

Broads Local Plan

Preferred Options

Sustainability Appraisal

January 2024

Contents

1.	Introduction.....	3
2.	Previous versions of the SA	3
	SA Scoping Report.....	3
	Issues and Options SA.....	3
3.	Baseline.....	4
4.	Literature Review	4
5.	Sustainability Appraisal Framework.....	4
6.	The Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal	6
7.	Other effects.....	6
	Compatibility of the SA Objectives and plan objectives.....	6
	Reasonable alternatives.....	6
	Short, medium and long-term effects.....	6
	Permanent and temporary effects.....	7
	Positive and negative effects	7
	Secondary effects.....	7
	Cumulative effects	7
	Synergistic effects	7
8.	Next steps.....	7
	Update to the literature review and baseline.....	7
	Production of the Local Plan for the Broads	7
	Appendix 1: Comments received on the SA Scoping Report.....	8
	Appendix 2: The Baseline.....	16

Appendix 3: Literature Review.....	16
Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework	17
Appendix 5: Assessment of each policy and reasonable alternatives against the SA Objectives.	24
Appendix 6: Comments received during the Issues and Options consultation.....	167
Appendix 7: Other effects.....	169

1. Introduction

The Preferred Options includes draft policies and reasonable alternatives. It is the second stage of the Local Plan production. This Sustainability Assessment (SA) assesses the policies and reasonable alternatives against a series of Sustainability Assessment Objectives.

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. Previous versions of the SA

SA 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.

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 23 July 2021 and 27 August 2021. The Authority consulted Natural England, English Heritage and Environment Agency as well as the RSPB, New Anglia LEP, Norfolk and Suffolk Nature Recovery Partnership, and the Marine Management Organisation, 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](#).

Issues and Options SA

This accompanied the Issues and Options document that was out for consultation in November and December 2022. It assessed the high level options that were put forward to address some issues in the Broads. The comments received are at [Appendix 6: Comments received during the Issues and Options consultation](#).

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

3. Baseline

The baseline that was set out in the SA Scoping Report has been updated. This is at [Appendix 2](#).

Map 1: Broads Authority Executive Area

Map 1 © Crown copyright and database rights 2016. Ordnance Survey 100021573

A map of the Broads with more information is on p2 of [Broadcaster 2022 by Countrywide Publications](#)



4. Literature Review

There is a comprehensive review of relevant studies in the SA Scoping Report. The documents assessed as part of that report are listed in [Appendix 3](#). Appendix 3 also includes additional documents that have been assessed for this version of the SA.

5. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The Sustainability Appraisal Objectives are as follows. Decision making questions are included at [Appendix 4](#).

Environmental SA Objectives

ENV1: To reduce the adverse effects of traffic (on roads and water).

ENV2: To safeguard a sustainable supply of water, to protect and improve water quality and to use water efficiently.

ENV3: To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.

ENV4: To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and towns/villages.

ENV5: To adapt, become resilient and mitigate against the impacts of climate change

ENV6: To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk and to become more resilient to flood risk and coastal change.

ENV7: To manage resources sustainably through the effective use of land, energy and materials.

ENV8: To minimise the production and impacts of waste through reducing what is wasted, and re-using and recycling what is left.

ENV9: To conserve and where appropriate enhance the cultural heritage, historic environment, heritage assets and their settings.

ENV10: To achieve the highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginative, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness.

ENV11: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution.

ENV12: To increase the proportion of energy generated through renewable/low carbon processes without unacceptable adverse impacts to/on the Broads landscape.

Social SA Objectives

SOC1: To improve the health and wellbeing of the population and promote a healthy lifestyle.

SOC2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion.

SOC3: To improve education and skills including those related to local traditional industries.

SOC4: To enable a suitable stock of housing meeting local needs, including affordability.

SOC5: To maximise opportunities for new/ additional employment.

SOC6: To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities, and to ensure new development is sustainability located with good access by means other than a private car to a range of community services and facilities.

SOC7: To build community identity, improve social welfare and reduce crime and anti-social activity.

Economic SA Objectives

ECO1: To support a flourishing and sustainable economy and improve economic performance in rural areas.

ECO2: To ensure the economy actively contributes to social and environmental well-being.

ECO3: To offer opportunities for tourism and recreation in a way that helps the economy, society and the environment.

6. The Preferred Options 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	The objectives and vision from the current Local Plan are the basis for the new Local Plan and have been assessed.
Develop the Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives	There is an assessment of how each policy and reasonable alternative rate against each SA Objective. This is in Appendix 5 .
Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives	
Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects	The policies have been amended as required when assessing them against the SA Objectives.
Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan	Monitoring indicators are part of the Local Plan.

A Sustainability Appraisal is designed to inform policy content following the assessments against the SA Objectives. The following symbols are used:

? uncertain effect

+ rates positive

- rates negative

7. Other effects

The table at [Appendix 7](#) identifies other effects of the proposed policies, as explained below.

Compatibility of the SA Objectives and plan objectives

An assessment of the SA Objectives against the objectives of the Local Plan will check compatibility.

Reasonable alternatives

If a strategy or policy area is identified, reasonable alternatives to addressing that issue need to be identified and assessed. This could include a 'do nothing' scenario. This process will assist in the identification of, and justify, the most appropriate policy response, if any.

Short, medium and long-term effects

Regulations require the assessment of the effects of a plan or programme over short, medium and long terms. The time periods for these are:

- Short term – 0-5 years
- Medium term – 5-10 years

- Long term – longer than 10 years

Permanent and temporary effects

The process will identify if the effect of the proposed strategic action or policy will be permanent or temporary.

Positive and negative effects

The SA process will assess the proposed strategy or policy approach, or site allocation, and identify any negative impacts of positive impacts relating to the SA Objectives. The process will seek to minimise any negative impacts and maximise any positive impacts.

Secondary effects

These effects arise not as a direct result of the strategy or policy, but away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway.

Cumulative effects

An assessment of the cumulative impacts of the strategic actions or policies is required. This matrix will identify the impacts of the Local Plan on the various SA Objectives, taken as a whole.

Synergistic effects

These are effects that interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects.

8. Next steps

Update to the literature review and baseline

During the production of the Plans new relevant documents and policies will emerge, as well as local documents being progressed to subsequent stages. New and updated documents will be reviewed at each stage for their relevance to the Local Plan for the Broads and their relevant Sustainability Appraisals. The baseline data will also be checked and updated.

Production of the Local Plan for the Broads

Sustainability Appraisals will be produced to assess and inform the Local Plan throughout its production:

- Publication SA – to accompany the Publication version of the Local Plan.

Appendix 1: Comments received on the SA Scoping Report

Ref	Name	Organisation	Comment	BA response	Amendments
#1	Laura Mundy	East Suffolk Council	<p>The Literature Review at Appendix 2 does not appear to include the local plans of neighbouring authorities. Whilst there is mention of the relevant authorities in the main body of the text, it may be worth including those plans within Appendix 2 for completeness. The key plans that we are aware of are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Yarmouth Local Plan Part 1 (includes Core Strategy 2013-2030). Part 2 currently under preparation; • East Suffolk Council- Waveney Local Plan (2018-2036); • Greater Norwich Local Plan, Submission Version (2021); • Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, South Norfolk and Norwich (2014); • South Norfolk Local Plan Site Allocations Document (2015); • South Norfolk Local Plan Development Management Policies Document (2015); • Broadland District Council Development Management DPD (2015); • Broadland District Council Site Allocations DPD (2016); • North Norfolk District Council Core Strategy and Development Management Policies (2008); • North Norfolk Site Specific Allocations DPD (2011). 	<p>We are of course aware of these documents. A separate piece of work will be assessing them as we produce the policies. We will wait a few months to produce this piece of work as we are aware of the examination into the Greater Norwich Local Plan, the GYBC Local Plan will soon be adopted and the next round of consultation on the NNDC Local Plan is expected by the end of the year.</p>	<p>In future SA, include link to separate piece of work that assesses the Local Plans that are relevant to the Broads in detail.</p>
#2	Laura Mundy	East Suffolk Council	<p>In addition to the Local Plans listed above, there are several other locally specific documents that we have picked up through our scoping exercises that you may want to also consider including in Appendix 2 (see also response to Q3):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norfolk Ambition 'The Community Strategy for Norfolk', 2003-2023 (refreshed in 2008); • Great Yarmouth Local Air Quality Management Review, ongoing; • Great Yarmouth Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2017; • Great Yarmouth Landscape Character Assessment, 2008; • Suffolk's Local Transport Plan, 2011-2031; • Transforming Suffolk Community Strategy 2008-2028; • Suffolk Growth Strategy, 2013; • Suffolk's Inclusive Growth Framework – updated Nov 2020; • Suffolk Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2012-2022 (Strategy Refresh 2019-2022); • Suffolk Climate Change Partnership - Suffolk Climate Action Plan 3, 2017; • Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan, 2012; • Suffolk Flood Risk Management Strategy, March 2016; • Suffolk Minerals and Waste Local Plan, 2020; • Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map; • East Suffolk Tourism Strategy, 2017-2022; • Suffolk Local Authorities – Air Quality Management and New Development, 2011; • Suffolk Coastal and Waveney SFRA, 2018; • Waveney District Council Water Cycle Study, 2017; • East Suffolk Housing Strategy 2017-23; • Waveney District Council Landscape Character Assessment, 2008; • Environment Agency East Suffolk Abstraction Licencing Strategy, 2020; • Environment Agency Catchment Flood Management Plan East Suffolk (CFMPs), 2009; • Suffolk Shoreline Management Plan – Lowestoft Ness to Felixstowe Landguard Fort (2015); • Kelling to Lowestoft Ness Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) (2012); • Environment Agency River Basin Management Plan for the Anglian River Basin District (2016). 	<p>Noted. We will assess relevant documents in the next version of the SA.</p>	<p>Assess documents as part of the next version of the SA.</p>

Ref	Name	Organisation	Comment	BA response	Amendments
#3	Laura Mundy	East Suffolk Council	The list provided on pages 10 & 11 of the draft Scoping Report adequately describes the special qualities of the Broads. You may, however, want to add reference to 'dark skies' against h). Dark skies are picked up as a strength in the SWOT analysis and in the SA framework, therefore including reference here would ensure consistency.	Noted. We will consider this amendment.	Consider adding dark skies to the special qualities.
#4	Laura Mundy	East Suffolk Council	We welcome and the baseline chapter as a comprehensive overview of the existing environmental, economic and social characteristics of the area. You note in the introduction to this section that much of the data is based on the 2011 Census and that future SA reports will take account of the 2021 Census. For clarity, you may also want to note here that many of the census date refers to 'Waveney' which no longer exists as a local authority.	Noted, but the Waveney and Suffolk Coastal data is the only Census data that exists at the moment. It is presumed that the 2021 Census Data will relate to the East Suffolk area and therefore will be included in future Sustainability Appraisals.	No change.
#5	Laura Mundy	East Suffolk Council	Within the Baseline chapter there are references to some documents that do not appear within the Literature Review. These are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Page 19- Reference is made to the Broadland Rivers Catchment Flood Management Plan. However, this is not included in the literature review. • Page 19- Reference is made to the Broadland Rivers Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy. However, this is not included in the literature review. • Pages 4, 5, 9, 12, 19 and 20- Reference is made to the Natural Capital Evidence Compendium for Norfolk and Suffolk (2020). However, this is not included in the literature review. • Pages 22 and 23- Reference is made to the STEAM Report. However, this is not included in the literature review. 	Noted. Will will include these in the literature review for the next version of the SA.	Include these documents in the next version of the SA Literature Review.
#6	Laura Mundy	East Suffolk Council	No significant comments on this section, there is however a small typo at the end of t) - 'compendium8'.	Noted. That is a footnote reference and should be superscript.	Amend in next version of the SA.
#7	Laura Mundy	East Suffolk Council	The SA Objectives reflect the identified characteristics, baseline data, and SWOT analysis. The following comments relate to the decision-making criteria set out in Appendix 5 of the draft Scoping Report. <p>ENV1 - Could include cycling distance from key services.</p> <p>ENV5 - Could make reference to flood risk, specifically that arising as the result of climate change.</p> <p>ENV7 - Could reference contaminated land. Should consider agricultural land quality.</p> <p>ENV8 - Should consider potential increases in waste production.</p> <p>ENV10 - Could include reference to residential amenity</p> <p>SOC4 - Should also consider specialist housing.</p> <p>SOC6 - Could include cycling distance from key services.</p>	<p>ENV1 - agreed</p> <p>ENV5 - ENV6 covers flood risk adequately</p> <p>ENV7 - agreed</p> <p>ENV8 - consider this is covered adequately in the framework</p> <p>ENV10 - agreed</p> <p>SOC4 - agreed</p> <p>SOC6 - agreed</p>	<p>ENV1 - add cycle distance to decision making questions.</p> <p>ENV5 - no change</p> <p>ENV7 - include contaminated land and agricultural land quality</p> <p>ENV8 - no change</p> <p>ENV10 - add reference to amenity</p> <p>SOC4 - add reference to older persons and specialist housing</p> <p>SOC6 - add cycle distance to decision making questions</p>
#8	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	This is generally adequate. This would benefit from a basic map showing an outline of the of the area boundary, to help with interpretation of other maps shown, such as in appendix 3.	Agreed.	Include map of the area of the Broads in next version of SA.
#9	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	In regards to Appendix 3a – the baseline data shown here is comprehensive but would benefit from explanation of some terms such as 'meeting PSA target' in table 1, and 'wasted peat' in map 4.	Agreed.	Ensure terms are explained in future documents.
#10	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	In regards to Appendix 3a – 'WFD Ecological Status 2013' is mentioned – this sentence needs updating, as 2019 status is available (as in map 7).	Agreed.	Update reference.

Ref	Name	Organisation	Comment	BA response	Amendments
#11	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	In regards to Appendix 3a –There is a paragraph mentioning phosphate specifically and this could be updated and have a map too to show that many waterbodies do meet WFD P status.	Agreed.	Update and include map.
#12	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	Appendix 2 is very comprehensive but also need to give consideration to water cycle studies, such as the Greater Norwich WCS which is updated / being updated in 2021.	Noted. We will assess relevant documents in the next version of the SA.	Assess documents as part of the next version of the SA.
#13	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	Please refer to the latest climate change guidance and allowances available on the following link: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances This has recently been updated.	Noted	Will include in the literature review section.
#14	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	As you are aware the Environment Agency are working with the Broads Authority to deliver the Broadlands Futures Initiative. This will be an important piece of work in understanding the longer term management of the Broads. We are pleased to note that the BFI will inform the Local Plan as and when the information becomes available.	Noted	No change.
#15	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	As part of the BFI the Environment Agency are reviewing and updating the hydraulic modelling for fluvial, tidal and coastal flooding relevant to the Broads area. This work is underway, but due to the size of the project it is not due to be completed for some time (around the end of 2023). As well as informing the BFI this modelling will update our understanding of flood risk to communities in the Broads and help us identify locations where flood risk management could be improved this includes communities such as Geldeston, Dockeney and Gillingham. Other communities may be identified as part of this modelling.	Noted. Will include in the baseline data section.	Will include in the baseline data section.
#16	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	The Environment Agency are also currently working on the following flood risk management projects in the Broads Authority area.	Noted. Will include in the baseline data section.	Will include in the baseline data section.
#17	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	Great Yarmouth flood defences Project The Environment Agency is currently delivering the Great Yarmouth flood defences Epoch 2 (2016 – 2021) project to refurbish and improve approximately 4km of flood defences and the supporting quayside in the town to help manage the flood risk to around 2000 homes and 700 businesses. Epoch 3 (2021-2026) is at an early stage of business case development. A substantial amount of partnership funding will again need to be secured in order for this project to progress as planned. Partners are beginning work to identify funding sources for Epoch 3 and to identify a sustainable income stream to meet future investment required to manage flood risk to the town.	Noted. Will include in the baseline data section.	Will include in the baseline data section.
#18	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	Beccles Flood Risk Management Project We are in the early stages of a project to investigate ways to reduce the number of people and properties at risk of flooding from the River Waveney in Beccles. We have undertaken an ‘initial assessment’ report which produced a number of potential ways to improve the management of flood risk in Beccles. Options include: Maintaining the existing flood wall but replacing the flood boards with flood gates. Individual Property Flood Resilience (PFR) measures ie. flood doors or barriers, air brick covers. We will be undertaking a number of surveys and additional assessments of the existing defences in Beccles. This along with information from the flooding in December 2020 will help to inform the projects next steps.	Noted. Will include in the baseline data section.	Will include in the baseline data section.

Ref	Name	Organisation	Comment	BA response	Amendments
#19	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	Bungay Flood Risk Management Project We are in the early stages of a project in Bungay. We are updating our flood risk model of the River Waveney to help improve our understanding of flood risk in Bungay and the surrounding area. This update will use information obtained from the December flood event to make the modelling as representative as possible. This modelling will help inform an 'initial assessment' to explore options to manage the flood risk, working with the community and our partners, such as East Suffolk Council, Suffolk County Council and Norfolk County Council.	Noted. Will include in the baseline data section.	Will include in the baseline data section.
#20	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	We are pleased to note that consideration will be given to the need to review the SFRA. Guidance on when to update your SFRA is available on the following link: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/local-planning-authorities-strategic-flood-risk-assessment#when-to-review-or-update-your-sfra	Noted. We produced the SFRA with other Norfolk Authorities and will use this information as and when discussions are held about a review.	No change.
#21	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	The modelling used to inform the previous SFRA relevant to the Broads Authority area has not been updated since the SFRA's publication. As mentioned above the majority of the models will be updated by the modelling supporting the BFI. Please see the table below for more details. <Table is at Appendix B>	Noted. We produced the SFRA with other Norfolk Authorities and will use this information as and when discussions are held about a review.	No change.
#22	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	Please note the table above only details the models which cover the Broads Authority area. The previous SFRA covered several LPA districts so more models were used than listed above. Some models outside of the Broads Authority area have been updated since its publication. This will mean other authorities will have new flood models available to update the SFRA. Should the SFRA be updated consideration will need to be given to how to do this due to the cross over with other authority areas.	Noted. We produced the SFRA with other Norfolk Authorities and will use this information as and when discussions are held about a review.	No change.
#23	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	In addition to updated modelling you should also consider the updated climate change allowances and guidance provided in the hyperlink above. Since the SFRA was published our climate change guidance and the allowances for fluvial flooding and sea level rise have been updated. Our modelling does not currently reflect these changes. Therefore there is an option for you to update the SFRA to ensure it considers the latest climate change guidance. However the new climate change allowances will be incorporated in the model updates undertaken as part of the BFI work, so you could wait until the modelling we are undertaking is completed.	Noted. We produced the SFRA with other Norfolk Authorities and will use this information as and when discussions are held about a review.	No change.
#24	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	In determining whether to update the SFRA it is important to understand if the local plan review will involve changing or updating the current development allocations. This will dictate if an assessment against fluvial, tidal and coastal flood risk is required and therefore if the SFRA should be updated. If allocations are in flood risk areas you are likely to need an updated evidence base to consider the latest climate change. This would need to be updateable in the future so it can consider our new modelling for the Broads and coast once it is complete.	Noted. We produced the SFRA with other Norfolk Authorities and will use this information as and when discussions are held about a review.	No change.
#25	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	ENV2 In relation to policy ENV2, we would recommend revising as follows: To safeguard a sustainable supply of water, to protect and improve water quality, and to use water efficiently. The addition of the word 'protect' covers the requirements of water framework directive to protect and prevent deterioration.	Agreed.	Change ENV 2 to: To safeguard a sustainable supply of water, to protect and improve water quality, and to use water efficiently
#26	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	ENV 5. It would be good if the document could include the word resilient in this objective. It's similar to the word adapt but it is more consistent with the wording in EA2025 and other government policy which aims to help communities to become more resilient to a changing climate. Suggestion for ENV5 SA Objective wording: To adapt, become resilient and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.	Agreed.	Change ENV5 to: To adapt, become resilient and mitigate against the impacts of climate change and add Will the

Ref	Name	Organisation	Comment	BA response	Amendments
			The decision criteria question could be: Will the plan help communities become more resilient and adapt to the impacts of climate change?		allocation/policy/strategic action help communities become more resilient and adapt to the impacts of climate change to the decision making questions.
#27	Liam Robson	Environment Agency	<p>ENV6 – The decision making criteria are a little muddled and repetitive please see ideas below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Bullet point 1 could be changed to: Will the plan guide inappropriate development away from flood risk areas? · Bullet point 2 could be changed to: Does the plan ensure that where development in flood risk areas is permitted, the risks to people and property are managed/mitigated? · Bullet point 4 implies development should be located in the areas at highest risk of flooding? Development should be located in areas at lowest risk. · Bullet point 7 – This could be changed to: Will the plan consider the risk of flooding to communities/allocations both now and in the future taking account of climate change? · Bullet point 13 – Could this be changed to consider flood risk in general and not just the coast. We would not want the local plan to impact future flood risk management projects/schemes or impact on the outcome of the BFI. Could it be changed to: Does the policy affect opportunities for future flood and coastal risk management? · Bullet point 14 – As above could this be changed to: Does the allocation/policy/strategic action restrict choice for managing flood risk and the coast in the future? 	Agreed.	Decision making criteria amended to reflect these comments.
#28	Ian Robinson	RSPB	Page 11 3.7 – Water. Last sentence is inaccurate. Deficiency is affecting the entirety now and isn't just a factor which may affect the Broads during peak tourist season, influx during this season will only exacerbate the problem.	Agreed.	Will amend this section to reflect this comment.
#29	Ian Robinson	RSPB	Page 18 3.9 – the statement 'parts of the Yare Broads and Marshes are unfavourable due to excess water levels – this doesn't align with the unit condition assessment.	Noted.	Will check the assessment and amend as required.
#30	Ian Robinson	RSPB	In addition need to state the pattern of inundation/rainfall is changing and species are unable to adapt to these changes.	Noted.	Will add this to the text.

Ref	Name	Organisation	Comment	BA response	Amendments
#31	Ian Robinson	RSPB	<p>Consideration needs to be given to translocating species ahead of any irreversible changes resulting from climate change or sea level rise. Follow up comment:</p> <p>If species such as fen orchid or any of the 66 species which are found exclusively in the Broads and which have been the subject of conservation action and management for many years were deemed worthy of protection organisations and protected landscape should consider how to maintain populations in the short term.</p> <p>Part of that approach would need to be ensuring management is optimal to at least maintain and ideally increase numbers.</p> <p>In parallel there needs to be planning and input from statutory agencies (e.g. NE, EA, BA) as well as NGO's and landowners regarding how to deal with species which have niche requirements (like fen orchid) and which would be difficult to maintain in situ (in the face of climate change and sea level rise).</p> <p>The decision might be one of maintain with the ultimate view that the species will ultimately be lost, or it may be maintain with the aim of finding alternative sites further inland which could become sites able to accept species in the Broads under threat, and which have suitable conditions to support successful translocation.</p> <p>The point I was trying to make is to start considering these issues now and looking for potential donor sites and planning in advance of irreversible changes. It really requires a partnership approach and where a species is championed by an organisation that organisation should act as lead supported by others.</p> <p>There will also be a need to communicate the likelihood of change, along the lines that Broadland Futures Initiative and Water Resources East are doing.</p>	<p>The Broads Authority have been discussing actual species translocation, species translocation via habitat connectivity with partners for decades and have supported several active projects within the Broads. We are supporting BFI who are reviewing salinity and hydrological connection to assess climate change or sea level rise risk factors. Our Biodiversity Audit outlines some of this risk.</p>	<p>No change to document, but will consider this comment as produce the Local Plan for the Broads and Broads Plan.</p>
#32	Ian Robinson	RSPB	<p>General Comment – a lot of the maps are useful but the resolution is too fine and makes it difficult to make use of them/see detail</p>	<p>Noted. These were how the maps were sent to us.</p>	<p>Will liaise with data provider about ways to present data in future iterations of the SA.</p>
#33	Ian Robinson	RSPB	<p>Page 23 STEAM report Fig 4 – acronyms need clarifying. The information provided is useful but is hard to interpret</p>	<p>Noted. In future iterations, will provide some explanation.</p>	<p>In future versions, explain the STEAM data.</p>
#34	Ian Robinson	RSPB	<p>Page 32 Map 16 – relevance. Much of the dark blue area is farmland and has negligible issues related to housing. The map provides a disproportionate assessment of reality.</p>	<p>LSOAs (Lower-layer Super Output Areas) are small areas designed to be of a similar population size, with an average of approximately 1,500 residents or 650 households. The issue may be as to how much of a LSOA is actually within the Broads, and the recently completed Indices of Multiple Deprivation Topic Paper shows things in more detail and provides estimates of the amount of a LSOA that is within the Broads.</p>	<p>No change.</p>
#35	Ian Robinson	RSPB	<p>Page 39 Map 17 Page 40 Map 18 and Page 43 Map 19 – of very little use due to there being too much information crammed into a very small area. Might be better to provide a link to enable interpretation with better resolution</p>	<p>Noted. These were how the maps were sent to us.</p>	<p>Will liaise with data provider about ways to present data in future iterations of the SA.</p>
#36	Ian Robinson	RSPB	<p>Page 44 Map 20 – don't understand the relevance of this map, needs context</p>	<p>As stated in the report, this map shows incidences of crime near to the Broads in Norwich along the banks of the River Wensum.</p>	<p>No change.</p>

Ref	Name	Organisation	Comment	BA response	Amendments
#37	Ian Robinson	RSPB	Page 14 etc 6.4 – opportunity. Add ‘educate residents in and adjacent to the National Park in wiser, more sustainable use of water resource.’	Comment noted. Whilst the BA does have an education function, that tends to be more in relation to school children rather than home owners. We think that Essex and Suffolk Water and Anglian Water Services are best placed to deliver such education.	No change.
#38	Ian Robinson	RSPB	Page 19 8.4 – are the timescales fixed? I wonder if there could be alignment with Shoreline Management Plan terminology and use of the timescales used therein e.g. short=0-25 years, medium=25-50 years, long= 50-100 years.	Various other Suffolk and Norfolk LPAs and National Park Authorities were asked what timescales they use in their SA and the timescales as set out in the SA Scoping Report seem to be common.	No change.
#39	Ian Robinson	RSPB	8.8 – does the word cumulative mean the same as in-combination	In combination would be the correct term for HRA, but this is SA. Note that 8.9 relates to synergistic effects and that is like in combination.	No change.
#40	Ian Robinson	RSPB	Page 39 – ENV2 – misses the main factor namely use of/demand for water by householders is too high and unsustainable	Point noted and that is inferred in the wording that relates to the zone being in deficit.	No change.
#41	Ian Robinson	RSPB	ENV3 – add physical management and maintenance of habitats	Agreed.	Add this to decision making criteria for ENV3.
#42	Ian Robinson	RSPB	ENV5 -add impact of shoreline management plans.	More relevant to ENV6 - agree and add that to decision making criteria.	Amend decision making criteria for ENV6: Does the allocation/policy/strategic action affect the shoreline management plan?
#43	Andrew Marsh	Historic England	We recommend that the special qualities of the Broads, point ‘J’ is renamed ‘Historic Environment’. The historic environment is considered the most appropriate term to use as a topic heading as it encompasses all aspects of heritage, for example the tangible heritage assets and less tangible cultural heritage, and both designated and non-designated heritage assets. Point ‘J’ should then list heritage asset using terminology consistent with the NPPF, namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listed Buildings • Scheduled Monuments • Conservation Areas • Registered Parks and Gardens • Registered Battlefields • Protected Wrecks • Non-designated heritage assets / Local Heritage Assets / Locally Listed Heritage Assets / Locally Listed Buildings • Heritage at Risk 	Agree with the change to the text. The list could be included as a footnote.	Amend point j to Historic Environment and add list as a footnote.
#44	Andrew Marsh	Historic England	We welcome the identification of sustainability issues and problems set out in section 6, particularly those related to the historic environment, and are particularly pleased to see reference within the section to setting, archaeology, waterlogged heritage, and heritage at risk.	Support noted.	No change.
#45	Andrew Marsh	Historic England	We are however disappointed that no opportunities have been identified in relation to / for the historic environment, for example are does the Plan offer any opportunities to tackle heritage at risk, or to improve access to and appreciation of heritage assets?	The SWOT analysis does not relate just to the Local Plan. It is a SWOT analysis of the area. That being said, comment noted and working with the Historic Environment Manager, we will include the opportunities, for example the Water Mills and Marshes work.	Incorporate opportunities relating to heritage and the historic environment into the SWOT analysis.

Ref	Name	Organisation	Comment	BA response	Amendments
#46	Andrew Marsh	Historic England	We very much welcome the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives set out within section 7.1, particularly Objective ENV9, 'To conserve and enhance the cultural heritage, historic environment, heritage assets and their settings'. Overall the objectives demonstrate an integrated approach to the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment which sees the interrelationship between conservation and other spatial planning goals recognised within several different policies rather than in isolation.	Support noted.	No change.
#47	Andrew Marsh	Historic England	We look forward to engaging with you as these proposals progress over the coming months. Finally, we should like to stress that this opinion is based on the information provided by the Council in its consultation. To avoid any doubt, this does not affect our obligation to provide further advice and, potentially, object to specific proposals, which may subsequently arise (either as a result of this consultation or in later versions of the plan/guidance) where we consider that these would have an adverse impact upon the historic environment.	Noted.	No change.

Appendix 2: The Baseline

The baseline has been updated. Go [click here](#) for updated baseline. And go [click here](#) for Geodiversity information.

Appendix 3: Literature Review

The SA Scoping Report Literature Review reviewed many documents and these can be found here: [Literature review](#)

The documents reviewed in this SA are new ones that have been reviewed. [Click here](#) for the additions to the literature review.

Appendix 4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SA Objective	SEA General Theme	Decision making criteria/prompting questions
ENV1: To reduce the adverse effects of traffic (on roads and water).	Climate change, air and pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the policy/allocation/strategic action affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Walking, cycling, public transport? ○ Air quality? ○ Amenity? ○ Single occupancy car use? ○ Use of waterways? ○ Access to special qualities of the Broads by sustainable transport modes? ○ The net impact of transport infrastructure such as road signage, lighting, conspicuous structures and parking? • What is the resulting impact of traffic on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Heritage? ○ Landscape? ○ People? ○ Water? • Is the allocation within walking distance² or cycling distance³ of key services⁴? • Will routes be <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ functional and accessible for all? ○ safe and attractive public spaces? • Does it consider the needs of the most vulnerable users first: pedestrians, then cyclists, then public transport users, specialist vehicles like ambulances and finally other motor vehicles?
ENV2: To safeguard a sustainable supply of water, to protect and improve water quality and to use water efficiently.	Land, water and soil resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the policy/allocation/strategic action affect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water quality? ○ Water quantity? ○ Surface water run off? Does it reduce run-off rates? Does it increase water absorption / management? ○ Wastewater? ○ Drainage? ○ Pathways for pollutants?
ENV3: To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	Biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the policy/allocation/strategic action affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The ability to retain and maintain soil carbon? ○ Geological interests? ○ The potential for managed accessible geological feature exposures? ○ County Wildlife Sites? ○ Local and National Nature Reserves? ○ Ramsar Sites? ○ SPAs, SACs? ○ SSSIs? ○ BAP Priority Species and habitats?

² Manual for Streets says this is 10 minutes/800m

³ Suffolk County Council and Norfolk County Council do not have official cycling distances. Suffolk County Council suggested between 5km and 10km and Norfolk County Council suggested up to 5 miles. For the purposes of the SA assessment, a distance of around 3 to 6 miles or 30 minute is used, but taking into consideration gradient, safety (or perception of) and convenience of routes.

SA Objective	SEA General Theme	Decision making criteria/prompting questions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Habitat connectivity and Ecological Networks? ○ Trees and hedgerows? ○ Waterbodies? ○ Green Infrastructure? ○ physical management and maintenance of habitats? ○ Habitat creation? ○ Habitat restoration? <p>Appendix 2 SA Framework/Table 4: "Reason for SO - One of the statutory purposes of the Broads Authority is to conserve and enhance the natural beauty and wildlife of the Broads... Soils in the Broads contain and continue to store large amounts of carbon and archaeological remains." Suggested addition: "There are geological features which provide evidence for the area's unique environmental history." As it stands, the text does not explain the contribution of geodiversity among the reasons for SO.</p>
<p>ENV4: To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and towns/villages.</p>	<p>Cultural heritage, landscape and townscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How does the allocation/policy/strategic action affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The setting of the Broads? ○ The perception of the Broads? ○ The Landscape Character? ○ Cultural heritage and heritage assets? ○ Dark skies and tranquillity? ○ The special qualities of the Broads⁵? ○ Landscape features? ○ Peat? ○ Conservation Areas? ○ Designated and undesignated heritage assets? ○ The quality and local distinctiveness of the Broads towns/villages/buildings? ○ Open Space? ○ Green Infrastructure? ○ Harmful incremental change?
<p>ENV5: To adapt, become resilient and mitigate against the impacts of climate change</p>	<p>Climate change, air and pollution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How does the allocation/policy/strategic action affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Emissions of greenhouse gases? ○ Sequestering carbon dioxide? ○ Single occupancy car use? ○ HGV/delivery movements? ○ Public transport? ○ Cycling/walking? ○ Boat emissions? ○ The ability of communities to adapt? ○ The ability of habitats and species to adapt? ○ Peat? ○ Energy use?

⁵ Taken from the Climate Change Adaptation Plan: Open water in lakes and rivers, Breydon Water (estuary), Fens / reed beds, Grazing marshes and ditches, Wet woodlands, Historic buildings, especially mills, Boating and the riverside economy, Farmland (including rights of way), Open landscapes, big skies and tranquillity and the coast.

SA Objective	SEA General Theme	Decision making criteria/prompting questions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open Space? ○ Green Infrastructure? ○ Solar shade/solar gain? ○ Mitigating/adapting to overheating? ○ Nature based solutions over hardscape (SuDS, attenuation, screening, etc.), where relevant ● Will the allocation/policy/strategic action help communities become more resilient and adapt to the impacts of climate change
ENV6: To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk and to become more resilient to flood risk and coastal change.	Land, water and soil resources. Climate change, air and pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Will the allocation/policy/strategic action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ guide inappropriate development away from flood risk areas? ○ ensure that where development in flood risk areas is permitted, the risks to people and property are managed/mitigated? ○ consider the risk of flooding to communities/allocations both now and in the future taking account of climate change? ○ affect opportunities for future flood and coastal risk management? ○ restrict choice for managing flood risk and the coast in the future? ● Does the policy consider different sources of flooding⁶? ● Does the allocation/policy/strategic action affect the shoreline management plan?
ENV7: To manage resources sustainably through the effective use of land, energy and materials.	Land, water and soil resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Is the allocation on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Brownfield Land? ○ Greenfield Land? ● Does the allocation use land effectively? ● Does the allocation/policy/strategic action affect energy efficiency? ● Are there any safeguarded mineral sites? ● Will it prevent the sterilisation of known or suspected mineral resources by development? ● Does the policy consider origin of resource/where resource derived from? ● Is the allocation on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contaminated land ○ Best and most versatile agricultural land
ENV8: To minimise the production and impacts of waste through reducing what is wasted, and re-using and recycling what is left.	Population and human health. Climate change, air and pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Does the policy help reduce waste, reuse waste or recycle/compost?
ENV9: To conserve and enhance the cultural heritage, historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	Cultural heritage, landscape and townscape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Does the allocation/policy/strategic action affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The quality and local distinctiveness of the Broads towns/villages/buildings? ○ Designated and undesignated heritage assets? ○ Conservation Areas? ○ Archaeology? ○ Local culture and traditions? ○ The wider cultural heritage of the broads? ○ The history, traditions, customs and the spaces and places these rely upon or relate to?

⁶ Including from rivers and the sea, directly from rainfall on the ground surface and rising groundwater, overwhelmed sewers and drainage systems, and from reservoirs, canals and lakes and other artificial sources.

SA Objective	SEA General Theme	Decision making criteria/prompting questions
<p>ENV10: To achieve the highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginable, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness.</p>	<p>Cultural heritage, landscape and townscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the allocation/policy/strategic action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Appreciate what is special about the site? ○ Relate to the site’s setting in the landscape/townscape? ○ Appreciate the rich cultural heritage of the area? ○ Address/consider residential amenity? • Are these issues considered? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ local character (including landscape setting) ○ safe, connected and efficient streets ○ a network of greenspaces (including parks) and public places ○ crime prevention ○ security and lighting measures in the context of dark skies ○ access and inclusion ○ efficient use of natural resources ○ cohesive & vibrant neighbourhoods ○ layout – the way in which buildings and spaces relate to each other ○ form – the shape of buildings ○ scale – the size of buildings ○ detailing – the important smaller elements of building and spaces ○ materials – what a building is made from ○ sensitive design of road infrastructure? (E.g. reduced signage road markings, use of local materials and alternative traffic calming methods). ○ efficient use of land in sustainable locations for higher density development ○ housing design that promotes good space standards
<p>ENV11: To improve air quality and minimise noise, vibration and light pollution.</p>	<p>Population and human health. Climate change, air and pollution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the allocation/policy/strategic action affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Air quality? ○ Noise production? ○ Vibration? ○ Light pollution/dark skies? • How does the allocation/policy/strategic action relate to Air Quality Management Areas? • Would the allocation make additional noise or be sensitive to the prevailing acoustic environment? • Have cumulative impacts of development/change been considered? • Does the allocation/policy/strategic action affect the tranquillity of the Broads?
<p>ENV12: To increase the proportion of energy generated through renewable/low carbon processes without unacceptable adverse impacts to/on the Broads landscape</p>	<p>Climate change, air and pollution. Cultural heritage, landscape and townscape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the allocation/policy/strategic action affect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Renewable/low carbon energy generation? ○ Renewable/low carbon energy transmission? ○ The setting of the Broads? ○ The perception of the Broads? ○ The Landscape Character? ○ The special qualities of the Broads? • Have Cumulative impacts of renewable/low carbon energy generation been considered?
<p>SOC1: To improve the health and wellbeing of the population and promote a healthy lifestyle.</p>	<p>Population and human health.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the allocation/policy/strategic action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Affect physical and/or mental health? ○ Affect wellbeing?

SA Objective	SEA General Theme	Decision making criteria/prompting questions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote active lifestyles? ○ Promote active travel? ● Does the allocation/policy/strategic action include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Publicly accessible open space? ○ Sports facilities? ○ Health infrastructure? ● Does the policy enable active use of water space?
SOC2: To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion.	Population and human health. Inclusive communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Does the allocation/policy/strategic action affect any of these domains? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Income ○ Employment ○ Health and Disability ○ Education, Skills and Training ○ Barriers to Housing and Services ○ Crime ○ Living Environment ● Does the allocation/policy/strategic action affect inclusive communities? ● Does it affect community cohesion? ● Does it affect quality of life? ● Does the policy avoid potential for inequality or serve to positively address existing identified inequalities through its implementation?
SOC3: To improve education and skills including those related to local traditional industries.	Population and human health. Economic Activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Is the allocation/policy/strategic action for an education/skills establishment? ● Does the policy/allocation/strategic action enable improved understanding of the special qualities, pressures and management of the Broads to all? ● Does it relate to Traditional Broads industries? ● Will it facilitate improved access to vocational training, education and skills for all, including young people? ● Will it facilitate opportunity for delivery and uptake of traditional skills training which may benefit wider Broads purposes?
SOC4: To enable suitable stock of housing meeting local needs including affordability.	Population and human health. Inclusive communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Does the policy/allocation/strategic action affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Housing? ○ Affordable Housing? ○ Gypsy and Traveller accommodation? ○ Residential moorings/boats used as residences? ○ Older persons housing? ○ Specialist housing?
SOC5: To maximise opportunities for new/ additional employment	Economic activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Does the policy/allocation/strategic action affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employment land uses? ○ Numbers of jobs? ○ Tourism? ○ Does it relate to Traditional Broads industries?
SOC6: To improve the quality, range and accessibility of community services and facilities and to ensure new development is sustainability located with good	Population and human health. Inclusive communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Is the allocation/policy/strategic action within walking distance (800m) from Key Services? ● Is the allocation within a settlement boundary? ● Is the allocation/policy/strategic action for a key service?

SA Objective	SEA General Theme	Decision making criteria/prompting questions
access by means other than a private car to a range of community services and facilities.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the allocation/policy/strategic action affect public transport, walking and cycling? • Does the policy/allocation/strategic action relate to Local Green Space? • Will routes be functional and accessible for all? • Will routes be safe and attractive public spaces? • Does it consider the needs of the most vulnerable users first: pedestrians, then cyclists, then public transport users, specialist vehicles like ambulances and finally other motor vehicles? • Will it support the retention of key facilities and services ensuring that local needs are met locally wherever possible or alternative sustainable access is provided?
SOC7: To build community identity, improve social welfare and reduce crime and anti-social activity.	Population and human health. Inclusive communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/allocation/strategic action relate to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Designing out crime? ○ Designing in community safety? ○ An inclusive environment? ○ Robust structure and identity? ○ Interaction with other uses positively? ○ Avoiding opportunities for conflict?
ECO1: To support a flourishing and sustainable economy and improve economic performance in rural areas.	Economic activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide the spaces and infrastructure to support self-employment opportunities and business start-up? • Will it support existing business viability and local employment growth? • Does it contribute to a thriving rural community? • Does it contribute to a prosperous rural community?
ECO2: To ensure the economy actively contributes to social and environmental well-being.	Economic activity. Population and human health. Inclusive communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does the policy/allocation/strategic action affect 'Social Capital'? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Skills development ○ Community cohesion ○ Amenity ○ Job provision ○ Quality of life • How does it affect 'Low Carbon'? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Innovation ○ Resource efficiency • How does it affect 'Natural Capital'? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Landscape ○ Biodiversity
ECO3: To offer opportunities for Tourism and recreation in a way that helps the economy, society and the environment.	Economic activity. Population and human health. Inclusive communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the policy/allocation/strategic action affect: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sustainable tourism. ○ Responsible tourism. • Does it: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote enjoyment and understanding of the Broads? ○ Raise awareness of the Broads as a special destination? ○ Drive up the quality of the visitor experience? ○ Strengthen tourism performance across the whole Broads area? ○ Maintain the Broads' position as a premier inland boating destination in the UK? ○ Respect the sensitive environment of the Broads? ○ Provide the right conditions for successful tourism businesses?

SA Objective	SEA General Theme	Decision making criteria/prompting questions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Will it maximise benefits and minimise impacts from visitors to communities?

Appendix 5: Assessment of each policy and reasonable alternatives against the SA Objectives.

Policy PODM1: Major Development in the Broads

	A: Amended policy	B: No policy	A: Keep original policy
ENV1			
ENV2			
ENV3	+ Biodiversity is a special quality of the Broads and the policy refers to protecting European protected sites.	?	+ Biodiversity is a special quality of the Broads and the policy refers to protecting European protected sites.
ENV4	+ The landscape character is protected through the policy.	?	+ The landscape character is protected through the policy.
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9	+ Heritage is protected through the policy.	?	+ Heritage is protected through the policy.
ENV10			
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1			
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2	+ Policy relates to	?	+ Policy relates to development
ECO3	+ development that does not impact the special qualities of the Broads.	?	+ that does not impact the special qualities of the Broads.

Policy PODM2: Embodied Carbon

	A: Preferred Option	B: No specific policy
ENV1		
ENV2		
ENV3		
ENV4	? The choice of materials can impact a landscape and townscape. Choice of materials is an important consideration for schemes in the Broads.	?
ENV5	+ Policy addresses carbon emissions.	?
ENV6		
ENV7	+ Policy seeks re-use of buildings and materials rather than demolition and disposal.	?
ENV8	+ Policy seeks re-use of buildings and materials rather than demolition and disposal.	?
ENV9	? The choice of materials can impact a heritage assets. Choice of materials is an important consideration for schemes in the Broads.	?
ENV10	? Choice of materials is an important consideration for schemes in the Broads.	?
ENV11		
ENV12		
SOC1		
SOC2		
SOC3		
SOC4		
SOC5		
SOC6		
SOC7		
ECO1		

The impacts are uncertain. That being said, if there is no policy that does not seek to justify demolition, more buildings could be demolished without due consideration as there are no other policy levers available.

Policy POSP1: Responding to the Climate Emergency

		A: Preferred Option	B: No specific policy	C: Original policy	
ENV1	+	Policy refers to locating development with good access to services and facilities.	<p>?</p> <p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>		
ENV2					
ENV3					
ENV4					
ENV5	+	Policy relates to climate change.		+	Policy relates to climate change.
ENV6					
ENV7	+	Policy refers to construction and the lifecycle of the development.		+	Policy refers to the lifecycle of the development.
ENV8					
ENV9					
ENV10					
ENV11					
ENV12	+	Policy refers to renewable energy.		+	Policy refers to renewable energy.
SOC1					
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5					
SOC6	+	Policy refers to locating development with good access to services and facilities.		?	
SOC7					
ECO1					
ECO2					
ECO3					

Policy PODM3: Climate change adaptation and resilience checklist

		A: Preferred Option	B: No specific policy	
ENV1			The impacts are uncertain. That being said, if there is no policy that does not seek to prompt applicants about how their scheme will operate and function in a changing climate, they may not consider this.	
ENV2				
ENV3				
ENV4				
ENV5	+	The policy is about adapting to and becoming resilient to climate change.		?
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10	+	Generally, by adapting to climate change and being resilient the design will be good.		?
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				

Policy PODM4: Water quality and foul drainage

	A: Keep original policy		B: Preferred Option - amend policy		C: No policy	
ENV1					Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that these considerations will not be addressed in schemes, but having a policy provides certainty.	
ENV2	+	Fundamentally, the policy is about the use of water.	+	Fundamentally, the policy is about the use of water.		?
ENV3	+	Protecting water quality benefits biodiversity.	+	Protecting water quality benefits biodiversity.		?
ENV4						
ENV5						
ENV6						
ENV7						
ENV8						
ENV9						
ENV10						
ENV11						
ENV12						
SOC1	+	Water is important to the health and wellbeing of people.	+	Water is important to the health and wellbeing of people.		?
SOC2						
SOC3						
SOC4						
SOC5						
SOC6						
SOC7						
ECO1						
ECO2						
ECO3						

Policy PODM5: Boat wash-down facilities

		A: Preferred Option
ENV1		
ENV2	+	A key aim of the policy is to reduce paint residues and copper levels in sediment.
ENV3	+	Paint residues and Copper in sediment can harm biodiversity. The policy also relates to biosecurity and invasive species.
ENV4		
ENV5		
ENV6		
ENV7		
ENV8		
ENV9		
ENV10		
ENV11		
ENV12		
SOC1		
SOC2		
SOC3		
SOC4		
SOC5		
SOC6		
SOC7		
ECO1	?	This extra requirement could add costs to a business.
ECO2	+	Appropriate wash down facilities will mean that businesses contribute to environmental wellbeing.
ECO3	?	The types of boats affected by this policy are used for recreation purposes. On one hand this policy requirement helps the environment but on the other it could be an extra financial burden.

Policy PODM6: Water efficiency and re-use

	A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy
ENV1			
ENV2	+ Fundamentally, the policy is about the use of water.	+ Fundamentally, the policy is about the use of water.	?
ENV3			
ENV4			
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9			
ENV10			
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1	+ Water is important to the health and wellbeing of people.	+ Water is important to the health and wellbeing of people.	?
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2	+ Policy ensures that it is not just residential schemes that consider and address water efficiency.	+ Policy ensures that it is not just residential schemes that consider and address water efficiency.	?
ECO3			

Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that these considerations will not be addressed in schemes, but having a policy provides certainty.

Policy POSP2: Strategic flood risk policy

	A: Having a policy		B: No policy	
ENV1				Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed; a policy provides certainty.
ENV2				
ENV3	+	Policy refers to biodiversity and habitats.	?	
ENV4				
ENV5	+	Flooding is likely to get worse as a result of climate change.	?	
ENV6	+	Policy relates to flooding.	?	
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1	+	Flooding impacts health and wellbeing.	?	
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODM7: Development and flood risk

	A: Original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy
ENV1			
ENV2			
ENV3	+ Policy refers to biodiversity and habitats.	+ Policy refers to biodiversity and habitats.	?
ENV4			
ENV5	+ Flooding is likely to get worse as a result of climate change.	+ Flooding is likely to get worse as a result of climate change.	?
ENV6	+ Policy relates to flooding.	+ Policy relates to flooding.	?
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9			
ENV10	+ Generally, design is an important consideration when addressing flood risk.	+ Generally, design is an important consideration when addressing flood risk.	?
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1	+ Flooding impacts health and wellbeing.	+ Flooding impacts health and wellbeing.	?
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3			

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed; a policy provides certainty.

Policy PODM8: Surface water run-off

	A: Original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy
ENV1			
ENV2			
ENV3	+ Policy refers to biodiversity and habitats.	+ Policy refers to biodiversity and habitats.	?
ENV4	+ Design principles reflect public realm and landscape impact.	+ Design principles reflect public realm and landscape impact.	?
ENV5	+ Flooding is likely to get worse as a result of climate change.	+ Flooding is likely to get worse as a result of climate change.	?
ENV6	+ Policy relates to flooding.	+ Policy relates to flooding.	?
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9	+ Design principles reflect impact on the historic environment.	+ Design principles reflect impact on the historic environment.	?
ENV10	+ Generally, design is an important consideration when addressing flood risk and SuDS	+ Generally, design is an important consideration when addressing flood risk and SuDS	?
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1	+ Flooding impacts health and wellbeing.	+ Flooding impacts health and wellbeing.	?
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3			

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed; a policy provides certainty.

Policy PODM9: Open space on land, play space, sports fields and allotments.

	A: Keep original policy		B: Preferred Option - amend policy	
ENV1				
ENV2				
ENV3	+	Policy talks of enhancing the biodiversity value.	+	Policy talks of enhancing the biodiversity value.
ENV4	+	The various types of open spaces are part of the land and town scape.	+	The various types of open spaces are part of the land and town scape.
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11			+	The policy refers to dark skies and appropriate lighting.
ENV12				
SOC1	+	Open space and play enable people to be active.	+	Open space and play enable people to be active.
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6	+	The policy requires any replacement open space to be in as convenient location as the current. It also says that cemeteries need to be sustainable located.	+	The policy requires any replacement open space to be in as convenient location as the current. It also says that cemeteries need to be sustainable located.
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODM10: Green infrastructure

	A: Keep original policy	B: Amended policy	B: No policy
ENV1	+ One of the elements of GI is movement routes.	+ One of the elements of GI is movement routes. Policy refers to public rights of ways.	?
ENV2			
ENV3	+ Refers to ecological networks.	+ Refers to ecological networks. Refers to biodiversity net gain and ecological services.	?
ENV4	+ GI in the area is integral to the landscape of the area.	+ GI in the area is integral to the landscape of the area.	?
ENV5	+ Policy refers to GI's role in adaptation and mitigation.	+ Policy refers to GI's role in adaptation and mitigation as well as resilience.	?
ENV6			
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9	+ GI in the area is integral to the area.	+ GI in the area is integral to the area.	?
ENV10	+ Policy refers to design of GI as well as GI adding to the design of a scheme.	+ Policy refers to design of GI as well as GI adding to the design of a scheme.	?
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1	+ GI can benefit mental and physical health and wellbeing.	+ GI can benefit mental and physical health and wellbeing.	?
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3	+ GI can be a reason why people come to the area.	+ GI can be a reason why people come to the area.	?

Not having a policy does not mean that the benefits of having a policy will not be realised. A policy adds certainty.

Policy POSP3: Soils

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy
ENV1		<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>		
ENV2	?		+ Policy refers to soil erosion and contamination of water environment.	+ Policy refers to soil erosion and contamination of water environment.
ENV3	?		+ Policy refers to invasive species.	+ Policy refers to invasive species.
ENV4				
ENV5	?			+ Policy refers to carbon sinks.
ENV6				
ENV7	?		+ Policy seeks protection of soils and re use of topsoil locally.	+ Policy seeks protection of soils and re use of topsoil locally.
ENV8	?		+ Policy refers to local re use of topsoil.	+ Policy refers to local re use of topsoil.
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODM11: Peat soils

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy
ENV1		<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>		
ENV2				
ENV3	?		+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks to protect peat which is a habitat.	+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks to protect peat which is a habitat.
ENV4				
ENV5	?		+ Policy seeks protection of peat, which is a carbon sink. Talks about requirements of keeping peat wet if it is removed.	+ Policy seeks protection of peat, which is a carbon sink. Talks about requirements of keeping peat wet if it is removed.
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9	?		+ If peat is to be removed, policy talks of palaeoenvironments and archaeology.	+ If peat is to be removed, policy talks of palaeoenvironments and archaeology.
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POSP4: Historic Environment

		A: No policy	B: Preferred Option	C: Original policy
ENV1				
ENV2				
ENV3				
ENV4	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+ The historic environment is part of the landscape of the area.	+ The historic environment is part of the landscape of the area.
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9	?		+ Fundamentally, the policy relates to the historic environment.	+ Fundamentally, the policy relates to the historic environment.
ENV10	?		+ Design is an important element of the policy.	+ Design is an important element of the policy.
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODM12: Heritage Assets

		A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy	
ENV1					
ENV2					
ENV3	+	Often, heritage assets can be home to biodiversity and so by protecting them, biodiversity would benefit.	+	Often, heritage assets can be home to biodiversity and so by protecting them, biodiversity would benefit.	?
ENV4	+	Heritage assets add to the character of an area.	+	Heritage assets add to the character of an area.	?
ENV5					
ENV6					
ENV7					
ENV8					
ENV9	+	Fundamentally, the policy relates to heritage assets.	+	Fundamentally, the policy relates to heritage assets.	?
ENV10	+	Policy seeks high quality meeting and design.	+	Policy seeks high quality meeting and design.	?
ENV11					
ENV12					
SOC1					
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5					
SOC6					
SOC7					
ECO1					
ECO2					
ECO3	+	Heritage assets are sometimes the reason why people come to an area.	+	Heritage assets are sometimes the reason why people come to an area.	?

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.

Policy PODM13: Re-use, Conversion or Change of Use of Historic Buildings

	A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy
ENV1			
ENV2			
ENV3	+ Often, heritage assets can be home to biodiversity and so by protecting them, biodiversity would benefit. Policy also talks of biodiversity.	+ Often, heritage assets can be home to biodiversity and so by protecting them, biodiversity would benefit. Policy also talks of biodiversity.	?
ENV4	+ Heritage assets add to the character of an area.	+ Heritage assets add to the character of an area.	?
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9	+ Fundamentally, the policy relates to heritage assets.	+ Fundamentally, the policy relates to heritage assets.	?
ENV10	+ Policy seeks high quality meeting and design.	+ Policy seeks high quality meeting and design.	?
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1			
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3	+ Heritage assets are sometimes the reason why people come to an area.	+ Heritage assets are sometimes the reason why people come to an area.	?

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.

Policy POSP5: Biodiversity

	A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy	
ENV1			<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>	
ENV2				
ENV3	+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity.	+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity.		?
ENV4	+ Essentially, the landscape supports and benefits wildlife by providing habitats. So protecting the landscape will benefit biodiversity and vice versa to some extent.	+ Essentially, the landscape supports and benefits wildlife by providing habitats. So protecting the landscape will benefit biodiversity and vice versa to some extent.		?
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODM14: Natural Environment

	A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy
ENV1			
ENV2			
ENV3	+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity.	+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity.	?
ENV4	+ Essentially, the landscape supports and benefits wildlife by providing habitats. So protecting the landscape will benefit biodiversity and vice versa to some extent.	+ Essentially, the landscape supports and benefits wildlife by providing habitats. So protecting the landscape will benefit biodiversity and vice versa to some extent.	?
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9			
ENV10			
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1			
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3			

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.

Policy PODM15: Biodiversity Net Gain

	A: Have a policy		B: No policy	
ENV1			<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>	
ENV2				
ENV3	+	Fundamentally, the policy seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity.		?
ENV4	+	Essentially, the landscape supports and benefits wildlife by providing habitats. So by providing BNG, the landscape will benefit biodiversity and vice versa to some extent.		?
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODM16: Mitigating Recreation Impacts

	A: Have a policy	B: No policy	
ENV1		<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>	
ENV2			
ENV3	+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity.		?
ENV4	+ Essentially, the landscape supports and benefits wildlife by providing habitats. So protecting the landscape will benefit biodiversity and vice versa to some extent.		?
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9			
ENV10			
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1	+ The mitigation put in place could enable active lifestyles.		?
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3			

Policy PODM17: Mitigating Nutrient Enrichment Impacts

	A: Have a policy		B: No policy	
ENV1			<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>	
ENV2	+	Fundamentally, the quality of water will improve.		?
ENV3	+	Fundamentally, the policy seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity.		?
ENV4	+	Essentially, the landscape supports and benefits wildlife by providing habitats. So protecting the landscape will benefit biodiversity and vice versa to some extent.		?
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODM18: Energy demand and performance of new buildings (including extensions)

		A: Preferred Option		B: Original policy		C: No specific policy
ENV1						Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.
ENV2						
ENV3						
ENV4						
ENV5	+	Policy refers to energy demand and therefore relates to emissions.	+	Policy refers to energy demand and therefore relates to emissions.	?	
ENV6						
ENV7	+	Policy refers to energy efficiency.	+	Policy refers to energy efficiency.	?	
ENV8						
ENV9	+	Policy has a section on appropriate energy efficiency measures for older buildings.	+	Policy has a section on appropriate energy efficiency measures for older buildings.	?	
ENV10						
ENV11						
ENV12	+	Policy refers to renewable or low carbon energy.	+	Policy refers to renewable or low carbon energy.	?	
SOC1						
SOC2						
SOC3						
SOC4						
SOC5						
SOC6						
SOC7						
ECO1						

Policy PODM19: Renewable and low carbon energy

	A: Amended policy	B: No policy	C: Original policy
ENV1			
ENV2			
ENV3	+ Impact on the special qualities of the Broads is included in the policy, including the natural environment.	?	+ Impact on the special qualities of the Broads is included in the policy, including the natural environment.
ENV4	+ Impact on the special qualities of the Broads is included in the policy, including the landscape.	?	+ Impact on the special qualities of the Broads is included in the policy, including the landscape.
ENV5	+ The benefit of renewable/low carbon energy is that it does not have the emissions associated with burning fossil fuels.	?	+ The benefit of renewable/low carbon energy is that it does not have the emissions associated with burning fossil fuels.
ENV6			
ENV7	+ Seeks use of previously developed land for proposals if possible.	?	+ Seeks use of previously developed land for proposals if possible.
ENV8	? If the scheme is for Anaerobic Digestion, this would use waste materials.	?	? If the scheme is for Anaerobic Digestion, this would use waste materials.
ENV9	+ Impact on the special qualities of the Broads is included in the policy, including heritage assets.	?	+ Impact on the special qualities of the Broads is included in the policy, including heritage assets.
ENV10	+ Fundamentally, the policy taken together means that any scheme is designed appropriately for the area.	?	+ Fundamentally, the policy taken together means that any scheme is designed appropriately for the area.
ENV11	+ The benefit of renewable/low carbon energy is that it does not have the emissions associated with burning fossil fuels.	?	+ The benefit of renewable/low carbon energy is that it does not have the emissions associated with burning fossil fuels.
ENV12	+ Fundamentally, the policy relates to renewable and low carbon energy generation.	?	+ Fundamentally, the policy relates to renewable and low carbon energy generation.
SOC1			
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1	+ The policy enables appropriate renewable and low carbon energy schemes that could benefit businesses in the area.	?	+ The policy enables appropriate renewable and low carbon energy schemes that could benefit businesses in the area.
ECO2	+ The policy enables appropriate renewable and low carbon energy schemes that could benefit businesses in the area.	?	+ The policy enables appropriate renewable and low carbon energy schemes that could benefit businesses in the area.
ECO3	+ The policy enables appropriate renewable and low carbon energy schemes that could benefit businesses in the area.	?	+ The policy enables appropriate renewable and low carbon energy schemes that could benefit businesses in the area.

Policy POSP6: Landscape character

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy	
ENV1		<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>			
ENV2					
ENV3					
ENV4	?			<p>Fundamentally, the policy + seeks to protect the landscape of the Broads.</p>	<p>Fundamentally, the policy seeks + to protect the landscape and seascape of the Broads.</p>
ENV5					
ENV6					
ENV7					
ENV8					
ENV9					
ENV10					
ENV11					
ENV12					
SOC1					
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5					
SOC6					
SOC7					
ECO1					
ECO2					
ECO3					

Policy PODM20: Development and landscape

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy	
ENV1		Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.			
ENV2				+ Policy refers to planting needing to be water smart.	
ENV3					
ENV4	?			+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks to protect the landscape of the Broads.	+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks to protect the landscape and seascape of the Broads.
ENV5					+ Policy refers to planting needing to consider climate change.
ENV6					
ENV7					
ENV8					
ENV9					
ENV10					
ENV11					
ENV12					
SOC1					
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5					
SOC6					
SOC7					
ECO1					
ECO2					
ECO3					

Policy PODM21: Land raising

		A: No policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: Original policy		
ENV1		Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.				
ENV2						
ENV3	?		+	Policy seeks protection of habitats.	+	Policy seeks protection of habitats.
ENV4	?		+	Policy seeks protection and consideration of landscape impact.	+	Policy seeks protection and consideration of landscape impact.
ENV5						
ENV6	?		+	Policy refers to flood risk as a consideration.	+	Policy refers to flood risk as a consideration.
ENV7						
ENV8						
ENV9	?		+	Policy refers to impact on archaeology and heritage assets. Wording is stronger than original policy.	+	Policy refers to impact on archaeology and heritage assets.
ENV10						
ENV11						
ENV12						
SOC1						
SOC2						
SOC3						
SOC4						
SOC5						
SOC6						
SOC7						
ECO1						
ECO2						
ECO3						

Policy PODM22: Excavated material

		A: No policy	B: Original policy
ENV1			
ENV2			
ENV3			
ENV4			
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7	?		+ The policy seeks early consideration about what to do with excavated material.
ENV8	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed.	+ The policy seeks early consideration about what to do with excavated material.
ENV9		A policy does however provide more certainty.	
ENV10			
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1			
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3			

Policy PODM23: Utilities infrastructure development

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy
ENV1		<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>		
ENV2				
ENV3	?		+ Policy refers to biodiversity.	+ Policy refers to biodiversity.
ENV4	?		+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks to protect the landscape of the Broads.	+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks to protect the landscape and seascape of the Broads.
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9	?		+ Policy refers to historic environment.	+ Policy refers to historic environment.
ENV10				
ENV11	?			+ Policy includes considering impact of lighting.
ENV12				
SOC1	?		+ Policy refers to health impacts of utilities infrastructure.	+ Policy refers to health impacts of utilities infrastructure.
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODM24: Trees, woodlands, hedges and shrubs and development

		A: No specific policy. Rely on GI policy and the natural environment policy.	B: Amend policies GI and Natural Environment to include a greater emphasis on trees, woodlands, hedges and shrubs.	C: Preferred Option – policy on Trees, woodlands, hedges and shrubs and development
ENV1	?	The existing policies (with the amendments as set out elsewhere in the Local Plan and SA), do not go into the detail that the options B and C do. Whilst trees and hedgerows may be part of schemes and are related to these two policies, the effects are uncertain due to lack of detail.	+ Trees and other vegetation planted in the right places can help improve urban air quality on a local scale by forming a barrier between people and pollutants. They also remove some particulate pollution from the air by catching the tiny particles on their leaf surfaces	+ Trees and other vegetation planted in the right places can help improve urban air quality on a local scale by forming a barrier between people and pollutants. They also remove some particulate pollution from the air by catching the tiny particles on their leaf surfaces
ENV2				
ENV3	?		+ Trees etc enhance biodiversity.	+ Trees etc enhance biodiversity.
ENV4	?		? The right tree in the right place can help enhance landscapes and townscapes.	? The right tree in the right place can help enhance landscapes and townscapes.
ENV5	?		+ Trees etc are able to sequester carbon dioxide.	+ Trees etc are able to sequester carbon dioxide.
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11	?		+ Trees and other vegetation planted in the right places can help improve urban air quality on a local scale by forming a barrier between people and pollutants. They also remove some particulate pollution from the air by catching the tiny particles on their leaf surfaces	+ Trees and other vegetation planted in the right places can help improve urban air quality on a local scale by forming a barrier between people and pollutants. They also remove some particulate pollution from the air by catching the tiny particles on their leaf surfaces
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODM25: Protection and enhancement of settlement fringe landscape character

		A: No policy	B: Preferred policy	
ENV1		<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>		
ENV2				
ENV3				
ENV4	?			+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks to protect the landscape of the Broads.
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODM26: Amenity

	A: Keep original policy		B: Preferred Option - amend policy	
ENV1	+	Amenity is an aspect to consider in terms of the adverse impacts of traffic – some of the aspects of the policy could result from traffic.	+	Amenity is an aspect to consider in terms of the adverse impacts of traffic – some of the aspects of the policy could result from traffic.
ENV2				
ENV3				
ENV4				
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10	+	Good design is linked to protecting amenity.	+	Good design is linked to protecting amenity.
ENV11	+	These issues are mentioned specifically in the policy.	+	These issues are mentioned specifically in the policy.
ENV12				
SOC1	+	Fundamentally, by protecting amenity, there will be benefits to physical and mental health.	+	Fundamentally, by protecting amenity, there will be benefits to physical and mental health.
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2	+	Amenity is an aspect to consider if the economy is to actively contribute to social wellbeing.	+	Amenity is an aspect to consider if the economy is to actively contribute to social wellbeing.
ECO3				

Policy POSP7: Tranquillity in the Broads

		A: Have a policy	B: No policy
ENV1	+	Whilst not in the policy itself, roads can impact on the tranquillity of an area.	?
ENV2			
ENV3	+	Nature and wildlife are seen as an element of tranquillity.	?
ENV4	+	Naturel beauty and remoteness are seen as elements of tranquillity.	?
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9			
ENV10			
ENV11	+	Fundamentally, these are detractors from tranquillity.	?
ENV12			
SOC1	+	Tranquil areas can be beneficial to health and wellbeing.	?
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3			

Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that development will impact on tranquillity, but a policy stance adds protection.

Policy PODM27: Light pollution and dark skies

		A: Original policy	B: No policy	C: Preferred Policy	
ENV1			Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed; a policy provides certainty.		
ENV2					
ENV3	+	Light pollution can affect wildlife and biodiversity.		?	+
ENV4	+	The area has intrinsically dark skies.		?	+
ENV5	+	Less lighting or more efficient lighting or lighting that is not on all the time, saves energy,		?	+
ENV6					
ENV7	+	Less lighting or more efficient lighting or lighting that is not on all the time, saves energy,		?	+
ENV8					
ENV9					
ENV10	+	The policy requires well designed lighting if it can be justified.		?	+
ENV11	+	The policy fundamentally addresses light pollution.		?	+
ENV12					
SOC1	+	Light pollution can affect health		?	+
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5					
SOC6					
SOC7					
ECO1					
ECO2					
ECO3					

Policy POSP8: Accessibility and Transport

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy	
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+ Fundamentally, the policy is about travel and transport.	+ Fundamentally, the policy is about travel and transport.	
ENV2					
ENV3					
ENV4					
ENV5	?				+ The policy emphasises reducing the need to travel as well as modes of transport alternative to single occupancy car use.
ENV6					
ENV7					
ENV8					
ENV9	?			+ Policy refers to the historic environment.	+ Policy refers to the historic environment.
ENV10					
ENV11					
ENV12					
SOC1	?			+ More sustainable modes of transport, which are addressed in the policy, can include walking and cycling which are active modes of travel.	+ More sustainable modes of transport, which are addressed in the policy, can include walking and cycling which are active modes of travel.
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5					
SOC6	?			+ Policy refers to location of development to reduce the need to travel to services and facilities.	
SOC7					
ECO1					
ECO2					
ECO3					

Policy POSP9: Recreational access around the Broads

		A: No policy	B: Preferred option: original policy	
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+ Fundamentally, the policy is about travel and transport.	
ENV2				
ENV3			+ Policy refers to the natural environment.	
ENV4				
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9	?		+ Policy refers to the historic environment.	
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1	?			+ More sustainable modes of transport, which are addressed in the policy, can include walking and cycling which are active modes of travel.
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3	?		+ The policy will help visitors to the Broads get around with benefits to tourism industries and the local economy.	

Policy PODM28: Transport, highways and access

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+ Fundamentally, the policy is about travel and transport.	+ Fundamentally, the policy is about travel and transport.
ENV2				
ENV3				
ENV4	?		+ Policy refers to landscape.	+ Policy refers to landscape.
ENV5	?			+ The policy emphasises reducing the need to travel as well as modes of transport alternative to single occupancy car use.
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9	?		+ Policy refers to the historic environment.	+ Policy refers to the historic environment.
ENV10				
ENV11	?		+ Policy refers to dark skies.	+ Policy refers to dark skies.
ENV12				
SOC1	?		+ More sustainable modes of transport, which are addressed in the policy, can include walking and cycling which are active modes of travel.	+ More sustainable modes of transport, which are addressed in the policy, can include walking and cycling which are active modes of travel.
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6	?		+ Policy refers to location of development to reduce the need to travel to services and facilities.	
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODM29: Recreation facilities parking areas

		A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy
ENV1	+	The policy refers to parking for various modes of transport.	+	The policy refers to parking for various modes of transport. ?
ENV2				
ENV3			+	The policy refers to biodiversity enhancements. ?
ENV4	+	The policy refers to landscaping.	+	The policy refers to landscaping. ?
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11	+	The policy refers to dark skies.	+	The policy refers to dark skies. ?
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3	+	The policy relates to attractions in the area such as footpaths and slipways.	+	The policy relates to attractions in the area such as footpaths and slipways. ?

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.

Policy POSP10: A prosperous local economy

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy
ENV1		Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.		
ENV2				
ENV3	?		+ The policy refers to the special qualities of the Broads.	+ The policy refers to the special qualities of the Broads.
ENV4	?		+ The policy refers to the special qualities of the Broads.	+ The policy refers to the special qualities of the Broads.
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9	?		+ The policy refers to the special qualities of the Broads.	+ The policy refers to the special qualities of the Broads.
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1	?		+ Policy refers to the impact of proposals on the amenity of nearby users.	+ Policy refers to the impact of proposals on the amenity of nearby users.
SOC2				
SOC3	?		+ Policy refers to training and apprenticeships.	+ Policy refers to training and apprenticeships.
SOC4				
SOC5	?		+ The policy relates to employment which would offer a range of job opportunities for the community.	+ The policy relates to employment which would offer a range of job opportunities for the community.
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1	?	+ Fundamentally, the policy is	+ Fundamentally, the policy is	
ECO2	?	+ about promoting	+ about promoting	
ECO3	?	+ employment.	+ employment.	

Policy DM30: New employment development

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+ The location criteria, reference to access by alternative modes of transport as well as reference to impact on highways mean the policy rates positive against this criteria.	+ The location criteria, reference to access by alternative modes of transport as well as reference to impact on highways mean the policy rates positive against this criteria.
ENV2	?		+ Policy refers to water quality.	+ Policy refers to water quality and water efficiency.
ENV3	?		+ Policy refers to impact on biodiversity.	+ Policy refers to impact on biodiversity.
ENV4	?		+ Policy refers to impact on landscape.	+ Policy refers to impact on landscape.
ENV5	?		+ Policy refers to energy efficiency and provision for walking, cycling.	+ Policy refers to energy efficiency and provision for walking, cycling, wheeling. Also refers to adaptation to climate change and resilience.
ENV6	?		+ Policy refers to flood risk.	+ Policy refers to flood risk.
ENV7	?		+ Policy refers to previously developed land.	+ Policy refers to previously developed land.
ENV8				
ENV9	?		+ Policy considers impact on the historic environment.	+ Policy considers impact on the historic environment.
ENV10	?		+ Policy seeks good design.	+ Policy seeks good design and refers to the design guide.
ENV11	?		+ Policy refers to the various types of pollution.	+ Policy refers to the various types of pollution.
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3	?	+ With employment comes skills and training.	+ With employment comes skills and training.	
SOC4				
SOC5	?	+ Policy refers to new employment development.	+ Policy refers to new employment development.	
SOC6	?	+ Locational criteria of the policy addresses this to some extent.	+ Locational criteria of the policy addresses this to some extent.	
SOC7				
ECO1	?	+ Fundamentally, the policy	+ Fundamentally, the policy	
ECO2	?	+ relates to employment land.	+ relates to employment land.	
ECO3	?	+	+	

Policy PODM31: Protecting general employment

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy	
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.		+ Impact on transport network a consideration.	
ENV2					
ENV3					
ENV4					
ENV5					
ENV6					
ENV7	?			+ Policy generally seeks to re-use buildings.	+ Policy generally seeks to re-use buildings.
ENV8					
ENV9					
ENV10					
ENV11					
ENV12					
SOC1					
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5					
SOC6					
SOC7					
ECO1	?			+ Fundamentally, the policy	+ Fundamentally, the policy
ECO2	?		+ relates to employment land.	+ relates to employment land.	
ECO3	?		+	+	

Policy PODM32: Farm Diversification

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+ Policy refers to impact on highways network.	+ Policy refers to impact on highways network.
ENV2				
ENV3				
ENV4	?		+ Policy considers impact on landscape character.	+ Policy considers impact on landscape character.
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7	?			+ Policy emphasises the use of existing buildings.
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10	?			+ Policy refers to the design and location of development.
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1	?		+ Fundamentally, the policy relates to employment land.	+ Fundamentally, the policy relates to employment land.
ECO2	?		+ Fundamentally, the policy relates to employment land.	+ Fundamentally, the policy relates to employment land.
ECO3	?		+ Fundamentally, the policy relates to employment land.	+ Fundamentally, the policy relates to employment land.

Policy POSP11: Waterside sites

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy
ENV1		Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.		
ENV2				
ENV3	?		+ The policy refers to the special qualities of the Broads.	+ The policy refers to the special qualities of the Broads.
ENV4	?		+ The policy refers to the special qualities of the Broads.	+ The policy refers to the special qualities of the Broads.
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9	?		+ The policy refers to the special qualities of the Broads.	+ The policy refers to the special qualities of the Broads.
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5	?		+ The policy relates to employment which would offer a range of job opportunities for the community.	+ The policy relates to employment which would offer a range of job opportunities for the community.
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1	?		+ Fundamentally, the policy is	+ Fundamentally, the policy is
ECO2	?	+ about promoting	+ about promoting	
ECO3	?	+ employment.	+ employment.	

Policy PODM33: Development on waterside sites in employment or commercial use, including boatyards

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy	
ENV1		Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.			
ENV2					
ENV3					
ENV4					
ENV5					
ENV6					
ENV7					
ENV8					
ENV9					
ENV10	?				+ Policy refers to the design guide.
ENV11	?				+ Policy refers to dark skies and light pollution.
ENV12					
SOC1					
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5	?		+ The policy relates to employment which would offer a range of job opportunities for the community.	+ The policy relates to employment which would offer a range of job opportunities for the community.	
SOC6					
SOC7					
ECO1	?		+ Fundamentally, the policy is	+ Fundamentally, the policy is	
ECO2	?		+ about promoting	+ about promoting employment.	
ECO3	?		+ employment.	+ about promoting employment.	

Policy PODM34: Retail development in the Broad

	A: Keep original policy		B: Amended policy		B: No policy	
ENV1					Not having a policy does not mean that the benefits of having a policy will not be realised. A policy adds certainty.	
ENV2						
ENV3						
ENV4		+	Policy refers to local character.	?		
ENV5						
ENV6						
ENV7						
ENV8						
ENV9		+	Policy refers to impacts on historic character.	?		
ENV10		+	Policy refers to local character.	?		
ENV11						
ENV12						
SOC1						
SOC2						
SOC3						
SOC4						
SOC5	+	Retail uses bring employment opportunities.	+	Retail uses bring employment opportunities.		?
SOC6	+	Retail is a community service and facility and by being in centres, in theory, they are accessible.	+	Retail is a community service and facility and by being in centres, in theory, they are accessible.		?
SOC7						
ECO1	+	Retail contributes to the economy.	+	Retail contributes to the economy.		?
ECO2						
ECO3						

Policy POSP12: Sustainable tourism

		A: Have a policy	B: no policy
ENV1	+	Policy refers to sites needing to be accessible by a variety of transport means.	?
ENV2	+	The policy generally refers to protecting the special qualities of the Broads and water is one of those.	?
ENV3	+	The policy generally refers to protecting the special qualities of the Broads and biodiversity and geodiversity are special qualities of the area.	?
ENV4	+	The policy generally refers to protecting the special qualities of the Broads and landscape character is one of those.	?
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9	+	The policy generally refers to protecting the special qualities of the Broads and heritage is one of the special qualities of the area.	?
ENV10			
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1	+	Generally, visiting somewhere can be good for mental health and some of the offers in the Broads will result in physical activity.	?
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5	+	Tourism would likely result in job opportunities.	?
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1	+	Generally, tourism will contribute to the economy in the area and this policy seeks this to be done in a sustainable manner.	?
ECO2	+		?
ECO3	+		?

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.

Policy PODM35: Sustainable tourism and recreation development

		A: Original policy	B: Amended Policy		C: no policy
ENV1	+	Policy refers to sites needing to be accessible by a variety of transport means and sets locations for tourism development.	+	Policy refers to sites needing to be accessible by a variety of transport means and sets locations for tourism development.	?
ENV2	+	The policy refers to water quality.	+	The policy refers to water quality.	?
ENV3	+	The policy refers to biodiversity.	+	The policy refers to biodiversity and RAMS and nutrient enrichment.	?
ENV4	+	The policy refers to landscape character	+	The policy refers to landscape character	?
ENV5					
ENV6					
ENV7					
ENV8					
ENV9	+	The policy refers to heritage.	+	The policy refers to heritage.	?
ENV10	+	Policy seeks good design.	+	Policy seeks good design.	?
ENV11	+	Policy refers to dark skies.	+	Policy refers to dark skies.	?
ENV12					
SOC1	+	Generally, visiting somewhere can be good for mental health and some of the offers in the Broads will result in physical activity.	+	Generally, visiting somewhere can be good for mental health and some of the offers in the Broads will result in physical activity.	?
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5	+	Tourism would likely result in job opportunities.	+	Tourism would likely result in job opportunities.	?
SOC6					
SOC7					
ECO1	+	Generally, tourism will contribute to the economy in the area and this policy seeks this to be done in a sustainable manner.	+	Generally, tourism will contribute to the economy in the area and this policy seeks this to be done in a sustainable manner.	?
ECO2	+		+		?
ECO3	+		+		?

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.

Policy PODM36: Holiday/tourism accommodation – new provision and retention

		A: Original policy	B: Amended policy		C: no policy
ENV1	+	Policy refers to sites needing to be accessible by a variety of transport means and sets locations for tourism development.	+	Policy refers to sites needing to be accessible by a variety of transport means and sets locations for tourism development.	?
ENV2	+	The policy refers to water quality.	+	The policy refers to water quality.	?
ENV3	+	The policy refers to biodiversity.	+	The policy refers to biodiversity and RAMS and nutrient enrichment.	?
ENV4	+	The policy refers to landscape character	+	The policy refers to landscape character	?
ENV5					
ENV6					
ENV7					
ENV8					
ENV9	+	The policy refers to heritage.	+	The policy refers to heritage.	?
ENV10	+	Policy seeks good design.	+	Policy seeks good design.	?
ENV11	+	Policy refers to dark skies.	+	Policy refers to dark skies.	?
ENV12					
SOC1	+	Generally, visiting somewhere can be good for mental health and some of the offers in the Broads will result in physical activity.	+	Generally, visiting somewhere can be good for mental health and some of the offers in the Broads will result in physical activity.	?
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5	+	Tourism would likely result in job opportunities.	+	Tourism would likely result in job opportunities.	?
SOC6					
SOC7					
ECO1	+	Generally, tourism will contribute to the economy in the area and this policy seeks this to be done in a sustainable manner.	+	Generally, tourism will contribute to the economy in the area and this policy seeks this to be done in a sustainable manner.	?
ECO2	+		+		?
ECO3	+		+		?

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.

Policy POSP13: Navigable water space

		A: Keep original policy	B: No policy
ENV1	+	Policy relates to navigation of the waterways.	?
ENV2			
ENV3			
ENV4			
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7			
ENV8	+	Policy seeks beneficial re use of dredged material.	?
ENV9			
ENV10			
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1			
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1	+	Navigable waterways are important to the local economy.	?
ECO2	+		?
ECO3	+		?

Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that navigation would be lost as the Authority does have some legal powers regarding navigation. A policy is another way of protecting navigation.

Policy PODM37: Access to the water

		A: Keep original policy	B: No policy
ENV1	+	Policy relates to navigation of the waterways.	?
ENV2	+	Policy refers to water quality regulations.	?
ENV3	+	Policy refers to impact on biodiversity.	?
ENV4	+	Policy refers to landscape character impact.	?
ENV5			
ENV6	+	Policy refers to flood risk.	?
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9	+	Policy refers to impact on the historic environment.	?
ENV10			
ENV11	+	Policy refers to light pollution and provision of electric hook up/charging points that will mean diesel engines not turned on when boats moored.	?
ENV12			
SOC1	+	Reference to hazardous movements is made in the policy.	?
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1	+	Access to the water is important to the local economy.	?
ECO2	+		?
ECO3	+		?

Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that proposals for access to water will affect the sustainability objectives. A policy however provides more certainty.

Policy PODM38: Bank stabilisation

		A: Keep original policy	B: No policy
ENV1	+	Policy relates to navigation of the waterways.	?
ENV2	+	Policy refers to water quality regulations.	?
ENV3	+	Policy refers to impact on biodiversity.	?
ENV4	+	Policy refers to landscape character impact.	?
ENV5	+	Policy refers to a changing climate	?
ENV6	+	Policy refers to flood risk.	?
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9			
ENV10			
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1			
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3			

Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that banks cannot be stabilised. Having a policy emphasises the considerations and provides certainty.

Policy POSP14: Mooring provision

	A: Keep original policy	B: Amended policy	B: No policy
ENV1			
ENV2			
ENV3			
ENV4	+ Policy refers to an attractive waterway.	+ Policy refers to an attractive waterway.	?
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9			
ENV10			
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1	+ Policy refers to a safe waterway	+ Policy refers to a safe waterway	?
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1	+ Moorings are important to	+ Moorings are important to	?
ECO2	+ the local economy.	+ the local economy.	?
ECO3	+	+	?

Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that mooring will not be provided in an acceptable way. A policy provides clarification.

Policy PODM39: Moorings, mooring basins and marinas

	A: Keep original policy		B: Amended policy		B: No policy
ENV1	+	Policy relates to navigation of the waterways.	+	Policy relates to navigation of the waterways.	?
ENV2	+	Policy refers to water quality regulations.	+	Policy refers to water quality regulations.	?
ENV3	+	Policy refers to impact on biodiversity.	+	Policy refers to impact on biodiversity.	?
ENV4	+	Policy refers to landscape character impact.	+	Policy refers to landscape character impact.	?
ENV5					
ENV6					
ENV7					
ENV8					
ENV9					
ENV10					
ENV11	+	Policy refers to provision of electric hook up/charging points that will mean diesel engines not turned on when boats moored.	+	Policy refers to light pollution and provision of electric hook up/charging points that will mean diesel engines not turned on when boats moored.	?
/ENV1 2					
SOC1					
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5					
SOC6					
SOC7					
ECO1	+	Moorings are important to the local economy.	+	Moorings are important to the local economy.	?
ECO2	+		+		?
ECO3	+		+		?

Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that mooring will not be provided in an acceptable way. A policy provides clarification.

Policy PODM40: The impact of replacement quay heading on navigation.

ENV1					
ENV2					
ENV3					
ENV4					
ENV5					
ENV6					
ENV7					
ENV8					
ENV9	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.				
ENV10					
ENV11					
ENV12					
SOC1					
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5					
SOC6					
SOC7					
ECO1		?	+	Navigable waterways are	+
ECO2	?	+	fundamental to many	+	fundamental to many
ECO3	?	+	businesses in the Broads.	+	businesses in the Broads.

Policy PODM41: Materials used for quay heading, capping and waling, small bridges, viewing platforms, landing stagings and boardwalks.

	A: Preferred Option	B: No specific policy.
ENV1		
ENV2	+ Policy refers to capturing plastic waste.	?
ENV3	+ Policy refers to capturing plastic waste.	?
ENV4	+ General thrust of the policy is the right material in the right place.	?
ENV5		
ENV6		
ENV7	+ If plastic is to be used, it must be recycled plastic which is therefore efficient use of materials.	?
ENV8	+ If plastic is to be used, it must be recycled plastic which is therefore efficient use of materials.	?
ENV9	+ General thrust of the policy is the right material in the right place.	?
ENV10	+ General thrust of the policy is the right material in the right place.	?
ENV11		
ENV12		
SOC1		
SOC2		
SOC3		
SOC4		
SOC5		
SOC6		
SOC7		
ECO1		

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered. Having a policy provides more clarity and certainty.

Policy POSP15: Residential development

	A: Amended policy		B: No policy	C: Original policy	
ENV1	+	Policy identifies where development is suitable, which seeks to minimise travel.	<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty. It is also prudent to identify housing need that the plan seeks to address.</p>	+	Policy identifies where development is suitable, which seeks to minimise travel.
ENV2					
ENV3	+	Policy refers to mitigating impacts relating to protected sites. Refers to nutrient enrichment and recreation impacts.		+	Policy refers to mitigating impacts relating to protected sites.
ENV4	+	Policy identifies where development is suitable.		+	Policy identifies where development is suitable.
ENV5					
ENV6					
ENV7	+	Policy highlights the use of previously developed land.		+	Policy highlights the use of previously developed land.
ENV8					
ENV9					
ENV10					
ENV11					
ENV12					
SOC1					
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4	+	Policy identifies the housing need for this Local Plan. Also seeks to address proposals for loss of housing.		+	Policy identifies the housing need for this Local Plan..
SOC5					
SOC6	+	Policy identifies where development is suitable, which seeks to minimise travel.		+	Policy identifies where development is suitable, which seeks to minimise travel.
SOC7					
ECO1					
ECO2					
ECO3					

Policy PODM42: Affordable housing

	A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy
ENV1		+ Refers to rural exceptions sites being well related to settlements to access services and facilities.	?
ENV2			
ENV3			
ENV4	+ Policy refers to landscape character impact of rural exception sites.	+ Policy refers to landscape character impact of rural exception sites.	?
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9			
ENV10			
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1			
SOC2		+ Refers to rural exceptions sites being well related to settlements to access services and facilities.	?
SOC3			
SOC4	+ Policy enables affordable housing.	+ Policy enables affordable housing.	?
SOC5			
SOC6		+ Refers to rural exceptions sites being well related to settlements to access services and facilities.	?
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3			

Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that these considerations will not be addressed in schemes, but having a policy provides certainty.

Policy PODM43: Residential development within defined Development Boundaries

		A: Criteria-based development boundary policy	B: Plan based development boundary policy
ENV1	?	In general, the effect of this approach is uncertain as it depends on the criteria and how they are applied. On one hand, this approach could help protect the character of the Broads, but on the other hand, development would not necessarily be focussed in existing build up areas	+ The development boundaries will be around areas with key services that could be accessed by all modes of transport.
ENV2			
ENV3	?		? Development boundaries could mean development in areas where general impacts on biodiversity are less than in more rural areas. But with Biodiversity net gain coming in, the impact of habitat being lost could be reduced. But on the other hand, preventing loss rather than replacing could be seen as better.
ENV4	?		+ Development boundaries could mean development in areas where general impacts on landscape are minimal because the area is generally built up.
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7	?		+ Development boundaries may contain areas of brownfield land that could be used for development and therefore there could be benefits relating to efficient use of land.
ENV8			
ENV9			
ENV10			
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1	?		+ The development boundaries will be around areas with key services that could be accessed by all walking, cycling and wheeling.
SOC2	?		+ By directing development to built up areas, the likelihood of isolated dwellings and social isolation would be reduced.
SOC3			
SOC4	?	+ In theory, housing is acceptable within a development boundary, subject to details.	
SOC5			
SOC6	?	+ The development boundaries will be around areas with key services that could be accessed by all modes of transport.	
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3			

Areas to potentially apply development boundaries.

	Brundall Riverside	Horning	Hoveton and Wroxham	Oulton Broad	Thorpe St Andrew
ENV1	- The access for pedestrians and vehicles to the area is constrained. There is a level crossing and the road on the northern side of the level crossing does not have a footway for the entire length and given the elevations either side of the road and that the land seems to be in private ownership, it is not clear how footways can be provided. People would have to walk in the road so that could detract from walking. The access is a concern to the Highways Authority.	+ No obvious impact on roads. Any scheme would be assessed on its own merits against local and national policy in terms of impacts. With key services in the settlement, there is potential for these to be accessed by walking and cycling.	+ No obvious impact on roads. Any scheme would be assessed on its own merits against local and national policy in terms of impacts. With key services in the settlement, there is potential for these to be accessed by walking and cycling.	+ No obvious impact on roads. Any scheme would be assessed on its own merits against local and national policy in terms of impacts. With key services in the settlement, there is potential for these to be accessed by walking and cycling.	+ No obvious impact on roads. Any scheme would be assessed on its own merits against local and national policy in terms of impacts. With key services in the settlement, there is potential for these to be accessed by walking and cycling.
ENV2					
ENV3	+ No protected sites within the proposed development boundary. Broadland SPA over the river. Any scheme would be assessed on its own merits against local and national policy in terms of impacts. Nutrient enrichment and recreation impacts will need to be mitigated for.	- No protected sites within the proposed development boundary. Broadland SPA over the river. Any scheme would be assessed on its own merits against local and national policy in terms of impacts. Recreation impacts will need to be mitigated for. Water Recycling Centre has issues associated with flows which ultimately affect nutrient load.	+ No protected sites within the proposed development boundary. No protected sites close by. Any scheme would be assessed on its own merits against local and national policy in terms of impacts. Nutrient enrichment and recreation impacts will need to be mitigated for.	+ No protected sites within the proposed development boundary. Broadland SPA over the Broad. Any scheme would be assessed on its own merits against local and national policy in terms of impacts. Recreation impacts will need to be mitigated for.	+ No protected sites within the proposed development boundary. Near Carey's Meadow, but not likely to cause issues. Any scheme would be assessed on its own merits against local and national policy in terms of impacts. Nutrient enrichment and recreation impacts will need to be mitigated for.
ENV4	+ Generally, as development would be directed to these already built-up areas, the impact on landscape is likely to be minimal and there are other local plan policies that will be of relevance.	+ Generally, as development would be directed to these already built-up areas, the impact on landscape is likely to be minimal and there are other local plan policies that will be of relevance.	+ Generally, as development would be directed to these already built-up areas, the impact on landscape is likely to be minimal and there are other local plan policies that will be of relevance.	+ Generally, as development would be directed to these already built-up areas, the impact on landscape is likely to be minimal and there are other local plan policies that will be of relevance.	+ Generally, as development would be directed to these already built-up areas, the impact on landscape is likely to be minimal and there are other local plan policies that will be of relevance.
ENV5					
ENV6	? Whilst there are some areas of flood risk, there are also areas which are of lower risk of flooding. National and local flood risk policy will apply. Also note that development boundaries are relevant to windfall residential moorings.	? Whilst there are some areas of flood risk, there are also areas which are of lower risk of flooding. National and local flood risk policy will apply. Also note that development boundaries are relevant to windfall residential moorings.	? Whilst there are some areas of flood risk, there are also areas which are of lower risk of flooding. National and local flood risk policy will apply. Also note that development boundaries are relevant to windfall residential moorings.	? Whilst there are some areas of flood risk, there are also areas which are of lower risk of flooding. National and local flood risk policy will apply. Also note that development boundaries are relevant to windfall residential moorings.	? Whilst there are some areas of flood risk, there are also areas which are of lower risk of flooding. National and local flood risk policy will apply. Also note that development boundaries are relevant to windfall residential moorings.
ENV7	? Development boundaries may contain areas of brownfield land that could be used for development and therefore there could be benefits relating to efficient use of land. However, in this area, there does not seem to be any land that could be developed for dwellings and as such this rates as a ?. The boatyards are generally protected by other local plan policies.	+ Development boundaries may contain areas of brownfield land that could be used for development and therefore there could be benefits relating to efficient use of land.	+ Development boundaries may contain areas of brownfield land that could be used for development and therefore there could be benefits relating to efficient use of land.	+ Development boundaries may contain areas of brownfield land that could be used for development and therefore there could be benefits relating to efficient use of land.	+ Development boundaries may contain areas of brownfield land that could be used for development and therefore there could be benefits relating to efficient use of land.
ENV8					
ENV9	? There are some heritage assets within or nearby to the development boundary that will need to be considered. National and local heritage policy will apply.	? There are some heritage assets within or nearby to the development boundary that will need to be considered. National and local heritage policy will apply.	? There are some heritage assets within or nearby to the development boundary that will need to be considered. National and local heritage policy will apply.	? There are some heritage assets within or nearby to the development boundary that will need to be considered. National and local heritage policy will apply.	? There are some heritage assets within or nearby to the development boundary that will need to be considered. National and local heritage policy will apply.
ENV10					
ENV11					
ENV12					

	Brundall Riverside	Horning	Hoveton and Wroxham	Oulton Broad	Thorpe St Andrew
SOC1	? There are key services within walking distance and walking and cycling benefit health. That being said there is no footway for the entire length of Station Road and as such, people would have to walk in the road so that could detract from walking.	+ Key services tend to be within walking and cycling distance, with associated infrastructure tending to be in place – walking and cycling benefits health.	+ Key services tend to be within walking and cycling distance, with associated infrastructure tending to be in place – walking and cycling benefits health.	+ Key services tend to be within walking and cycling distance, with associated infrastructure tending to be in place – walking and cycling benefits health.	+ Key services tend to be within walking and cycling distance, with associated infrastructure tending to be in place – walking and cycling benefits health.
SOC2	+ By directing development to built up areas, the likelihood of isolated dwellings and social isolation would be reduced.	+ By directing development to built up areas, the likelihood of isolated dwellings and social isolation would be reduced.	+ By directing development to built up areas, the likelihood of isolated dwellings and social isolation would be reduced.	+ By directing development to built up areas, the likelihood of isolated dwellings and social isolation would be reduced.	+ By directing development to built up areas, the likelihood of isolated dwellings and social isolation would be reduced.
SOC3					
SOC4	+ In theory, housing is acceptable within a development boundary, subject to details	+ In theory, housing is acceptable within a development boundary, subject to details	+ In theory, housing is acceptable within a development boundary, subject to details.	+ In theory, housing is acceptable within a development boundary, subject to details	+ In theory, housing is acceptable within a development boundary, subject to details
SOC5					
SOC6	- There are key services nearby which can be accessed using the bridge over the railway or the level crossing by walking and level crossing by cycling. However, there is not a footway for the entire length north of the level crossing. People walk in the road so that could detract from walking. The Highways Authority have concerns.	+ Key services in settlement of shop and employment (boat yards). Bus service to higher order settlement within walking distance of the centre.	+ Many key services within settlement within walking and cycling distance.	+ Many key services within settlement within walking and cycling distance.	+ Many key services within settlement within walking and cycling distance.
SOC7					
ECO1					
ECO2					
ECO3					

Policy PODM44: Gypsy and Travellers and Travelling Show People

	A: Amended policy		B: No policy	C: Original policy	
ENV1	+	Access, impact on roads and sustainable location requirements form part of the policy.	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+	Access, impact on roads and sustainable location requirements form part of the policy.
ENV2	+	Water supply and drainage are considerations raised in the policy.		+	Water supply and drainage are considerations raised in the policy.
ENV3	+	Refers to impact on priority habitat. Biodiversity enhancements, nutrient enrichment, recreation impacts and biodiversity net gain form part of the policy.		+	Refers to impact on priority habitat.
ENV4	+	Impact on landscape character is a consideration in the report.		+	Impact on landscape character is a consideration in the report.
ENV5	+	Policy refers to climate change resilience.			
ENV6	+	Flood risk is referred to in the policy.		+	Flood risk is referred to in the policy.
ENV7	+	Policy promotes brownfield land for sites.			
ENV8	+	Policy refers to ability to dispose of waste.		+	Policy refers to ability to dispose of waste.
ENV9	+	Impact on heritage assets is a consideration in the report.		+	Impact on heritage assets is a consideration in the report.
ENV10	+	Taken together, the criteria in this policy will enable a well-designed site.		+	Taken together, the criteria in this policy will enable a well designed site.
ENV11	+	Policy refers to addressing any light pollution.			
ENV12					
SOC1					
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4	+	Policy relates to a housing need.	+	Policy relates to a housing need.	
SOC5					
SOC6	+	Policy requires well located sites.	+	Policy requires well located sites.	
SOC7					
ECO1					
ECO2					
ECO3					

Policy PODM45: New residential moorings

		No policy	Original policy	Amended policy – preferred option
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+ Policy requires access by means other than the private car to key services.	+ Policy requires access by means other than the private car to key services.
ENV2	?			+ Policy refers to the potential for nutrient enrichment to need to be mitigated.
ENV3	?		+ Policy refers to net gain and protected sites.	+ Policy refers to net gain, RAMS and Nutrient neutrality as well as biodiversity enhancements.
ENV4	?		+ Generally, by directing to areas with access to key services and within marinas and boatyard, landscape impact will be reduced.	+ Generally, by directing to areas with access to key services and within marinas and boatyard, landscape impact will be reduced. Also refers to design of cabinets and storage.
ENV5	?		Supporting text did refer to flood risk, but not the policy.	+ Policy now refers to flood risk.
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9	?		+ Generally, by directing to areas with access to key services and within marinas and boatyard, impact on heritage assets is not likely to occur.	+ Generally, by directing to areas with access to key services and within marinas and boatyard, impact on heritage assets is not likely to occur.
ENV10	?			+ Policy refers to the design of storage.
ENV11	?			+ Policy refers to light pollution.
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4	?		+ Living on boats provides people with somewhere to live.	+ Living on boats provides people with somewhere to live.
SOC5				
SOC6	?		+ Access to key services by modes other than the private car is key to the policy.	+ Access to key services by modes other than the private car is key to the policy.
SOC7				
ECO1	?	+ Residential moorings could help a boatyard be successful.	+ Residential moorings could help a boatyard be successful.	
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODM46: Permanent and temporary dwellings for rural enterprise workers

		A: No policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: Original policy
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	- Likely to be negative. These dwellings are likely to be in isolated locations, away from key services (although close to place of work of course) and so the private car will be relied upon for school, medical and shopping journeys.	- Likely to be negative. These dwellings are likely to be in isolated locations, away from key services (although close to place of work of course) and so the private car will be relied upon for school, medical and shopping journeys.
ENV2				
ENV3	?		+ The policy emphasises biodiversity net gain and HRA related issues.	+ The policy refers to HRA related issues.
ENV4	?		+ Policy refers to impact on landscape.	+ Policy refers to impact on landscape.
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7	?		+ The policy seeks the use of existing houses or buildings before new build.	+ The policy seeks the use of existing houses or buildings before new build.
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10	?		+ The policy emphasises the importance of good design.	
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2	?		? These dwellings will be isolated and away from key services.	? These dwellings will be isolated and away from key services.
SOC3				
SOC4	?		+ Whilst not market dwellings, would still be a dwelling for someone or a family to live in.	+ Whilst not market dwellings, would still be a dwelling for someone or a family to live in.
SOC5				
SOC6	?		- Likely to be negative. These dwellings are likely to be in isolated locations, away from key services (although close to place of work of course) and so the private car will be relied upon for school, medical and shopping journeys.	- Likely to be negative. These dwellings are likely to be in isolated locations, away from key services (although close to place of work of course) and so the private car will be relied upon for school, medical and shopping journeys.
SOC7				
ECO1	?	+ Fundamentally, rural enterprise dwellings will need to be proven to be essential to assist the enterprise to be successful.	+ Fundamentally, rural enterprise dwellings will need to be proven to be essential to assist the enterprise to be successful.	
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODM47: Elderly and specialist needs housing

	A: Original policy		B: Amended policy		B: No policy
ENV1	+	Policy requires such accommodation to be provided in development boundaries.	+	Policy requires such accommodation to be provided in development boundaries.	?
ENV2			+	Policy specifically refers to water efficiency.	?
ENV3	+	Policy specifically refers to biodiversity.	+	Policy specifically refers to biodiversity.	?
ENV4	+	Policy specifically refers to landscape character.	+	Policy specifically refers to landscape character.	?
ENV5	+	Policy specifically refers to heritage.	+	Policy specifically refers to heritage.	?
ENV6					
ENV7					
ENV8					
ENV9					
ENV10					
ENV11					
ENV12					
SOC1	+	Policy relates to specific accommodation for older people or those with specialist needs which will benefit their health and wellbeing.	+	Policy relates to specific accommodation for older people or those with specialist needs which will benefit their health and wellbeing.	?
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4	+	Policy relates to specific accommodation for older people or those with specialist needs.	+	Policy relates to specific accommodation for older people or those with specialist needs.	?
SOC5					
SOC6	+	Policy requires sites to be in development boundaries.	+	Policy requires sites to be in development boundaries.	?
SOC7					
ECO1					
ECO2					
ECO3					

Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that these considerations will not be addressed in schemes, but having a policy provides certainty.

Policy PODM48: Residential ancillary accommodation

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.		+ Policy highlights that highways impact will be a consideration.
ENV2	?			+ Clarifies that water efficiency policy relates to this type of development.
ENV3	?			+ Policy clarifies that biodiversity impacts will be a consideration.
ENV4	?			+ Policy refers to landscape character being an important consideration.
ENV5	?			+ Clarifies that the accommodation needs to be designed to energy efficient standards.
ENV6	?			+ Policy raises flood risk as an issue
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9	?			+ Policy includes reference to the historic environment.
ENV10	?			+ The design and how the accommodation operates is a key consideration.
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4	?			+ Policy enables appropriate ancillary living accommodation.
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODM49: Replacement dwellings

	A: Keep original policy.		B: No policy		C: Amended policy	
ENV1						
ENV2						
ENV3			?		+	Policy refers to biodiversity enhancements.
ENV4	+	Policy seeks to retain buildings that are beneficial to the landscape.	?		+	Policy seeks to retain buildings that are beneficial to the landscape.
ENV5						
ENV6						
ENV7			?		+	Policy seeks to promote reuse and retrofit rather than demolition.
ENV8			?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+	Policy seeks to promote reuse and retrofit rather than demolition.
ENV9						
ENV10	+	Policy seeks to retain buildings of good design and beneficial to the area.	?		+	Policy seeks to retain buildings of good design and beneficial to the area.
ENV11			?		+	Policy refers to light pollution.
ENV12						
SOC1						
SOC2						
SOC3						
SOC4						
SOC5						
SOC6						
SOC7						
ECO1						
ECO2						
ECO3						

Policy PODM50: Custom/self-build

	A: Amended policy		B: No policy		A: Keep original policy	
ENV1						
ENV2						
ENV3						
ENV4						
ENV5						
ENV6						
ENV7						
ENV8						
ENV9						
ENV10						
ENV11						
ENV12						
SOC1						
SOC2						
SOC3						
SOC4	+	Policy relates to provision of dwellings.	?		+	Policy relates to provision of dwellings.
SOC5						
SOC6						
SOC7						
ECO1						
ECO2						
ECO3						

Policy POPS16: Strategic Design Policy

	A: Have a policy		B: No policy	
ENV1				<p>Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that these considerations will not be addressed in schemes, but having a policy provides certainty.</p>
ENV2				
ENV3				
ENV4	+	Policy refers to the distinctive character of the area.	?	
ENV5	+	Policy refers to minimising carbon emissions.	?	
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8	+	Policy refers to minimising waste.	?	
ENV9	+	Policy refers to heritage.	?	
ENV10	+	Fundamentally, the policy seeks excellent design.	?	
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODM51: Design

	A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy
ENV1	+ Policy refers to provision of appropriate facilities and permeability and accessibility.	+ Policy refers to provision of appropriate facilities and permeability and accessibility	?
ENV2			
ENV3	+ Policy refers to protecting and providing for biodiversity.	+ Policy refers to protecting and providing for biodiversity.	?
ENV4	+ Policy requires schemes to reflect the local area as well as referring to landscaping.	+ Policy requires schemes to reflect the local area as well as referring to landscaping.	?
ENV5		+ Policy refers to sustainable development section.	?
ENV6	+ Policy refers to flood risk and resilience.	+ Policy refers to flood risk and resilience.	?
ENV7			
ENV8	+ Policy refers to waste vehicles and waste storage.	+ Policy refers to waste vehicles and waste storage.	?
ENV9			
ENV10	+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks excellent design.	+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks excellent design.	?
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1			
SOC2			
SOC3		+ Policy refers particularly to thatch.	?
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3			

Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that these considerations will not be addressed in schemes, but having a policy provides certainty

Policy PODM52: Source of heating

		A: Have a policy	B: No policy	
ENV1			<p>Developers may still implement sources of heating higher up the hierarchy to reflect other reasons. Indeed, the Government may set regulations in place to address the issue the policy seeks to address. Having a policy provides more certainty.</p>	
ENV2				
ENV3				
ENV4				
ENV5	+	Fundamentally, the reason for such a policy is to reduce contributions to climate change.		?
ENV6				
ENV7	+	The hierarchy seeks best ways of producing energy/heat.		?
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12	+	The hierarchy would result in more energy produced using renewable/low carbon methods.		?
SOC1				
SOC2	+	By being ready for alternative/new ways of heating, this would make changing cost effective for owners/occupiers.		?
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODM53: Heat resilient design

		A: Preferred Option	B: No specific policy	
ENV1			The impacts are uncertain. That being said, if there is no policy that does not seek to consider shade and cooling and building regulations are not in place for all types of buildings, the current situation will continue.	
ENV2				
ENV3	+	Green roofs and walls will benefit biodiversity.		?
ENV4				
ENV5	+	Policy seeks to adapt and be resilient to a changing climate.		?
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10	+	The policy will result in well designed places.		?
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1	+	A key benefit of providing shade and cooling is to health and wellbeing.		?
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				

Policy PODM54: Non-residential development and BREEAM

		A: Preferred Option	B: No specific policy
ENV1	+	Part of the assessment relates to transport and travel.	? . Not setting a BREEAM requirements does not mean that these objectives will not be positively impacted; but having the policy provides more certainty.
ENV2	+	Part of the assessment relates to water.	
ENV3	+	Part of the assessment relates to ecology.	
ENV4			
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7	+	Part of the assessment relates to materials and energy.	
ENV8	+	Part of the assessment relates to waste.	
ENV9			
ENV10	+	Fundamentally, meeting the good standard in BREEAM will mean a development is well-designed.	
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1	+	Part of the assessment relates to health and wellbeing.	
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2	+	BREEM covers social and environmental aspects.	
ECO3			

Policy PODM55: Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Points – fire safety, design, location and lighting.

		A: No policy	B: Preferred Option
ENV1		<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>	
ENV2			
ENV3			
ENV4	?		+ Policy talks of location and design to reflect the local land and townscape.
ENV5	?		+ EV charging points are seen as part of the pathway to Net Zero.
ENV6			
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9	?		+ Policy talks of location and design to reflect the historic environment.
ENV10	?		+ The policy refers to the importance of design of the units.
ENV11	?		+ Light pollution is an important consideration in the policy.
ENV12			
SOC1	?		+ Fundamentally, the policy would hopefully result in fewer fires with devastating outcomes. Also, trip hazards are a consideration.
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3			

Policy PO56: Fibre to Premises

		A: Preferred Option – policy on fibre to the premises	B: No specific policy.	
ENV1			Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	
ENV2				
ENV3				
ENV4				
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10	+	Considering fibre to the premises as part of the design will bring benefits.		?
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2	+	One of the benefits of the policy will be through digital inclusivity.		?
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1	+	Well-connected places attract modern businesses and can create the conditions for new clusters of digital and creative businesses to emerge.		?
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POSP17: Community facilities

		A: Keep original policy	B: No policy
ENV1			
ENV2			
ENV3			
ENV4			
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9			
ENV10			
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1	+	Community facilities can benefit mental and physical health and wellbeing, for example through space for sport in community centres.	?
SOC2	+	Community facilities are important for everyone. They can be places for people to meet.	?
SOC3	+	Community facilities can be places to hold education classes of various types.	?
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3			

Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that community facilities will be lost or cannot come forward. But a policy provides certainty.

Policy PODM57: Visitor and community facilities and services

	A: Keep original policy	B: Amended policy	C: No policy
ENV1			
ENV2			
ENV3	+ Policy refers to impact on biodiversity.	+ Policy refers to impact on biodiversity.	?
ENV4	+ Policy refers to impact on landscape character.	+ Policy refers to impact on landscape character.	?
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9	+ Policy refers to impact on historic environment.	+ Policy refers to impact on historic environment.	?
ENV10			
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1	+ Community facilities can benefit mental and physical health and wellbeing, for example through space for sport in community centres.	+ Community facilities can benefit mental and physical health and wellbeing, for example through space for sport in community centres.	?
SOC2	+ Community facilities are important for everyone. They can be places for people to meet.	+ Community facilities are important for everyone. They can be places for people to meet.	?
SOC3	+ Community facilities can be places to hold education classes of various types.	+ Community facilities can be places to hold education classes of various types.	?
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3			

Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that community facilities will be lost or cannot come forward. But a policy provides certainty.

Policy PODM58: Designing places for healthy lives

		A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy
ENV1			+ The checklist refers to sustainable travel patterns and facilities.	?
ENV2				
ENV3			+ The checklist refers to biodiversity and how that can help health and wellbeing.	?
ENV4				
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1	+ The policy fundamentally related to health and wellbeing.		+ The policy fundamentally related to health and wellbeing.	?
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6			+ The checklist refers to services and facilities.	?
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that these considerations will not be addressed in schemes, but having a policy provides certainty

Policy PODM59: Planning obligations and developer contributions

		A: Keep original policy
ENV1		
ENV2		
ENV3	+	Improvements/mitigation relating to biodiversity are secured through planning obligations.
ENV4		
ENV5		
ENV6		
ENV7		
ENV8		
ENV9		
ENV10		
ENV11		
ENV12		
SOC1	+	Recreation facilities/contributions are secured through planning obligations.
SOC2		
SOC3		
SOC4	+	Affordable housing is secured through planning obligations.
SOC5		
SOC6		
SOC7		
ECO1		
ECO2		
ECO3		

Policy PODM60: Advertisements and signs

		A: Keep original policy (other than updating the text relating to BNG, NN and GI RAMS).	B: Amend policy to improve reference to light pollution (and adding/updating text relating to BNG, NN and GI RAMS).
ENV1			
ENV2			
ENV3			
ENV4	+	Policy seeks advertisements and signs to be designed and located with the character in mind.	Policy seeks advertisements and signs to be designed and located with the character in mind.
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7	+	Policy seeks consideration be made about siting, in particular the potential to amalgamate.	Policy seeks consideration be made about siting, in particular the potential to amalgamate.
ENV8			
ENV9	+	Policy seeks advertisements and signs to be designed and located with the character in mind.	Policy seeks advertisements and signs to be designed and located with the character in mind.
ENV10	+	The policy requires appropriately designed signs and adverts.	The policy requires appropriately designed signs and adverts. This policy mentions some specific policy requirements.
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1			
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3			

Policy PODM61: Re-use, conversion or change of use of buildings

		A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy	
ENV1	+	Policy emphasises importance of access to services and facilities.	+	Policy emphasises importance of access to services and facilities.	?
ENV2			+	Policy refers to water efficiency.	?
ENV3	+	Policy identifies biodiversity potential of such buildings.	+	Policy identifies biodiversity potential of such buildings.	?
ENV4	+	Impact on landscape character is a key consideration.	+	Impact on landscape character is a key consideration.	?
ENV5			+	Policy refers to climate change adaptation and resilience.	?
ENV6			+	Policy refers to flood risk resilience.	?
ENV7	+	Policy seeks retention of building rather than demolition.	+	Policy seeks retention of building rather than demolition.	?
ENV8	+	Policy seeks retention of building rather than demolition.	+	Policy seeks retention of building rather than demolition.	?
ENV9					
ENV10	+	Policy highlights that design is important.	+	Policy highlights that design is important.	?
ENV11			+	Policy refers to light pollution.	?
ENV12					
SOC1					
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5					
SOC6	+	Policy emphasises importance of access to services and facilities.	+	Policy emphasises importance of access to services and facilities.	?
SOC7					
ECO1					
ECO2					
ECO3					

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.

Policy PODM62: Leisure plots, amenity plots and mooring plots

		A: No policy	B: Original Policy	C: Preferred Policy	
ENV1		Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.			
ENV2					
ENV3	?			+ Policy refers to ecology.	+ Policy refers to ecology.
ENV4	?			+ General principle behind the policy is to prevent landscape character impact.	+ General principle behind the policy is to prevent landscape character impact.
ENV5					
ENV6					
ENV7					
ENV8					
ENV9					
ENV10	?				
ENV11					+ Policy refers to light pollution.
ENV12					
SOC1					
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5					
SOC6					
SOC7					
ECO1					
ECO2					
ECO3					

Policy POACL1: Acle Cemetery extension

	A: Amended policy		B: No policy		A: Keep original policy	
ENV1						
ENV2	+	Consideration of proposals on water quality is an important consideration.	?	Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that the cemetery would not come forward. An allocation may provide more certainty.	+	Consideration of proposals on water quality is an important consideration.
ENV3	+	The potential for biodiversity enhancements is a consideration in the policy. Also refers to potential for peat impact.	?		+	The potential for biodiversity enhancements is a consideration in the policy.
ENV4	+	Fitting any scheme into the landscape is mentioned in the policy.	?		+	Fitting any scheme into the landscape is mentioned in the policy.
ENV5						
ENV6						
ENV7						
ENV8						
ENV9	+	Archaeology is considered in the policy.	?		+	Archaeology is considered in the policy.
ENV10						
ENV11	+	Policy refers to light pollution.	?		+	Policy refers to light pollution.
ENV12						
SOC1						
SOC2						
SOC3						
SOC4						
SOC5						
SOC6						
SOC7						
ECO1						
ECO2						
ECO3						

Policy POACL2: Acle Playing Field extension

	A: Keep original policy		B: No policy	
ENV1				<p>Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that the cemetery would not come forward. An allocation may provide more certainty.</p>
ENV2				
ENV3				
ENV4	+	Policy refers to landscaping	?	
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11	+	The policy refers to light pollution.	?	
ENV12				
SOC1	+	The field will enable physical activity.	?	
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POBRU1: Riverside chalets and mooring plots

		A: Original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy
ENV1				
ENV2			+ Policy cross refers to water efficiency policy.	?
ENV3			+ Policy cross refers to natural environment policy.	?
ENV4	+	Policy refers to design and character of the area.	+ Policy refers to design and character of the area.	?
ENV5	+	Policy refers to flood risk.	+ Policy refers to flood risk as well as adapting and becoming resilient to climate change.	?
ENV6	+	Policy refers to flood risk.	+ Policy refers to flood risk.	?
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10	+	Policy refers to design and character of the area.	+ Policy refers to design and character of the area.	?
ENV11			+ Policy cross refers to light pollution policy.	?
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1	+	Generally, the thrust of the policy will enable the area to support the local economy.	+ Generally, the thrust of the policy will enable the area to support the local economy.	?
ECO2				
ECO3				?

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed; a policy provides certainty.

Policy BRU2: Riverside Estate Boatyards, etc., including land adjacent to railway line

	A: Original policy		B: Preferred Option - amend policy		C: No policy	
ENV1	+	Policy reflects the access constraints.	+	Policy reflects the access constraints.	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed; a policy provides certainty.
ENV2	+	Policy refers to water pollution.	+	Policy refers to water pollution. Policy cross refers to water efficiency policy.	?	
ENV3			+	Policy cross refers to natural environment policy.	?	
ENV4						
ENV5	+	Policy refers to flood risk.	+	Policy refers to flood risk as well as adapting and becoming resilient to climate change.	?	
ENV6	+	Policy refers to flood risk.	+	Policy refers to flood risk.	?	
ENV7						
ENV8						
ENV9						
ENV10	+	Policy refers to design and character of the area.	+	Policy refers to design and character of the area.	?	
ENV11			+	Policy cross refers to light pollution policy.	?	
ENV12						
SOC1						
SOC2						
SOC3	+	The land uses covered by the policy tend to be boatyards.	+	The land uses covered by the policy tend to be boatyards.	?	
SOC4						
SOC5						
SOC6						
SOC7						
ECO1	+	The land uses covered by the policy tend to be boatyards and this policy guides how those sites can develop.	+	The land uses covered by the policy tend to be boatyards and this policy guides how those sites can develop.	?	
ECO2	+		+		?	
ECO3	+		+		?	

Policy POBRU3: Brundall Mooring Plots

	A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy
ENV1			
ENV2			
ENV3			
ENV4	+ The policy restricts the type of development to reflect the character.	+ The policy restricts the type of development to reflect the character.	?
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9			
ENV10			
ENV11		+ Policy refers to light pollution.	?
ENV12			
SOC1			
SOC2			
SOC3	+ The area being used for boating will enable the use of traditional skills in terms of boating and using the water.	+ The area being used for boating will enable the use of traditional skills in terms of boating and using the water.	?
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3	+ The thrust of the policy will benefit tourism and recreational use of the Broads.	+ The thrust of the policy will benefit tourism and recreational use of the Broads.	?

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.

Policy POBRU4: Brundall Marina

	A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy
ENV1	+ Policy refers to the road limitations as well as in general providing space for moorings boats.	+ Policy refers to the road limitations as well as in general providing space for moorings boats.	?
ENV2	+ Policy refers to water quality.	+ Policy refers to water quality.	?
ENV3			
ENV4	+ The policy restricts the type of development to reflect the character.	+ The policy restricts the type of development to reflect the character.	?
ENV5			
ENV6	+ Policy refers to flood risk.	+ Policy refers to flood risk.	?
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9			
ENV10			
ENV11		+ Policy refers to light pollution.	?
ENV12			
SOC1			
SOC2			
SOC3	+ The area being used for boating will enable the use of traditional skills in terms of boating and using the water.	+ The area being used for boating will enable the use of traditional skills in terms of boating and using the water.	?
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3	+ The thrust of the policy will benefit tourism and recreational use of the Broads.	+ The thrust of the policy will benefit tourism and recreational use of the Broads.	?

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.

Policy POBRU5: Land east of the White Heron Public House

	A: Preferred policy		B: No policy	
ENV1			<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>	
ENV2				
ENV3	+	The policy refers to the area benefitting wildlife		?
ENV4	+	The area adds to the character of the wider area.		?
ENV5				
ENV6	+	Policy refers to flood risk.		?
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POBRU6: Brundall Gardens

		A: Keep original policy (other than adding reference to GI RAMS).		B: Amend policy to improve reference to light pollution (and adding reference to GI RAMS).
ENV1			+	Policy refers to access requirements.
ENV2			+	Capacity for foul water included as a consideration.
ENV3	+	Seeks protection of nearby protected sites.	+	GI RAMS and nutrient enrichment mitigation would be required, but that would be neutral impact.
ENV4				
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10			+	Makes specific reference to design of associated cabinets.
ENV11			+	Makes specific reference to light pollution
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4	+	Would contribute to housing need in the area.	+	Would contribute to housing need in the area.
SOC5				
SOC6	+	Some services and facilities within walking distance of the site.	+	Some services and facilities within walking distance of the site.
SOC7				
ECO1	+	Residential moorings could result in support of the local businesses.	+	Residential moorings could result in support of the local businesses.
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POCAN1: Cantley Sugar Beet Factory

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+ Refers to impacts on highways capacity and safety.	+ Refers to impacts on highways capacity and safety. Also equipment to enable cleaner fuel use.
ENV2	?		+ Policy refers to water pollution.	+ Policy refers to water pollution. Also seeks efficient use of water.
ENV3	?		+ Seeks to protect designated sites.	+ Seeks to protect designated sites. Also seeks biodiversity enhancements.
ENV4	?		+ Seeks improvements of appearance.	+ Seeks improvements of appearance.
ENV5	?			+ Refers to climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience.
ENV6	?		+ Policy refers to flood risk.	+ Policy refers to flood risk.
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9	?		+ Policy refers to impact on heritage assets and landscape.	+ Policy refers to impact on heritage assets and landscape.
ENV10	?		+ Seeks improvements of appearance.	+ Seeks improvements of appearance.
ENV11	?		+ Policy generally addresses these criteria.	+ Policy generally addresses these criteria. Emphasises carbon emissions and light pollution and refers to clean fuels.
ENV12				
SOC1	?		+ Taken together, the policy intends development to have little impact on amenity.	+ Taken together, the policy intends development to have little impact on amenity.
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5	?	? The policy helps guide how the site can change in an acceptable way which may result in additional employment.	? The policy helps guide how the site can change in an acceptable way which may result in additional employment.	
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1	?	? The policy helps guide how the site can change in an acceptable way which may result in the economy flourishing.	? The policy helps guide how the site can change in an acceptable way which may result in the economy flourishing.	
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POCHE1: Greenway Marine residential moorings

		A: Keep original policy (other than adding reference to GI RAMS).		B: Amend policy to improve reference to light pollution (and adding reference to GI RAMS).
ENV1	+	Policy refers to access requirements.	+	Policy refers to access requirements.
ENV2				
ENV3		GI RAMS mitigation would be required, but that would be neutral impact.		GI RAMS mitigation would be required, but that would be neutral impact.
ENV4				
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10			+	Makes specific reference to design of associated cabinets.
ENV11			+	Makes specific reference to light pollution
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4	+	Would contribute to housing need in the area.	+	Would contribute to housing need in the area.
SOC5				
SOC6	+	Many services and facilities within walking distance of the site.	+	Many services and facilities within walking distance of the site.
SOC7				
ECO1	+	Residential moorings could result in support of the local businesses.	+	Residential moorings could result in support of the local businesses.
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODIL 1: Dilham Marina (Tyler’s Cut Moorings)

		A: No policy	B: Preferred Option	C: Original policy	
ENV1		Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.			
ENV2					
ENV3					
ENV4	?			+ Fundamentally, the policies requirements will help ensure the character of the area is maintained.	+ Fundamentally, the policies requirements will help ensure the character of the area is maintained.
ENV5					
ENV6					
ENV7					
ENV8					
ENV9					
ENV10					
ENV11	?				+ Policy refers to dark skies.
ENV12					
SOC1					
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5					
SOC6					
SOC7					
ECO1					
ECO2					
ECO3					

Policy PODIT1: Maltings Meadow Sports Ground, Ditchingham

		A: No specific policy.	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy to improve reference to light pollution and walking and cycling
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty. With the sports centre being asset to the community in the Broads it seems prudent to have a policy.	+ Walking and cycling and car parking are addressed in the policy.	+ Walking and cycling and car parking are addressed in the policy. This wording is stronger than the original policy.
ENV2				
ENV3	?		+ Policy requires protection of designated nature site.	+ Policy requires protection of designated nature site.
ENV4	?		+ Policy refers to landscape.	+ Policy refers to landscape.
ENV5				
ENV6	?		+ Policy refers to flood risk.	+ Policy refers to flood risk.
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10	?		+ Policy requires good design.	+ Policy requires good design.
ENV11	?		+ Policy refers to light pollution.	+ Policy refers to light pollution. This wording is stronger than the original policy.
ENV12				
SOC1	?		+ The sports centre helps with active lifestyles.	+ The sports centre helps with active lifestyles.
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6	?		+ Access by walking and cycling is referred to in the policy.	+ Access by walking and cycling is referred to in the policy.
SOC7	?		+ The venue has facilities that can be used by various groups in the community.	+ The venue has facilities that can be used by various groups in the community.
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PODIT2: Ditchingham Maltings Open Space, Habitat Area and Alma Beck

There are no reasonable alternatives identified at this stage.

A: Keep original policy		
ENV1	+	There is a path through the site.
ENV2	+	Alma Beck is a waterbody and generally the policy seeks protection of this area.
ENV3	+	By protecting and enhancing the area, biodiversity will benefit.
ENV4	+	The area adds to the character of the site.
ENV5		
ENV6		
ENV7		
ENV8		
ENV9		
ENV10		
ENV11		
ENV12		
SOC1	+	The space could bring benefits to physical and mental wellbeing.
SOC2		
SOC3		
SOC4		
SOC5		
SOC6	+	The route acts as a link through the site.
SOC7		
ECO1		
ECO2		
ECO3		

Policy POFLE1: Broadland Sports Club

		A: No specific policy.	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy to improve reference to light pollution and walking and cycling
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty. With the sports centre being asset to the community in the Broads it seems prudent to have a policy.	+ Walking and cycling and car parking are addressed in the policy.	+ Walking and cycling and car parking are addressed in the policy. This wording is stronger than the original policy.
ENV2				
ENV3	?		+ Policy requires protection of designated nature site.	+ Policy requires protection of designated nature site.
ENV4	?		+ Policy refers to landscape.	+ Policy refers to landscape.
ENV5				
ENV6	?		+ Policy refers to flood risk.	+ Policy refers to flood risk.
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10	?		+ Policy requires good design.	+ Policy requires good design.
ENV11	?		+ Policy refers to light pollution.	+ Policy refers to light pollution. This wording is stronger than the original policy.
ENV12				
SOC1	?		+ The sports centre helps with active lifestyles.	+ The sports centre helps with active lifestyles.
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6	?		+ Access by walking and cycling is referred to in the policy.	+ Access by walking and cycling is referred to in the policy.
SOC7	?		+ The venue has facilities that can be used by various groups in the community.	+ The venue has facilities that can be used by various groups in the community.
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POGIL1 Gillingham residential moorings (H. E. Hipperson's Boatyard)

		A: Keep original policy (other than adding reference to GI RAMS).	B: Amend policy to improve reference to light pollution (and adding reference to GI RAMS).
ENV1			
ENV2			
ENV3		GI RAMS mitigation would be required, but that would be neutral impact.	GI RAMS mitigation would be required, but that would be neutral impact.
ENV4			
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9			
ENV10			+ Makes specific reference to design of associated cabinets.
ENV11			+ Makes specific reference to light pollution
ENV12			
SOC1			
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4	+	Would contribute to housing need in the area.	+ Would contribute to housing need in the area.
SOC5			
SOC6	+	Many services and facilities within walking distance of the site.	+ Many services and facilities within walking distance of the site.
SOC7			
ECO1	+	Residential moorings could result in support of the local businesses.	+ Residential moorings could result in support of the local businesses.
ECO2			
ECO3			

Policy POGTY1: Marina Quays (Port of Yarmouth Marina)

A: Preferred Policy		
ENV1		
ENV2	+	Policy refers to water pollution.
ENV3	+	Policy refers to impact of any future scheme on the natural environment.
ENV4	+	Policy refers to impact on landscape.
ENV5		
ENV6	+	Policy refers to flood risk.
ENV7	+	The area is brownfield land.
ENV8		
ENV9	+	Policy refers to historic environment.
ENV10	+	Policy refers to design.
ENV11	+	Policy refers to light pollution
ENV12		
SOC1		
SOC2		
SOC3		
SOC4		
SOC5		
SOC6		
SOC7		
ECO1		
ECO2		
ECO3		

Policy POHOR1: Horning Car Parking

	A: Keep original policy		B: Preferred Option - amend policy	
ENV1	+	Policy related to travel and transport and includes cycle parking.	+	Policy related to travel and transport and includes cycle parking.
ENV2	+	Policy seeks to address surface water runoff.	+	Policy seeks to address surface water runoff.
ENV3				
ENV4	+	Policy seeks to reduce visual impact of the car park.	+	Policy seeks to reduce visual impact of the car park.
ENV5				
ENV6	+	Policy seeks to address surface water runoff.	+	Policy seeks to address surface water runoff.
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9	+	Policy seeks to improve the site's contribution to the Conservation Area.	+	Policy seeks to improve the site's contribution to the Conservation Area.
ENV10	+	Policy seeks to reduce visual impact of the car park.	+	Policy seeks to reduce visual impact of the car park.
ENV11			+	Policy seeks to protect the dark skies of the area.
ENV12				
SOC1	+	Policy seeks to provide cycle parking.	+	Policy seeks to provide cycle parking.
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6	+	Policy seeks to provide cycle parking.	+	Policy seeks to provide cycle parking.
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3	+	Policy seeks to protect the car park and provide cycle parking to enable visitors to the village.	+	Policy seeks to protect the car park and provide cycle parking to enable visitors to the village.

Policy POHOR2: Horning Open Space (public and private)

	A: No policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy
ENV1	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	
ENV2		
ENV3		
ENV4		+ The open spaces add to the character of the area.
ENV5		
ENV6		
ENV7		
ENV8		
ENV9		+ The open spaces add to the character of the area.
ENV10		
ENV11		
ENV12		
SOC1		+ The open spaces benefit mental and physical health and wellbeing.
SOC2		
SOC3		
SOC4		
SOC5		
SOC6		
SOC7		
ECO1		
ECO2		
ECO3		

Policy POHOR3: Waterside plots

		A: Keep original policy		B: No policy		C: Preferred options – amended policy
ENV1				<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>		
ENV2						
ENV3	+	Policy refers to trees and other planting.	?		+	Policy refers to trees and other planting.
ENV4	+	The fundamental reason for the policy is to address and consider landscape impact from development.	?		+	The fundamental reason for the policy is to address and consider landscape impact from development.
ENV5						
ENV6	+	The policy refers to flood risk and surface water.	?		+	The policy refers to flood risk and surface water.
ENV7						
ENV8						
ENV9						
ENV10						
ENV11			?		+	The policy refers to light pollution.
ENV12						
SOC1						
SOC2						
SOC3						
SOC4						
SOC5						
SOC6						
SOC7						
ECO1						
ECO2						
ECO3						

Policy POHOR4: Horning Sailing Club

		A: Keep original policy	B: No policy	C: Preferred options – amended policy		
ENV1			<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>			
ENV2						
ENV3						
ENV4	+	The fundamental reason for the policy is to address and consider landscape impact from development.		?	+	The fundamental reason for the policy is to address and consider landscape impact from development.
ENV5						
ENV6	+	The policy refers to flood risk and surface water.		?	+	The policy refers to flood risk and surface water.
ENV7						
ENV8						
ENV9						
ENV10	+	Design is an important consideration in the policy.		?	+	Design is an important consideration in the policy.
ENV11				?	+	The policy refers to light pollution.
ENV12						
SOC1						
SOC2						
SOC3						
SOC4						
SOC5						
SOC6						
SOC7						
ECO1						
ECO2						
ECO3	+	The policy helps the sailing club to change in an appropriate way and still benefit tourism and recreation.	?	+	The policy helps the sailing club to change in an appropriate way and still benefit tourism and recreation.	

Policy POHOR5: Crabbett’s Marsh

		A: No policy	B: Preferred options – amended policy	
ENV1		<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>		
ENV2				
ENV3	?		+	The policy refers specifically to nature conservation.
ENV4	?		+	The policy refers specifically to landscape character.
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POHOR6: Horning - Boatyards, etc. at Ferry Road. and Ferry View Road

		A: Keep original policy	B: No policy	C: Preferred options – amended policy	
ENV1			<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>		
ENV2	+	Policy refers to water pollution.		?	<p>+</p> <p>Policy refers to water pollution. Also mentioned issue of capacity at Horning Water Recycling Centre.</p>
ENV3	+	Policy refers to impact on biodiversity.		?	<p>+</p> <p>Policy refers to impact on biodiversity. Also mentioned RAMs requirement.</p>
ENV4	+	Policy refers to landscaping and integrating into the landscape.		?	<p>+</p> <p>Policy refers to landscaping and integrating into the landscape.</p>
ENV5					
ENV6	+	Policy refers to issue of flood risk.		?	<p>+</p> <p>Policy refers to issue of flood risk.</p>
ENV7					
ENV8					
ENV9					
ENV10					
ENV11				?	<p>+</p> <p>Policy mentions light pollution.</p>
ENV12					
SOC1					
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5					
SOC6					
SOC7					
ECO1					
ECO2					
ECO3					

Policy POHOR7: Woodbastwick Fen moorings

		B: Preferred policy	C: No policy
ENV1	+	The policy states no additional moorings in order to protect the navigable waterways.	?
ENV2			
ENV3	+	The policy seeks to protect biodiversity.	?
ENV4	+	The policy seeks to protect landscape character.	?
ENV5			
ENV6			
ENV7			
ENV8			
ENV9			
ENV10			
ENV11			
ENV12			
SOC1			
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5			
SOC6			
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2			
ECO3			

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.

Policy POHOR8: Land on the Corner of Ferry Road, Horning

		B: Preferred policy	C: No policy	
ENV1			<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>	
ENV2				
ENV3				
ENV4				
ENV5	+	The policy reflects and highlights flood risk in the area.		?
ENV6	+	The policy reflects and highlights flood risk in the area.		?
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5	+	The units provides space for small enterprises.		?
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1	+	The units provides space for small enterprises.		?
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POHOV1: Green infrastructure

		A: No policy	B: Preferred Option	
ENV1		<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>		
ENV2				
ENV3	?		+	These areas will benefit biodiversity.
ENV4	?		+	These areas add to the character of the area.
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POHOV2: Station Road car park

		A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy	
ENV1	+	By trying to keep the car parking in one area, there could be benefits to traffic and travel in the area.	+	By trying to keep the car parking in one area, there could be benefits to traffic and travel in the area.	?
ENV2					
ENV3			+	The policy seeks biodiversity enhancements.	?
ENV4	+	The policy seeks landscaping.	+	The policy seeks landscaping.	?
ENV5					
ENV6					
ENV7					
ENV8					
ENV9					
ENV10					
ENV11			+	The policy addresses light pollution.	?
ENV12					
SOC1					
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5					
SOC6					
SOC7					
ECO1	+	By providing cycle and car parking facilities in the area, local businesses could benefit.	+	By providing cycle and car parking facilities in the area, local businesses could benefit.	?
ECO2					
ECO3	+	By providing cycle and car parking facilities in the area, local businesses could benefit.	+	By providing cycle and car parking facilities in the area, local businesses could benefit.	?

Policy POHOV3: Brownfield land off Station Road, Hoveton

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+ The site is centrally located with good access to public transport.	+ The site is centrally located with good access to public transport.
ENV2	?		+ The policy refers to water quality.	+ The policy refers to water quality and water efficiency.
ENV3	?			+ The policy refers to need to consider impacts on biodiversity and potentially provide BNG.
ENV4	?		+ The policy seeks improvements to this area of the Broads.	+ The policy seeks improvements to this area of the Broads.
ENV5	?			+ Policy refers to energy efficiency.
ENV6	?		+ The policy refers to the schemes proposals needing to reflect the flood risk on site.	+ The policy refers to the schemes proposals needing to reflect the flood risk on site.
ENV7	?		+ This is brownfield land. The reasoned justification accepts demolition of one of the buildings, but seeks retention of another building.	+ This is brownfield land. The policy accepts demolition of one of the buildings, but seeks retention of another building.
ENV8	?			+ The policy accepts demolition of one of the buildings, but seeks retention of another building. Not demolishing the site would prevent waste from being produced.
ENV9	?		+ The policy refers to the Schedule Monument nearby.	+ The policy refers to the Schedule Monument nearby.
ENV10	?		+ Design is important for this scheme in this location and the policy reflects that.	+ Design is important for this scheme in this location and the policy reflects that.
ENV11	?			+ Policy refers to light pollution.
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5	?	+ Uses discussed in the policy are likely to result in job creation.	+ Uses discussed in the policy are likely to result in job creation.	
SOC6	?	+ The site is located centrally.	+ The site is located centrally.	
SOC7				
ECO1	?	+ The policy is likely to result on	+ The policy is likely to result on job	
ECO2	?	+ job creation and benefit the	+ creation and benefit the local	
ECO3	?	+ local economy.	+ economy.	

Policy POHOV4: BeWILDerwood Adventure Park

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+ Policy refers to travel and transport.	+ Policy refers to travel and transport and refers to cycle parking.
ENV2	?		+ Policy refers to water quality.	+ Policy refers to water quality.
ENV3	?		+ Policy seeks to protect biodiversity.	+ Policy seeks to protect biodiversity and requires biodiversity enhancements.
ENV4	?		+ Policy seeks to protect landscape character.	+ Policy seeks to protect landscape character.
ENV5				
ENV6	?		+ Policy refers to flood risk.	+ Policy refers to flood risk.
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11	?			+ Policy refers to light pollution.
ENV12				
SOC1	?		+ The tourist attraction helps with an active lifestyle.	+ The tourist attraction helps with an active lifestyle.
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3	-		+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks to ensure that the site is a success and reflects its context.	+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks to ensure that the site is a success and reflects its context.

Policy POHOV5: Hoveton Town Centre and areas adjacent to the Town Centre

		A: Have a policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy
ENV1	+	Policy refers to proposals not exacerbating traffic issues in the area. Provides goods and services to the local area and is accessible by foot and cycle.	+ Policy refers to proposals not exacerbating traffic issues in the area. Provides goods and services to the local area and is accessible by foot and cycle.	?
ENV2			+ Refers to water efficiency.	?
ENV3			+ Refers to biodiversity enhancements.	?
ENV4	+	Public realm and character are considerations in the policy.	+ Public realm and character are considerations in the policy.	?
ENV5			+ Refers to overheating and shade.	?
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9	+	The bridge is referred to and generally consideration of historic interest is included in the policy.	+ The bridge is referred to and generally consideration of historic interest is included in the policy.	?
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5	+	The TownCentre land uses provide job opportunities.	+ The TownCentre land uses provide job opportunities.	?
SOC6	+	The town centre provides services and facilities in an accessible location.	+ The town centre provides services and facilities in an accessible location.	?
SOC7			+ Refers to crime and safety provisions.	?
ECO1	+	The town centre is part of the local economy.	+ The town centre is part of the	?
ECO2	+		local economy.	?
ECO3	+			?

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed; a policy provides certainty.

Policy POLOD1: Loddon Marina Residential Moorings

		A: Keep original policy (other than adding reference to GI RAMS).		B: Amend policy to improve reference to light pollution (and adding reference to GI RAMS).
ENV1	+	Policy refers to access requirements.	+	Policy refers to access requirements.
ENV2				
ENV3		GI RAMS mitigation would be required, but that would be neutral impact.		GI RAMS mitigation would be required, but that would be neutral impact.
ENV4				
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10			+	Makes specific reference to design of associated cabinets.
ENV11			+	Makes specific reference to light pollution
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4	+	Would contribute to housing need in the area.	+	Would contribute to housing need in the area.
SOC5				
SOC6	+	Many services and facilities within walking distance of the site.	+	Many services and facilities within walking distance of the site.
SOC7				
ECO1	+	Residential moorings could result in support of the local businesses.	+	Residential moorings could result in support of the local businesses.
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy PONOR1: Utilities Site

		A: Original policy		B: No policy		C: Preferred Policy
ENV1	+	Access is a key consideration for this site and the wider area.	?	Not having a policy does not necessarily mean these issues will not be considered. But a policy brings the important considerations together for clarity and consistency.	+	Access is a key consideration for this site and the wider area.
ENV2	+	Policy refers to water efficiency and quality.	?		+	Policy refers to water efficiency and quality.
ENV3	+	Policy refers to natural environment.	?		+	Policy refers to natural environment.
ENV4	+	Policy refers to landscaping and the character of the area.	?		+	Policy refers to landscaping and the character of the area.
ENV5			?		+	Policy refers to any proposal being resilient to a changing climate.
ENV6	+	Policy refers to flood risk.	?		+	Policy refers to flood risk.
ENV7	+	Site is a brownfield site.	?		+	Site is a brownfield site.
ENV8						
ENV9	+	Policy refers to heritage in the area.	?		+	Policy refers to heritage in the area.
ENV10	+	Policy seeks high quality design.	?		+	Policy seeks high quality design.
ENV11			?		+	Policy refers to lighting and light pollution.
ENV12			?		+	Policy encourages water source heating.
SOC1						
SOC2						
SOC3						
SOC4	+	The site could deliver 270 homes.	?	+	The site could deliver 270 homes. Policy refers to self-build as well.	
SOC5						
SOC6	+	The site is located with good access to services and facilities and the policy refers to links for pedestrians and cyclists.	?	+	The site is located with good access to services and facilities and the policy refers to links for pedestrians and cyclists.	
SOC7						
ECO1	?/+	Whilst the policy is mainly about the housing element, this site is part of a larger area and therefore taken together, could rate positive against these economic objectives.	?	?/+	Whilst the policy is mainly about the housing element, this site is part of a larger area and therefore taken together, could rate positive against these economic objectives.	
ECO2	?/+		?	?/+		
ECO3	?/+		?	?/+		

Policy PONOR2: Riverside walk and cycle path

		A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy	
ENV1	+	The policy refers to parking for various modes of transport.	+	The policy refers to parking for various modes of transport.	?
ENV2					
ENV3			+	The policy refers to biodiversity enhancements.	?
ENV4	+	The policy refers to landscaping.	+	The policy refers to landscaping.	?
ENV5					
ENV6					
ENV7					
ENV8					
ENV9					
ENV10					
ENV11	+	The policy refers to dark skies.	+	The policy refers to dark skies.	?
ENV12					
SOC1					
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5					
SOC6					
SOC7					
ECO1					
ECO2					
ECO3	+	The policy relates to attractions in the area such as footpaths and slipways.	+	The policy relates to attractions in the area such as footpaths and slipways.	?

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.

Policy POORM1: Ormesby waterworks

	A: Keep original policy		B: Preferred Option - amend policy	
ENV1				
ENV2	+	Fundamentally, the policy relates to the waterworks.	+	Fundamentally, the policy relates to the waterworks.
ENV3	+	The policy refers specifically to protected sites.	+	The policy refers specifically to protected sites.
ENV4	+	The policy refers specifically to visual impact.	+	The policy refers specifically to visual impact.
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10	+	The policy refers specifically to visual impact.	+	The policy refers specifically to visual impact.
ENV11	+	The policy refers specifically to light pollution	+	Policy includes a stronger criteria on light pollution.
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4	+	Water availability is important to consider in terms of meeting housing needs.	+	Water availability is important to consider in terms of meeting housing needs.
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POOUL1: Boathouse Lane Leisure Plots

	A: Keep original policy		B: No policy	
ENV1				<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>
ENV2				
ENV3				
ENV4	+	Policy refers to landscape character.	?	
ENV5	+	Policy identifies the area as important for flood capacity.	?	
ENV6	+	Policy identifies the area as important for flood capacity.	?	
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9	+	The policy refers to potential archaeology.	?	
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POOUL2: Oulton Broad - Former Pegasus/Hamptons Site

		A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy	
ENV1	+	Policy highlights potential traffic issues.	+	Policy highlights potential traffic issues.	?
ENV2	+	Policy emphasises the issue of water quality.	+	Policy emphasises the issue of water quality.	?
ENV3	+	Policy refers to HRA requirements.		Policy refers to HRA requirements and biodiversity net gain.	?
ENV4	+	Policy requires landscaping and good design.	+	Policy requires landscaping and good design.	?
ENV5	+	Policy refers to the issue of flood risk.	+	Policy refers to the issue of flood risk.	?
ENV6	+	Policy refers to the issue of flood risk.	+	Policy refers to the issue of flood risk.	?
ENV7					
ENV8					
ENV9	+	Policy refers to conservation area and potential for archaeology.	+	Policy refers to conservation area and potential for archaeology.	?
ENV10	+	Policy requires good design.	+	Policy requires good design.	?
ENV11					
ENV12					
SOC1					
SOC2					
SOC3	+	The sites seeks retention of a boatyard use.	+	The sites seeks retention of a boatyard use.	?
SOC4	+	The site is allocated for housing.	+	The site is allocated for housing.	?
SOC5					
SOC6	+	The site has good access to services and facilities.	+	The site has good access to services and facilities.	?
SOC7					
ECO1	+	The sites seeks employment use.	+	The sites seeks employment use.	?
ECO2					
ECO3					

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.

Policy POOUL3 - Oulton Broad District Shopping Centre

		A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy	C: No policy
ENV1	+	The District Centre provides goods and services to the local area and is accessible by foot and cycle.	The District Centre provides goods and services to the local area and is accessible by foot and cycle. Amended policy refers to cycle parking.	?
ENV2			+ Refers to water efficiency.	?
ENV3			+ Refers to biodiversity enhancements.	?
ENV4				
ENV5			+ Refers to overheating and shade.	?
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5	+	The District Centre land uses provide job opportunities.	+ The District Centre land uses provide job opportunities.	?
SOC6	+	The District Centre provides goods and services to the local area and is accessible by foot and cycle.	+ The District Centre provides goods and services to the local area and is accessible by foot and cycle.	?
SOC7			+ Refers to crime and safety provisions.	?
ECO1	+	The land uses in the District Centre are part of the local economy.	+ The land uses in the District Centre are part of the local economy.	?
ECO2	+		+ The land uses in the District Centre are part of the local economy.	?
ECO3	+		+ The land uses in the District Centre are part of the local economy.	?

Not having a policy does not necessarily mean that these considerations will not be addressed in schemes, but having a policy provides certainty.

Policy POPHRB1 Bridge Area

	A: Keep original policy		B: Preferred Option - amend policy		C: No policy	
ENV1	+	Policy refers to the parking provision in the area.	+	Policy refers to the parking provision in the area. Also refers to traffic management in the area.	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.
ENV2						
ENV3			+	Policy seeks biodiversity enhancements.	?	
ENV4	+	Policy covers an area that is quite unique in character in the Broads.	+	Policy covers an area that is quite unique in character in the Broads.	?	
ENV5			+	Policy refers to resilience.	?	
ENV6	+	Policy refers to flood risk in the area.	+	Policy refers to flood risk in the area. Policy refers to resilience.	?	
ENV7						
ENV8						
ENV9	+	Policy refers to the Bridge.	+	Policy refers to the Bridge.	?	
ENV10						
ENV11	+	Policy includes reference to light pollution.	+	Policy includes reference to light pollution.	?	
ENV12						
SOC1						
SOC2						
SOC3						
SOC4						
SOC5						
SOC6						
SOC7						
ECO1	+	Generally, the policy seeks to continue the types of land uses that are there and these benefit to the economy and employment in the area.	+	Generally, the policy seeks to continue the types of land uses that are there and these benefit to the economy and employment in the area.	?	
ECO2	+		+		?	
ECO3	+		+		?	

Policy POPHRB2: Waterside plots

		A: No policy	B: Preferred Option	C: Original Policy
ENV1				
ENV2				
ENV3	?	<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>	+ Reference to flowering plants would benefit biodiversity.	+ Reference to flowering plants would benefit biodiversity. Also there is reference to biodiversity enhancements.
ENV4	?		+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks to guide what can happen in this area to preserve and enhance character.	+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks to guide what can happen in this area to preserve and enhance character.
ENV5				
ENV6	?		+ Policy refers to flood risk.	+ Policy refers to flood risk.
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10	?		+ Policy generally influences design of the chalets/bungalows.	+ Policy generally influences design of the chalets/bungalows.
ENV11	?		+ Policy refers to light pollution.	+ Policy refers to light pollution.
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POPHRB3: Green Bank Zones

		A: No policy	B: Preferred Option	
ENV1		<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>		
ENV2				
ENV3	?			+ By being undeveloped, biodiversity could benefit.
ENV4	?			+ Fundamentally, the policy seeks to guide what can happen in this area to preserve and enhance character.
ENV5				
ENV6	?			+ By being undeveloped, there is space for water.
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POSOL1: Riverside area moorings

There are no reasonable alternatives identified at this stage.

		A: Keep original policy
ENV1	+	Policy requires access tracks to be well design, unobtrusive.
ENV2		
ENV3		
ENV4	+	The general thrust of the policy is to seek landscape character protection.
ENV5		
ENV6		
ENV7		
ENV8		
ENV9		
ENV10	+	The policy requires any small scale development to be appropriately designed and unobstrusive.
ENV11		
ENV12		
SOC1		
SOC2		
SOC3		
SOC4		
SOC5		
SOC6		
SOC7		
ECO1	+	The policy provisions in general assist in recreation use of the area and the Broads.

Policy POSOM1: Somerleyton Marina Residential Moorings

		A: Keep original policy (other than adding reference to GI RAMS).		B: Amend policy to improve reference to light pollution (and adding reference to GI RAMS).
ENV1	+	Policy refers to access requirements.	+	Policy refers to access requirements.
ENV2				
ENV3		GI RAMS mitigation would be required, but that would be neutral impact.		GI RAMS mitigation would be required, but that would be neutral impact.
ENV4				
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10			+	Makes specific reference to design of associated cabinets.
ENV11	+	Makes specific reference to light pollution	+	Makes specific reference to light pollution
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4	+	Would contribute to housing need in the area.	+	Would contribute to housing need in the area.
SOC5				
SOC6	+	Some services and facilities within walking distance of the site.	+	Some services and facilities within walking distance of the site.
SOC7				
ECO1	+	Residential moorings could result in support of the local businesses.	+	Residential moorings could result in support of the local businesses.
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POSTA1: Land at Stalham Staithe (Richardson's Boatyard)

	A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy
ENV1		
ENV2		
ENV3	+ Policy refers to planting, with benefits to the natural environment.	+ Policy refers to planting, with benefits to the natural environment and also refers to nutrient neutrality and GI RAMS.
ENV4	+ Policy refers to views and landscape planting.	+ Policy refers to views and landscape planting.
ENV5		
ENV6		
ENV7		
ENV8		
ENV9	+ Policy refers to views the issue of archaeology.	+ Policy refers to views the issue of archaeology.
ENV10		+ Policy refers to the design guide.
ENV11		+ The policy refers to light pollution.
ENV12		
SOC1		
SOC2		
SOC3	+ The policy relates to a boatyard which enables traditional broads industries as well as enabling people to enjoy and understand the Broads.	+ The policy relates to a boatyard which enables traditional broads industries as well as enabling people to enjoy and understand the Broads.
SOC4	+ Policy says residential moorings could be acceptable here.	+ Policy says residential moorings are acceptable here.
SOC5	+ Policy relates to an employment area.	+ Policy relates to an employment area.
SOC6		
SOC7		
ECO1	+ Policy relates to an employment area.	+ Policy relates to an employment area.
ECO2	+ Policy relates to an employment area.	+ Policy relates to an employment area.
ECO3	+ Policy relates to a tourism provider.	+ Policy relates to a tourism provider.

Policy POSTO1 Land adjacent to Tiedam, Stokesby

		A: Keep original policy (other than updating the text relating to dwelling numbers and reference to BNG, NN and GI RAMS).		B: Amend policy to improve reference to light pollution (and adding/updating text relating to dwelling numbers and reference to BNG, NN and GI RAMS).
ENV1	?	The access into the site could be an issue that needs addressing.	?	The access into the site could be an issue that needs addressing.
ENV2				
ENV3	+	Scheme would need to provide Biodiversity Net Gain – so positive. Note that GI RAMS and potentially Nutrient Neutrality mitigation would be required, but that would be neutral impact.	+	Scheme would need to provide Biodiversity Net Gain – so positive. Note that GI RAMS and potentially Nutrient Neutrality mitigation would be required, but that would be neutral impact.
ENV4	+	Seeks to retain hedgerows and mature trees. Policy refers to character of the village.	+	Seeks to retain hedgerows and mature trees. Policy refers to character of the village.
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7	-	Land is greenfield land.	-	Land is greenfield land.
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10	+	Importance of design emphasised.	+	Importance of design emphasised.
ENV11			+	Makes specific reference to light pollution
ENV12				
SOC1	+	Seeks the protection of the amenity of neighbours.	+	Seeks the protection of the amenity of neighbours.
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4	+	Would contribute to housing need in the Borough.	+	Would contribute to housing need in the Borough.
SOC5				
SOC6	-	Few facilities provided in the village.	-	Few facilities provided in the village.
SOC7				
ECO1	+	More dwellings could result in support of the local businesses.	+	More dwellings could result in support of the local businesses.
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POTSA1: Cary's Meadow

		A: Keep original policy	B: Amend policy to improve reference to cycle parking	C: No policy
ENV1			+ Policy refers to cycle parking.	?
ENV2				
ENV3	+	Policy aims to protect and enhance this site which is a rather unique open space in the Norwich area.	+ Policy aims to protect and enhance this site which is a rather unique open space in the Norwich area.	?
ENV4	+	Policy aims to protect and enhance this site which is a rather unique open space in the Norwich area.	+ Policy aims to protect and enhance this site which is a rather unique open space in the Norwich area.	?
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1	+	The Meadow is used by the public with benefits to health and wellbeing.	+ The Meadow is used by the public with benefits to health and wellbeing.	?
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.

Policy POTSA2: Thorpe Island

		A: No specific policy.	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy to improve reference to light pollution and the design guide
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+ Policy reflects the restriction of the bridge.	+ Policy reflects the restriction of the bridge.
ENV2			+ Policy refers to water quality.	+ Policy refers to water quality.
ENV3				
ENV4	?		+ Policy requirements generally seek to protect and enhance landscape character.	+ Policy requirements generally seek to protect and enhance landscape character.
ENV5			+ Policy refers to flood risk.	+ Policy refers to flood risk.
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9	?		+ Policy refers to the heritage assets in the area.	+ Policy refers to the heritage assets in the area.
ENV10	?		+ Policy refers to design.	+ Policy refers to design and the Design Guide.
ENV11	?			+ Policy refers to light pollution.
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1	?			
ECO2	?	+ The policy generally supports boat yard uses in the area.	+ The policy generally supports boat yard uses in the area.	
ECO3	?			

Policy POTSA3: Griffin Lane – boatyards and industrial area

		A: No specific policy.	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy to improve reference to light pollution and the design guide
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+ Policy reflects the lane’s constraints and the junction with the main road.	+ Policy reflects the lane’s constraints and the junction with the main road.
ENV2				
ENV3				
ENV4	?		+ Policy requires landscape improvements to the area.	+ Policy requires landscape improvements to the area.
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9	?		+ Policy refers to the heritage assets in the area.	+ Policy refers to the heritage assets in the area.
ENV10	?		+ Policy refers to design.	+ Policy refers to design and the Design Guide.
ENV11	?			+ Policy refers to light pollution.
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1	?			
ECO2	?			
ECO3	?		+ The policy generally supports boat yard uses in the area.	+ The policy generally supports boat yard uses in the area.

Policy POTSA4: Bungalow Lane – mooring plots and boatyards

		A: No specific policy.	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy to improve reference to light pollution and the design guide
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+ Policy reflects the lane’s constraints and the junction with the main road.	+ Policy reflects the lane’s constraints and the junction with the main road.
ENV2				
ENV3				
ENV4	?		+ Policy reflects the semi-rural character of the area.	+ Policy reflects the semi-rural character of the area.
ENV5				
ENV6	?		+ Flood risk is referred to in the policy.	+ Flood risk is referred to in the policy.
ENV7	?		+ Policy seeks no new development, but allows replacements and extensions.	+ Policy seeks no new development, but allows replacements and extensions.
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10	?		+ Policy refers to design.	+ Policy refers to design and the Design Guide.
ENV11	?			+ Policy refers to light pollution.
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1	?			
ECO2	?	+ The policy generally supports boat yard uses in the area.	+ The policy generally supports boat yard uses in the area.	
ECO3	?			

Policy POTSA5: River Green Open Space

There are no reasonable alternatives identified at this stage.

		A: Keep original policy
ENV1		
ENV2		
ENV3		
ENV4	+	The open space is an area important to the local character.
ENV5		
ENV6		
ENV7		
ENV8	+	The open space is an area important to the local character (which is a Coservation Area).l
ENV9		
ENV10		
ENV11		
ENV12		
SOC1	+	The area will benefit the health and wellbeing of the community and visitors.
SOC2		
SOC3		
SOC4		
SOC5		
SOC6		
SOC7		
ECO1		
ECO2		
ECO3		

Policy POTHU1: Tourism development at Hedera House, Thurne

		A: Keep original policy (other than updating the text relating to BNG, NN and GI RAMS).		B: Amend policy to improve reference to light pollution (and adding/updating text relating to BNG, NN and GI RAMS).
ENV1				
ENV2				
ENV3	+	Scheme would need to provide Biodiversity Net Gain – so positive. Note that GI RAMS and potentially Nutrient Neutrality mitigation would be required, but that would be neutral impact.	+	Scheme would need to provide Biodiversity Net Gain – so positive. Note that GI RAMS and potentially Nutrient Neutrality mitigation would be required, but that would be neutral impact.
ENV4	+	Seeks to retain hedgerows and mature trees. Policy refers to character of the village.	+	Seeks to retain hedgerows and mature trees. Policy refers to character of the village.
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7	+	Land is brownfield land	+	Land is brownfield land
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10	+	Importance of design emphasised.	+	Importance of design emphasised.
ENV11			+	Makes specific reference to light pollution
ENV12				
SOC1	+	Seeks the protection of the amenity of neighbours.	+	Seeks the protection of the amenity of neighbours.
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4	+	Would contribute to housing need in the Borough.	+	Would contribute to housing need in the Borough.
SOC5				
SOC6	-	Few facilities provided in the village.	-	Few facilities provided in the village.
SOC7				
ECO1	+	More dwellings could result in support of the local businesses.	+	More dwellings could result in support of the local businesses.
ECO2				
ECO3				

Note that 'no policy' was deemed an unreasonable alternative option as the site has planning permission. This site was allocated in the 2014 Sites Specifics Local Plan and then the 2019 Local Plan and subsequently received planning permission. The policy continues in the new Local Plan as it is not built out and in case the landowner seeks changes or a different approach to the site. There is one negative in relation to there being few facilities in the village. It is important to note that the site was included in the 2014 Sites Specifics Local Plan by request of the Inspector as the Authority did not support this allocation.

Policy POWHI1: Whitlingham Country Park plus adjacent land

		A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option	C: No policy
ENV1	+	Impact of proposals on the highway is a consideration in the policy.	Impact of proposals on the highway is a consideration in the policy.	?
ENV2				
ENV3	+	Policy refers to enhancing biodiversity.	Policy refers to protecting and enhancing biodiversity.	?
ENV4	+	Policy seeks to protect the park character and refers to the historic park and garden status of the site.	Policy seeks to protect the park character and refers to the historic park and garden status of the site.	?
ENV5	+	Policy seeks to promote walking and cycling and use of public transport.	Policy seeks to promote walking and cycling and use of public transport.	?
ENV6				
ENV7	+	Policy seeks the sharing of any buildings.	Policy seeks the sharing of any buildings.	?
ENV8				
ENV9	+	Policy seeks to protect the park character and refers to the historic park and garden status of the site.	Policy seeks to protect the park character and refers to the historic park and garden status of the site.	?
ENV10	+	Generally, the policy criteria emphasise good design.	Generally, the policy criteria emphasise good design.	?
ENV11			Policy refers to light pollution.	?
ENV12				
SOC1	+	Policy refers to health and wellbeing.	Policy refers to health and wellbeing.	?
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3	+	The use of the area is for recreation.	The use of the area is for recreation.	?

Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.

Policy POWHI2: Land at Whitlingham Lane

		A: No policy	B: Preferred Policy
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+ Policy seeks only one access onto Whitlingham Lane and refers to walking, cycling and wheeling.
ENV2	?		+ Policy seeks water efficiency.
ENV3	?		+ Policy refers to potential for wildlife on site, the nature reserve as well as the need for biodiversity enhancements.
ENV4	?		+ Policy seeks improved frontage and good design.
ENV5	?		+ Policy refers to walking, cycling and wheeling and seeks retention of buildings due to embodied carbon.
ENV6	?		+ Policy refers to flood risk on site.
ENV7	?		+ Policy seeks retention of exiting building.
ENV8	?		+ Policy seeks retention of exiting building.
ENV9	?		+ Policy seeks retention of exiting building. Policy refers to nearby buildings that are of heritage value.
ENV10	?		+ Policy refers to design and design guide.
ENV11	?		+ Policy refers to light pollution.
ENV12			
SOC1			
SOC2			
SOC3			
SOC4			
SOC5	?		+ E Class Land use would provide some employment opportunities.
SOC6	?		? Depending on proposals, this could provide a use that benefits the community.
SOC7			
ECO1			
ECO2	?	+ The policy requirements would ensure the land use considers and addresses potential impacts on the environment for example by assessing wildlife on site, being well designed and water efficient.	
ECO3			

Policy POSSTRI: Trinity Broads

There are no reasonable alternatives identified at this stage.

		A: Keep original policy
ENV1	+	Policy refers to controlling boat use.
ENV2	+	The policy will result in the protection of the Broad which is used for water supply.
ENV3	+	The policy will result in benefits to biodiversity.
ENV4	+	The policy seeks protection of the character of the area.
ENV5		
ENV6		
ENV7		
ENV8		
ENV9		
ENV10		
ENV11	+	The policy specifically refers to light pollution.
ENV12		
SOC1	+	Tranquillity benefits mental wellbeing.
SOC2		
SOC3		
SOC4		
SOC5		
SOC6		
SOC7		
ECO1		
ECO2		
ECO3	?	On one hand the controlling of boating activity could be seen as a negative against this objective, but on the other hand, the policy seeks to protect the tranquillity which people may come to the Broads to experience.

Policy POSSUT: Upper Thurne

There are no reasonable alternatives identified at this stage.

		A: Keep original policy
ENV1	+	Policy refers to controlling boat use.
ENV2	+	The policy will result in the protection of the Broad which is used for water supply.
ENV3	+	The policy will result in benefits to biodiversity.
ENV4	+	The policy seeks protection of the character of the area.
ENV5		
ENV6		
ENV7		
ENV8		
ENV9		
ENV10		
ENV11	+	The policy specifically refers to light pollution.
ENV12		
SOC1	+	Tranquillity benefits mental wellbeing.
SOC2		
SOC3		
SOC4		
SOC5		
SOC6		
SOC7		
ECO1		
ECO2		
ECO3	?	On one hand the controlling of boating activity could be seen as a negative against this objective, but on the other hand, the policy seeks to protect the tranquillity which people may come to the Broads to experience.

Policy POSSPUBS Waterside Pubs Network

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy (other than updating the pub names).	C: Amend policy to improve reference to light pollution (and update pub names)		
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+	Policy seeks benefits to river/water users	+	Policy seeks benefits to river/water users
ENV2	?		+	Policy includes a criteria on foul drainage	+	Policy includes a criteria on foul drainage
ENV3						
ENV4					+	Policy highlights how some pubs are important assets in terms of the building itself.
ENV5					+	Policy refers to energy efficiency
ENV6	?		+	Policy included a criteria on flood risk.	+	Policy included a criteria on flood risk.
ENV7						
ENV8						
ENV9					+	Policy highlights how some pubs are important assets in terms of the building itself.
ENV10						
ENV11	?		+	Policy includes a criteria on light pollution.	+	Policy includes a stronger criteria on light pollution.
ENV12						
SOC1	?		?	On one hand pubs could enable unhealthy lifestyles but on the other hand are a place to socialise.	?	On one hand pubs could enable unhealthy lifestyles but on the other hand are a place to socialise.
SOC2						
SOC3						
SOC4						
SOC5						
SOC6	?	+	Pubs are an important facility to the community.	+	Pubs are an important facility to the community.	
SOC7	?	+	Pubs are a place to socialise.	+	Pubs are a place to socialise.	
ECO1	?	+	Pubs are a business in themselves and this policy seeks their protection and changes which are acceptable in relation to other policies as well as improve the viability of the pubs.	+	Pubs are a business in themselves and this policy seeks their protection and changes which are acceptable in relation to other policies as well as improve the viability of the pubs.	
ECO2						
ECO3						

Policy POSSROADS: Main road network

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+ Fundamentally, the policy relates to travel and transport.	+ Fundamentally, the policy relates to travel and transport.
ENV2				
ENV3				
ENV4				
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1	?			+ Policy refers to the impact of proposals on the amenity of nearby users.
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POSSTRACKS: Former rail trackways

		A: Keep original policy	B: No policy	C: Preferred policy	
ENV1	+	The policy is about travel, albeit recreation.	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+	The policy is about travel, albeit recreation.
ENV2					
ENV3	+	The policy seeks protection of designated sites.		+	The policy seeks protection of designated sites.
ENV4	+	The policy refers to landscape considerations.		+	The policy refers to landscape considerations.
ENV5					
ENV6					
ENV7					
ENV8					
ENV9					
ENV10					
ENV11					
ENV12					
SOC1	+	The use of the routes would benefit mental and physical health and wellbeing.	+	The use of the routes would benefit mental and physical health and wellbeing.	
SOC2					
SOC3					
SOC4					
SOC5					
SOC6					
SOC7					
ECO1					
ECO2					
ECO3	+	The recreation routes may benefit tourism in the area by being attractions.	+	The recreation routes may benefit tourism in the area by being attractions.	

Policy POSSTATIONS: Railway stations/halts

		A: No specific policy.	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy to improve reference to light pollution and biodiversity enhancements
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty. With stations/halts an essential element to the tourist network in the Broads it seems prudent to have a policy.	+ The policy seeks to protect and enables appropriate enhancements of the halts and stations that will benefit modal shift.	+ The policy seeks to protect and enables appropriate enhancements of the halts and stations that will benefit modal shift.
ENV2				
ENV3				+ The policy specifically refers to biodiversity enhancements.
ENV4	?		+ The policy specifically refers to improving their appearance.	+ The policy specifically refers to improving their appearance.
ENV5	?		+ The stations/halts will enable modal shift.	+ The stations/halts will enable modal shift.
ENV6				
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				+ The policy highlights that some stations/halts have heritage value.
ENV10	?		+ The policy specifically refers to improving their appearance.	+ The policy specifically refers to improving their appearance.
ENV11				+ The policy requires light pollution to be addressed.
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6	?		+ Halts/stations enable modal shift.	+ Halts/stations enable modal shift.
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Policy POSSSTAITHES: Staithes

There are no reasonable alternatives identified at this stage.

A: Keep original policy	
ENV1	+ Staithes are areas where boats can be unloaded safely thus not impacting on the navigable parts of the Broads. These facilities could also make using boats for transporting goods more appealing.
ENV2	
ENV3	
ENV4	+ Staithes can contribute to the character of a area. Staithes have the potential to benefit the local economy by being somewhere for tourists to moor as well as enabling the off-loading of goods.
ENV5	
ENV6	
ENV7	
ENV8	
ENV9	+ Using the waterways and staithes is related to the history and traditions of the Broads.
ENV10	
ENV11	
ENV12	
SOC1	+ Staithes can help access the water with the related positive impact of active lifestyles.
SOC2	
SOC3	
SOC4	
SOC5	
SOC6	
SOC7	
ECO1	
ECO2	
ECO3	+ Depending on any access right or ownership, staithes can be used to enjoy the water, with related tourism and recreation positive impacts.

Policy POSSCOAST: The Coast

		A: Keep original policy	B: No policy	
ENV1			<p>Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.</p>	
ENV2				
ENV3	+	Policy identifies the area as a seal and wild bird refuge and seeks to protect that.		?
ENV4	+	The policy seeks to protect the character of the area.		?
ENV5	+	The policy refers to the flood risk and tidal inundation.		?
ENV6	+	The policy refers to the flood risk and tidal inundation.		?
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9				
ENV10				
ENV11				
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3	+	The policy refers to recreation use of the area.	?	

Policy POSSMILLS: Drainage Mills

	A: Keep original policy		B: Preferred Option - amend policy	
ENV1				
ENV2	+	The policy refers to water.	+	The policy refers to water.
ENV3	+	The policy refers to timing of works.	+	The policy refers to timing of works, recreation and nutrient enrichment impacts.
ENV4	+	Mills are a prominent feature in the landscape and the policy seeks their protection and enhancement.	+	Mills are a prominent feature in the landscape and the policy seeks their protection and enhancement.
ENV5				
ENV6				
ENV7	+	The policy seeks restoration and reuse of the Mills.	+	The policy seeks restoration and reuse of the Mills.
ENV8				
ENV9	+	The policy seeks improvements to the mills which are heritage assets and important to the cultural heritage of the area.	+	The policy seeks improvements to the mills which are heritage assets and important to the cultural heritage of the area.
ENV10				
ENV11			+	The policy specific mentions dark skies and light pollution.
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3	+	Generally, by seeking improvements to the mills, this will benefit traditional skills.	+	Generally, by seeking improvements to the mills, this will benefit traditional skills.
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3	+	Generally, by seeking improvements to the mills, this will benefit this objective.	+	Generally, by seeking improvements to the mills, this will benefit this objective.

Policy POSSLGS: Local Green Space

	A: Keep original policy	B: Preferred Option - amend policy
ENV1		
ENV2		
ENV3	+ The areas of land, to a lesser or greater extent, have benefits for biodiversity.	+ The areas of land, to a lesser or greater extent, have benefits for biodiversity.
ENV4	+ The areas of land are local in character and enhance the area.	+ The areas of land are local in character and enhance the area.
ENV5		
ENV6		
ENV7		
ENV8		
ENV9		
ENV10		
ENV11		
ENV12		
SOC1	+ Generally, the areas have been put forward as they are important to the community, with many being areas for quite relaxation and walking around so benefitting mental and physical health and wellbeing.	+ Generally, the areas have been put forward as they are important to the community, with many being areas for quite relaxation and walking around so benefitting mental and physical health and wellbeing.
SOC2		
SOC3		
SOC4		
SOC5		
SOC6		
SOC7		
ECO1		
ECO2		
ECO3		

Policy POSSA47: Road schemes on the Acle Straight (A47T)

		A: No policy	B: Keep original policy	C: Preferred Option - amend policy
ENV1	?	Not having a policy does not mean that these issues will not be considered or addressed. A policy does however provide more certainty.	+ Policy refers to the A47.	+ Policy refers to the A47.
ENV2	?		+ Policy emphasises the issue of water quality.	+ Policy emphasises the issue of water quality.
ENV3	?		+ Policy emphasises the issue of impact on biodiversity.	+ Policy emphasises the issue of impact on biodiversity. Also raises issue of peat.
ENV4	?		+ Policy emphasises the issue of impact on landscape.	+ Policy emphasises the issue of impact on landscape.
ENV5	?			+ Policy refers to climate change resilience.
ENV6	?		+ Policy emphasises issue of flood risk.	+ Policy emphasises issue of flood risk.
ENV7				
ENV8				
ENV9	?		+ Policy emphasises issue of impact on heritage.	+ Policy emphasises issue of impact on heritage.
ENV10	?		+ Taken as a whole, the aim of the policy is for a well designed scheme.	+ Taken as a whole, the aim of the policy is for a well designed scheme.
ENV11	?		+ Light pollution is referred to in the policy.	+ Light pollution is referred to in the policy.
ENV12				
SOC1				
SOC2				
SOC3				
SOC4				
SOC5				
SOC6				
SOC7				
ECO1				
ECO2				
ECO3				

Appendix 6: Comments received during the Issues and Options consultation

Organisation	Comment	Response
East Suffolk Council	Overall, East Suffolk Council welcomes the Sustainability Appraisal and considers it to provide clear and comprehensive consideration of the key Sustainability issues affecting the Broads Authority area.	Noted
East Suffolk Council	The baseline chapter acts as a comprehensive overview of the existing environmental, economic and social characteristics of the area. We welcome acknowledgement of the emerging Census data and commitment to reflecting the latest data releases in future SA work. As per our comments on the SA Scoping report, there may be value in clarifying that where 2011 census data has been used this refers to 'Waveney' which no longer exists as a local authority. While overall the baseline is considered comprehensive, the Broads Authority may want to consider expanding the data in relation to health. Currently the health topic is only covered with self-reported health status which means this does not provide a sufficient evidence base for identifying key health challenges.	Noted. The Census 2021 data will be used.
East Suffolk Council	We have reviewed the Literature Review and consider that there may be value in reviewing the following additional documents in future iterations of the SA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Suffolk Sustainable Construction SPD; • East Suffolk Cycling and Walking Strategy; • Building for a Healthy Life (https://www.designforhomes.org/project/building-for-life/) • Suffolk Design: Streets Guide (https://www.suffolk.gov.uk/planning-waste-and-environment/planning-and-development-advice/suffolk-design-guide-for-residential-areas/) 	Noted. We will look into these documents.
East Suffolk Council	East Suffolk Council consider that the Sustainability Objectives reflect the identified characteristics, baseline data, and SWOT analysis set out in the Issues and Options document. We welcome the amendments made in response to our comments on the Scoping Report. Within the specific wording of the objectives, we have the following suggestions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV3- consider adding specific reference to habitat restoration and creation 	ENV3 – added to decision making questions. EVV11 – wording considered adequate. SOC1 - The Census 2021 data will be used.

Organisation	Comment	Response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV11- consider adding specific reference Dark Skies as part of the objective, although we note and welcome that it forms part of the decision making criteria against a number of the objectives • SOC1- as per comment above, this objective could benefit from more baseline data in relation to health 	
East Suffolk Council	<p>Subject to the comments above, East Suffolk Council consider that the Sustainability Framework in Appendix 4 represents an appropriate mechanism for assessing the Plan against the identified SA objectives. Against the specific wording of the criteria, we have the following suggestions/ comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ENV5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o consider adding criteria/ question relating to solar shade/solar gain and mitigating/adapting to overheating o consider adding adaptable and flexible design of buildings o Consider adding support for nature based solutions over hardscape (SuDS, attenuation, screening, etc.), where relevant • ENV10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o ENV10 is worded slightly differently in the appendix to the main body (p. 6) o Consider adding criteria in relation to the efficient use of land in sustainable locations for higher density development o Consider adding criteria in relation housing design that promotes good space standards 	ENV5 – amended ENV10 – difference is not obvious so no change made. Cirtiera amended.

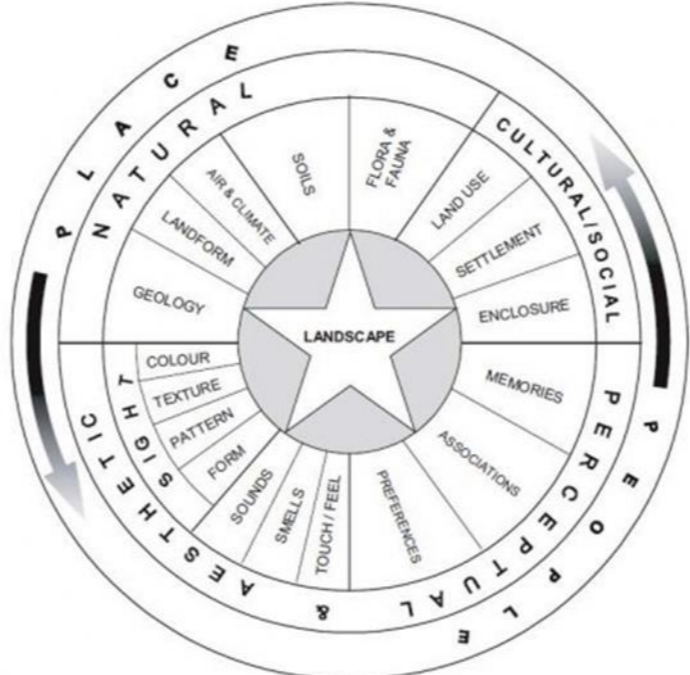
Appendix 7: Other effects

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
Policy PODM1: Major Development in the Broads	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary		Not topic specific so has many potential effects, secondary effects and synergistic effects but depends on the scheme being determined using this policy.	None identified.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy PODM2: Embodied Carbon	This policy does not rectify what has happened in the past, but seeks to reduce the impact in the future. So Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.		Reducing carbon dioxide emissions as well as reducing waste to waste streams.	None identified.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POSP1: Responding to the Climate Emergency	Reducing emissions (mitigating) – an individual's reduction on their own will not have a major impact on climate change, but collectively, there can be impacts beyond thirty years or so as we are 'locked in' to the scenario that will arise over the coming few decades.					
Policy PODM3: Climate change adaption and resilience checklist	Adapting - Effects can be felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications. But the policy emphasises the need to look long term to see what the effects could be.	Intended to be permanent.		By reducing emissions, such as through walking rather than going by car or by using less energy, not only will emissions be reduced and resources saved but user would save money.	None identified.	Development proposals that have completed the checklist
Policy PODM4: Water Quality and foul drainage	Water quality can improve within a few years of the source of pollution being removed.	Intended to be permanent.		Good water quality not only benefits biodiversity but also continues to attract visitors.	Require a statement to set out approach taken for foul water disposal.	Applications involving sewage treatment works and what type of system used.

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
Policy PODM5: Boat wash down facilities	This policy does not rectify what has happened in the past, but seeks to reduce the impact in the future. So Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Boats could be moved to other waterways than the Broads. Boats coming out of the Broads and then into other waterways could protect those from any issues as well.		None identified.	Boat wash down areas and filtration devices delivered as a result of relevant planning applications.
Policy PODM6: Water Efficiency	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Whilst housing development numbers in the Broads is small when compared to other Authorities, by being water efficient there is less need for extraction with associated energy savings and potentially less impact on habitats from where water is extracted.		Refer to greywater recycling and rainwater harvesting. Make sure policy includes to non residential schemes like camping facilities for example.	Dwellings permitted at 110 l/h/d. Schemes incorporating greywater recycling/rainwater harvesting. Non-resi schemes with water efficient measures.
Policy POSP2: Flood Risk	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Policy emphasises that It is important to not make flood risk worse elsewhere.		None identified.	Permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency Flood Risk advice.
Policy PODM7: Flood Risk	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Policy emphasises that It is important to not make flood risk worse elsewhere.		Refer to resilliece to climate change.	
Policy PODM8: Surface water run-off	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	SuDS contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife. They are a response to seeking to not make flood risk worse elsewhere. By addressing surface water run-off, also addresses water quality as pollutants could be carried in the water.		Include general design principles.	SuDS delivered in line with the hierarchy.
Policy PODM9: Open Space on land, play, sports fields and allotments	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Also defers to district policies which sets standards for relevant development. Effects felt from the short	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria and guides provision of new. It is intended that the resultant shceme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife. Enables healthy lifestyles. Permeable so allows water to infiltrate rather than run off thus not contributing to flood risk.		Potential to include wildlife enhancements.	Open space lost. Open space delivered in line with the policy.

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
	term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.					
Policy PODM10: Green Infrastructure (GI)	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife.		Add resilience to climate change. Ensure maintenance is considered. Veliver benefits to biodiversity.	Green Infrastructure lost. Green Infrastructure delivered in line with this policy.
Policy POSP3: Soils	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Soils are important for carbon sequestration and also for food supply amongst other benefits.		None identified.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy. Number of planning approvals leading to permanent loss of 'best and most versatile' (BMV) agricultural land'
Policy PODM11: Peat	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Policy has many effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change through the continued sequestration of carbon. • Preserving archaeology and the palaeoenvironment • Benefitting water quality • Benefitting biodiversity 		None identified.	Development on areas of peat permitted in line with this policy.
Policy POSP4: Heritage assets and Policy PODM12: Historic Environment	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Maintains a link, knowledge and appreciation to the past. Such assets are an attraction in the area (on their own and in combination)		Public engagement relating to archaeology. Refer to demolition. Seek betterment where there is a negative impact. Refer to high quality materials.	Heritage at risk Archaeological field evaluations 'Unknown' assets identified.
Policy PODM13: Re-use of Historic Buildings	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Bringing an asset into use maintains the link to the past. Can also save energy from using materials and building already in place as well as reasling the embodied energy of the building. Provides space for use by businesses for example with wider benefits to the economy through the supply chain.		None identified.	Applications with an interpretation element. Heritage assets re-used.

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
Policy POSP5: Biodiversity	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Such assets are an attraction in the area. Biodiversity provides many varied benefits. For example, a larger number of plant species means a greater variety of crops Greater species diversity ensures natural sustainability for all life forms Healthy ecosystems can better withstand and recover from a variety of disasters.		Refer to Nature Recovery Strategy. Ensure refer to non native species.	Brownfield sites with open mosaic habitat of intrinsic biodiversity value and how incorporated in schemes. Biodiversity and geodiversity features incorporated into schemes. Planning Application Habitat Regulation Assessments completed to an acceptable quality (endorsed by Natural England and/or Broads Authority ecologist. Applications permitted against the advice of Natural England.
Policy PODM14: Natural Environment	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Such assets are an attraction in the area. Biodiversity provides many varied benefits. For example, a larger number of plant species means a greater variety of crops Greater species diversity ensures natural sustainability for all life forms Healthy ecosystems can better withstand and recover from a variety of disasters.		Stronger wording relating to biodiversity enhancements. Refer to Nature Recovery Strategy. Ensure refer to non native species.	
Policy PODM15: Biodiversity Net Gain	Only required on certain schemes. May take some time to embed. Depending on the type of gain, effects could be felt from the short term, but maybe medium term. Some enhancements required to be maintained for 30 years.	Gain features maintained for at least 30 years.	Biodiversity provides many varied benefits. For example, a larger number of plant species means a greater variety of crops Greater species diversity ensures natural sustainability for all life forms Healthy ecosystems can better withstand and recover from a variety of disasters.		None identified.	BNG secured.
Policy PODM16: Mitigating Recreation Impacts	For a scheme to be proven to be successfully mitigated, likely that the effects will start from short term.	Mitigation intended to be permanent.	Mitigation might become an attraction to the area. Likely also benefit human health and wellbeing.		None identified.	Mitigation secured.
Policy PODM17: Mitigating Nutrient Enrichment Impacts	For a scheme to be proven to be successfully mitigated, likely that the effects will start from short term.	Mitigation intended to be permanent.	Depending on the type of mitigation, effects could be generally enhancements to biodiversity in area and improved water quality.		None identified.	Mitigation secured.
Policy PODM18: Energy demand and performance of new buildings (including extensions)	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Not only reduces carbon emissions but also running costs of the home.		Refer to existing buildings.	Relevant schemes meeting 10% of predicted energy requirements as per the hierarchy.
Policy PODM19: Renewable and low carbon energy	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and	Permitted schemes will contribute to the energy needs of the population. Reduced carbon emissions.		None identified.	Renewable energy development type and scale

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
	inform/determine relevant applications.	any negative effects are temporary.				
Policy POSP6: Landscape character	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	 <p>A graphic showing what landscape character means and its benefits..</p>		Refer to seascapes as well.	Applications permitted contrary to Landscape Architect advice.
Policy PODM20: Development and Landscape	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.		Refer to special qualities of the Broads. Consider water stress in area. Refer to seascapes as well.	Applications permitted contrary to Landscape Architect advice.	
Policy PODM21: Land Raising	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	See graphic above re landscape. Flood risk can be made worse elsewhere by raising land.	None identified.	Applications permitted contrary to Landscape Architect advice. Applications permitted contrary to Tree Officer advice.	
Policy PODM22: Excavated material	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Ensures waste disposed of in appropriate way and seeks to ensure this is planned at the start of the scheme rather than afterwards.	None identified.	Planning applications in accordance with the disposal hierarchy.	
Policy PODM23: Utilities Infrastructure Development	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Still enables utilities infrastructure with associated benefits such as mobile phone coverage, gas and electricity supply. Such infrastructure is part of a network. Policy is relevant to all utilities infrastructure.	Refer to impact on dark skies.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.	

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
Policy PODM24: Trees, woodlands, hedges and shrubs and development	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications. Also sets standards for replacing trees.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Trees have biodiversity and habitat benefit as well as landscape character benefits and carbon sequestration.		None identified.	Applications permitted against the advice of the Broads Authority's Tree Officer. Replacement trees provided in line with policy.
Policy PODM25: Protection and enhancement of settlement fringe landscape character	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	See graphic above re landscape.		None identified.	Applications permitted contrary to Landscape Architect advice.
Policy PODM26: Amenity	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Amenity policy benefits wellbeing and health of people. Can also contribute to tranquillity of an area. Considering amenity issues early on can prevent expensive retrofit measures.		Refer to loss of privacy and impacts during construction.	Applications refused on amenity grounds.
Policy POSP7: Tranquillity in the Broads	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Tranquillity benefits health and wellbeing of people. Also benefits wildlife. Could also be an attraction for people.		None identified.	Applications refused on tranquillity grounds. Lighting schemes in accordance with zone the application is located in.
Policy PODM27: Light pollution and dark skies	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Reduces energy costs, does not harm wildlife and benefits wellbeing through tranquillity. Can be an attraction to tourists.		Refer to how internal light can be mitigated. Cover issue of introducing lighting to an area with no lighting. Provide information relating to design.	Lighting schemes in accordance with zone the application is located in.
Policy POSP8: Accessibility and Transport	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and	Will enable visitors to arrive to enjoy the Broads and contribute to the economy. More sustainable modes of transport can have health benefits as well as emit less air pollution and carbon and save money.		Consider disabled and neurodiverse people.	Parking areas provided as part of relevant applications/schemes.

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
		any negative effects are temporary.				Schemes permitted contrary to Highways Authority advice. Schemes permitted contrary to Highways England advice.
Policy POSP9: Recreational access around the Broads	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Will enable visitors to enjoy the Broads once here. Part of the attractions to the area as well. Paths etc are part of a Green Infrastructure network.		Refer to canoe launch pontoons.	Changes to Acle Straight in accordance with policy. Changes to the PROW network.
Policy PODM28: Transport, highways and access	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	More sustainable modes of transport can have health benefits as well as emit less air pollution and carbon. Safety is an important consideration in relation to highways.		Minimise need to travel. Deter pavement parking.	Launch facilities for small craft gained or lost. Travel Plans produced.
Policy PODM29: Recreation Facilities Parking Areas	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Could help to ensure the facility is well used bringing more visitors to the area to benefit the economy.		Address biodiversity enhancements, litter bins and disabled parking.	
Policy POSP10: A prosperous local economy	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Generally, businesses tend to be part of a supply chain or customer of other businesses. They provide employment.		Support start ups and small businesses.	
Policy DM30: New employment development	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Generally, businesses tend to be part of a supply chain or customer of other businesses. They provide employment.		Refer to cycle and wheeling parking. Refer to resilience to climate change	New employment land. Employment land lost to other uses. Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy
Policy PODM31: Protecting general employment	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Generally, businesses tend to be part of a supply chain or customer of other businesses. They provide employment.		None identified.	

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
Policy PODM32: Farm Diversification	Effect could be long term, depending on success of the diversification.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Provide employment. Help the farm to continue. Depending on the diversification, could benefit health and help the visitor economy.		Refer to conversion of existing buildings.	
Policy POSP11: Waterside sites	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Generally, businesses tend to be part of a supply chain or customer of other businesses. They provide employment.		Refer to green infrastructure and special qualities of the Broads.	
Policy PODM33: Development on waterside sites in employment or commercial use, including boatyards	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Generally, businesses tend to be part of a supply chain or customer of other businesses. They provide employment.		Refer to resilience to climate change.	
Policy PODM34: Retail development in the Broads	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Generally, businesses tend to be part of a supply chain or customer of other businesses. They provide employment.		Reflect the heritage of centres.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy and the relevant district council's policy. Total amount of retail gaining planning permission. Loss of retail.
Policy POSP12: Sustainable Tourism	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Generally the policy seeks to minimise the impacts felt on the special qualities of the Broads as a result of any schemes. So there would be many varied secondary and synergistic effects related to the special qualities of the Broads. Tourism benefits the economy and the health and wellbeing of people. It provides employment.		None identified.	Tourism development located as set out in policy Tourism land use Provision of new holiday accommodation.
Policy PODM35: Sustainable Tourism and Recreation Development	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Generally the policy seeks to minimise the impacts felt on the special qualities of the Broads as a result of any schemes. So there would be many varied secondary and synergistic effects related to the special qualities of the Broads. Tourism benefits the economy and the health and wellbeing of people. It provides employment.		None identified.	Holiday accommodation changed to permanent residential use.

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
Policy PODM36: Holiday Accommodation – New Provision and Retention	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	The lifetime of homes, in relation to flood risk in the NPPG, is 100 years	Provides accommodation for visitors. Benefits local economy and supply chain. Network of holiday accommodation around the Broads.		None identified.	
Policy POSP13: Navigable Water Space	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Intended to be permanent.	Would benefit users of the water, both individuals and businesses. Ensures the Broads continues to be a top attraction for fun on the water which benefits health and wellbeing of users as well as the local economy.		None identified.	
Policy PODM37: Access to the Water	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Would benefit users of the water, both individuals and businesses. Ensures the Broads continues to be a top attraction for fun on the water which benefits health and wellbeing of users as well as the local economy.		None identified.	
Policy PODM38: Bank stabilisation	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	The effect would depend on the type of stabilisation used and if it were maintained well. Different methods have different lifetimes and need different maintenance regimes.	Other than stabilising riverbanks, the method chosen can benefit biodiversity or landscape character. The policy applies all around the Broads and therefore the benefits could materialise around the entire system.		None identified.	
Policy POSP14: Mooring Provision	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Enables people to enjoy the Broads from the water. Can provide an income to some organisations. Moorings are part of a network around the Broads so boats can travel around knowing there is somewhere to moor.		Refer to electric hook ups.	
Policy PODM39: Moorings, mooring basins and marinas.	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Enables people to enjoy the Broads from the water. Can provide an income to some organisations. Moorings are part of a network around the Broads so boats can travel around knowing there is somewhere to moor.		Refer to dark skies in relation to hook ups.	
Policy PODM40: The impact of replacement quay heading on navigation.	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive	None identified.		None identified.	

Number/percentage of short stay visitor moorings delivered on site or via off-site contributions in line with part m in policy DM33. Moorings provided – type and in line with guide. Riverbank stabilisation provided – type and in line with guide. Provision for launching of small vessels. Schemes permitted deemed to have significant impact on navigation. Materials used for quay heading in line with policy.

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
	inform/determine relevant applications.	effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.				
Policy PODM41: Materials used for quay heading, capping and waling, small bridges, viewing platforms, landing stagings and boardwalks.	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Potential enabling the use of recycled plastic could provide a use of plastic that is recycled.			
Policy POSP15: Residential development	Housing is intended to be delivered within the Local Plan period (2036). Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	The lifetime of homes, in relation to flood risk in the NPPG, is 100 years.	Enabling market housing can bring affordable housing in certain schemes. Contributes to the housing need of the wider housing market area. Meets the Government's targets for home delivery.		None identified.	Number of dwellings delivered. Development in line with spatial strategy.
Policy PODM42: Affordable Housing	Housing is intended to be delivered within the Local Plan period (2041). Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Affordable housing will provide benefits for as long as it is affordable housing. There is however the right to buy scheme. That being said, a particular house that changes from affordable to market is still providing for a need. The lifetime of homes, in relation to flood risk in the NPPG, is 100 years.	Such homes provide some of the community with suitable accommodation at an acceptable cost to them. There will be benefits to their wellbeing at the very least, but other benefits to their lives.		Clarify delivery on site preferred.	Housing delivery against target. Five-year land supply against housing trajectory. Affordable housing delivered. Development within development boundaries.
Policy PODM43: Residential Development within Defined Development Boundaries	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	The lifetime of homes, in relation to flood risk in the NPPG, is 100 years	By ensuring residential development is located near to services and facilities, there could be reduced trips by motor vehicles for the school run or to see the GP for example. A scheme could be more financially viable by being located in these areas in relation to, for example, the opening costs (linking to the highway or sewerage network) as facilities and services could already be in place.		None identified.	
Policy PODM44: Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show People	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	The various criteria address the special qualities of the Broads as well as the likely needs of the user of the site. There will be many varied secondary effects depending on the final scheme.	Sites are part of a network around the country enabling Gypsy and Travellers to move around and have somewhere to stay.	None identified.	Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Show People sites delivered in line with this policy.
Policy PODM45: New Residential Moorings	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and	Whilst living on boats is a lifestyle choice, it can still help to meet people's accommodation needs. It can be a more affordable way to live. By ensuring these are located near to services and facilities, there could be		Refer to cabinets.	Provision of residential moorings in line with this policy.

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
		any negative effects are temporary.	reduced trips by motor vehicles for the school run or to see the GP for example.			
Policy PODM46: Permanent and Temporary Dwellings for Rural Enterprise Workers	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	The lifetime of homes, in relation to flood risk in the NPPG, is 100 years	Enables rural businesses to run effectively.	Benefits the local economy and supply chain.	Emphasise importance of design.	Rural enterprise dwellings permitted in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy PODM47: Elderly and specialist needs housing	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	The lifetime of homes, in relation to flood risk in the NPPG, is 100 years	Provides employment. Such homes provide some of the community with suitable accommodation at an acceptable cost to them. There will be benefits to their wellbeing at the very least, but other benefits to their lives.		Refer to water efficiency.	Elderly and specialist housing delivered in line with this policy.
Policy PODM48: Residential ancillary accommodation	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	The lifetime of homes, in relation to flood risk in the NPPG, is 100 years	Allows for family members to live nearby and to have support provided if needed. Could reduce demand on other type of accommodation.		None identified.	Residential ancillary accommodation permitted (integral or not integral) in line with this policy.
Policy PODM49: Replacement Dwellings	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	The lifetime of homes, in relation to flood risk in the NPPG, is 100 years	Allows the dwelling to be built to modern standards regarding space and energy efficiency.		Stronger stance on re-using the existing dwelling rather than demolition.	Replacement dwellings permitted in line with this policy
Policy PODM50: Custom/self-build	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	The lifetime of homes, in relation to flood risk in the NPPG, is 100 years	Allows owner to have control of the design and function of their future house to ensure it meets their needs.	None identified.	Emphasise importance of design.	Permissions for self-build Schemes of 100 dwellings or more providing self-build.
Policy POPS16: Strategic Design Policy	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Generally the policy seeks to minimise the impacts felt on the special qualities of the Broads as a result of schemes. So there would be many varied secondary and synergistic effects related to the special qualities of the Broads.		None identified.	Schemes permitted contrary to design expert, landscape consultant advice.
Policy PODM51: Design	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications. That being said, some landscaping could take until the medium or long term to be fully in place as intended.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Generally the policy seeks to minimise the impacts felt on the special qualities of the Broads as a result of schemes. So there would be many varied secondary and synergistic effects related to the special qualities of the Broads.		Refer to mature trees and thatching.	Schemes permitted contrary to design expert, landscape consultant advice.
Policy PODM52: Source of heating	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications	Intended to be permanent – life time of homes is deemed to be around 100 years.	Aim is to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Potential to have lower running costs.		None identified.	Source of heating provided in line with policy.

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
Policy PODM53: Heat resilient design	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications	Intended to be premanent	Potential to have lower running costs.		None identified.	Heat resilience measures provided.
Policy PODM54: Non-residential development and BREEAM	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications	Intended to be premanent	Aim is to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Potential to have lower running costs.		None identified.	EV points provided in line with policy.
Policy PODM55: Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Points – fire safety, design, location and lighting.	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications	Permanent.	Aim is to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Potential to have lower running costs.		Refer to impacton dark skies.	EV points provided in line with policy.
Policy PODM56: Fibre to the Premises	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications	Intended to be premanent	Various benefits associated with access to good broadband such as being able to keep in touch with people (social exclusion) and working from home (reducing the need to travel).		None identified.	Developments with fibre to premises.
Policy POSP17: New Community Facilities	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant shceme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Such venues can be at the heart of communities and benefit community pride and inclusion.		None identified.	Visitor and community services and facilities delivered in accordance with this policy.
Policy PODM57: Visitor and Community Facilities and Services	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant shceme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Such venues can be at the heart of communities and benefit community pride and inclusion.		Address diversification of facilities.	Visitor and community services and facilities delivered in accordance with this policy.
Policy PODM58: Designing places for healthy lives	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant shceme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Enabling walking and cycling for example can reduce air pollution and emissions from motor vehicles.		None identified.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy. Checklists – small sites. Checklists – large sites.

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
Policy PODM59: Planning Obligations and Developer Contributions	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications. Also depends on the particular infrastructure which development contributes and if it has a delivery timeline or not.	Depends on the actual infrastructure the contributions are towards. Could be temporary or permanent.	Can make development more acceptable. Can provide needed infrastructure.		None identified.	Developer Contributions monitoring statement – by the Broads Authority as well as Norfolk and Suffolk County Council. RAMS mitigation.
Policy PODM60: Advertisements and Signs	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications. Note that what the policy seeks to protect are in place now.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Policy still enables signs and adverts to benefits users of the Broads and businesses.		Refer to dark skies and clutter.	Adverts and signs permitted in accordance with policy
Policy PODM61: Re-use, conversion or change of use of buildings	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Bringing a building into use maintains the link to the past. Can also save energy from using materials and building already in place as well as reusing the embodied energy of the building. Provides space for use by businesses for example with wider benefits to the economy through the supply chain.		Refer to climate change resilience.	Buildings converted and final use.
Policy PODM62: Leisure plots and mooring plots	Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.	Policy allows change that meets certain criteria. It is intended that the resultant scheme has positive effects which are permanent and any negative effects are temporary.	Environmental improvements can be Contributed to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife. The owners of the moorings will be able to moor their boats and enjoy the Broads benefitting health and wellbeing.		Refer to hook ups and dark skies.	Mooring and leisure plots provided in line with this policy.
Policy POACL1: Acle Cemetery Extension	Short term	Intended to be permanent.	Contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife.		None identified.	Cemetery delivered as per policy.
Policy POACL2: Acle Playing Field Extension	Short term	Intended to be permanent.	Contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife. Benefit health of users.		None identified.	Sports field delivered as per policy
Policy POBRU 1: Riverside chalets and mooring plots	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Depends on the type of change or development. Intended to be permanent. The lifetime of homes, in relation to flood risk in the NPPG, is 100 years	Environmental improvements can contribute to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife	None identified.	Refer to climate change resilience.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POBRU2: Riverside Estate Boatyards, etc., including land adjacent to railway line	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the	Depends on the type of change or development. Intended to be permanent.	Environmental improvements can contribute to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits	This boatyard is part of the network of boatyards around the Broads.	Refer to schemes providing public moorings and slipways.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
	short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.		people and wildlife Those hiring boats from this area can benefit the local and wider economy			
Policy POBRU3: Mooring Plots	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Depends on the type of change or development. Intended to be permanent.	Enviornmental improvements can contributeto a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife. The owners of the moorings will be able to moor their boats and enjoy the Broads benefitting health and wellbeing.	None identiffied.	Refer to dark skies.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POBRU4: Brundall Marina	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Depends on the type of change or development. Intended to be permanent.	Businesses will provide wider benefits to the economy through supply chains. Those hiring boats from this area can benefit the local and wider economy.	This boatyard is part of the network of boatyards around the Broads.	Refer to visitor moorings and dark skies.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POBRU5: Land east of theWhite Heron public house	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term	Intended to be permanent.	Contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife.		None identified	Open space lost/negatively affected by development.
Policy POBRU6: Brundall Gardens	Residential moorings set to come forward by 2041.	Intended to be permanent.	Residential moorings do meet the housing needs of some.		Make consistent with other similar policies so issues like cabinets, dark skies and facilities are referred to.	Residential moorings provided as per policy.
Policy POCAN1: Cantley Sugar Factory	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	The lifetime of new buildings will depend on the type and their use.	Enviornmental improvements can be Contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife. Wider benefits to economy through supply chain.	None identified.	Consider impacts of schemes on the nearby pub and dark skies. Seek reduction in carbon emissions and refer to resilience to climate change.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POCHE1: Greenway Marine residential moorings	Residential moorings set to come forward by 2041.	Intended to be permanent.	Residential moorings do meet the housing needs of some.		Make consistent with other similar policies so issues like cabinets, dark skies and facilities are referred to.	Residential moorings provided as per policy.
Policy PODIL 1: Dilham Marina (Tyler's Cut Moorings)	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Depends on the type of change or development. Intended to be permanent.	Enviornmental improvements can be Contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife. The owners of the moorings will be able to moor their boats and	None identified.	None identified	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
			enjoy the Broads benefitting health and wellbeing.			
Policy PODIT1: Maltings Meadow Sports Ground, Ditchingham	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	The lifetime of new buildings will depend on the type and their use.	Benefit health of users. Employment.	None identified.	Refer to walking and cycling.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy PODIT2: Ditchingham Maltings Open Space, Habitat Area and Alma Beck	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term	Intended to be permanent.	Contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife.		None identified	Habitat area/open space/Beck lost/negatively affected by development.
Policy POFLE1: Broadland Sports Club	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	The lifetime of new buildings will depend on the type and their use.	Benefit health of users. Employment.	None identified.	Refer to walking and cycling.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POGIL1: Gillingham residential moorings (H. E. Hipperson's Boatyard)	Residential moorings set to come forward by 2041.	Intended to be permanent.	Residential moorings do meet the housing needs of some.		Make consistent with other similar policies so issues like cabinets, dark skies and facilities are referred to.	Residential moorings provided as per policy.
Policy POGTY 1: Marina Quays (Port of Yarmouth Marina)	Change is envisaged in the short term.	The lifetime of new buildings will depend on the type and their use.	Depending on use, economy could benefit and jobs could be provided.	The site is quite prominent from the water so regeneration will benefit views from the river.	Refer to light pollution.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POHOR1: Horning Car Parking	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term.	Intended to be permanent.	Environmental improvements can be part of a network of green infrastructure	The car park will enable people to visit the village for work, recreation, tourism or to use the shops.	Refer to light pollution and disabled parking.	Car parking lost/negatively affected by development.
Policy POHOR2: Horning Open Space (public and private)	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term.	Intended to be permanent.	Retaining flood capacity continues to benefit the wider catchment. Contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife.		None identified	Open space lost/negatively affected by development.
Policy POHOR3: Waterside plots	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term.	Allows the maintenance and upgrading or appropriate replacement of existing buildings subject to other criteria.	Environmental improvements can be part of a network of green infrastructure		Refer to light pollution.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy. Capacity of Horning Water Recycling Centre.

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
Policy POHOR4: Horning Sailing Club	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Depends on the type of change or development. Intended to be permanent.	Enables people to enjoy the Broads through sailing benefitting health and wellbeing.	Sailing club is part of a network of sailing clubs around the Broads.	None identified.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy. Capacity of Horning Water Recycling Centre.
Policy POHOR5: Crabbett's Marsh	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term.	Intended to be permanent.	Contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife.		None identified.	Marsh lost/negatively affected by development.
Policy POHOR6: Horning - Boatyards, etc. at Ferry Rd. & Ferry View Rd.	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Depends on the type of change or development. Intended to be permanent.	Environmental improvements can be Contributed to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife. Those hiring boats from this area can benefit the local and wider economy	This boatyard is part of the network of boatyards around the Broads.	None identified.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy. Capacity of Horning Water Recycling Centre.
Policy POHOR7: Woodbastwick Fen moorings	Effects will be felt from the short term.	Intended to be permanent.	General appearance of the area could be improved.	Reducing the impact on navigation will enable smooth use of the waterway.	None identified.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POHOR8: Land on the Corner of Ferry Road, Horning	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term.	The lifetime of homes, in relation to flood risk in the NPPG, is 100 years. Other land uses could have a similar lifetime, but that depends on the actual use.	Live work units can enhance security of the property and business. Businesses will provide wider benefits to the economy through supply chains.	None identified	None identified	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy. Capacity of Horning Water Recycling Centre.
Policy POHOV1: Green Infrastructure	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term.	Intended to be permanent.	Retaining flood capacity continues to benefit the wider catchment. Contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife.		None identified	Green Infrastructure lost/negatively affected by development.
Policy POHOV2: Station Road car park	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term.	Intended to be permanent.	Environmental improvements can be part of a network of green infrastructure	The car park will enable people to visit the village for work, recreation, tourism or to use the shops.	Refer to light pollution and disabled parking. Refer to cycle parking and charging points.	Car parking lost/negatively affected by development.
Policy POHOV3: Brownfield land off Station Road, Hoveton	Change is likely to happen short term to medium term.	The lifetime of homes, in relation to flood risk in the NPPG, is 100 years. Other land uses could have a similar lifetime, but that depends on the actual use.	It could also provide some employment opportunities.		Improve access to the river. Ensure scheme incorporates trees and hedges. Refer to light pollution.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
Policy POHV4: BeWILDerwood Adventure Park	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Intended to be permanent.	It could also provide some employment opportunities.		Refer to light pollution.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POHOV5: Hoveton Town Centre and areas adjacent to the Town Centre	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Intended to be permanent.	It could also provide some employment opportunities.		None identified	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy. Land use of each unit.
Policy POLOD1: Loddon Marina Residential Moorings	Residential moorings set to come forward by 2041.	Intended to be permanent.	Residential moorings do meet the housing needs of some.		Make consistent with other similar policies so issues like cabinets, dark skies and facilities are referred to.	Residential moorings provided as per policy.
Policy PONOR1: Utilities Site	Likely to be delivered towards the end of the plan period.	The lifetime of homes, in relation to flood risk in the NPPG, is 100 years. Other land uses could have a similar lifetime, but that depends on the actual use.	This would provide market houses thus contributing to the OAN. It could also provide some employment opportunities.		Refer to climate change resillienceand light pollution.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy. Number of houses delivered.
Policy PONOR2: Riverside walk and cycle path	The effects will materialise if and when routes are developed. There is no set time frame for delivering the sites. Once in place, the effects are likely to be long term/permanent.		These trackways, if delivered, can bring more people to the area which could benefit the local economy.		Refer to light pollution.	Delivery of path in line with policy.
Policy ORM 1: Ormesby waterworks	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Intended to be permanent.	Such a policy will enable the waterworks to continue to provide water for the local population and improve or amend operations in an appropriate way.		None identified	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POOUL1: Boathouse Lane Leisure Plots	It is intended that the effects from the policy will be felt from the short term and last for the long term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Intended to be permanent	Retaining flood capacity continues to benefit the wider catchment.	None identified	None identified	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POOUL2: Oulton Broad - Former Pegasus/Hamptons Site	Likely to be delivered in the short term.	The lifetime of homes, in relation to flood risk in the NPPG, is 100 years. Other land uses could have a similar lifetime, but that depends on the actual use.	This would provide market houses thus contributing to the OAN. It could also provide some employment opportunities.		None identified	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy. Number of houses delivered.

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
Policy POOUL3 - Oulton Broad District Shopping Centre	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Intended to be permanent.	It could also provide some employment opportunities.		None identified	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy. Land use of each unit.
Policy POPHRB1: Bridge Area	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Intended to be permanent.	It could also provide some employment opportunities. Improvements could enhance the bridge.		Improve reference to surface water and flood risk.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POPHRB2: Waterside plots	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Allows the maintenance and upgrading or appropriate replacement of existing buildings subject to other criteria. According to the NPPF, in flood risk terms, such buildings have a life time of 100 years.	Undeveloped plots are Contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife. The owners of the plots will be able to moor their boats and enjoy the Broads benefitting health and wellbeing.	The areas together, if meeting the policy, will provide interesting and appreciated landscape and views for people to enjoy.	None identified	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POPHRB3: Green Bank Zones	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term.	Intended to be permanent.	Contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife.	The areas combined gives open areas to enable the enjoyment of the landscape.	None identified	Green Banks lost/negatively affected by development.
Policy POSOL1: Riverside area moorings	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Intended to be permanent	The owners of the plots will be able to moor their boats and enjoy the Broads benefitting health and wellbeing..	None identified	None identified	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POSOM1: Somerleyton Marina Residential Moorings	Residential moorings set to come forward by 2041.	Intended to be permanent.	Residential moorings do meet the housing needs of some.		Make consistent with other similar policies so issues like cabinets, dark skies and facilities are referred to.	Residential moorings provided as per policy.
Policy POSTA1: Land at Stalham Staithe (Richardson's Boatyard)	Residential moorings set to come forward by 2041.	Intended to be permanent	Those hiring boats from this area can benefit the local and wider economy. Environmental improvements can contribute to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife. Residential moorings do meet the housing needs of some.	This boatyard is part of the network of boatyards around the Broads.	Refer to dark skies and resilience to climate change.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy. Residential moorings provided as per policy.

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
Policy POSTO1 Land adjacent to Tiedam, Stokesby	Likely to be delivered towards the end of the plan period.	The lifetime of homes, in relation to flood risk in the NPPG, is 100 years. Other land uses could have a similar lifetime, but that depends on the actual use.	This would provide market houses thus contributing to the OAN. It could also provide some employment opportunities.		Refer to light pollution.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy. Number of houses delivered.
Policy POTSA1: Carey's Meadow	It is intended that the open space remains in such a land use for the long term and permanently. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Intended to be permanent	Being maintained as open space allows these areas to be	Contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife.	Refer to cycle parking.	Meadow lost/negatively affected by development.
Policy POTSA2: Thorpe Island	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Intended to be permanent	Contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife.		Refer to light pollution.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POTSA3: Griffin Lane – boatyards and industrial area	Seeks to protect the current land use for the long term. Effects will be felt from the short term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Intended to be permanent	Those hiring boats from this area can benefit the local and wider economy. Environmental improvements can be part of a network of green infrastructure	This boatyard is part of the network of boatyards around the Broads.	Refer to light pollution.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POTSA4: Bungalow Lane – mooring plots and boatyards	It is intended that the effects from the policy will be felt from the short term and last for the long term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.	Intended to be permanent	Those hiring boats from this area can benefit the local and wider economy. Environmental improvements can contribute to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife. The owners of the plots will be able to moor their boats and enjoy the Broads benefitting health and wellbeing.	This boatyard is part of the network of boatyards around the Broads.	Refer to light pollution.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POTSA5: River Green Open Space	It is intended that the effects from the policy will be felt from the short term and last for the long term.	Intended to be permanent.	Contributes to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife.		None identified	Open space lost/negatively affected by development.
Policy POTHU1: Tourism development at Hedera House, Thurne	Likely to be delivered in the short term.	The lifetime of homes, in relation to flood risk in the NPPG, is 100 years	This would provide market houses thus contributing to the OAN. This would also provide holiday accommodation contributing to the network of holiday accommodation in the Broads.		Refer to light pollution.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
						Number of houses delivered.
Policy POWHI1: Whitlingham Country Park	It is intended that the effects from the policy will be felt from the short term and last for the long term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line	It is intended that the Country Park and changes are permanent.	Whitlingham gives a taster of what the Broads can offer, including using the water and could enable people to be more active and see more of the Broads benefitting health and wellbeing and the local economy.		Emphasise woodland and character. Refer to light pollution.	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POWHI2: Land at Whitlingham Lane	It is intended that the effects from the policy will be felt from the short term and last for the long term.	Intended to be permanent.	It could also provide some employment opportunities.		None identified	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POSSTRI: Trinity Broads	Effects will be felt in the short term and intended to last for the long term.	The area could change but proposals are required to meet the aims of the policy.	By maintaining the tranquillity of the area, there could be benefits for the wildlife in the area.	These two policies are similar in their approach and when combined provide a large area of the Broads which is tranquil in nature for people and wildlife to get away from it all.	None identified	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POSSUT: Upper Thurne	Effects will be felt in the short term and intended to last for the long term.	Towards permanent. One of the main reasons this area is tranquil is Potter Heigham Bridge which is a Scheduled monument. This prevents larger boats heading towards the Upper Thurne because of the low air draught.	By maintaining the tranquillity of the area, there could be benefits for the wildlife in the area.		None identified	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POSSPUBS: Pubs network	Effects will be felt in the short term. Policy seeks to retain in long term use. Further benefits could arise from changes that the policy permits but there is no set time line or guarantee of improvements. Whilst the policy may protect the pubs, change could still occur.		Waterside pubs can benefit the wider economy through supply chains. They provide an area for people to meet and socialise.		Refer to water efficiency and crime.	Improvements to pubs in line with policy. Pubs lost from public house land use.
Policy POSSROADS: Main road network	This depends on if and when applications that can impact highways come forward. The effects can be from short to long term.		Roads can change to reflect how they are used and any safety issues. Whilst the route maybe permanent, perhaps the actual road provided can be temporary. The economy of the area could benefit from a smooth running highway network.		None identified	Schemes permitted contrary to Highways advice.
Policy POSSTRACKS: Former rail trackways	The effects will materialise if and when routes are developed. There is no set time frame for delivering the sites. Once in place, the effects are likely to be long term/permanent.		These trackways, if delivered, can bring more people to the area which could benefit the local economy.		None identified	Recreation routes delivered on these schemes. Development that encroaches onto these trackways.
Policy POSSSTATIONS: Railway stations/halts	It is intended that the effects from the policy will be felt from the short term and last for the long term. Does allow certain changes but there is no time line.		It is intended that the halts and improvements will be permanent. Visitors and workers (those using the trains that stop at these halts) originate elsewhere. They can spend money etc at that origin as well as the destination. The stations are part of a network of rail halts.		Refer to biodiversity enhancements.	Improvements to stations in line with policy. Stations lost to other uses.

Policy	Short / medium / long term effects	Permanent/ Temporary	Secondary Effects	Synergistic Effects	Mitigating negatives / maximising positives	Monitoring Indicator
Policy POSSSTAITHES: Staithes	Note that the policy seeks to protect what is in place now/what the situation is now. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.		Intended to be permanent. Benefit economy through enabling the loading and unloading of goods.		None identified.	Staithes lost/negatively affected by development.
Policy SSCOAST: The Coast	The policy is in conformity with the Shoreline Management Plan. According to the Shoreline Management Plan, in the short and medium, term the present defences are to be maintained while a retired line option is fully investigated in terms of its social, economic and environmental consequences.		The policy is in conformity with the Shoreline Management Plan for the entire area which relates to the approach to coastal erosion.		None identified	Planning applications in accordance (or otherwise) with this policy.
Policy POSSMILLS: Drainage Mills	This depends on if and when applications for changes to mills come forward. The effects can be from short to long term.	If mills are retored, it is envisaged this will be permanent.	The mills could become more of an attraction for the area.	The landscape could change if mills are restored. This would be a positive change.	Refer to design and light pollution.	Mills brought back into use. Changes to mills in line with this policy.
Policy POSSLGS: Local Green Space	Effects will be felt in the short term. Allocation intended to be permanent (and long term), but the NPPF states that change can happen if under very special circumstances.		Being maintained as open space allows these areas to be Contributed to a network of Green Infrastructure which benefits people and wildlife.		None identified	Local Green Spaces lost/negatively affected by development.
Policy POSSA47: Road schemes on the Acle Straight (A47T)	Some changes could occur in the short and medium term, but larger scale changes are likely to be felt (as the scheme is delivered) beyond 2041. Effects felt from the short term after policy used to inform/determine relevant applications.		Policy guides change that meets certain criteria.		. Refer to resilience to a changing climate.	Changes to A47 in line with this policy.