

Interim Sustainability Appraisal To Accompany the Issues and Options version of the Local Plan February 2016

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1. Introduction

The Issues and Options identifies issues in the Broads Authority which the Local Plan could seek to address. It is the first stage of the Local Plan production. The options range from no policy or minimal intervention to more significant intervention. At this stage, policy content is not included; this is for the subsequent stages of the Local Plan.

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) be undertaken for plans such as Local Plans. The term “sustainability appraisal” is used to describe a form of assessment that considers the social, environmental and economic effects of implementing a particular plan or planning policy document. It is intended that the SA process helps plans meet the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. The results of the sustainability appraisal will inform the Authority’s decisions on the Local Plan, and the planning inspector’s judgement on the Local Plan’s legal compliance and soundness.

2. The Scoping Report

This Scoping Report¹ forms the starting point for a process of sustainability appraisal which will guide the evolution and assessment of the Broads Local Plan. A key aim of the scoping procedure is to help ensure the sustainability appraisal process is proportionate and relevant to the Local Plan being assessed.

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

This Scoping Report sets the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and decides the scope.

It:

- a) Identifies other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives;
- b) Collects baseline information;
- c) Identifies sustainability issues and problems;
- d) Develops the sustainability appraisal framework; and
- e) Consults the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability report.

The Scoping Report was consulted on between 13 October 2014 and 14 November 2014. The Authority consulted Natural England, English Heritage and Environment Agency as well as the Marine Management Organisation, RSPB, Norfolk and Suffolk County Council, Broadland, Waveney, South Norfolk and North Norfolk District Councils, Great Yarmouth Borough Council and Norwich City Council.

The scoping report was generally well received. Some comments were received and these are set out at Appendix 1.

3. The Interim Sustainability Appraisal

The NPPG sets out the requirements for a Sustainability Appraisal at various stages of the Local Plan production. The table below discusses the requirements and how this SA addresses them.

Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	
Test the Local Plan objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework	There are no Local Plan objectives in the Issues and Options. This is because there is no vision currently. It is intended to align the vision of the Local Plan with the vision of the Broads Plan which is the management plan for the Broads. This requirement of the SA will be completed at the Preferred Options stage.
Develop the Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives	The options and alternatives are not developed in the Issues and Options. They will be developed more in the Preferred options. There is an assessment of how each potential option could rate against each SA Objective. This is in Appendix 2.
Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives	
Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects	There is no policy text in the Issues and Options to assess. This requirement of the SA will be undertaken at the Preferred Options stage when there is draft policy text.
Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan	Monitoring indicators will relate to the content of the policy. There is no policy content at the Issues and Options stage. Monitoring indicators will be produced at the Preferred Options stage.

A Sustainability Appraisal is designed to inform policy content following the assessments against the SA Objectives. At the Issues and Options stage, there is no policy wording. The options discuss potential ways to address the issue. That is to say that these could be broad policy directions rather

than content. As such, this interim SA uses a traffic light system to give an indication about how the potential policy direction rates against each SA objective:

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

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Appendix 1: Comments received relating to SA Scoping Report

Local Plan: SA Scoping Report (October 2014)

Responses

Broadland District Council

The District Council does not wish to make any comments on the SA Scoping Report.

Broads Authority Officer Summary of Response:

No comments.

Broads Authority Comment:

Noted.

English Heritage

Within the SEA/SA process it is crucial that the historic environment within the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads is properly recognised and accounted for. English Heritage promotes a wide definition of the historic environment which includes not only those areas and buildings with statutory designated protection but also those which are locally valued and important, as well as the landscape and townscape components of the historic environment. Please note that we have produced guidance entitled 'Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment' which is available at: www.helm.org.uk and <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/strategic-environ-assessment-sustainability-appraisal-historic-environment/> This guidance sets out detailed information on scoping, relevant plans, programmes and policies and gives general pointers to baseline information. Answers to many of the questions posed within the accompanying questionnaire can be found in this document and as such we do not intend to reiterate this here. Whilst it is noted that the report aims to provide a broad scope of issues, it is critical that these will be further refined for Broads Local Plan and any individual DPDs as these are progressed. As well as looking at the mitigation of impacts, the appraisal process should also identify opportunities for enhancement. We also recommend that your Heritage Environment Officer should be involved in the appraisal of the Broads Local Plan, DPDs and other relevant plans as they are best placed to provide information and advice on local historic environment issues, mitigation and in terms of securing future wider benefits for the historic environment. In addition to the above, we have a number of detailed comments, including comments regarding the text included within the main document and appendices, as follows: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for Broads Local Plan

3. OTHER RELEVANT POLICIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

European: We welcome the reference to the Valetta Convention (European Convention on the protection of Archaeological heritage, 2001).

National: We welcome the reference to the National Planning Policy Framework (2012). Although PPS5 has been superseded by the NPPF, the PPS5 Practice Guide is still valid and should be referred to. <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/government-planning-policy/pps-practice-guide/> This will, however, be replaced in early 2015 by good practice advice currently being developed by English Heritage in conjunction with the Historic Environment Forum. References in existing document to PPS5 policies are now redundant, but because the policies in the NPPF are very similar and the

intent is the same, the PPS5 Practice Guide remains very useful in the application of the NPPF. However, it should of course be read in the context of what has happened since, including the launch of the NPPF Planning Practice Guidance. The way it is interpreted will also depend on the specifics of the case. The reference to 'Scheduled Monuments & nationally important but non-scheduled monuments.' (DCMS 2013) is welcomed as is the reference to 'The Archaeology of Norfolk's Broads, zone results of the national mapping programme' (English Heritage, 2007). The references to the 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning; 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 1: The Historic Environment in Local Plans', and 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets' is welcomed. Reference should also be made to 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 2: Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment .' Final versions of these documents (consultation on which has now closed) along with additional more detailed information (termed Technical Advice in Planning) will replace both the PPS5 Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (2010) and various pieces of English Heritage guidance. This is likely to be in early 2015. Appendix 2: Literature Review: This should reflect the references in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for Broads Local Plan section on Other Relevant Policies, Plans and Programmes and Sustainability Objectives, including the additional references proposed above. Appendix 3a: Baseline Data Cultural Heritage: This section should provide numbers for each of the designated heritage assets found in the Broads Authority area; listed buildings, conservation area, registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments, as well as the numbers for listed mills, to reflect and summarise the information shown in Appendix 3b Baseline Data Map Bundle. Whilst the references numbers of Conservation Area appraisals reviewed and listed buildings at risk are welcomed, the section should also include a reference to the numbers of buildings on the Broads Local List of heritage assets and Heritage at Risk in the Broads Authority area: <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/har-2014-registers/> Appendix 5: Sustainability Appraisal Framework: We welcome the SA Objective 'To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and towns/villages.' English Heritage considers that for an SA to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive to assess impacts on cultural heritage, it needs to include a specific objective "conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings". This objective should be included in the SA Framework and replace the SA Objective 'To conserve and where appropriate enhance the cultural heritage and archaeological importance of the area.' English Heritage welcomes the SA Objectives; 'To achieve the highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginable, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness.' And 'To improve education and skills including those related to local traditional industries.'

Broads Authority Officer Summary of Response:

- 1: Signposts to 'Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment'.
- 2: SA should provide opportunities for enhancement.
- 3: Heritage Officer appraise the Local Plan.
- 4: PPS5 practice guide is still relevant.
- 5: Refer to 'Historic Environment Good Practice Advice Note 2: Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment '.
- 6: Appendix 3a: Baseline Data Cultural Heritage: This section should provide numbers for each of the designated heritage assets found in the Broads Authority area; listed buildings, conservation area, registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments, as well as the numbers for listed mills, to reflect and summarise the information shown in Appendix 3b Baseline Data Map Bundle. Reference to the numbers of buildings on the Broads Local List of heritage assets and Heritage at Risk in the Broads Authority area.

7: Include a specific objective “conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings”. This objective should be included in the SA Framework and replace the SA Objective ‘To conserve and where appropriate enhance the cultural heritage and archaeological importance of the area.’

Broads Authority Comment:

- 1: Strategic Environmental Assessment, Sustainability Appraisal and the Historic Environment will be read and considered.
- 2: The SA objective (as it stands now and notwithstanding the other EH comment relating to proposed changes) refers to enhancements. Section 7 of the Scoping Report says 'The process will seek to minimise any negative impacts but also seek to maximise any positive impacts'. As such, no further action required as the SA process will seek enhancements.
- 3: During the production of the Sites Specifics Local Plan, a group of internal experts on different themes/issues in the Broads was convened to help produce the SA and assess the Local Plan. The Heritage Officer was part of this group and this approach will be repeated for the production of the new Local Plan.
- 4: Noted re PPS5 practice guide. This will be reviewed and considered.
- 5: This note will be reviewed and considered.
- 6: In future documents we will consider displaying numbers as suggested, although displaying on maps shows the spatial context rather than simply stating the numbers.
- 7: The precise wording of this SA Objective will be discussed and agreed at a meeting between English Heritage and the BA in January 2015.

Great Yarmouth Borough Council

The Scoping Report is considered to be proportionate and accurate. The consideration of other SA Objectives in the proposed SA Framework including the 22 SA Objectives which form the Great Yarmouth’s SA Framework is welcomed. Whilst the Scoping Report has identified a comprehensive review of relevant plans and programmes, it is reiterated that all policies in the emerging Great Yarmouth Core Strategy, and information pertaining to its subsequent Sustainability Appraisal, are taken in account. Whilst the Core Strategy and SA have not yet been adopted, they are expected to be examined and adopted by early 2015 and are therefore material to the scope of the Broads Authority Local Plan. The “Scoping Report” may also wish to further draw out sustainability issues derived from the Index of Multiple Deprivation. It is noted that deprivation level related to housing and barriers to services are particularly chronic due to typology of the Broads Authority Area as rural hinterland. With a higher than average ageing population, it is important that accessibility to core services such a public transport and local facilities are improved and affordable housing needs are met.

Broads Authority Officer Summary of Response:

- 1: All policies in the emerging Great Yarmouth Core Strategy, and information pertaining to its subsequent Sustainability Appraisal, should be taken into account.
- 2: It is noted that deprivation level related to housing and barriers to services are particularly chronic due to typology of the Broads Authority Area as rural hinterland. With a higher than average ageing population, it is important that accessibility to core services such a public transport and local facilities are improved and affordable housing needs are met.

Broads Authority Comment:

- 1: Noted and GYBC policy documents will be reviewed and considered.
- 2: Public transport, age profile of the area, access to facilities and affordable housing are likely to be elements the Local Plan looks into.

Marine Management Organisation

MMO has no comments to submit in relation to this consultation.

Broads Authority Officer Summary of Response:

No comments.

Broads Authority Comment:

Noted.

Natural England

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development. We welcome that issues of importance to Natural England including the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, including designated sites such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and European sites [European sites include Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas. Listed or proposed Ramsar sites are protected as a matter of Government policy. Paragraph 118 of the National Planning Policy Framework applies the same protection measures as those in place for European sites.], green infrastructure, landscape character, soils and climate change mitigation and adaptation will be considered through the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process. The scope of the SA should be relevant to the issues addressed in the local plan which itself should reflect the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Accordingly the SA should set environmental objectives and assess the effects of the plan policies and allocations against these, having regard to reasonable alternatives. Where adverse effects are predicted the SA should identify mitigation measures to address these. Natural England supports the SA objectives and framework including objectives to protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, water quality and use and mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Several SSSIs and European sites lie within or in close proximity to the Broads Authority boundary hence we welcome recognition of the natural environment as a key strength of the Local Plan area. The Sustainability Appraisal should ensure that Plan policies require proposals to protect and enhance the natural environment, including designated sites and landscapes, in line with the NPPF. Proposals should deliver net biodiversity gain where possible through contribution to local BAP habitats and species targets. The area includes significant swathes of green infrastructure including areas of Priority Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat. Some of this includes accessible natural greenspace providing multi-functional benefits for wildlife and people. Again, Natural England would expect the Local Plan, through the Sustainability Appraisal process, to ensure the protection and enhancement of these areas, in line with the NPPF. Consideration should be given to the objectives and targets of the local BAP and Green Infrastructure Strategy. The SA should consider the potential for brownfield land to support habitats and species of biodiversity importance; the biodiversity value of brownfield land should be fully assessed and development should only be progressed where adverse effects can be satisfactorily mitigated. The SA should consider the inter-relationships between topics, for example a number of topics can have a significant influence on biodiversity, such as air quality,

noise, water quality and water resources. We recommend that impacts on protected species are considered as part of the SA process. Natural England has produced standing advice [<https://www.gov.uk/protected-species-and-sites-how-to-review-planning-proposals>] to help local planning authorities to better understand the impact of particular developments on protected or BAP species should they be identified as an issue. We understand that a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) will be undertaken separately. We welcome recognition that the findings of the assessment should inform the SA process. We look forward to being consulted on this in the near future.

Broads Authority Officer Summary of Response: Generic response with no comments specific to the content of this particular SA Scoping Report.
Broads Authority Comment: Noted.

Norfolk County Council

NCC Minerals and Waste: We are pleased to note the inclusion of the Norfolk and Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plans in the Literature Review and Development of SA Objectives. We are pleased to note the inclusion of an SA Objective with decision making criteria referring to safeguarded mineral sites and mineral resources, and the inclusion of an SA Objective to minimise the production and impacts of waste through reducing what is wasted, re-using and recycling what is left. NCC Infrastructure and Economic Growth: Welcomes the recognition in threats section of the potential impacts major housing and employment growth will have on the authority. Reference could be made to infrastructure delivery required to mitigate the impact of this growth and how it will be funded. At this stage it is not considered that the SA Scoping Opinion raises any other strategic issues with Norfolk County Council. Obviously you would consult the County Council when you review your Local Plan. I assume, under your statutory duty to co-operate (Localism Act 2011), that if you feel there are any strategic issues arising or likely to arise that you would seek further discussion with Norfolk County Council i.e. through myself as the first point of contact.

Broads Authority Officer Summary of Response:

Welcomes the recognition in threats section of the potential impacts major housing and employment growth will have on the authority. Reference could be made to infrastructure delivery required to mitigate the impact of this growth and how it will be funded.

Broads Authority Comment:

Noted and this could be included in the literature review/made more obvious in the next iterations of the SA.

Waveney District Council

As part of the documents that have been scoped, it may be worth considering supplementary planning documents (SPD) that have been prepared by neighbouring authorities. These do not set out new policies, however, the information may provide further background as to how a policy will be implemented. For example, an open space policy may require new residential developments to provide open space to serve the development, however, supporting information such as thresholds and quantities may be set out in the SPD.

Waveney's adopted Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan (AAP) is the key planning document to guide regeneration in central Lowestoft. This area is the southern gateway to the Broads. While the Broads Executive Area lies outside the boundary of the AAP, the boundary is close to an area of Oulton Broad administered by the Broads Authority. It may be worth considering the listing of Area Action Plans (as part of the suite of Local Plan documents) that have been prepared by neighbouring authorities.

Broads Authority Officer Summary of Response:

Review Area Action Plans and SPDs produced by constituent authorities.

Broads Authority Comment:

Agreed.

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Appendix 2: Assessment of options.

Issue 1: how should we address run off from boat wash in the new Local Plan?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4	
Option 1: Roll forward DP16.																						?		?	
Option 2: Separate improved policy relating to boat wash down.																						?		?	

- ? relate to the potential for improved wash down facilities to be an additional cost for consideration.

Issue 2: How to address water efficiency of residential developments in the Local Plan

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: do not address water efficiency any further than DP3		?	?		?												?							
Option 2: policy requirement for new dwellings to be built to 110 l/h/d																								

- With no policy, the current building regulations level of 125 l/h/d would be in place which is the current situation. The amber is related to the issue of viability of development if tighter water efficiency was applied.

Issue 3: How to address sewerage treatment in the Broads.

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: Roll forward DP3		?	?	?													?							
Option 2: adopt the hierarchy of preferred treatment methods. Apply to new build and rebuild.																								
Option 3: the policy as																								

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
set out in option 2 applies to extensions, new and rebuild.																								

- The amber is related to viability if any requirement relating to sewerage would increase scheme costs. Question marks reflect that the current approach uses the hierarchy at planning application stage and that approach would continue.

Issue 4: How to address land-based open space, allotments and play requirements in the Broads

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: do not address play, allotments and open space in the Local Plan and leave it for the planning application discussions.			?	?	?	?				?				?					?					
Option 2: set specific rates for play, allotment and open space in the Broads.																								
Option 3: include a policy that refers/defers to existing and future play and open space policies in constituent district's policy documents																								
Option 4: have a less specific policy which discusses principles of open space, play and allotments.			?	?	?	?				?				?					?					

- Options 1 and 4 could see these facilities delivered but through conversations at planning application stage.

Issue 5: How do we address Green Infrastructure in the Broads Executive Area?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
1: Roll forward existing policies only.																								
2: A Strategic Green Infrastructure Policy																								
3: Specific policies covering some GI projects.																								

- Whilst all options rate the same, option 1 tends to relate to some site specific policies. Options 2 and 3 would relate to more of, or the entire area of the Broads.

Issue 6: How should we address climate change in the Local Plan

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: Roll forward existing policy CS8.					?		?			?	?	?		?							?	?	?	?
Option 2: Climate Change Ready and Carbon Reduction guide.																								
Option 3: Scoping of development type and scale																								
Option 4: Require assessment as part of applications showing how climate change mitigation and adaptation have been incorporated into the design of the proposal and how it will be used.																								
Option 5: community or landscape scale mitigation or adaptation.																								

- ? in SOC and ECO relate to the potential for policy to lead to different approaches to the delivery of buildings as well as other implications. Viability would be a consideration, but the result of the policy may not necessarily lead to cost increase – would depend on policy content.

Issue 7: How should we address peat affected by land use change in the Broads?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: No specific policy		?	?		?				?								?							
Option 2: A policy which seeks to minimise peat disruption																	?							
Option 3: A policy which seeks to address the disposal of peat		?	?						?								?							
Option 4: Provide guidance to elaborate on any policy which seeks to minimise peat disturbance and/or seeks reuse of peat.																	?							
Option 5: Offsetting the loss of peat																	?							
Option 6: A policy which protects peat and restricts development on peat.																	?							

- Option 1 – current situation continues whereby peat could be disturbed so developments on peat could affect climate change, biodiversity and geodiversity and archaeology. Peat is not a constraint to development.
- Option 2 – amber – reflects that this policy would require development to consider design, which could affect costs.
- Option 3, ENV9 – could provide an opportunity for interpretation, but does reflect that peat is still removed.
- Option 3, ENV2 and 3 – depends on how the peat is disposed of. Amber reflects that this policy would require development to consider design disposal of peat.
- Option 4 - ? – housing development would only be through allocated sites and the potential for such sites to be on peat will be assessed.
- Option 5: is amber/green as this would still result in peat removal on site, thus affecting climate change, biodiversity, geodiversity, water and archaeology. But the offsetting could result in other areas of peat being protected or enhanced or created.

Issue 8: How do we give further weight to the Local List and undesignated heritage assets (that we know about and those that we do not know about)?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: No policy				?					?	?							?				?		?	
Option 2: Policy approach that simply rolls DP5 forward.																	?				?		?	
Option 3: A stronger policy on undesignated heritage assets.																	?				?		?	

- Whilst option 2 and 3 are the same rating, option 3 would be a stronger stance relating to these criteria. The question marks for options 1 and 2 reflect the potential for such development to be near to or redevelop heritage assets which could affect the cost and ability to deliver. However, appropriate well designed change to heritage assets could still be possible.

Issue 9: How can the Local Plan help enable restoration of the drainage mills of the Broads?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: No policy other than rolling forward XNS5 of the Sites Specifics Local Plan.																								
Option 2: An additional generic policy relating to restoring and reuse of heritage assets.																								
Option 3: An additional policy or extra wording to XNS5 relating to ‘enabling development’ of mills																								
Option 4: An additional policy which allocates certain mills for development or change																								

- All options rate positive, however options 2, 3 and 4 could result in more change than option 1.

Issue 10: How can the Local Plan address interpretation of the historic environment and culture in the Broads?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: No policy				?					?	?										?				?
Option 2: Policy or criteria that relates to interpretation of the historic and cultural environment.																								?
Option 3: Guidance to heritage and cultural interpretation.																								?

- Option one is rated as ? to reflect the potential for interpretation to come forward as part of planning application discussions. The question mark for options 2 and 3 in relation to ECO4 reflects the potential for tourists to be interested in the past use of a site.

Issue 11: How can we give non-designated sites recognition?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: No policy			?	?																				
Option 2: Allocate sites for recognition																								

- Option 1 is ? as such sites could be protected or their ecological value considered as part of a scheme and planning application.

Issue 12: How can we protect habitats and species on brownfield sites?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: No policy			?							?						?					?	?	?	?
Option 2: Criteria based policy																?					?	?	?	?

- Option 1 is ?. The ecological value of brownfield sites could be understood, considered, protected and enhanced currently through planning application discussions.
- Option 2 is ? for SOC3 and ECO objectives. Considering the ecological value of brownfield sites could lead to different designs of development or could lead to some constraints on what is acceptable or how the proposal is to be designed.

Issue 13: How can we compensate for residual adverse biodiversity impacts arising from a development after mitigation measures have been taken?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4	
Option 1: No policy			?	?												?					?	?	?	?	
Option 2: Compensation policy																?						?	?	?	?

- Option 1 is ?. Such compensation measures have been used in the Broads as a result of planning application discussions.
- Option 2 is ? for SOC3 and ECO objectives. Compensating off site could allow a scheme to go forward as planned. The cost would need to be a consideration in relation to viability.
- ENV3 is positive as habitats could be enhanced elsewhere which could give a greater net benefit, but it is important to acknowledged that compensation means that on-site biodiversity and habitats could be impacted/lost.

Issue 14: How should we consider land-raising in the new Local Plan?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: No Policy			?	?	?	?	?		?															
Option 2: Criteria based policy.				?	?	?	?		?															
Option 3: do not allow land raising				?	?	?	?		?															

- Option 1 ? reflects that land raising can be addressed through planning applications currently and the outcome would depend on the detail of the scheme.
- Option 2 and 3 ? - Land raising could address flood risk for that particular site but can make it worse elsewhere. With regards to culture, raising land is something that has been undertaken in the past in the Broads. Regarding effective use of materials, land raising could use excavated material which is a by-product of other practices.

Issue 15: how should we consider disposing of excavated material in the new Local Plan?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: No Policy			?	?		?	?	?																
Option 2: Policy relating to disposal.						?																		

- Option 1 is a ? as discussions could relate to disposal of excavated material at planning application stage, but option two ensures that appropriate disposal is considered early on in a scheme’s design.

Issue 16: how should we address landscaping design in the new Local Plan?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: No Policy			?	?					?	?												?		?
Option 2: Landscaping policy																								
Option 3: A guide																								

- Options one could still see benefits through discussions at planning application stage.

Issue 17: how should we address overhead lines in the new Local Plan?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: No Policy				?					?	?														
Option 2: Policy relating to overhead lines and cables.																								
Option 3: An agreement or protocol.																								

- Options one could still see benefits through discussions at planning application stage.

Issue 18: how should we consider settlement fringe in the new Local Plan?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: No Policy				?					?	?											?	?	?	?
Option 2: Criteria based policy.																					?	?	?	?
Option 3: Site specific policy																					?	?	?	?

- Option 1 ? reflects that impact of proposals could reflect their location on the edge of settlements and design.
- ? for options 2 and 3 reflect potential impacts on scheme design and delivery which could add costs to some businesses which is a consideration.

Issue 19: How should we address tranquillity?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4	
Option 1: Roll forward policies XNS1, 2 and 3 only.																									?
Option 2: Assess other areas of the Broads for consideration as tranquil areas.																									
Option 3: Have a strategic policy on tranquillity																									

- The policy options are generally the same. Option 1 however relates to specific sites only whereas option 2 could extend tranquil areas and option 3 would apply Broads-wide.
- Option 1 is a ? for ECO4 as it is not clear if these policies are having a negative or positive effect on tourism (could be restrictive but the tranquil areas could be an attraction themselves).
- The effect of options 2 and 3 on ECO4 would reflect precise wording.

Issue 20: How should we address light pollution?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: Roll forward DP28																					?			
Option 2: Address light pollution in a more detailed way																					?			
Option 3: Have a Broads Authority bespoke light pollution guidance																					?			

- Whilst all three options show the same assessment, a more detailed light pollution policy and guidance would be a more positive approach than option 1. The question mark reflects that any policy approach should emphasise that it is not necessarily about turning off lights (and therefore affecting a community negatively), but light pollution can be reduced by lighting angled down.

Issue 21: How to address waste in the Broads Local Plan

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: no policy			?					?	?	?														
Option 2: Require waste statement as part of planning applications.																								
Option 3: policy relating to carefully planned bin storage.																								

- Question marks reflect that these issues could be discussed as part of a planning application. But greens reflect a strong policy stance relating to waste.

Issue 22: How can the Local Plan address the Full Objectively Assessed Housing Need of the Broads?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: Housing requirement of zero.			?	?	?	?	?	?	?								?							
Option 2: Meet full objectively assessed housing need in the Broads.			?	?	?	?	?	?	?								?							

- Option 1: ? reflects that appropriate housing has been provided in appropriate locations in the past with acceptable impacts (when compared to how else they could have been provided).
- Option 2: ? reflects that appropriate housing could be provided in appropriate locations in the future with acceptable impacts (when compared to how else they could be provided).

Issue 23: How can the Local Plan address Gypsy and Traveller needs?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: Do not address Gypsy and Travellers in the Local Plan.			?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				?		?							
Option 2: Have a criteria based policy.			?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?													
Option 3: Allocate land for Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Show People.			?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?													

- Option 1 is rated as ?. This reflects the absence of a policy, but that any applications for Gypsy and Traveller sites would be addressed through National Policy as well as other local policies.
- The question marks in the ENV section for option 1 relate to other adopted policies on these subject matters would be used to determine planning applications.
- With regards to options 2 and 3 they could be criteria relating to these considerations in a policy or used to address site allocations.

Issue 24: How can the Local Plan address the issue of rural enterprise dwellings?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: Roll forward DP26.				?					?	?														
Option 2: Enhance DP26 to further enshrine the principles of PPS7.				?					?	?														
Option 3: Make short guidance for determining relevant planning applications.				?					?	?														

- ? relate to the detail of the scheme. Other policies in the Local Plan would address these aspects.

Issue 25: How should the Local Plan address second homes in the Broads?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: Roll forward DP15 with limited changes.																	?		?					?
Option 2: Policy approach that is more restrictive on second homes.																	?							?
Option 3: Policy approach that is more permissive for second homes.																	?							?
Option 4: A policy approach that relates to locations.																	?		?					?

- SOC4 – it is important to note that the objectively assessed need for the Broads reflects second homes and holiday homes.
- SOC6 – because second homes are not occupied all the time, there could be impacts on the facilities and services in a settlement.

- ECO4 – people have second homes because they like visiting an area and could spend money in the area on tourist related activities.

Issue 26: How can the Local Plan support those who wish to build their own homes?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: No policy	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?			?	?			?				
Option 2: Set a requirement for self-build plots as part of site allocation policies.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?											
Option 3: Policy requiring a percentage of plots set aside for self-build.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?											

- Option 1: self-build could still come forward.
- Option 2 and 3: ? for ENV objectives reflect that these issues relate to location and design. Other policies in the Local Plan could address these aspects.

Issue 27: how to address design in the Broads Local Plan

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: role forward DP4																?					?	?	?	?
Option 2: Masterplans for larger development.																?					?	?	?	?
Option 3: Policy relating to waterside chalets and homes.																?					?	?	?	?

- All rate as positive. Final policy could be a combination of all these aspects.
- ? reflect that extra design considerations could impact a scheme’s viability.

Issue 28: How to address energy efficiency in the Local Plan

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: Roll forward DP7																		?						
Option 2: Policy content refers to Fabric First approach.																		?						

- SCO4 is a ? to reflect the potential for such requirements to add to the cost of a dwelling.

Issue 29: How can the Local Plan address the issue of residential items and equipment associated with residential moorings?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: No policy				?					?	?										?				
Option 2: Address this through improving the sites specific policies that refer to residential moorings																					?			
Option 3: Address this issue by improving DP25.																					?			

- Option 1 ? reflect that such items could be in place now, with a variety of impacts on the surroundings.
- SCO7 reflects that such items and equipment are desired by society.

Issue 30: how should we consider leisure plots in the new Local Plan?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: Roll forward DP17																					?			
Option 2: More flexible policy approach				?					?															
Option 3: Other site specific policies				?					?															

- Option 1: SCO7 ? current policy is restrictive but such plots could be desired by the community.
- Option 2 and 3: would be more permissive. ? could be addressed in the detail of the policy as well as locations chosen.

Issue 31: How to address accessibility and wheelchair standards in the Local Plan

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: no policy														?	?									
Option 2: Policy relating to accessibility and wheelchair standards.																								
Option 3: Defer to the														?	?									

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: no specific policy.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?			?					?					?
Option 2: Policy relating to car parks.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?													

- Option 1 is ? as schemes could still come forward. Impacts on the objectives would reflect location and design.
- Option 2 ? reflect design issues which could be addressed in a policy.

Issue 38: what should the Authority’s approach be for redundant boat yards or boat yard buildings?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: no change to the policy DP20				?					?							?		?	?		?	?	?	?
Option 2: Less restrictive																?			?					
Option 3: Seek to retain sites in employment use.																?			?					
Option 4: Promote starter units.																?			?					

- ENV4 and ENV9 – Option 1 seeks to retain boatyard uses on the site. The other options could open up boatyards to other uses which could affect the cultural heritage of the Broads as well as potentially the landscape. Boatyards are a traditional land use in the Broads.
- SOC3 and SOC6 are? as it depends on the business that moves into a boat yard.

Issue 39: How to address location of new employment land in the Local Plan

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: maintain approach in the Development Management DPD (development boundaries relate to residential only)	?		?	?					?													?		
Option 2: reintroduce the approach of the 1997 Local Plan (development																								?

Issue 44: how to address Thorpe Island in the Local Plan?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: roll forward TSA2 from the 1997 Local Plan.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				?		?			?				
Option 2: A refreshed criteria based policy.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				?		?			?				

- All options and objectives are ? as it will depend on the detail of the policy.

Issue 45: do we protect the live/work units at Ferry Corner through the Local Plan and if so, how?

	ENV1	ENV2	ENV3	ENV4	ENV5	ENV6	ENV7	ENV8	ENV9	ENV10	ENV11	ENV12	ENV13	SOC1	SOC2	SOC3	SOC4	SOC5	SOC6	SOC7	ECO1	ECO2	ECO3	ECO4
Option 1: no specific policy	?																?	?		?	?	?	?	?
Option 2: a site-specific policy that reflects current permission.																								
Option 3: a site – specific policy that expands what is acceptable at this site.																								

- ? reflect that the planning application process has guided what is in place now. However, there is potential for change. A policy would provide some control for that change.
- SOC7 is positive as the residential element can provide some presence which could address security issues relating to business premises.
- ENV1 a positive as the site has moorings and car parking.

Appendix 3: The SA and Ecosystem Services

Ecosystem services can be defined as services provided by the natural environment that benefit people – what nature provides us for free. There are typically four broad categories: **provisioning**, such as the production of food and water; **regulating**, such as the control of climate and disease; **supporting**, such as nutrient cycles and crop pollination; and **cultural**, such as spiritual and recreational benefits.

Assessing the Plan against Ecosystem Services gives another opportunity to assess the sustainability of the plan. The Authority has related Ecosystem Services to the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives.

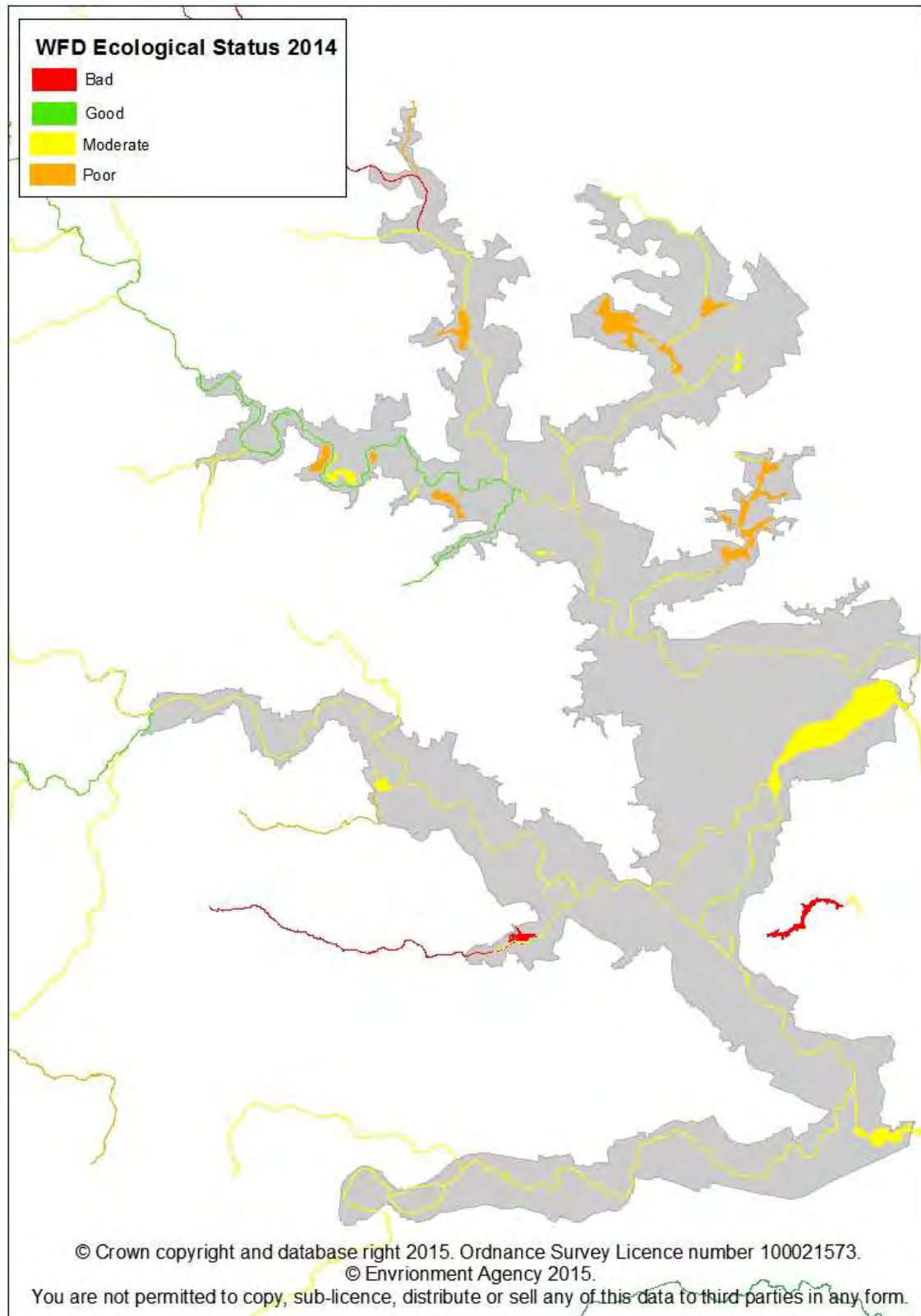
PROVISIONING Food, fibre and timber Water supply Energy harvesting Genetic diversity	REGULATING Water flow and water quality Climate regulation and carbon storage Natural hazard regulation Salinity control Soil quality Erosion Pollination Disease and pests Air quality	CULTURAL Inspiration and tranquillity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

SA Objective	Related Ecosystem Service
ENV1: To reduce the adverse effects of traffic (on roads and water).	Water flow and water quality; Climate regulation and carbon storage
ENV2: To improve water quality and use water efficiently.	Water flow and water quality; Water supply; water cycling
ENV3: To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	Genetic diversity; Soil quality; Pollination; Disease and pests; Aesthetic values; soil formation; Biodiversity
ENV4: To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and towns/villages.	Inspiration and tranquillity; Cultural heritage; Recreation and tourism; Education; Aesthetic values; Community and sense of place
ENV5: To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.	Climate regulation and carbon storage; Energy harvesting
ENV6: To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.	Water flow and water quality; water cycling
ENV7: To manage resources sustainably through the effective use of land, energy and materials.	Food, fibre and timber; Water supply; Energy harvesting; primary production
ENV8: To minimise the production and impacts of waste through reducing what is wasted, re-using and recycling what is left.	Food, fibre and timber
ENV9: To conserve and enhance the cultural heritage, historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	Inspiration and tranquillity; Cultural heritage; Recreation and tourism; Education; Aesthetic values; Community and sense of place
ENV10: To achieve the highest quality of design that	Inspiration and tranquillity; Cultural heritage;

SA Objective	Related Ecosystem Service
is innovative, imaginable, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness.	Recreation and tourism; Education; Aesthetic values; Community and sense of place
ENV11: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution.	Air quality; Aesthetic values; Inspiration and tranquillity
ENV12: To increase the proportion of energy generated through renewable/low carbon processes without unacceptable adverse impacts to/on the Broads landscape	Energy harvesting; Climate regulation and carbon storage; Aesthetic values
ENV13: To reduce vulnerability to coastal change.	Climate regulation and carbon storage; Natural hazard regulation; Salinity control; Erosion
SOC1: To improve the health of the population and promote a healthy lifestyle.	Community and sense of place; Disease and pests; Air quality
SCO2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion.	Community and sense of place
SOC3: To improve education and skills including those related to local traditional industries.	Education; Cultural heritage
SOC4: To enable suitable stock of housing meeting local needs including affordability.	Community and sense of place
SOC5: To maximise opportunities for new/additional employment	Food, fibre and timber; Community and sense of place
SOC6: To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities.	Community and sense of place
SOC7: To build community identity, improve social welfare and reduce crime and anti-social activity.	Community and sense of place
ECO1: To support a flourishing and sustainable economy	Food, fibre and timber; Community and sense of place
ECO2: To ensure the economy actively contributes to social and environmental well-being.	Food, fibre and timber; Community and sense of place
ECO3: To improve economic performance in rural areas.	Food, fibre and timber
ECO4: To offer opportunities for Tourism and recreation in a way that helps the economy, society and the environment.	Inspiration and tranquillity; Cultural heritage; Recreation and tourism; Education; Aesthetic values; Community and sense of place

Appendix 4: The Broads - Baseline

a) Water Quality – Ecological Status



b) SSSI Condition

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

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

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

recovery work is sustained, the SSSI will reach favourable condition in time. In many cases, restoration takes time. Woodland that has been neglected for 50 years will take several years to bring back into a working coppice cycle. A drained peat bog might need 15-20 years to restore a reasonable coverage of sphagnum.

c) Boat Usage

Source: Broads Authority Tolls Team.

PRIVATE BOATS	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Motor Cruisers	4,531	4,660	4,585	4,556	4,746	4,882	4,893	4,945	4,967	5,009
Auxiliary Yachts	1,364	1,357	1,324	1,271	1,172	1,215	1,212	1,185	1,168	1,158
Day Launches	734	715	665	661	575	562	543	542	521	514
Outboard Dinghies	1,494	1,425	1,364	1,309	1,270	1,083	1,112	1,058	1,043	1,062
Workboats	150	161	133	121	158	170	175	179	158	180
TOTAL MOTOR BOATS:	8,273	8,318	8,171	7,918	7,922	7,892	7,941	7,912	7,865	7,983
Sailing Craft	1,561	1,491	1,415	1,315	1,339	1,298	1,275	1,262	1,214	1,230
Rowing Craft	1,130	1,080	1,026	1,008	1,053	1,022	1,004	1,001	1,036	1,078
Houseboats	18	20	21	16	21	26	21	23	33	27
Total	11,182	11,329	11,133	10,757	10,835	10,828	10,941	10,898	10,768	10,818

HIRE BOATS	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Motor Cruisers	870	822	829	813	855	889	920	908	887	882
Auxiliary Yachts	56	54	46	48	49	47	47	46	46	47
ALL CABIN HIRE BOATS	926	876	875	861	904	936	967	954	933	929
Day Launches	290	288	285	279	270	279	284	274	267	274
Outboard Dinghies	25	25	22	21	20	14	12	10	13	13
Passenger Vessels	13	14	13	13	11	12	11	13	11	10
TOTAL MOTOR BOATS	1,254	1,203	1,195	1,174	1,205	1,281	1,274	1,251	1,222	1,206
Sailing Craft	156	143	130	118	122	120	117	110	109	110
Rowing Craft	164	150	153	163	152	170	179	184	186	175
Houseboats	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	18	16
Total	1,590	1,512	1,504	1,471	1,496	1,547	1,585	1,561	1,535	1,507

Grand Total	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	12,770	12,841	12,627	12,228	12,331	12,375	12,826	12,458	12,303	12,328

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

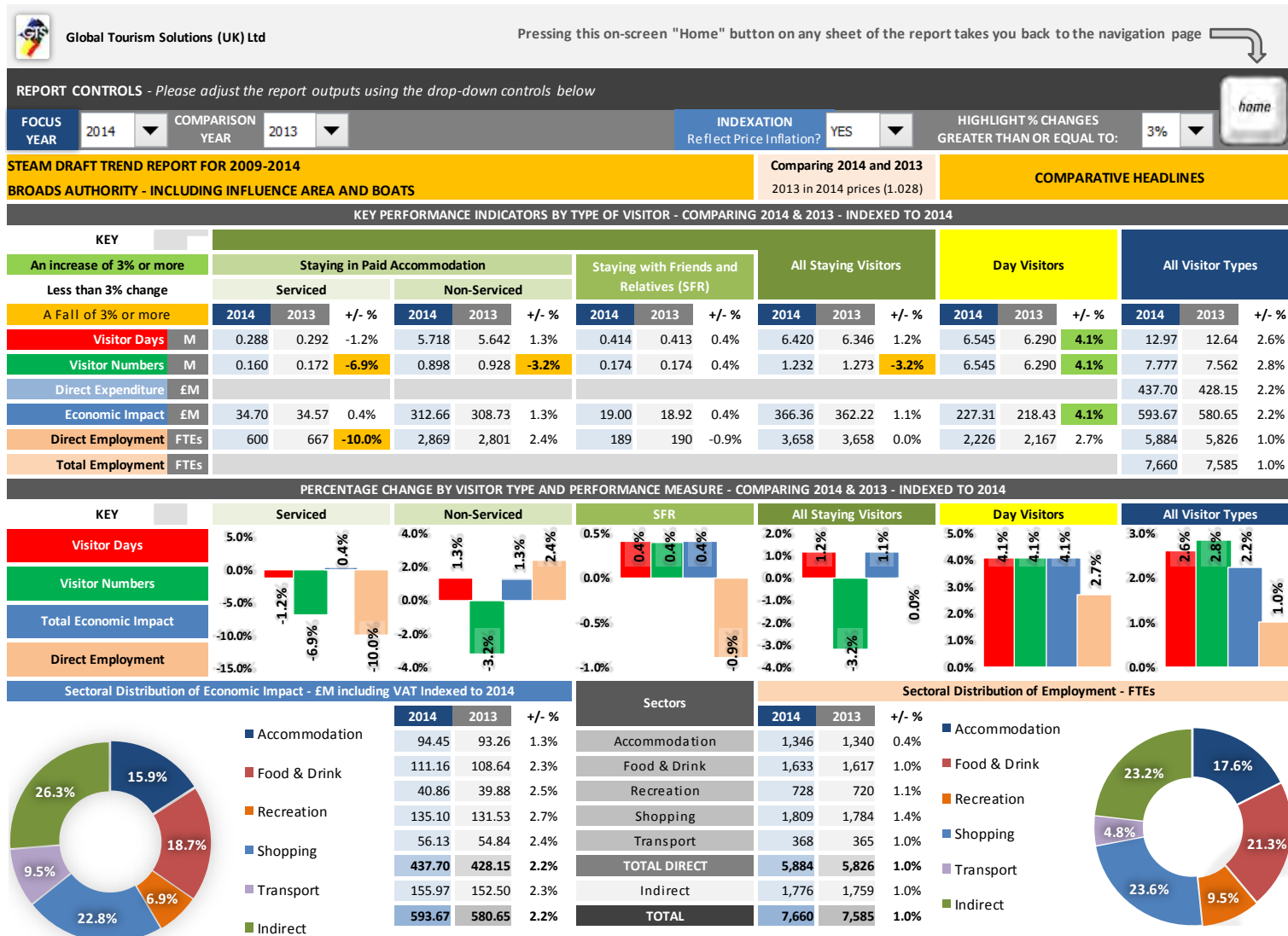
The Parishes that are in the Broads Executive Area are in the following Wards. The table shows the Job Seekers Allowance claimants for September 2013, August 2014 and February 2015. The Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) is payable to people under pensionable age who are available for, and actively seeking, work. The percentage figures show the number of JSA claimants as a proportion of resident population aged 16-64. The average for Great Britain is 2.0% Red highlights the highest level and green highlights the lowest level. Please note that in most cases only part of the Parish is in the Broads Executive Area; this is the best data available for monitoring unemployment levels in the Broads.

Ward	Total JSA claimants Sept 2013	Total JSA claimants August 2014	Total JSA claimants February 2015
33UCGN : Acle	1.10%	0.9%	1.1%
33UCGQ : Blofield with South Walsham	1.30%	0.6%	0.8%
33UCGR : Brundall	1.50%	0.6%	0.8%
33UCGT : Buxton	1.40%	0.7%	0.3%
33UCGU : Coltishall	1.20%	0.7%	0.6%
33UCHE : Marshes	1.80%	0.6%	1.0%
33UCHQ : Thorpe St Andrew South East	1.70%	0.9%	1.0%

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

e) Number of Visitor Days

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



f) Length of Public Moorings

(Source: Broads Authority Asset Management figures)

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

g) Conservation Area Appraisals Reviewed.

(Source: Broads Authority Historic Environment Officer)

- 2014-2015: Beccles and Halvergate Marshes Conservation Area re-appraisals were adopted
- 2013- 2014: 1 adopted Langley Abbey / consultations – 3 reviewed Halvergate Marshes and Oulton Broad and Beccles.
- 2012-2013: 3 adopted at Ellingham Ditchingham Dam and Geldeston
- 2011-2102: 2 adopted at Neatishead and Somerleyton
- 2010-2011: 2 adopted at Belaugh and Wroxham

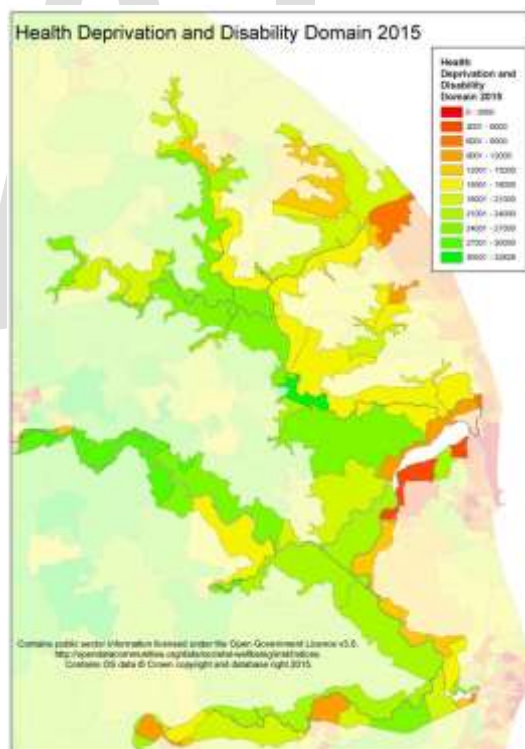
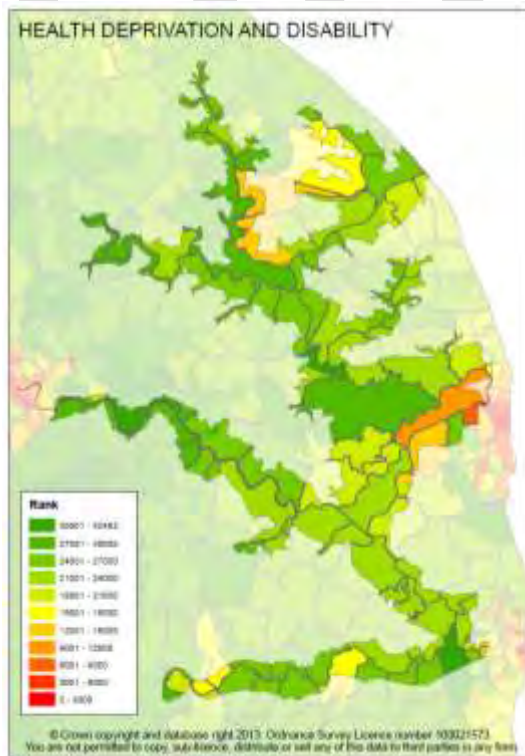
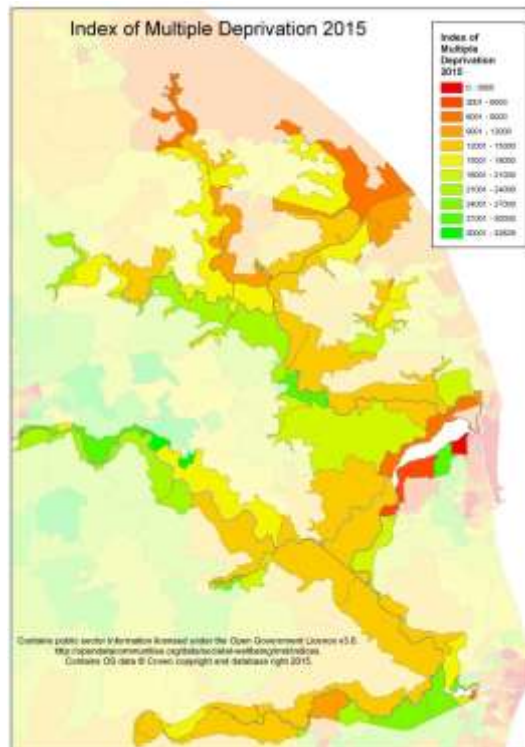
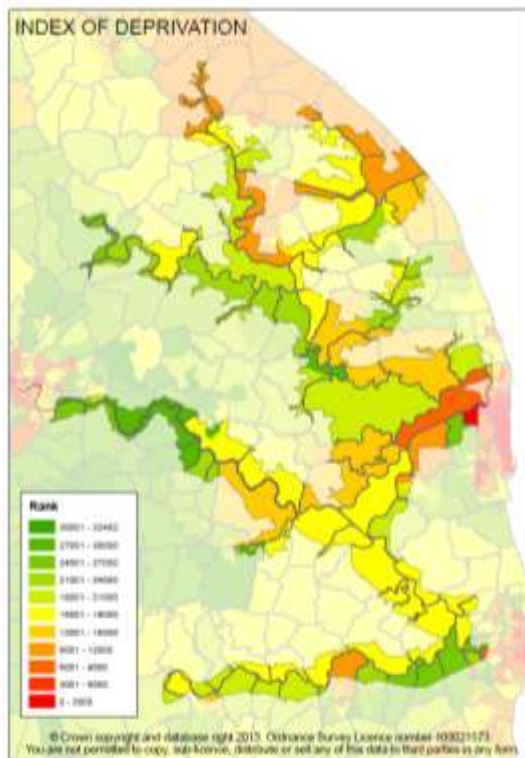
h) Number of Listed Buildings at Risk

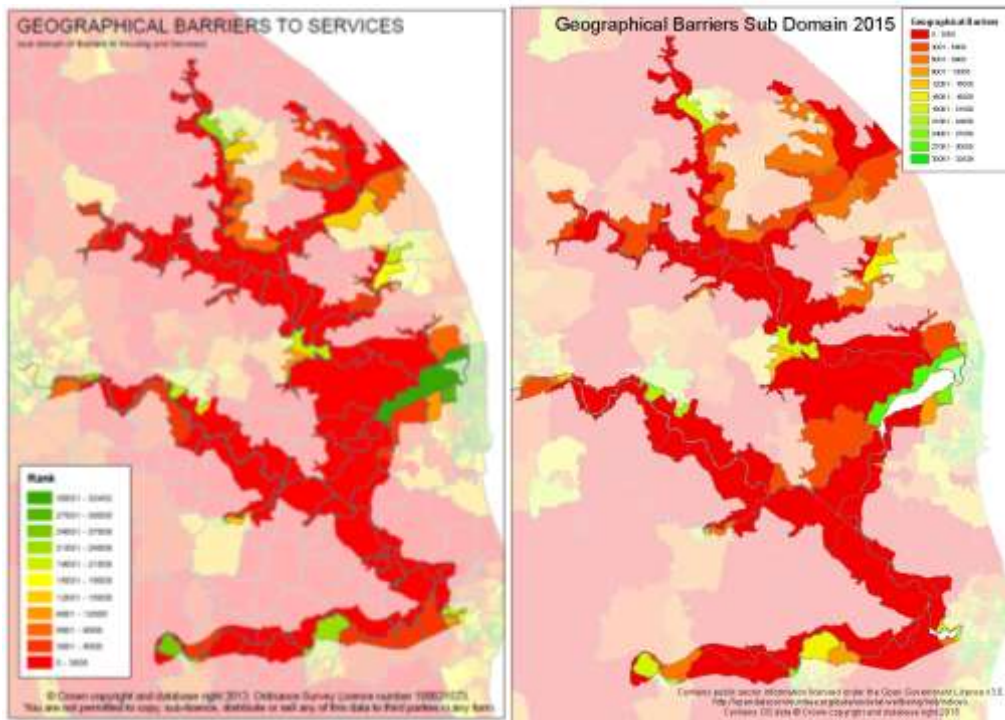
(Source: Broads Authority Historic Environment Officer)

- 2014-2015: 28
- 2013-2014: 29
- 2012-13: 26
- 2011-2012: 37
- 2010-2011: 49

i) The Indices of Multiple Deprivation

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






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Appendix 5 Literature Review


In addition to the literature reviewed at the Scoping Stage, the following documents have been reviewed.

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


Relevant Plan or Programmes	Relevant Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Broads Local Plan relationship to Plan or Programme objectives or requirements.
	<p>to make the transition to a resource efficient, sustainable economy.</p> <p>12. Action at all levels and by all stakeholders is needed if the opportunities and benefits of working with water and wetlands are to be fully realised and the consequences of continuing wetland loss appreciated and acted upon.</p>	
National		
<p>Climate Change Act, 2008.</p>	<p>The Climate Change Act was passed in 2008 and established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. Includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2050 Target. The act commits the UK to reducing emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels. • Carbon Budgets. The Act requires the Government to set legally binding ‘carbon budgets’. • The Committee on Climate Change was set up to advise the Government on emissions targets, and report to Parliament on progress made in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. • A National Adaptation Plan requires the Government to assess the UK’s risks from climate change, prepare a strategy to address them, and encourage critical organisations to do the same. GYBC sea defence plan. 	<p>Climate Change</p>
<p>Planning Healthy-Weight Environments, TCPA, 2014.</p>	 <p>A Movement and Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly signposted and direct walking and cycling networks • Safe and accessible networks and public realm for all • Well-designed buildings with passive surveillance • Walking prioritised over motor vehicles, and vehicle speed managed • Area-wide walking and cycling infrastructure provided • Use and monitoring of travel plans <p>B Open spaces, play and recreation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned network of multi-functional green and blue spaces to achieve multiple benefits • Easy to get to natural green open spaces of different sizes from dwellings • Safe and easy to get to play spaces for all with passive surveillance • Sports and leisure facilities designed and maintained for everyone to use <p>C Food</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development maintains or enhances existing opportunities for food growing • Development avoids over-concentration of hot food takeaways (AS use) and restricts proximity to schools or other facilities aimed at children and young people • Shops/food markets sell a diverse offer of food choices and are easy to get to by bike, walking or public transport <p>D Neighbourhood spaces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community and healthcare facilities provided early as a part of new development • Services and facilities co-located within buildings where feasible • Public spaces are attractive, easy to get to and designed for a variety of uses <p>E Buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dwellings have adequate internal spaces for bike storage, dining and kitchen facilities • Development includes adequate private or semi-private outdoor space per dwelling • Car parking spaces are minimised across the development • Development includes a travel plan that promotes sustainable transport <p>F Local economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development enhances vitality of local centre through providing more diverse retail and food offer • Centres and places of employment are easy to get to by public transport, and on walking and cycling networks • Facilities provided for people who are walking and cycling to local centres and high streets such as benches, toilets and secure bike storage 	<p>Health</p>






Relevant Plan or Programmes	Relevant Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Broads Local Plan relationship to Plan or Programme objectives or requirements.
Street Design for All, An update of national advice and good practice, Civic Voice and DfT, 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and manage the street for a sense of place as well as for movement. • Design the street to enhance its sense of place. • Encourage wellbeing through healthy, active lifestyles. • Design and manage the highway to make unsafe actions less likely. • Aim for total street design-not just individual uncoordinated components 	Transport, design.
What nature can do for you. A practical introduction to making the most of natural services, assets and resources in policy and decision making. Latest update: January 2015, DEFRA.	An ecosystems approach is not a separate process to be carried out in addition to regular policy development. It is a way of looking at the natural environment at all stages in the policy making process that helps you to take the value of the natural environment into account in your decisions. It does not duplicate or replace existing environmental policies or approaches, such as sustainable development and adapting to climate change, but taking an ecosystems approach can help you to consider the natural environment in delivering them.	Ecosystem Services.
A review of the effectiveness of different on-site wastewater treatment systems and their management to reduce phosphorus pollution (NECR179), Natural England, 2015.	<p>In terms of seasonality, it is likely that septic tank effluents have the potential to increase the P concentrations of receiving waters all year round, depending on the local circumstances.</p> <p>When integrated at the catchment scale, the impact of septic tank discharges on P concentrations is less marked but evidence exists to suggest that it can still be important.</p> <p>Based on the assumption stated above, in this study the amount of P estimated to be entering the rivers Wylfe, Nadder, Bure and Ant from septic tank discharges was compared to that estimated to be coming from agriculture and WWTWs. Within the Nadder river system, the P discharged by septic tanks was estimated to be equivalent to about 20% of that coming from agricultural sources and 62% of that coming from WWTWs; within the Wylfe river system the corresponding figures were 100% and 42%. In The Broads, however, the proportion of P from septic tank discharges was estimated to be even larger than this. Within the upper Bure catchment, septic tank discharges of P were estimated to be more than 12 times that from WWTWs and 1.1 times greater than that from agriculture. The corresponding figures for the upper Ant catchment were 17 times that from WWTWs and 9.5 times that from</p>	Water quality

Relevant Plan or Programmes	Relevant Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Broads Local Plan relationship to Plan or Programme objectives or requirements.
	<p>agriculture. While these findings strongly suggest that P discharges from septic tanks are not ‘negligible’ at the catchment scale, as has sometimes been suggested, it is important to stress that these calculations are based on worst case scenarios.</p> <p>The likelihood of any particular septic tank causing pollution problems depends partly on its location and partly on its condition and the way that it is managed.</p>	
<p>Development of a risk assessment tool to assess the significance of septic tanks around freshwater SSSIs: Phase 1 – Understanding better the retention of phosphorus in the drainage field (NECR171), Natural England, 2015.</p>	<p>Although this study has provided evidence of the potential for P to travel at least 30 m from the septic tank, in general it has shown that this part of the soil soakaway has the capacity to remove most of the P from STS effluent before it enters a waterbody that is at a greater distance. However, it should be noted that this capacity will be reduced if the functioning of this system is compromised by enhanced hydrological connectivity, such as that caused by direct discharge to a waterbody, the installation of local drainage channels and/or a high water table . In addition, a reduction in P retention capacity may also occur if soils become temporarily waterlogged for any reason, such as during local flooding or as a result of hydraulic failure of the soakaway caused by the incorrect repair and maintenance of the system. The information obtained from this study can now be used to improve the methodology for assessing the risks posed by STS on SSSI waterbodies that was originally proposed by May et al. (2010).</p>	<p>Water quality</p>
<p>NCA Profile: 80 The Broads (NE449), Natural England, 2015.</p>	<p>NCA's divide England into 159 distinct natural areas. Each is defined by a unique combination of landscape, biodiversity, geodiversity, history, and cultural and economic activity. Each profile contains a description of a landscape area. Go to the actual document for more information: http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/11549064.</p>	<p>Biodiversity</p>
<p>Road Investment Strategy: for the 2015/16 – 2019/20 Road Period, DfT, 2015.</p>	<p>A47 Acle Straight measures – addressing safety concerns by making short-term and long-term improvements, potentially including installation of safety barriers, junction improvements, road widening and capacity improvements. These will be subject to appropriate environmental mitigation, working with Natural England and the</p>	<p>Transport</p>

Relevant Plan or Programmes	Relevant Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Broads Local Plan relationship to Plan or Programme objectives or requirements.
<p>Heritage Counts 2014: 1 THE VALUE AND IMPACT OF HERITAGE, Historic England.</p>		<p>Heritage</p>
<p>Planning Advice for Integrated Water Management, University of Cambridge,</p>	<p>The Advice Note covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How planners in England can work in partnership to take a holistic approach to managing water to achieve multiple benefits for development and local economies, local amenity, public health and well-being, the environment and biodiversity. • The water policy framework, highlighting the relevant planning policy and showing how the different areas of policy fit together and who does what. 	<p>Water</p>

Relevant Plan or Programmes	Relevant Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Broads Local Plan relationship to Plan or Programme objectives or requirements.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What integrated catchment management and the catchment based approach are and what they do. • What is involved in managing surface water and the benefits of getting it right, including links to flood risk management. ☐ Constraints on water supply and wastewater disposal, and how to work with water companies and the Environment Agency to integrate water plans with local plans. • The tools and approaches planners can use. • The sources of supporting information, evidence and data. 	
<p>Geodiversity Charter for England, English Geodiversity Forum.</p>	<p>The Charter encourages everyone to work together to promote and look after England’s rich geodiversity. For Local authorities, public agencies and government departments, ensure that conservation, enhancement and promotion of geodiversity are an integral part of the planning process and decision making, and support action by local communities to achieve this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions: A. Acknowledge the value and importance of geodiversity incorporating it in policy and guidance documents at a national and local level and seek expert advice in decision-making where appropriate. • B. Promote England’s geodiversity as a tourism asset that adds value to visitor experience and enjoyment. • C. Work with local geoconservation groups to better understand and conserve local geodiversity and develop Local Geodiversity Action Plans (LGAPs). • D. Encourage developers to involve geologists, local geodiversity groups and local geology museums in recording and sampling. • E. Provide information for schools and the public, making known the importance of geodiversity sites on a local, regional or national scale, encouraging life-long learning 	<p>Geodiversity</p>
<p>Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting productivity in rural areas August 2015, DEFRA.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Extensive, fast and reliable broadband services 2. High quality, widely available mobile communications <p>to conclusions from the Call for Evidence which closes on 21 August 2015.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Modern transport connections 4. Access to high quality education and training 5. Expanded apprenticeships in rural areas 	<p>Rural</p>

Relevant Plan or Programmes	Relevant Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme					Broads Local Plan relationship to Plan or Programme objectives or requirements.					
	6. Enterprise Zones in rural areas 7. Better regulation and improved planning for rural businesses 8. More housing 9. Increased availability of affordable childcare 10. Devolution of power										
East											
East of England Route Strategy, Highways England, 2015	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="383 595 432 841">3.</td> <td data-bbox="432 595 1014 841"> A47 Acle Straight Safety improvements at key hotspots and joint working with Natural England to establish environmental impacts and mitigation measures for the medium and long term which could include installation of safety barriers, junction improvements and road widening or capacity improvements. </td> </tr> </table>	3.	A47 Acle Straight Safety improvements at key hotspots and joint working with Natural England to establish environmental impacts and mitigation measures for the medium and long term which could include installation of safety barriers, junction improvements and road widening or capacity improvements.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1014 595 1158 841">Safety & capacity improvements</td> </tr> </table>	Safety & capacity improvements	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1158 595 1301 841">2020</td> </tr> </table>	2020	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="1301 595 1444 841">TBC when construction programme known</td> </tr> </table>	TBC when construction programme known		Transport
3.	A47 Acle Straight Safety improvements at key hotspots and joint working with Natural England to establish environmental impacts and mitigation measures for the medium and long term which could include installation of safety barriers, junction improvements and road widening or capacity improvements.										
Safety & capacity improvements											
2020											
TBC when construction programme known											

Relevant Plan or Programmes	Relevant Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Broads Local Plan relationship to Plan or Programme objectives or requirements.
<p>A Summary of Climate Change, to coincide with the publication of the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) 2012, Climate UK.</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 4em; opacity: 0.5;">[</div> <div style="width: 100%; text-align: center;">  <p>Business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea level rise poses a risk to businesses in the East of England particularly in the tourism sector, with threats of infrastructure damage, loss of natural assets e.g. beaches and damage to built assets e.g. historical monuments. Central or high UKCP09 Emissions scenarios identify the East of England as being one of the regions likely to face a high loss of staff days due to heat. A reduction in water availability for abstraction poses a significant risk to businesses in the East of England, particularly agricultural/horticultural abstractions, affecting the long term viability of current business models. </div> <div style="font-size: 4em; opacity: 0.5;">]</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="font-size: 4em; opacity: 0.5;">[</div> <div style="width: 100%; text-align: center;">  <p>Health and Wellbeing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being one of the warmer parts of the UK, increases in temperature may lead to increased levels of mortality and morbidity due to heat. Increased flooding may lead to increased number of deaths, injuries and people suffering from mental health effects as a result of flooding. A 0.01% (1:1000) tidal flood in the East of England could occur about 2.4 to 14 times more frequently by the 2080s compared with the present day frequency. Increased ozone levels by the end of the century may lead to increased levels of mortality and respiratory hospital admissions. </div> <div style="font-size: 4em; opacity: 0.5;">]</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="font-size: 4em; opacity: 0.5;">[</div> <div style="width: 100%; text-align: center;">  <p>Buildings and Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 250,000 properties are at risk of flooding in the East of England, around 8% of the total properties in the region. The East of England is one of the most vulnerable regions for changes in water availability, affecting the public, businesses and industry. An increase in subsidence is a significant issue for the East of England, which may pose risks to sections of the transport network and buildings. The East of England faces threats associated with increased summer temperatures affecting conditions in buildings and the urban environment. This may lead to heat related damage and/or disruption to energy and transport networks. </div> <div style="font-size: 4em; opacity: 0.5;">]</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="font-size: 4em; opacity: 0.5;">[</div> <div style="width: 100%; text-align: center;">  <p>Agriculture and Forestry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increase in risk of tidal flooding and storm surge is particularly relevant in the East of England where high quality agricultural land is located. The availability and reliability of water resources for agricultural/horticultural abstractions are under severe pressure in the East of England. Lowland beech woodland habitat may decline as it loses climate space in the East of England. There is the potential for increased yields for current crops (e.g. wheat and sugar beet, potatoes) and for new crops (including non-food crops for energy and pharmaceuticals) and tree species to enter production. </div> <div style="font-size: 4em; opacity: 0.5;">]</div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="font-size: 4em; opacity: 0.5;">[</div> <div style="width: 100%; text-align: center;">  <p>Natural Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The East of England has world famous nature reserves and is rich in biodiversity, it is home to some of the rarest plants and animals in the UK and therefore coastal change and associated habitat loss is a significant threat. The region's coastal zones, wetlands and freshwater habitats are particularly vulnerable to changes in water availability and species range shifts. There may be better conditions for some flora and fauna, increased productivity could be seen in forests and woodlands due to increased temperatures where drought, pests, pathogens and other pressures are not limiting factors. </div> <div style="font-size: 4em; opacity: 0.5;">]</div> </div>	<p>Climate Change</p>

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

Relevant Plan or Programmes	Relevant Objectives or requirements of the plan or programme	Broads Local Plan relationship to Plan or Programme objectives or requirements.																								
Site Improvement Plan: Broadland (SIP030), Natural England, 2014.	http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5444118129934336?category=4549066260217856	Biodiversity																								
Central Norfolk SHMA, ORS, 2015	<p>Opinion Research Services (ORS) was jointly commissioned by the Central Norfolk local authorities (Norwich City, Broadland, Breckland, North Norfolk and South Norfolk, together with the Broads Authority) to identify the functional Housing Market Areas (HMAs) covered by the five local authorities, in particular to establish the extent of the Central Norfolk HMA.</p> <p>Figure 94: Projected Dwellings needed for the Broads by Local Authority (Note: Dwelling numbers derived based on proportion of dwellings without a usually resident household in the 2011 Census. Note: figures may not sum due to rounding)</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="398 651 1639 884"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Breckland</th> <th>Broadland</th> <th>North Norfolk</th> <th>Norwich</th> <th>South Norfolk</th> <th>Great Yarmouth</th> <th>Waveney</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>ORS Model Using Long-term migration trends</td> <td>0</td> <td>53</td> <td>95</td> <td>3</td> <td>34</td> <td>63</td> <td>47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jobs led growth</td> <td>0</td> <td>57</td> <td>103</td> <td>3</td> <td>37</td> <td>69</td> <td>51</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Breckland	Broadland	North Norfolk	Norwich	South Norfolk	Great Yarmouth	Waveney	ORS Model Using Long-term migration trends	0	53	95	3	34	63	47	Jobs led growth	0	57	103	3	37	69	51	Housing
	Breckland	Broadland	North Norfolk	Norwich	South Norfolk	Great Yarmouth	Waveney																			
ORS Model Using Long-term migration trends	0	53	95	3	34	63	47																			
Jobs led growth	0	57	103	3	37	69	51																			
Riverbank Stabilisation Guide, Broads Authority, 2015	<p>The Broads Authority is keen to see the use of more subtle forms of bank protection in appropriate areas. This guide is intended to give landowners advice on the best method to use and provides important information on how to achieve the same high standard that the Authority sets for its own work. The guide focuses on protecting an eroding riverbank from the natural effects of wave or other action and covers these topics:</p> <p>Landscape and wildlife • Materials • Practical considerations • Types of mooring • Checklist</p>	Riverbank Stabilisation																								
Moorings Guide, Broads Authority, 2015.	<p>Moorings are part of the everyday landscape in the Broads for residents, visitors and those who work on the river. As the interface between water and land, it is important that moorings are properly considered and well designed. The Broads Authority welcomes the right type of safe mooring design in the right place. This guide provides important information on how to achieve the same high standard that the Authority sets for its own work. This guide focuses on mooring design and covers these topics: Landscape and wildlife • Materials • Practical considerations • Types of mooring • Checklist</p>	Moorings																								

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GYBC Core Strategy Local Plan, Adopted 2015.	The Core Strategy is a key document in the emerging Local Plan setting out strategic policies for new homes, jobs, retail and leisure facilities, transport and local services as well as the environment. The Core Strategy also allocates two strategic mixed use development sites: one in the heart of Great Yarmouth along the riverside and the Beacon Park extension at land south of Bradwell. The policies in the Core Strategy and future Local Plan Documents will be used when decisions on planning applications are made.	Constituent Council.
Waveney District Council, Lowestoft Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour Area Action Plan, 2012.	The AAP sets out a detailed planning policy framework to guide development within the Lake Lothing and Outer Harbour area to 2021 (2025 for housing allocations)	Lake Lothing is adjacent to the Broads.

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Boat Census, Broads	When the figures are compared to the 2010 Boat Census, it is evident that there has been slight increase in boat	Navigation																														

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<p>Authority, 2014.</p>	<p>movements within the Broads river system on the census days with a total of 11933 vessels noted by the end of play on the third day compared to 11728 in 2010.</p> <p>Whilst there has been a drop in hired motor cruisers, there has been an increase in hired out board dinghies and launches. Also encouraging is the increase in smaller non-powered craft such as canoes and row boats, whose usage has increased by over 60% in the last four years.</p> <p>With regards to vessel movements, the figures reflect the usual high traffic areas such as Wroxham and Horning along with Irstead Staithe, Thurne Mouth and Oulton Broad showing high numbers of movement.</p> <p>The northern rivers showed a much higher percentage of vessels on the river with 73% of traffic being recorded by the Northern River Census takers.</p> <p>As in 2010, the southern rivers accounted for a smaller percentage of traffic. However the increase shown in traffic movement in 2010 has decreased again resulting in a 6% drop in traffic numbers compared to 2010.</p>	
<p>Stakeholder Questionnaires, Broads Authority, 2015.</p>	<p>The survey findings have provided some very positive messages in respect of customer perceptions about the Authority’s performance and satisfaction with the quality and availability of the facilities and services we provide.</p> <p>Generally there is a good level of satisfaction with the Authority’s performance with 63% of PBOs, 65% of residents and 79% of visitors saying that they are quite or very satisfied with our overall performance. Approximately half of residents also feel that there is nothing the Authority could do to enhance their experience of living on the Broads. Very significantly 80% of visitors say that they are quite or very likely to re-visit the Broads which is positive for the local tourism industry.</p> <p>Perceptions of the Broads Authority are broadly positive amongst PBOs, residents and visitors and 66% of residents understand that the Authority is the organisation mainly responsible for the management of the Broads.</p>	<p>Navigation</p>

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	<p>Perceptions of the Authority are less positive with the HBOs and this indicates that there is a need to fully understand their views in order to be able to respond to this feedback in a positive manner.</p> <p>There were varying levels of awareness across audience that the Broads has the status of a National Park, the lowest being among visitors at 59%. 80% of visitors also felt that more should be done to promote National Park status, a similar level to residents, while the figure was around 50% for PBOs and HBOs.</p> <p>In respect of private boat ownership there is good evidence that boat numbers will be stable in the next five years with an extremely positive indication that younger boaters (18-34) are likely to increase their boat ownership. Around half of private boat owners also feel that current tolls give quite or very good value for money with the toll representing approximately 9% of the costs of annual boat ownership for private owners.</p>	
<p>Acle Neighbourhood Plan adopted 2015.</p>	<p>The vision for the Neighbourhood Plan is to ensure that Acle continues as a flourishing village and gateway to the broads that maintains a strong sense of community whilst embracing a sustainable and prosperous future as a place where people choose to live, work and visit.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <p>Community and leisure</p> <p>O1: To improve the ability of the village centre to be used for community events</p> <p>O2: To support enhanced education facilities for all age groups</p> <p>O3: To improve access to formal and informal sports and leisure provision.</p> <p>Movement and transport</p> <p>O4: To improve conditions for walking and cycling from the village centre to the surrounding countryside</p> <p>O5: To reduce the dominance of the highway in the village centre</p> <p>O6: To support enhanced public transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Business and employment</p>	<p>Some policies relate to the Broads Authority Executive Area.</p>

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	<p>O7: To enhance the attractiveness, vitality and viability of the village centre for small scale town centre uses, particularly for retailing</p> <p>O8: To ensure that employment sites are developed for an appropriate mix of employment uses</p> <p>O9: To improve the attractiveness of Acle for inward investment. Housing O10: To promote the in</p>	
<p>Strumpshaw Neighbourhood Plan, adopted 2014.</p>	<p>The Parish Council’s vision for Strumpshaw in 2026 is: In 2026 the Parish will remain much as it is currently, with the tranquil and rural nature of the Parish being maintained and protected. Areas of high landscape value, the marshes and nature reserves will continue to be protected. The Parish will continue to have a distinctive difference from Lingwood and Brundall. The settlement limits in 2026 will be maintained as they are in 2013. The Parish will benefit from good quality improvements in community facilities to assist a thriving community to be maintained. The Plan will encourage the continuation of the Parish as a safe place in which to live. Employment provision in the Parish will be maintained at much the same level in 2026 as it is currently. Some provision for additional low key and low impact employment opportunities will be included.</p> <p>Spatial Planning Objectives</p> <p>A. Environmental</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain and protect the tranquil and rural nature of the whole of the Parish 2. Keep the built up core of Strumpshaw separate from those parts of Strumpshaw adjacent to Lingwood and Brundall 3. Resist any development which is in parts of the Parish that are outside the settlement limit 4. Maintain and protect areas of high landscape value, including wooded areas in private ownership, reflecting the landscape assessments undertaken by the Broads Authority and Broadland District Council. 5. Maintain and protect the marshes and nature reserves 6. Protect agricultural land use 7. Encourage the provision of green space in the built up core of the Parish <p>B. Social</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that a community meeting room continues to be provided in the Parish, easily accessible to the majority of residents 	<p>Some policies relate to the Broads Authority Executive Area.</p>

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	<p>2. Ensure that sufficient allotments are provided to meet the needs of the residents of the Parish</p> <p>3. Encourage the completion of the footpath along Norwich Road, Strumpshaw, between Beech Drive and Goat Lane</p> <p>4. Encourage any new housing to be of a low density and of a vernacular design</p> <p>5. Encourage the development of any new housing to include both affordable and lower cost market dwellings, including consideration of housing for elderly people</p> <p>6. Resist the introduction of street lights</p> <p>7. Promote a safe highway network, identifying measures to encourage adherence to traffic speed limits, and to reduce conflicts between vehicles and pedestrians</p> <p>C. Economic</p> <p>1. Encourage the provision of small scale, low impact and low key employment opportunities</p>	
Waveney District Council Supplementary Planning documents	<p>The following SPDs have been reviewed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordable Housing • Development and Coastal Change • Guidance for Historic Buildings and Conservation Areas • Open Space Provision and Developer Contributions • Renewable Energy and Sustainable Construction • Western End of Lake Lothing Concept Statement 	Constituent Council.
Broadland District Council Development Management Local Plan adopted 2015	It is aimed at guiding decision-takers and applicants in order to achieve high standards of development which complement the valued attributes of Broadland district.	Constituent Council.
Norwich site allocations and site specific policies local plan adopted 2014.	The purpose of the Site allocations plan is to ensure that sites are identified and made available to meet the development needs of Norwich in accordance with the policies and proposals set out in the adopted JCS, and must also align with the policies of the DM policies plan. The Site allocations plan sets out detailed policies and proposals on sites where change is anticipated or proposed, and sets out preferred land uses for those sites including housing and employment. In common with the other key planning documents referred to above, this plan has an end-date of	Constituent Council.

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Norwich development management policies local plan adopted 2014	This Development management policies local plan forms part of that development plan for Norwich. Its main purpose is to set out local standards and criteria against which planning applications for the development and use of land and buildings will be assessed.	Constituent Council.
South Norfolk Site Specific Allocations and Policies Document 2015	The Site Allocations and Policies Document is part of the South Norfolk Local Plan. Guided by the Joint Core Strategy, it designates areas of land for particular uses, to help deliver housing, employment, recreation, open space and community uses. It also sets out policies for the development and delivery of the allocated sites. Together with the other documents which form part of the Local Plan it is used to assess planning applications and guide development proposals to ensure high quality developments in South Norfolk.	Constituent Council.
South Norfolk Development Management Policies Document adopted 2015	The purpose of the Development Management Policies Document is to make clear what the Council expects of all new developments and provides detailed policies that the Council uses to promote sustainable development and assess planning applications. The document forms part of the development plan for South Norfolk, which includes the Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk and the other Development Plan Documents and Neighbourhood Plans.	Constituent Council.