing stock (SOC4)
- There is an increasing gap between house prices and income levels, particularly in South Norfolk and Broadland (SOC1, SOC4)
- The affordability of new housing needs to be at a level that will ensure that local communities and key workers can access their local housing markets (SOC1, SOC4)
- The potential for providing new affordable homes must be maximised in each development proposal (SOC4)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gypsies and Travellers should also benefit from a measured provision of sites across Greater Norwich and be treated equally (SOC4) More effective use of the existing housing stock, such as returning vacant homes to beneficial use, could increase access to housing (SOC4) <p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving access to jobs, services and facilities by public transport and reducing the need to travel by private car (SOC7) Providing appropriate transport infrastructure (SOC8, SOC9, ECON4) Improving the accessibility to services and facilities for those who wish to walk and cycle (SOC8, SOC9, ECON4) There is a need to improve the opportunities to walk and cycle and use open space provisions as a means of recreation and for leading a more sustainable lifestyle (SOC2, ECON4)
<p>THE NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK BROADS LDF CORE STRATEGY DPD: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT, 2006</p>
<p>Access and social inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing social inclusion and access (SOC1, SOC9, SOC10) Provision of community facilities and services (SOC9, SOC10) <p>Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provision of housing for local need (SOC4) The provision of housing to accommodate visitors (SOC4) The provision of housing to accommodate workers within the rural areas (SOC4) The provision of affordable housing (SOC4) <p>Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of transport infrastructure and Integration of modes of transport (SOC9, SOC10, ECON4) Maintaining public rights of way (SOC8) Promoting alternative access to the Broads – e.g. cycle ways and footpaths (SOC8) Consideration of the needs of visitors, residents and businesses (SOC8, ECON4) <p>Human health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing sport and activities in the countryside (SOC2)

Figure 24: Economic issues

<p>ECONOMIC ISSUES</p>
<p>BRUNDALL SPECIFIC RESEARCH, 2014</p>
<p>Economic</p>

- Employment levels amongst Brundall residents are high. The proportion of residents with the highest level of qualification is higher than the district average and residents are generally employed in higher order occupations (SOC3)
- Around 80% of all working age residents in employment currently commute out of the village for work; most likely to Norwich and Great Yarmouth which are the two closest large urban settlements (SOC7, ECON1, ECON3, ECON4, ECON5)
- Employment land in Brundall is physically constrained by its location on a low-lying promontory in a high risk flood zone surrounded on three sides by the River Yare and on the fourth side by the railway line, by a relatively poor access road and by a level crossing. There are no formal employment sites elsewhere around the village which limits the creation or expansion of businesses or any future inward investment (ECON1, ECON3, ECON4, ECON6, SOC7)

BROADLAND JOINT CORE STRATEGY SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT, 2007

Growth:

- There is a generally diverse, successful and growing economy, with a strong Research and Development industry (ECON1)
- There is a focus of employment provision in the city, with a smaller, growing importance of areas outside the city (ECON1, ECON2)
- Currently, there is an emphasis towards large employers being located in the City, and small employers in Broadland and South Norfolk. This may suggest a need to improve diversity of employers across the economy (ECON2, ECON3, ECON6)
- Maintaining high levels of employment and improving the ability of local populations and those with fewer qualifications to access employment markets (ECON1, ECON6)
- Where agricultural viability declines, diversification and indigenous investment needs support in rural economies (ECON1, ECON3)
- Locating employment growth in the most sustainable locations will be a key factor for a prosperous economy (ECON1, ECON2, ECON4)
- The evening economy can bring a 24-hour business diversity for business opportunities in some areas (ECON1)
- Increasing the provision of jobs in local areas will increase local economic growth and prosperity, so local jobs provision should be encouraged that can also offer vocational training opportunities (SOC7, ECON2, ECON3)
- Allocations for new jobs, as required under the Regional Spatial Strategy must be provided for in the most sustainable locations (ECON6)
- Diversification and extension of the tourism base across the area (ECON1)
- Promotion of tourism development whilst protecting the important landscapes, environment and cultural heritage of Greater Norwich and the Broads area (ECON1, ECON6)

Resources:

- Domestic and business waste management, including waste minimization, increased recycling and resource efficiency improvements, such as energy generation and recovery (ENV10, ECON6)
- Maximising opportunities for economic growth and employment through new waste management facilities (ECON1, ECON6)
- Promotion of sustainable energy technologies (ECON1)
- Enabling sustainable production and consumption (ECON6)
- Agriculture provides a significant resource for the Greater Norwich economy and its ability to compete in the national and regional sector needs to be supported (ECON1)
- An environmentally-sustainable economy can be developed through a general reduction in food and business mile generation, improved energy savings, development of the renewable energy sector, and through enterprises such as eco-tourism (ECON1, ECON6, ECON4)

Skills

- Promoting the knowledge economy will be a key influence in the growth of Greater Norwich and will require support through business infrastructure and training opportunities (SOC3, ECON1)
- There is an unbalanced workforce, as graduates take up intermediate jobs and so present difficulties for those with lower qualifications to access jobs (SOC7, ECON2, ECON6)
- Improving the levels of educational attainment amongst school leavers will be a vital part of improving the skills and training of the Greater Norwich workforce (SOC7, ECON6)
- The knowledge economy needs to be able to develop an environmentally-friendly sector that helps provide localised training to provide skills for creating sustainable communities, such as sustainable construction skills (ECON6)

Transport Infrastructure

- Access to jobs needs to be improved, particularly for those in rural areas where local employment opportunities may not be so readily available (ECON4)
- Providing job opportunities closer to centres of population, particularly in the rural areas, will be important in reducing the dependency on the private car, reducing the need to travel, and building community cohesion (SOC7, ECON4)
- Links to regional, national and international transport networks should be maximised for their ability to bring growth and investment (ECON4).

THE NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK BROADS LDF CORE STRATEGY DPD: SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT, 2006

Local businesses

- Supporting economic regeneration and sustainability (ECON2, ECON6)
- The regeneration of the local economy in general and the boat building and hire industry in particular (ECON1, ECON5)

Tourism & recreation

- Diversification and extension of the tourism base in the Broads (ECON1, ECON2)
- Promotion of tourism development whilst protecting the Broads landscape and environment (ECON1, ECON6)
- Making the existing tourism product more sustainable in environmental and economic terms (ECON6)
- Promotion of development which is compatible with sustainability objectives to support the boating industry (ECON6)

Agriculture

- Managing changes in Government agricultural policy and structure (ECON1)
- Reconciling demand for agricultural land and land for tourism (ECON1, ECON6)
- Managing diversification (ECON1).

5. Sustainability appraisal framework (task A4)

- 5.1. A framework of objectives, key questions for decision making criteria and indicators have been developed to cover a broad range of environmental, social and economic factors. A schedule of the objectives is provided in the table below and the full framework is provided at **Appendix D**.
- 5.2. In order to simplify the SA, rather than seeking to hybridise the frameworks prepared for the BDC and BA Core Strategy SA's and then tailor these to Brundall, we have adopted the objectives and framework provided in the ODPM guidance: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (2005) with minor modifications to reflect consultation responses on the draft SA Scoping Report.

Figure 25: Sustainability objectives / sustainability appraisal framework

Objectives	Reference
Environmental	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	ENV1
To improve water quality	ENV2
To improve air quality	ENV3
To maintain and where appropriate enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	ENV4
To maintain and where appropriate enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	ENV5
To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	ENV6
To reduce contributions to climate change	ENV7
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	ENV8
To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	ENV9
To minimise the production of waste	ENV10
To conserve soil resources and quality	ENV11
Social	
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	SOC1
To improve health of the population overall	SOC2
To improve the education and skills of the population overall	SOC3
To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home	SOC4
To reduce anti-social behaviour	SOC5
To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare	SOC6
To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment locally	SOC7
To improve the quality of where people live	SOC8
To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities	SOC9
To improve accessibility to relevant places for those most in need	SOC10
Economic objectives	
To encourage sustained economic growth	ECON1
To reduce disparities in economic performance	ECON2
To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	ECON3
To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	ECON4
To enhance the image of the area as a business location	ECON5

To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	ECON6
--	-------

6. Consulting on the SA Scoping Report (task A5)

- 6.1. [Complete – this version of the document incorporates comments received from the agencies below].
- 6.2. This SA Scoping Report will be open to comment from various stakeholders with an interest in the effects of the Brundall NP.
- 6.3. It is important to ensure that key organisations are able to play a part in the on-going Sustainability Appraisal process and help the emerging development plans take into account the wide variety of factors identified through the scoping process. In accordance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, the Scoping Report will be available for consultation for a minimum of five weeks, and will be specifically open to consultation by three statutory bodies, and others as deemed appropriate.
- 6.4. The three statutory bodies consulted on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal will be:
 - Natural England
 - English Heritage
 - Environment Agency
- 6.5. In addition, the Scoping Report will be sent to:
 - The Broads Authority
 - Broadland District Council
 - Norfolk County Council
 - RSPB
- 6.6. The document shall also be available on the internet for public viewing.
- 6.7. The framework devised through the SA Scoping Report will play a significant role in developing policies within the emerging Brundall NP. Its application will be documented in an SA Report as part of Stages B and C following the completion of the consultation process on this Scoping Report (Stage A).
- 6.8. This report will document how the SA process has been accounted for throughout the development of the different policy options considered during the production of the Brundall NP.

Appendices

Appendix A: Screening Opinion

Appendix B: Landscape designation plans

Appendix C: Flood zone plan

Appendix D: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Appendix A: Screening Opinion

From: Richard Squires [mailto:richard.squires@broadland.gov.uk]
Sent: 15 May 2014 12:25
To: Ross Ingham
Cc: Victoria Frost; John Walchester; Andrea Long; Kate Pinnock; Brundall; Martin Davies
Subject: RE: Brundall Neighbourhood Plan: SA Screening opinion
Importance: High

Dear Ross,

Many thanks for your email requesting a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) screening opinion on the proposed Brundall Neighbourhood Plan.

As the Neighbourhood Plan will necessarily include policies and proposals relating to land use and development (and will therefore potentially have a significant effect on the environment), it is felt by Broadland District Council that it would be prudent to undertake a SA in order to ensure compliance with EU obligations. The SA process will also allow the Parish Council to consider social and economic issues.

It may be useful to learn that we have developed a SA toolkit for Neighbourhood Plan working groups to help them through this part of the process. If you would like to consult the toolkit, it is available on our blog at the following address: <http://broadlandneighbourhoodplans.wordpress.com/templates> .

Broadland District Council will be happy to consult the three statutory bodies on the SA Scoping Report, on behalf of the Parish Council, if this is deemed to be helpful.

I hope this is satisfactory. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any queries.

Kind regards,

Richard

Tel: 01603 430637

Richard Squires

Community Development & Liaison Officer

richard.squires@broadland.gov.uk

Broadland District Council

From: Ross Ingham [mailto:ross@inghampinnock.com]
Sent: 11 May 2014 18:15
To: Richard Squires; Victoria Frost
Cc: Ross Ingham; Kate Pinnock; Brundall; Martin Davies
Subject: Brundall Neighbourhood Plan: SA Screening opinion

Dear Richard

I would like to request a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) screening opinion in relation to the Brundall Neighbourhood Plan on behalf of Brundall Parish Council. I have not made a parallel request to the

Broads Authority at this point as I understand you will manage communications with them; however, if you would rather me approach them directly I would of course be happy to do so.

We are progressing on the assumption that an SA will be required.

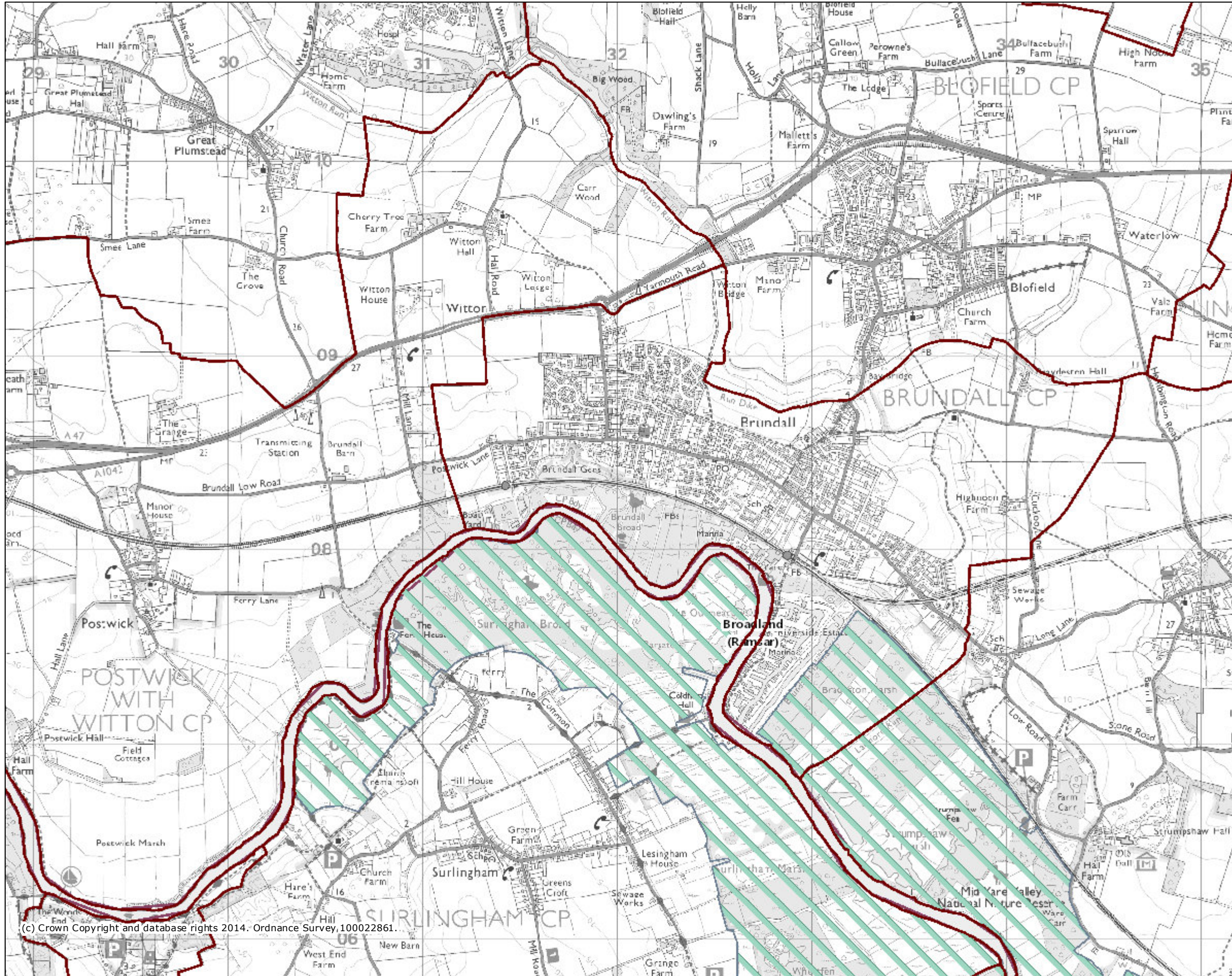
If you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact me. I look forward to hearing from you in due course.

Yours sincerely

Ross Ingham

On behalf of Brundall Parish Council

Appendix B: Landscape designation plans

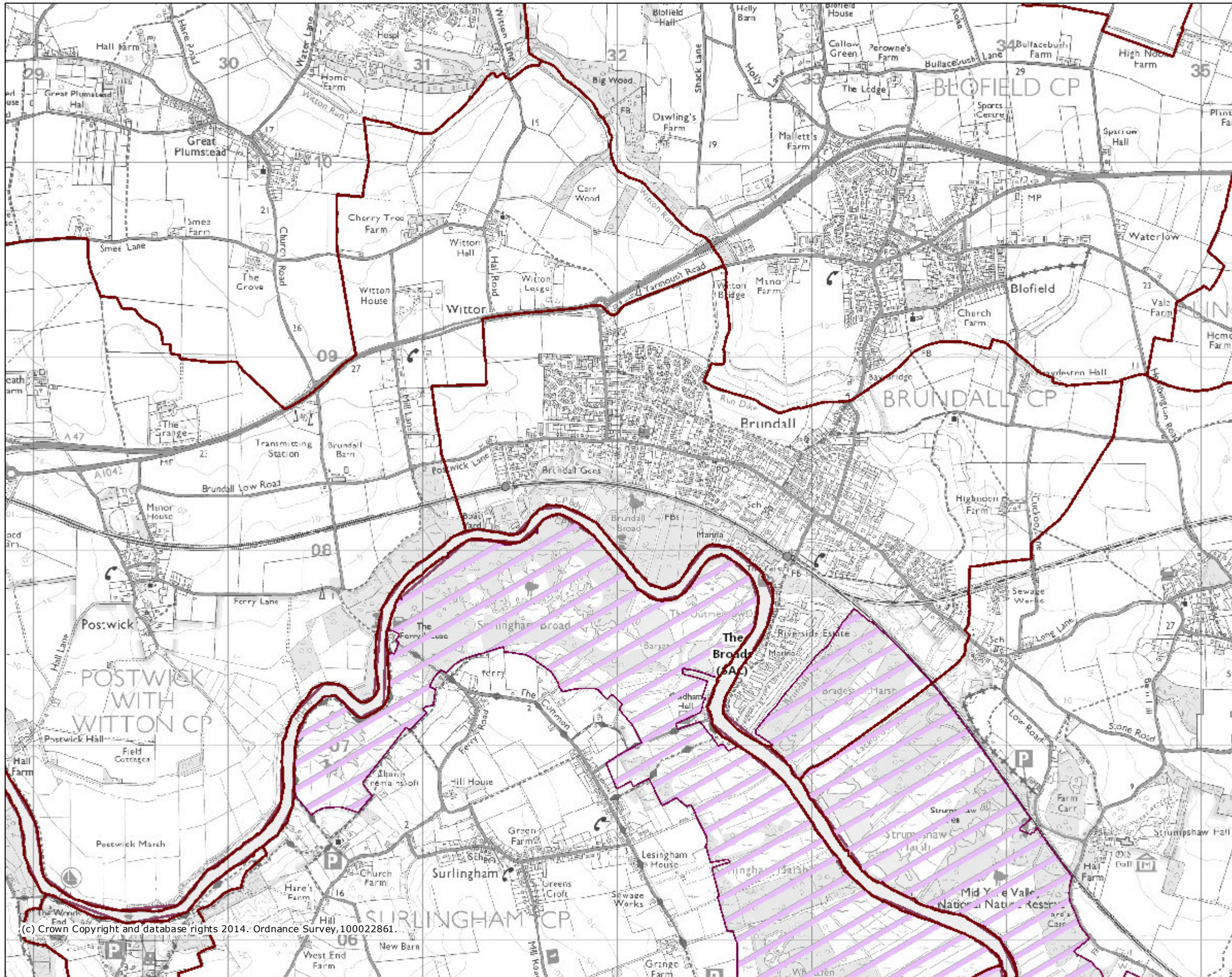


Legend

- Parishes (GB)
- Ramsar Sites (England)

Projection = OSGB36
xmin = 628700
ymin = 306700
xmax = 635400
ymax = 309900

Map produced by MAGIC on 1 April, 2014.
Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be reproduced without their permission. Some information in MAGIC is a snapshot of the information that is being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the metadata for details as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

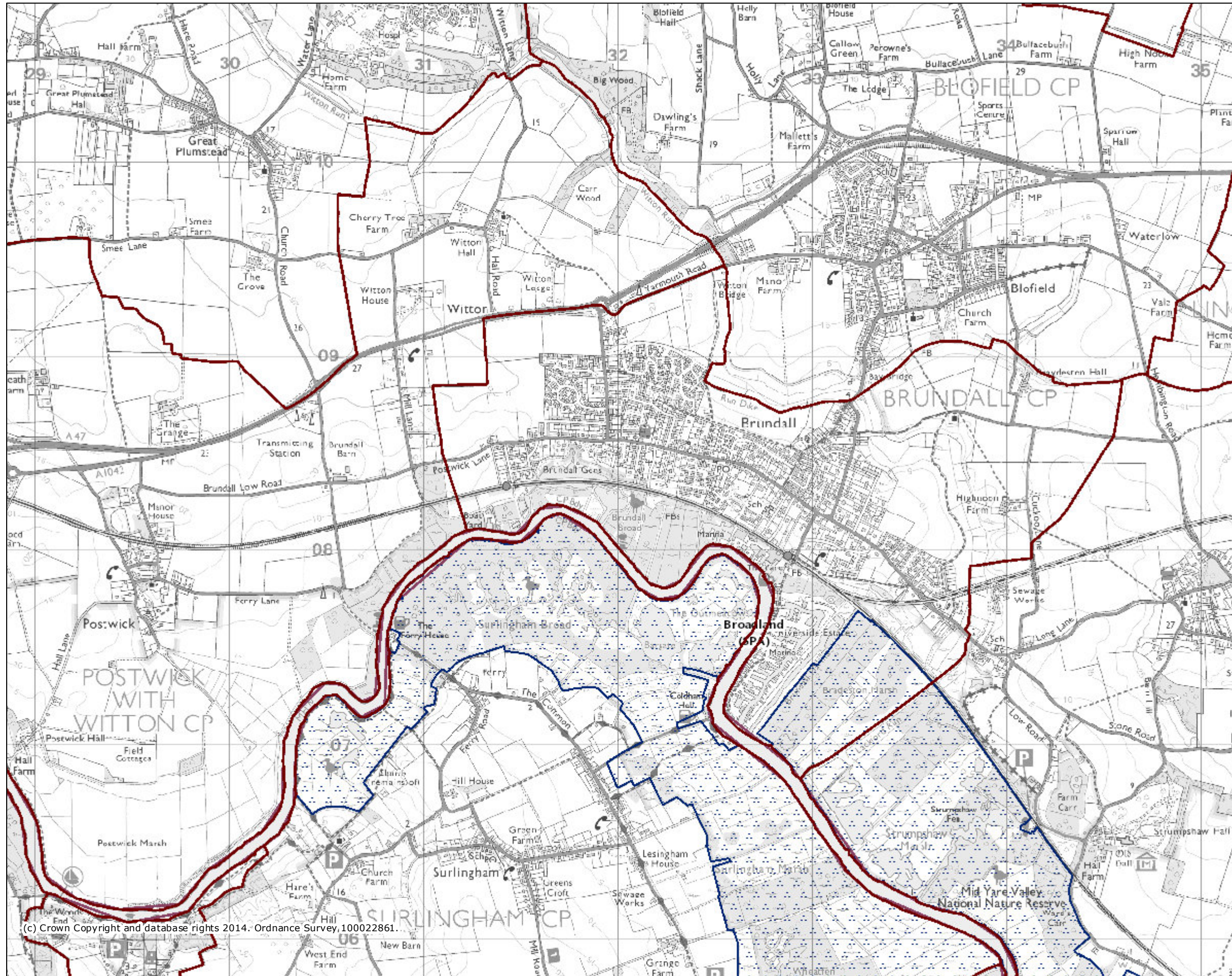


Legend

- Parishes (GB)
- Special Areas of Conservation (England)

Projection = OSGB36
 xmin = 628700
 ymin = 306700
 xmax = 635400
 ymax = 309900

Map produced by MAGIC on 1 April, 2014.
 Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be reproduced without their permission. Some information in MAGIC is a snapshot of the information that is being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the metadata for details as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.



Legend

- Parishes (GB)
- Special Protection Areas (England)

Projection = OSGB36
 xmin = 628700
 ymin = 306700
 xmax = 635400
 ymax = 309900

Map produced by MAGIC on 1 April, 2014.
 Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be reproduced without their permission. Some information in MAGIC is a snapshot of the information that is being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the metadata for details as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

Appendix C: Flood zone plan

Plan showing risk of flooding in Brundall (area shaded blue)



Source: Environment Agency website, 2014

Appendix D: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objective	Decision making criteria	Indicator / Headline indicator	Target
ENV1: To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	Will it reduce traffic volumes?	Percentage of people travelling to work by train, bus, bike or on foot	Increase
	Will it reduce road traffic accidents?	Percentage of people travelling to work by train, bus, bike or on foot	Increase
	Will it reduce the effect of heavy goods traffic on people and the environment?	Volume of heavy goods traffic	Reduce
	Will it increase the proportion of car journeys using modes other than transport?	Percentage of people travelling to work by train, bus, bike or on foot	Increase
ENV2: To improve water quality	Will it improve the quality of inland water?	Rivers of good or fair quality	Increase
	Will it improve the quality of coastal waters?	Compliance with bathing water directive	Increase
ENV3: To improve air quality	Will it improve air quality?	Days when pollution is moderate or higher	Reduce
ENV4: To maintain and where appropriate enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	Will it conserve and enhance natural / semi-natural habitats?	Net change in natural / semi-natural habitats	Increase
	Will it conserve and enhance species diversity and in particular avoid harm to protected species?	Changes in populations of selected characteristic species	Increase
	Will it maintain and enhance sites designated for their nature conservation interest?	Extent and management of SSSIs	Increase
	Will it maintain and enhance woodland cover and management?	Area of woodland	Increase
ENV5: To maintain and where appropriate enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	Will it reduce the amount of derelict, degraded and underused land?	New homes built on previously developed land	Increase
	Will it improve the landscape and ecological quality and character of the countryside?	Area under agreement under the Environmentally Sensitive Area and Countryside Stewardship agri-environment schemes	Increase
	Will it decrease litter in towns and countryside?	Percentage of highways that are either of a high or acceptable level of cleanliness	Increase
ENV6: To conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment	Will it protect and enhance sites, features and areas of historical, archaeological and cultural value in both urban and rural areas	Buildings of Grade I and II* 'At Risk'	Reduce
ENV7: To reduce contributions to climate change	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption?	Emissions of greenhouse gases	Reduce
	Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?	Proportion of energy supplied from renewable sources	Increase
ENV8: To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	Will it minimise the risk of flooding from rivers and watercourses to people and property?	Properties at risk of flooding	Reduce

	ENV9: To provide for sustainable sources of water supply	Will it reduce water consumption?	Domestic water use and peak demand availability	Reduce
	ENV10: To minimise the production of waste	Will it lead to reduced consumption of materials and resources?	Recycling	Increase
		Will it reduce household waste?	Recycling	Increase
		Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	Recycling	Increase
		Will it reduce hazardous waste?	Recycling	Increase
		Will it reduce waste in the construction industry?	Recycling	Increase
	ENV11: To conserve soil resources and quality	Will it minimise the loss of soils to development?	Loss of best and most versatile agricultural land to development	Reduce
Will it maintain and enhance soil quality?		Area of contaminated land	Reduce	
SOCIAL	SOC1: To reduce poverty and social exclusion	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion and health inequalities	Index of Multiple Deprivation	Reduce
		Will it improve affordability to essential services to the home	Index of Multiple Deprivation	Reduce
	SOC2: To improve health of the population overall	Will it reduce death rates?	Life expectancy	Increase
		Will it improve access to high quality health facilities?	Life expectancy	Improve
		Will it encourage healthy lifestyles?	Life expectancy	Increase
		Will it reduce health inequalities	Life expectancy	Increase
	SOC3: To improve the education and skills of the population overall	Will it improve qualifications and skills of young people?	Qualifications at age 16 Qualifications at age 19	Increase
	SOC4: To provide everybody with the opportunity to live in a decent home	Will it reduce homelessness?	Homelessness	Reduce
		Will it increase the range and affordability of housing for all social groups?	Affordable housing (house price / earnings affordability ratio)	Increase
		Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	Number of unfit homes per 1,000 dwellings	Reduce
	SOC5: To reduce anti-social behaviour	Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	Recorded crime per 1,000 population	Reduce
		Will it reduce fear of crime?	Recorded crime per 1,000 population	Reduce
		Will it reduce actual noise levels?	Recorded crime per 1,000 population	Reduce
		Will it reduce noise concerns?	Recorded crime per 1,000 population	Reduce
	SOC6: To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare	Will it encourage engagement in community activities?	Extent of informal volunteering	Increase
		Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	Percentage of adults surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area	Increase

ECONOMIC		Will it improve ethnic relations?	Percentage of people who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously	Increase	
	SOC7: To offer everybody the opportunity for rewarding and satisfying employment	Will it reduce unemployment overall?	Unemployment	Reduce	
		Will it reduce long-term unemployment?	Proportion of people of working age out of work for more than two years	Reduce	
		Will it provide job opportunities for those most in need of employment?	Proportion of lone parents, long-term ill and disabled people who are economically active	Increase	
		Will it help to reduce long hours worked?	People in employment working long hours	Reduce	
		Will it help to improve earnings?	Average earnings	Increase	
	SOC8: To improve the quality of where people live	Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live?	Percentage of residents who are satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live	Increase	
	SOC9: To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities	Will it improve accessibility to key local services?	Accessibility to key services	Increase	
		Will it improve access to shopping facilities?	Accessibility to key services	Increase	
		Will it improve the level of investment in key community services?	Accessibility to key services	Increase	
	SOC10: To improve accessibility to relevant places for those most in need	Will it make access more affordable?	People finding access difficult	Reduce	
		Will it make access easier for those without access to a car?	Accessibility to key services	Increase	
	ECONOMIC	ECON1: To encourage sustained economic growth	Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness? Will it improve the resilience of business and the economy?	Total output of the economy (GDP/GVA and GDP/GVA per head)	Increase
			Will it promote growth in key sectors?	Employment levels in key sectors as defined by NALEP	Increase
Will it promote growth in key clusters?			Employment levels in key sectors as defined by NALEP	Increase	
ECON2: To reduce disparities in economic performance		Will it improve economic performance in advantaged and disadvantaged areas?	Regional / local variations in GDP and employment / unemployment	Reduce	
		Will it encourage rural diversification?	Number of planning consents for business premises in rural areas	Increase	
ECON3: To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment		Will it encourage indigenous business?	Growth of local businesses by employee numbers	Increase	
		Will it encourage inward investment?	Total investment as a percentage of GDP	Increase	
		Will it make land and property available for business development?	Employment land availability	Increase	
	Will it reduce commuting?	Distance travelled to work	Reduce		

ECON4: To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	Will it improve accessibility to work by public transport, walking and cycling?	Mode of travel to work (by means other than car)	Increase
	Will it reduce the effect of traffic congestion on the economy?	Traffic congestion	Reduce
	Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?	Journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges	Reduce
	Will it facilitate efficiency in freight distribution?	Heavy goods vehicle mileage intensity	Reduce
ECON5: To enhance the image of the area as a business location	Will it attract new investment and additional skilled workers to the area?	Image indices derived from consultations with business and local property specialists as part of the planning process	Improve
ECON 6: To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	Will it encourage ethical trading?	Social and community enterprises	Increase
	Will it encourage good employee relations and management practices?	Businesses recognised as Investors in People	Increase