





LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Consultation Period 19 January – 2 March



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Foreword

North Norfolk District Council is preparing new planning documents called the Local Development Framework (LDF) which will provide guidance on new development in the District. One of the documents making up the LDF is the North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment Supplementary Planning Document, which provides additional information and guidance to developers to help ensure that development proposals reflect the distinctive character, qualities and sensitivities of North Norfolk.

As with other LDF documents the North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment must contribute to sustainable development. To ensure this has been achieved a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) including a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) has been undertaken throughout the preparation of the document, to assess it against sustainability objectives.

This document contains details of the Sustainability Appraisal process and methodology that was followed, and provides a summary of the main findings.







1 Summary

What is a Sustainability Appraisal?

Sustainability Appraisal is a process to assess whether documents contribute to sustainable development. Further details are contained in the Government's guidance on Sustainability Appraisal. The purpose of this report is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment SPD and ensure that sustainability principles are integrated in the SPD from the outset.

Why is a Sustainability Appraisal Required?

Local planning authorities must comply with European Directive 2001/42/EC which requires formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. Sustainability Appraisal incorporates the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive and is mandatory for new or revised Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.

Likely Significant Effects of the SPD

- Overall the SPD seeks to raise the profile of Landscape Character and to prompt consideration of landscape setting at an early stage in development projects. It provides a basis for determining the landscape's capacity and sensitivity to accommodate particular types of change and should help create development that responds sympathetically to the surrounding landscape and environment.
- **1.4** A summary of the main impacts of the SPD is contained below and section 5 of this report provides more details on the appraisal.

Summary of Environment Impacts

- Biodiversity, fauna and flora will be maintained and enhanced through the provision of advice on factors which contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of ecological character. The consideration of sensitivity of different landscape Types can help protect designated sites, reduce habitat fragmentation, conserve species and reverse declines.
- Water and air quality may be improved as ensuring consideration of landscape character will mean that wider environmental issues should also be considered.
- Light pollution will be minimised as consideration of landscape character raises awareness of the need to consider the potential negative impacts of new outside lighting.
- High quality landscapes in which people feel safe will encourage travel alternatives to the the car reducing the effect of traffic on the environment.
- Limiting or reducing contributions to climate change may be restricted if landscape character is given greater weight, as this could result in the restriction in the provision of renewable energy technologies.

Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents. ODPM, November 2005







- Landscapes and townscapes will be maintained and enhanced through the provision of detailed landscape character advice.
- The historic environment will be conserved and enhanced through the provision of detailed landscape character advice.

Summary of Social Impacts

- High quality landscapes encourage people to use the outdoors for leisure activities which actively encourages healthy lifestyles.
- There could be a negative impact on housing delivery if more weight is given to landscape character.
- High quality landscapes can increase land values which may result in pricing local people out of the market thereby increasing the need for affordable housing.
- High quality landscapes could generate employment in landscape management, tourism, rural and forestry industries but could also constrain employment opportunities in other industries.
- Informed consideration of landscape character can ensure that new development responds to its surroundings, thereby helping to improve the quality of dwellings and accessibility to quality open space.
- Poor quality landscapes can create a downward spiral of decline increasing the perception or fear of crime. Therefore maintenance and enhancement of landscapes may assist in the reduction of anti-social behaviour.

Summary of Economic Impacts

- The guidance will have some restraining effect on development but high quality landscape character is a resource that underpins North Norfolk's tourism industry and therefore the effect on economic growth is likely to be neutral.
- High quality landscapes will enhance the appeal of the area which will attract new investment and increase the vitality and viability of town centres.

2 Introduction & Methodology

How to Use the Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.1 This document starts with an introduction to the Sustainability Appraisal process and then cites the sustainability issues and objectives for the District that were established in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. It then moves on to considering the Landscape Character Assessment SPD in Section 5 which also discusses the findings of the SA process.
- The relevant Core Strategy polices have been subject to Sustainability Appraisal. The LCA SPD only provides further information and advice on these policies and therefore the Sustainability Appraisal report of the SPD should be considered to be comprised of the following three documents:
 - The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, 2005.







- The Submission Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal, 2007.
- This North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment SPD Sustainability Appraisal
- 2.3 Copies of these documents can be downloaded from the Council website (www.northnorfolk.org/ldf).

Consultation Arrangements

2.4 This Sustainability Appraisal report has been prepared to accompany the North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment SPD which is subject to a formal six week public consultation period from 19 January to 2 March 2009. Comments on the SPD may refer to this Sustainability Appraisal report. Copies of all documents are available to download from the Council's website (www.northnorfolk.org/ldf) and copies are also available at Council offices in Cromer and Fakenham and all local libraries.

Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

- 2.5 The Sustainability Appraisal Report presents information on the effects of the North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment SPD. The purpose is to promote sustainable development by ensuring that sustainability principles are integrated from the outset. The Government's Sustainable Development Strategy, 'Securing the Future', sets out five guiding principles to achieve sustainable development:
 - Living within environmental limits;
 - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
 - Achieving a sustainable economy;
 - Promoting good governance; and,
 - Using sound science responsibly.
- 2.6 Sustainability Appraisal is the means of assessing how far the SPD achieves these principles.

Compliance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

- 2.7 The Scoping Report published in November 2005, The Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal and this Sustainability Appraisal Report together constitute the 'Sustainability Appraisal Report' required by Section 19(5) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Further information on the requirements is provided in Government guidance ".
- 2.8 When preparing LDF documents, local planning authorities must comply with European Directive 2001/42/EC which requires formal strategic environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. Although Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Sustainability Appraisal (SA) are separate processes, they have strong similarities and current government guidance advocates that they occur as a unified assessment and that the Environmental Report required by the Directive can be incorporated into the final Sustainability Appraisal Report.

¹ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents. ODPM, November 2005







- The SEA topics of biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic 2.9 factors, material assets, cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage, and landscape relate very clearly to the SA objectives, and the table in Appendix 4 of the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal shows this relationship.
- 2.10 The table below sets out the information required for the Environmental Report and shows where this is covered in the North Norfolk Landscape Character Assessment SPD Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Compliance with the SEA Directive

Requirement of SEA Directive			
Preparation of an environmental report in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The Core Strategy Scoping Report, the Core Strategy SA and this report make up the SA report / environmental report. The information to be given is set out below:	Where covered in this Report	Where covered in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2005	Where covered in Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Report 200 8
a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Sections 4 & 5	Chapter 2 & Appendix 2	Sections 4 & 5 and the Core Strategy Document
b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	'do nothing' (i.e. no SPD) was appraised in Section 4	Appendix 4	'do nothing' (i.e. existing Local Plan approach) was appraised in the draft SA report
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	n/a	Chapter 3 & Appendix 4	Section 3
d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	n/a	Figure 4.1	Table 3
e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or	The SA objectives in Section 3	Chapter 5 & Appendix 3	The SA objectives







Requirement of SEA Directive				
programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;				
f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);	Section 5	Appendices 4 & 5	The completed frameworks & section 5	
g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	Section 5	n/a	The completed frameworks, section 5 of the draft SA report & Section 5 of the final SA report.	
h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Sections 2, 3 and 4	Chapter 3	Sections 2, 3 and 4	
i) A description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	Section 6	Section 5.5 and Appendix 4	Section 6 & Appendix I	
j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Section 1	Executive summary	Section 1	
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2).				
Consultation: Authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information to be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4).	n/a	Sections 3.2 & 5.6 Figures 3.14 to 3.23		







	Sections 3.2, 3.3 & 5.6. Figures 3.6 to 3.23	Sections 2.1 – 2.3 & 2.15 & 3.4 of the draft SA report. Section 2.1 of the final SA report.
•	n/a	Section 3.4
To be completed when consultation finished	n/a	Section 2 and paras 2.25 & 2.26 of the draft SA report. Section 2.14, 2.27 & 2.28 of final SA report
	n/a	Core Strategy Adoption Statement and Section 2 & Appendix B of final SA report
Section 6	n/a	Section 6 & Appendix I
	n/a n/a To be completed when consultation finished To be completed when adopted all i, ee in ind	3.3 & 5.6. Figures 3.6 to 3.23 n/a n/a n/a n/a To be completed when consultation finished To be completed when adopted all in nd nd







Requirement of SEA Directive				
Quality assurance: environmental reports should	This table	n/a	This table and	
be of a sufficient standard to meet the			Appendix B	
requirements of the SFA Directive (Art. 12)				

Appropriate Assessment

- 2.11 The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) introduces the requirement for Appropriate Assessment (AA) to assess the impacts of a land-use plan against the conservation objectives of a European Site ^a and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site.
- 2.12 An Appropriate Assessment was carried out on the Core Strategy and submitted in June 2007, and can be downloaded from the Council website. It concluded that none of the relevant Core Strategy Policies were likely to have a significant effect on the integrity of any European Wildlife sites. Given that this SPD only provides further details and advice on these Core Strategy policies, the Council is of the view that the Core Strategy Appropriate Assessment fulfils the requirements of the Habitats Directive in respect of this SPD.

Appraisal Methodology

When the Sustainability Appraisal was carried out

- 2.13 The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report set out the issues that needed to be addressed and established a framework for assessing policy areas against sustainability objectives. It was prepared during 2005 and was subject to written consultation with the four statutory environmental bodies ⁽³⁾ in November 2005 prior to publication.
- 2.14 Sustainability Appraisal of the emerging Core Strategy Policies was undertaken between 2005 - 2007. The Sustainability Appraisal of the Preferred Options Core Strategy document was published in September 2006 and the final Sustainability Appraisal report was published in June 2007 alongside the submission Core Strategy. As the SPD provides further information and advice on how to implement the Core Strategy policies it is considered appropriate to draw extensively on this previous appraisal.
- **2.15** Sustainability Appraisal of the LCA SPD was undertaken during 2008 as the SPD was refined.

Who Carried out the Sustainability Appraisal

2.16 The Sustainability Appraisal process was undertaken internally by officers in the Planning Policy team.

Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and sites on draft lists for protection as outlined in Regulation 10 of the Habitat Regulations 1994

³ The Countryside Agency, English Nature, Environment Agency and English Heritage







How the Appraisal was Carried Out

2.17 The appraisal was carried out in accordance with government guidance "which is summarised in the table below:

Stage	Task
Stage A	Preparation of the scoping report (see section 3)
Stage B	 Testing the SPD against the SA framework (see section 5) Developing the SPD options (see section 4) Predicting and evaluating the effects of the SPD (see section 5) Proposing measures to monitor the effects of implementing the SPD (see section 6)
Stage C	Prepare the SA report
Stage D	 Consult on the draft SA report and SPD Assess significant changes resulting from representations Make decisions and provide information (final SA report)
Stage E	 Monitor significant effects of the SPD (see section 6)

3 Sustainability Issues and Objectives

The Scoping Report

- The Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report published in 2005 sets the context, objectives, baseline and scope of the SPD SA. The SPD does not introduce any new policy requirements; its role is to provide further information and guidance on how to fulfil various Core Strategy Policies.
- 3.2 The Scoping report identifies the main Social, Environmental and Economic issues facing North Norfolk, which are summarised in table 3.1 of that report.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Framework

The 30 Sustainability objectives identified in the Scoping report have been used to assess the SPD. These are found in Appendix 4 of the Scoping Report and are listed on the following page.

Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents. ODPM, Nov 2005







ENV1	To maintain and enhance biodiversity, fauna and flora
ENV2	To improve water quality
ENV3	To ensure that sources of water supply remain sustainable
ENV4	To conserve and improve soil resources and quality
ENV5	To minimise the loss of undeveloped land
ENV6	To improve air quality
ENV7	To minimise noise, vibration and light pollution
ENV8	To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment
ENV9	To minimise the production of waste and support recycling of waste products
ENV10	To limit or reduce contributions to climate change
ENV11	To reduce vulnerability to coastal change
ENV12	To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk
ENV13	To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes
ENV14	To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment
S1	To improve health of the population and promote a healthy lifestyle
S2	To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion
S3	To improve the education and skills of the population
S4	To provide everybody with the opportunity of a suitable and affordable home
S5	To provide opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment
S6	To improve the quality of where people live
S7	To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare
S8	To reduce anti-social behaviour
S9	To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities
S10	To improve accessibility for those most in need
EC1	To encourage sustained economic growth
EC2	To reduce disparities in economic performance
EC3	To enhance the image of the area as a business location
EC4	To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment
EC5	To encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth
EC6	To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy

The Scoping Report also provides the framework for appraising subsequent Development Plan







Documents. This framework provides detailed decision making criteria for each objective in order to carry out the appraisal process and assess the effects of each SPD. Appendix 5 of the scoping report lists the SA objectives and decision making criteria.

4 SPD Options

- Guidance on SA requires that various options are considered when carrying out the appraisal. Two main options were identified;
 - Do nothing use the existing Landscape Character Assessment in the North Norfolk Local Plan
 - 2. Produce a new Landscape Character Assessment refining the Landscape Character Types and incorporating more detailed information

Appraisal of Strategic SPD Options Against Sustainability Objectives

4.2 These two options were appraised against the Sustainability Objectives, see Appendix 1 for the completed matrix. In summary, option 2 scores more positively by providing more detailed guidance on landscape character than option 1. This detail includes highlighting both positive and negative impacts that different developments may have on an area and inclusion of biodiversity and geological information. The guidance should result in protection and/or enhancement of the landscapes which in turn means that a greater number of the sustainability objectives can be achieved.

Choosing the Preferred Option

Option 2 has a more overall positive effect compared to option 1. Option 2 will expand and provide detail on, and assist in the interpretation of the Core Strategy policies listed in Section 5.2. The SPD will be an invaluable source of further information and guidance to everyone involved in the development process and should result in an improvement in the overall quality of development in the District.

5 Core Strategy Objectives

Core Aims and Objectives

SPD's must relate to policies in the overall Development Plan (i.e. the Core Strategy) and set out the likely significant effects of the relevant policies it is helping to implement. It is therefore appropriate to draw extensively on the SA undertaken for the Core Strategy, details of which are set out below.







- The Core Strategy set out six core aims and their related objectives which will guide the 5.2 development of North Norfolk. The core aims are:
 - To address the housing needs of the whole community
 - To provide for sustainable development and mitigate and adapt to climate change
 - To protect the built and natural environment and local distinctive identity of North Norfolk, and enable people's enjoyment of this resource
 - To mitigate and adapt to impacts of coastal erosion and flooding
 - To develop a strong, high value economy to provide better job, career and training opportunities
 - To improve access for all to jobs, services, leisure and cultural activities
- These aims were subject to sustainability appraisal (see appendix F of (Final) Core Strategy 5.3 Sustainability Appraisal 2008).

Relevant Core Strategy Policies

The LCA SPD provides further details to aid implementation of Core Strategy policies. Relevant policies include:

- SS4 Environment
- EN1 Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and The Broads
- EN2 Protection and enhancement of landscape and settlement character
- **EN4** Design
- **EN5 Public Realm**
- EN8 Protecting and enhancing the historic environment
- EC2 The re-use of buildings in the countryside

These policies underwent a Sustainability Appraisal during the production of the Core Strategy. The table below indicates where these assessments can be found:

Core Strategy Policy	Location of Sustainability Appraisal
SS4 Environment	p61 Appendix N Core Strategy Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report
EN1 Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and The Broads	p64 Appendix N Core Strategy Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report
EN2 Protection and enhancement of landscape and settlement character	p67 Appendix N Core Strategy Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report
EN4 Design	p73 Appendix N Core Strategy Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report
EN5 Public Realm	p73 Appendix N Core Strategy Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report
EN8 Protecting and enhancing the historic environment	p70 Appendix N Core Strategy Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report







Core Strategy Policy	Location of Sustainability Appraisal
EC2 The re-use of buildings in the Countryside	p16 Appendix N Core Strategy Preferred Options Sustainability Appraisal Report

Testing the SPD Against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

A matrix approach was used to score the SPD against the SA objectives and the results can 5.4 be found in Appendix 1. In general the SPD has either a positive or neutral/uncertain effect on the majority of the SA objectives. The significant effects are listed below:

Significant Environmental Effects

- Biodiversity, fauna and flora will be maintained and enhanced through the provision of advice on factors which contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of ecological character. The consideration of sensitivity of different landscape Types can help protect designated sites, reduce habitat fragmentation, conserve species and reverse declines.
- Water and air quality may be improved as ensuring consideration of landscape character will mean that wider environmental issues should also be considered.
- Light pollution will be minimised as consideration of landscape character raises awareness of the need to consider the potential negative impacts of new outside lighting.
- High quality landscapes in which people feel safe will encourage travel alternatives to the the car reducing the effect of traffic on the environment.
- Limiting or reducing contributions to climate change may be restricted if landscape character is given greater weight, as this could result in the restriction in the provision of renewable energy technologies.
- Landscapes and townscapes will be maintained and enhanced through the provision of detailed landscape character advice.
- The historic environment will be conserved and enhanced through the provision of detailed landscape character advice.

Significant Social Effects

- High quality landscapes encourage people to use the outdoors for leisure activities which actively encourages healthy lifestyles.
- There could be a negative impact on housing delivery if more weight is given to landscape character.
- High quality landscapes can increase land values which may result in pricing local people out of the market thereby increasing the need for affordable housing.
- High quality landscapes could generate employment in landscape management, tourism, rural and forestry industries but could also constrain employment opportunities in other industries.







- Informed consideration of landscape character can ensure that new development responds to its surroundings, thereby helping to improve the quality of dwellings and accessibility to quality open space.
- Poor quality landscapes can create a downward spiral of decline increasing the perception or fear of crime. Therefore maintenance and enhancement of landscapes may assist in the reduction of anti-social behaviour.

Significant Economic Effects

- The guidance will have some restraining effect on development but high quality landscape character is a resource that underpins North Norfolk's tourism industry and therefore the effect on economic growth is likely to be neutral.
- High quality landscapes will enhance the appeal of the area which will attract new investment and increase the vitality and viability of town centres.

Mitigation Measures

In planning, decisions need to weigh up a number of, often competing, factors. In minimising the possible negative effects of the SPD it will be important to consider all the factors and come to a balanced decision as to what is best for the area. As the LCA document states, the LCA is a tool to aid decision making by understanding the landscape.

6 Implementation & Monitoring

How the SPD will be implemented

- Table 4.3 of the Core Strategy identifies the implementation mechanism for the relevant Core Strategy Policies and should be referred to for details of how policy EN2 will be implemented.
- 6.2 Development Control decisions will refer to the Landscape Character Assessment as a material consideration.
- In addition, a Design and Access statement will be required for most planning applications. Their aim is to demonstrate how design and access has been taken into account in the planning application and landscape issues could be included within these statements. A Council advice note containing further information can be found on the Council website.

How the SPD will be monitored

The significant sustainability effects of implementing a Local Development Document must be monitored in order to identify any unforeseen adverse effects and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action. Appendix 4 of the Scoping Report contains suggested indicators and baseline information in order to monitor each of the SA objectives, however these may not all be collected due to limited resources and difficulty in data availability or collection.







Section 4.5 of the Core Strategy contains information on how the relevant policies will be monitored. Indicators and targets are identified that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the relevant policies and highlight where a change may be required because the desired effect is not being achieved. Many of these Core Strategy targets and indicators relate to sustainability objectives and will cover predicted sustainability effects, however further SA indicators may be required in certain areas to satisfy the Sustainability Appraisal process and check whether the predicted effects are correct and if the Core Strategy is contributing to the achievement of SA objectives. Therefore Appendix J of the Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal report shows how the SA objectives could be monitored.







Appendix 1 Appraisal of Strategic SPD Options Against Sustainability Objectives

		sitive 1: Slight positive 0: Neutral / -2: Strong conflict	Option 1 Do nothing	Option 2 Implement the SPD
Sustainability A	Appraisal Object	tives	1	2
Environmental	ENV1	To maintain and enhance biodiversity, fauna and flora	1	2
	ENV2	To improve water quality	0	1
	ENV3	To ensure that sources of water supply remain sustainable	0	1
	ENV4	To conserve and improve soil resources and quality	0	0
	ENV5	To minimise the loss of undeveloped land	0	0
	ENV6	To improve air quality	0	1
	ENV7	To minimise noise, vibration and light pollution	0	1
	ENV8	To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	0	1
	ENV9	To minimise the production of waste and support recycling of waste products	0	0
	ENV10	To limit or reduce contributions to climate change	0	-1
	ENV11	To reduce vulnerability to coastal change	0	0
	ENV12	To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	0	0
	ENV13	To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes	1	2
	ENV14	To conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment	1	2
Social	S1	To improve health of the population and promote a healthy lifestyle	0	1
	S2	To reduce poverty, inequality and social exclusion	0	0







		sitive 1: Slight positive 0: Neutral / -2: Strong conflict	Option 1 Do nothing	Option 2 Implement the SPD
	S3	To improve the education and skills of the population	0	0
	S4	To provide everybody with the opportunity of a suitable and affordable home	0	-1
	S5	To provide opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment	0	0
	S6	To improve the quality of where people live	0	1
	S7	To encourage a sense of community identity and welfare	0	0
	S8	To reduce anti-social behaviour	0	1
	S9	To improve accessibility to essential services and facilities	0	0
	S10	To improve accessibility for those most in need	0	0
Economic	EC1	To encourage sustained economic growth	0	0
	EC2	To reduce disparities in economic performance	0	0
	EC3	To enhance the image of the area as a business location	0	1
	EC4	To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	0	1
	EC5	To encourage efficient patterns of movement to support economic growth	0	0
	EC6	To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	0	1