

Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan



Sustainability Appraisal Report May 2019

Prepared by:

Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group on behalf of
Spixworth Parish Council with support from



NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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Sustainability Appraisal Report

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1 This document has been produced to support the neighbourhood planning process and recognises the need, when drawing up planning documents, of considering their effect on people's quality of life and the environment, both now and in the future.
- 1.2 Although there is not a specific requirement to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group (NPSG) decided that, following guidance of Broadland District Council, the completion of a Sustainability Appraisal would meet the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment and provide additional information to inform the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan.
- 1.3 This report assesses the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan (SNP) as detailed in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.
- 1.4 A Sustainability Appraisal was undertaken, whilst preparing the SNP, to ensure that economic, environmental and social sustainability objectives were recognised and evaluated to avoid or minimise any adverse impacts.
- 1.5 This document follows the Government guidance on undertaking sustainability appraisals of development plans and uses the five-stage process. Each stage of the process contains criteria to fulfil that requirement (see Table 1). The first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal requires the production of the Scoping Report; this follows guidance issued by Broadland District Council as the Local Planning Authority for the Spixworth Neighbourhood Area.
- 1.6 The initial Sustainability Scoping Report (December 2018) was subject to consultation with the required statutory bodies and amended based on comments received. It was also issued to a number of key stakeholders at the request of Broadland District Council. The updated document has been used to inform the outcomes of this Sustainability Appraisal Report.
- 1.7 Overall, the assessment found that all policies have a positive impact in the short, medium and long term. Overall, the assessment found that all policies have a positive impact in the short, medium and long term. Although policies 3, 7, 8 and 10 all had at least one negative impact – relating to either the best use of land or negative impact on affordability of new homes and viability of new development in the short-term, medium-term and long-term.
- 1.8 Table 5 provides a summary of the assessment outcomes for each policy against each of the SA Objectives. The detailed appraisal of each policy is set out in Appendix A to Appendix L of this document.

2 Introduction

2.1 Introduction to the Report

- 2.1.1 This document is the Spixworth Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report on the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan (SNP) Pre-Submission Version.
- 2.1.2 The SA ensures that the proposals presented in the SNP contribute towards the achievement of sustainable development. This requires an assessment of the SNP's environmental, social and economic effects, incorporating the legal requirements of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (The SEA Directive). The SA supports the plan-making process and tests proposals for future development in Spixworth.
- 2.1.3 The SA Report was made available for comment alongside the Pre-Submission Consultation Version of the SNP for 6-weeks. Comments were invited on the SNP and SA Report, using the feedback response form (see Appendix 1 of the SNP) and used to update this report.

2.2 Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan (SNP)

- 2.2.1 New rights for communities to shape their local areas were formulated within the Localism Act 2011. Neighbourhood planning was introduced into the hierarchy of spatial plan-making in England.
- 2.2.2 A Neighbourhood Planning Steering Group (NPSG) that includes Parish Council members and residents from the local community with support provided by Abzag Ltd, Broadland District Council, Locality and Groundwork UK has produced the SNP.
- 2.2.3 Once adopted, the SNP will set out policies to influence the type and quality of development to ensure that it meets local objectives and needs.
- 2.2.4 The SNP will aim to make Spixworth an even better place to live in the future. It has a plan period from 2019 to 2039 and is underpinned by the Vision for Spixworth and a set of Objectives that will seek to deliver against the agreed Vision.
- 2.2.5 The Vision is:

*To allow Spixworth to evolve and grow
in a way that retains its rural setting and
village character.*

*Improving the quality of life and local facilities
for all generations by respecting and
reflecting the needs of the local community.*

2.2.6 The Objectives of the SNP are :

1. To develop and improve local community facilities and services (such as a Community Centre / Village Hall, other recreation, education and medical facilities) for all age groups.
2. To protect the countryside and farmland surrounding our village, promoting green space, woodland and enhancing nature conservation with improved access to the countryside.
3. To reduce the negative impact (volume, speed, safety and parking) on all our roads. To support more sustainable transport by improving pedestrian and cycle links to the wider countryside and enhanced public transport.
4. To preserve the character of Spixworth, including the spatial balance between the rural and built environment, historical assets, character and feel as well as improving the design of homes and development.
5. To support housing growth tailored to the needs of Spixworth, where development is sensitive, protecting and enriching the landscape and in keeping with the built setting.
6. To encourage and support local businesses, shops and local employment within the parish.

2.2.7 The Vision and Objectives for the SNP emerged through the Parish Council, the NPSG and from open public consultation events.



Map 1: Designated Neighbourhood Area

2.3 Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

- 2.3.1 The requirement is for all neighbourhood plans to undertake a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Although there is no obligation to undertake a SA, it has been decided, by the NPSG following advice from Broadland District Council, to expand the assessment to a full SA. In so doing it was felt that the outcomes of the SNP would be more robust and of a higher quality, would provide far greater understanding of baseline data for Spixworth, as well as identifying the sustainability issues for the area and fulfilling the SEA requirements.
- 2.3.2 Undertaking a full SA is considered to be good practice and will help to ensure the SNP accords with the principles of sustainable development.

2.4 Sustainability Appraisal Overview

- 2.5 The SA is an ongoing and iterative process. It has five stages:

Table1: Five Stages of Sustainability Appraisal

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

Source: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents

- 2.5.1 In December 2018 a consultation with the statutory SEA consultees was conducted on Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report on behalf of the NPSG. A final version of the Scoping Report was prepared to incorporate the updates and changes requested through the responses received from the statutory bodies.
- 2.5.2 The SA Scoping Report sets out baseline information by theme and highlights sustainability issues and trends for Spixworth. This information is considered to be up-to-date and to avoid duplication of effort has not been repeated in this report. The SA Scoping Report also outlines the agreed framework for the SA including the sustainability objectives against which the proposals in the draft SNP will be assessed.
- 2.5.3 This SA Report sets out the outcomes of the SA on the draft SNP and will assist in refining the post consultation iteration of the draft SNP prior to its submission to Broadland District Council and independent examination.

3 Spixworth Sustainability Appraisal Framework

3.1 Appraisal Framework Objectives

- 3.2 A framework of objectives, key questions for decision-making criteria, and indicators have been developed to cover the broad range of environmental, social and economic factors arising from the character and issues assessment. Together, these form the basis of the SA Framework, set out in Table 2, and the consultation on the SA Scoping Report. These were used to assess the emerging options and policies as they were developed.
- 3.3 The appraisal process examines the effects and implications of each policy over short, medium, and long-term timescales and considers the cumulative impacts that might arise as one or more policies are put together. The appraisal also provides a summary of the possible environmental, social and economic effects.

Table 2: Sustainability Appraisal Framework for Spixworth

	Environmental Objectives
ENV1	To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.
ENV2	To improve the quality of the water environment.
ENV3	To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.
ENV4	To maintain & enhance biodiversity & geo-diversity.
ENV5	To maintain & enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes & the historic environment.
ENV6	To adapt to & mitigate against the impacts of climate change.
ENV7	To avoid, reduce & manage flood risk.
ENV8	To provide for sustainable use & sources of water supply.
ENV9	To make the best use of resources, including land & energy & to minimise waste production.

	Social Objectives
SOC1	To reduce poverty & social exclusion.
SOC2	To maintain & improve the health of the whole population & promote healthy lifestyles.
SOC3	To improve education & skills.
SOC4	To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable & affordable home.
SOC5	To build community identity, improve social welfare, reduce crime & anti-social activity.
SOC6	To offer more opportunities for rewarding & satisfying employment for all.
SOC7	To improve the quality of where people live.
SOC8	To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities & jobs.

	Economic Objectives
EC1	To encourage sustained economic growth.
EC2	To encourage & accommodate both indigenous & inward investment.
EC3	To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.
EC4	To improve the social & environmental performance of the economy.

- 3.4 In preparing the SA framework the compatibility of the SA Objectives, both individually and collectively, has been tested. The results of this assessment are set out in the SA Framework Compatibility Matrix in Appendix 6 of the SA Scoping Report.

4 Appraisal Methodology

4.1 Approach

4.1.1 The SNP has a significant remit as a planning document for Spixworth. It contains aspirations to guide decision-making by a wide range of service providers in the Spixworth Neighbourhood Area. The SA of the SNP focuses on the following identified planning policy elements:

4.1.2 The SNP's Objectives

4.1.3 Policy Themes

- Infrastructure & Transport
- Environment & Landscape
- Community Facilities
- Design & Housing
- Local Economy

4.2 Compatibility of the SA With Neighbourhood Plan Objectives

4.2.1 It is important that the objectives of the SNP are in accordance with sustainable development principles. The compatibility of the SNP six Objectives, listed below, with the SA's 21 Objectives (Table 2, section 3.3) has been tested and outcomes shown in Table 3.

4.2.2 SNP Objectives

1. To develop and improve local community facilities and services (such as a Community Centre / Village Hall, other recreation, education and medical facilities) for all age groups.
2. To protect the countryside and farmland surrounding our village, promoting green space, woodland and enhancing nature conservation with improved access to the countryside.
3. To reduce the negative impact (volume, speed, safety and parking) on all our roads. To support more sustainable transport by improving pedestrian and cycle links to the wider countryside and enhanced public transport.
4. To preserve the character of Spixworth, including the spatial balance between the rural and built environment, historical assets, character and feel as well as improving the design of homes and development.
5. To support housing growth tailored to the needs of Spixworth, where development is sensitive, protecting and enriching the landscape and in keeping with the built setting.
6. To encourage and support local businesses, shops and local employment within the parish.

Table 3: Compatibility Matrix of SA with SNP Objectives

Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan Objectives							
Objective Key: ✓ : Compatible ? : Uncertain ~ : No Link X : Conflicting							
		Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan Objectives					
SA Objectives		1	2	3	4	5	6
Environmental	ENV 1	~	✓	✓	~	✓	X
	ENV 2	~	~	~	~	~	~
	ENV 3	~	✓	✓	✓	~	~
	ENV 4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
	ENV 5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
	ENV 6	~	~	~	~	~	~
	ENV 7	~	✓	~	~	~	~
	ENV 8	~	~	~	~	~	~
	ENV 9	✓	X	~	✓	X	~
Social	SOC1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	SOC2	✓	✓	✓	✓	~	~
	SOC3	✓	~	~	~	~	~
	SOC4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	~
	SOC5	✓	~	✓	✓	✓	~
	SOC6	~	~	~	~	~	✓
	SOC7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	?
	SOC8	✓	✓	✓	✓	~	✓
Economy	EC1	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
	EC2	✓	X	✓	~	✓	✓
	EC3	✓	X	✓	~	~	✓
	EC4	✓	X	✓	~	✓	✓

4.3 **Developing the Neighbourhood Plan Strategy and Options**

- 4.3.1 The SEA Directive requires the consideration and appraisal of reasonable alternative plan options when assessing Neighbourhood Plans.
- 4.3.2 The preparation of the SNP has been an iterative process. The activities and outcomes have been informed by extensive public consultation and a clear Vision and Objectives about how the village and parish should develop. A comprehensive process of identifying, exploring and testing options has been undertaken to select the policies to be included in the SNP. This process and a full list of options considered is documented in the Emerging Policy Statement Discussion Document (April 2018) and key options and alternatives have been detailed in each Policy Assessment (Appendices A to L).

4.4 **Review of Existing Relevant Policies, Plans & Programmes**

4.4.1 **Introduction**

- 4.4.2 Task A1 of the SA Scoping Report reviews and assesses the national, regional, local plans and programmes that should be taken into account through the preparation of the SNP.
- 4.4.3 This helped to draw out important aims, targets, indicators, sustainability objectives, opportunities and implications for the SNP and the SA Framework.

4.4.4 **Approach**

- 4.4.5 The Scoping report has regard to and builds upon the Joint Core Strategy (JCS) SA Scoping Report (2007) as well as the SA Scoping Report produced for the Broadland Site Allocations DPD, which in turn had regard to and built upon the JCS SA Scoping Report. The Broadland Scoping Report also covers the Council's Development Management Policies Document.
- 4.4.6 The JCS and Broadland SA documents include a wide-ranging review of the policies, plans and programmes that are likely to impact on the plans within the district of Broadland, of which the SNP designated Neighbourhood Area is within. This work is set out in the JCS and Broadland SA documents.
- 4.4.7 There is a significant degree of overlap between the documents within the hierarchy, often with "lower" level documents rightly reflecting and applying the objectives and policies of "higher" level ones.
- 4.4.8 The list of documents within the JCS and Broadland's SA reports have been examined to establish whether any of the documents have since been superseded, or whether any additional "lower" level documents should be included where they are specifically relevant to the production of the SNP.
- 4.4.9 The "do nothing" appraisal has been undertaken on the basis that in the short, medium and long term the NPPF and JCS will be in effect for the plan period. The results are recorded against the appraisal of each policy in Appendices A to L.
- 4.4.10 In addition to those documents reviewed in the JCS and Broadland SAs, Table 4 lists a summary of the newly reviewed documents. The full updated literature review produced

by Broadland District Council, including details of key relevant objectives, relevant targets and indicators, implications for future development, and issues for sustainability, can be found on the Broadland website using the following link:

<https://broadlandneighbourhoodplans.files.wordpress.com/2017/04/sadpd-sustainability-appraisal-literature-review.pdf>

**Table 4: Plans, Programmes and Strategies subject to Review
(in addition to those reviewed in the JCS Sustainability Appraisal)**

Administrative Scope	Document Title
National	National Planning Policy Framework (2018), updates & Planning Policy Guidance
Regional	Central Norfolk Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2017
Regional	NewAnglia Local Enterprise Partnership for Norfolk & Suffolk Economic Strategy (November 2017)
Local	Greater Norwich Area Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2017)
Neighbourhood	Affordable Housing Needs Survey Report Spixworth (November 2004)

4.4.11 The detailed review of each document is recorded in Appendix 1 of the SNP SA Scoping Report. This document should be read in conjunction with the review of policies, plans and programmes already carried out for the JCS and Broadland SAs.

4.5 Technical Difficulties Encountered

4.5.1 The SEA Directive requires the identification of any difficulties, such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how encountered when undertaking the sustainability appraisal. The following difficulties arose during the appraisal:

4.5.2 Joint Core Strategy (JCS)

4.5.3 The complete JCS passed examination and remitted elements adopted in January 2014, however, Spixworth had two sites allocated – one strategic site for c300 new homes (construction not yet started) and a second allocated site for 54 new homes (construction completed 2018).

4.5.4 Emerging Local Plan

4.5.5 The emerging Local Plan is yet to publish any proposed policies or allocations. It is understood that an addition 7,200 new homes will be built, although there is no clear

distribution or location. Through the 'call for sites' process only one site has been put forward in Spixworth.

4.5.6 Options and Alternatives

4.5.7 The preparation of the SNP has been an iterative process guided by a Vision and Objectives. A full list of policy options, which have been considered (including those not taken forward) are documented within the Emerging Policy Statement Discussion Document (April 2018) used to inform the SNP and accessed in Appendices A to L of this report.

4.5.8 Plan Period

4.5.9 The SNP plan period does not align with the JCS for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk (adopted January 2014).

4.5.10 The three Councils, (Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk) have initiated the development of the next Local Plan, which is proposed to supersede the current JCS and Local Plan that each Council has. The timetable indicates that the new emerging Local Plan will be adopted in 2021 and run to 2036. It is understood the intent is to have one Local Plan to cover all three Districts.

4.5.11 The NPSG decided that a twenty year plan period (2019 to 2039) with a review every five years would provide longevity and extend beyond the plan period for the emerging Local Plan, whilst still enabling the SNP to remain current and relevant to demands that future growth challenges may bring.

5 Results of Assessment

5.1 Assessing the Neighbourhood Plan

- 5.1.1 An appraisal of the SNP policies has been undertaken against the SA Framework for Spixworth (as agreed in consultation with the statutory bodies – Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England). The results of this appraisal help to identify and describe the likely sustainability impacts of the SNP.
- 5.1.2 Whilst each policy within the SNP has been assessed against each of the SA objectives, the appraisal of the SNP has been undertaken as a ‘whole plan’ assessment.
- 5.1.3 The measures used to appraise each policy within the SNP against the Spixworth SA Framework are:

+	Positive impact or effect in the short, medium or long term
0	No impact or effect in the short, medium or long term
--	Negative impact or effect in the short, medium or long term

- 5.1.4 The timescale over which the impacts or effects will manifest themselves for each policy has been assessed over the short, medium and long term. If the outcome is different for any of the periods then this is stated, if not, then the view taken is that the outcome will be the same over all three periods. Further, it has been recorded whether the outcome will be temporary or permanent with any possible cumulative, secondary or synergistic effects identified and described in the appraisal commentary.
- 5.1.5 The appraisal of the SNP policies against each SA objectives is accompanied (where relevant) by a commentary, which identifies any possible mitigation measures that could enhance the performance of the SNP and describes the result of the assessment, including the impact of the “do nothing” scenario where appropriate.
- 5.1.6 The assessment of the SNP and its likely effects has been informed by the baseline data and evidence collected as part of preparing the SNP SA Scoping Report. All policies have been assessed on the basis of considering the effects that might arise from the policy as opposed to not having it.

5.2 Summary of Findings

- 5.2.1 Overall, the assessment found that all policies have a positive impact in the short, medium and long term. Although policies 3, 7, 8 and 10 all had at least one negative impact –

relating to either the best use of land or negative impact on affordability of new homes and viability of new development in the short-term, medium-term and long-term.

5.2.2 See Table 5 for a summary of each policy against each SA Objectives, whilst the detail appraisal of each policy is set out in Appendices A to L of this document.

Table 5: Summary of Policy Appraisal Against SA Objectives

Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan Policies													
SA Objective		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Environmental	ENV1	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	+	+	0
	ENV2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ENV3	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ENV4	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0
	ENV5	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	+	0	0
	ENV6	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0
	ENV7	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0
	ENV8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ENV9	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	---	0	---	0	0
Social	SOC1	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+
	SOC2	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0
	SOC3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	SOC4	0	0	---	0	0	0	+	---	0	---	0	0
	SOC5	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
	SOC6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
	SOC7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
	SOC8	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
Economy	EC1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
	EC2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
	EC3	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0
	EC4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+

5.2.3 In detail, the appraisal has revealed that when measured against the sustainability objectives for Spixworth, the SNP should perform well and will help to deliver sustainable development in the Spixworth Neighbourhood Area.

- 5.2.4 Reviewing the Spixworth sustainability issues identified from the SA Scoping Report and detailed in Table 6 below, (which emerged from the baseline information and consultation events), these seem well represented within the likely outcomes and objectives of the SNP.

Table 6: Sustainability Issues identified for Spixworth from Baseline & Consultation

	Spixworth Sustainability Issues
1	Traffic and transport, with high dependency on the car and the requirement to improve alternatives, public transport links, cycle and footpaths.
2	An aging population, Spixworth is over represented by people in the second stage of their working life and of retirement age.
3	Increasing demand and pressure to supply suitable housing, facilities and services for older people as life expectancy is higher than the national average and there is a larger older population.
4	A suitable supply of affordable housing may make it easier for young people to access the housing market.
5	Access to and the availability of local community and medical facilities with the supporting infrastructure.
6	Protection of the landscape value and natural open and green space while enhancing the character of the built and historic environment.
7	A dormitory village with very limited opportunity for local employment.
8	Limited availability of Broadband, fibre connections and limited speeds.

5.3 Monitoring

- 5.3.1 The monitoring scheme for the SNP will use the SA Objectives, as measures, to assess and record any significant effects of the policies against these SA Objectives.
- 5.3.2 Review of their impact, if any, also on the sustainability issues for Spixworth. These will form part of the review process within the plan period identified within the SNP.

6. Next Steps

- 6.1 Once the SNP has completed the planning process and has been ‘made’ the impacts will be monitored. The monitoring will record significant effects of the policies.
- 6.2 This Report (Spixworth SA Report) will be one of the supporting documents submitted to Broadland District Council alongside the Examination Version of the SNP.

7. Document Control

Document History		
Version	Date	Reason for Change
V1.0	23/05/2019	Uploaded to website & made available for public consultation with Pre-Submission Consultation Version of the SNP.

APPENDICES

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Appendix A: Policy 1 Assessment, Alternatives and Do Nothing


Traffic Impact

New development proposals (residential of eleven and more dwellings and all commercial) will be expected to quantify the level of traffic movements they are likely to generate and its cumulative effect with other developments in Spixworth.

New development will also be expected to assess the potential impact of this traffic and include appropriate and proportionate measures to mitigate any negative impacts on road safety, pedestrians, safe road crossings, cyclists, parking and congestion within Spixworth.

All new development should create opportunities to enhance and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes through the provision of footpaths, cycleways and public transport improvements.

Sustainable transport modes will provide access, connectivity and linkages to existing networks and, in particular and where practicable, to community facilities, recreational spaces and schools.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
Environmental				
ENV1 – To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion? Will new development be in the best locations to reduce the need for people to travel / encourage travel by methods other than the car?	Increase in the percentage of people travelling to work by more environmentally friendly means		This Policy has a significant emphasis on reducing the harmful effects of traffic. Seeking an understanding of the accumulative impact and how steps and measures can be taken to mitigate the negative effects including cycleways and footpaths, which could also link green infrastructure and habitats.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
ENV2 – To improve the quality of the water environment.	Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc)? Will it help to support wetland habitats and species?	Increase in biological and chemical quality of water environment	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV3 – To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.	Will it improve air quality and reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?	Look to decrease the number of designated Air Quality Management Areas and the concentration of air pollutants	+	This Policy requires the design of new developments to recognise the accumulative effects of traffic and to take measures to mitigate its impact. This should also lead to benefits in terms of environmental quality for residents of Spixworth.
ENV4 – To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, species diversity and promote habitat connections? Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?	Look at changes in the conditions of SSSIs, CWS and natural / semi – natural habitats	+	This Policy seeks development to create opportunities to encourage sustainable transport – more cycleways and footpaths with better access and connectivity for green infrastructure and habitats.
ENV5 – To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.	Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant? Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage?	Increase in the number of new developments on previously developed land. Increase in areas placed into Environmentally Sensitive Area schemes.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land? Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?	Number of planning approvals within the setting of a listed building that are assessed as either positive or neutral to the significance of the listed building.		
<i>ENV6 – To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.</i>	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will more energy needs be met from renewable sources? Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change, minimising risks to lives, land and property?	Decrease in Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent) and reduction of Carbon Footprint of area. Increase in renewable energy generation capacity.	+	This Policy should have a positive effect in the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases as it has a significant emphasis on reducing the harmful effects of traffic through mitigation measures.
<i>ENV7 – To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.</i>	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. Number of dwellings permitted within the high flood-risk areas (Env. Agency Flood Zones 2&3).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV8 – To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.</i>	Will it conserve groundwater resources and promote water efficiency?	Look at patterns of daily domestic water use (per capita consumption).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
ENV9 – To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise waste production.	<p>Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources?</p> <p>Will it use land efficiently?</p> <p>Will it minimise the loss of “Greenfield” land?</p> <p>Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources?</p> <p>Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency alongside promoting renewable energy sources?</p> <p>Will it lead to less waste being produced and/or promoting more recycling and composting?</p> <p>Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?</p>	<p>Increase the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land.</p> <p>Look at Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and percentage change on previous year.</p> <p>Look for increase in percentage of household waste recycled and composted.</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
Social				
SOC1 – To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<p>Will it reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most affected?</p>	<p>Reduce percentage of children living in low-income households.</p> <p>Key benefit claimants - percentage of working age population claiming benefits.</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
SOC2 – To maintain and improve the health of the whole	<p>Will it improve access to high quality health facilities for existing and new communities?</p>	<p>Look at percentage of population receiving incapacity benefits.</p>		This Policy promotes healthy lifestyles as it has a significant emphasis on mitigation measures

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>population and promote healthy lifestyles.</i>	Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How? Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed? Will the links to the countryside be maintained and enhanced?	Is there an increase in Life expectancy of residents?	+	of traffic – including cycleways and footpaths - and improving road safety for pedestrians and cyclists.
<i>SOC3 – To improve education and skills.</i>	Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities? (by improving and retaining qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce and promoting lifelong skills) Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?	Workforce qualifications - percentage of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level or above. School leaver qualifications - percentage of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC4 – To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.</i>	Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?	An increase in percentage of housing stock that is affordable housing & a decrease in number of unfit dwellings in housing stock.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC5 – To build community identity, improve social</i>	Will it encourage engagement in community activities contributing to a mixed and balanced community?	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.</i>	Will it reduce fear and instances of crime?			
<i>SOC6 – To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.</i>	Will it reduce unemployment overall? Will help to improve earnings?	Look for decrease in percentage of the economically active population who are unemployed. Look for decrease in percentage of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC7 – To improve the quality of where people live.</i>	Will it improve the quality of dwellings? Will it improve the quality of local open space? Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?	Decrease percentage of overall housing stock not meeting the 'Decent Homes Standard'. Increase in percentage of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (pending).	+	Overall, this Policy will ensure new developments take steps to reduce the harmful impact of traffic while seeking to improve access and connectivity to community facilities, recreational spaces and schools.
<i>SOC8 – To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs.</i>	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community facilities)? Will it improve access to jobs and services	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?	workplace by residents.		
Economic				
EC1 – To encourage sustained economic growth.	Will it assist in strengthening the local economy? Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness? Will it increase vitality & viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?	Look for increase in percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses. Look for increase in average weekly pay for full-time employees.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
EC2 – To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.	Will it encourage indigenous business? Will it encourage inward investment? Will it make land and property available for business? Will it improve economic performance across the Parish? Will it support/encourage diversification?	Look for increase in number of small businesses.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
EC3 – To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.	Will it improve provision of local jobs? Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling? Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges? Will it improve efficiency and	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	+	This Policy will reduce the negative impact of the motor vehicle and encourage walking, cycling and other sustainable transport modes.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	sustainability of freight distribution? Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?			
<i>EC4 – To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.</i>	Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses? Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses? Will it attract new investment and skilled workers to the area? Will existing business and employment provision be maintained? Where would employment provision best be located to serve urban and rural residents?	Increase amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions. Ecological footprint –decrease hectares required per capita to support current production & consumption. Decrease unemployment benefit receipt.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
Alternatives				
<p>Other and alternative policies considered including specific traffic calming, junction improvements and speed reduction measures in and around Spixworth. Improvements to the junction North Walsham Road and Crostwick Lane and Buxton Road and Church Lane were high on the list but could not identify a mechanism to implement, therefore, the alternatives were not taken forward – instead added to the Infrastructure Project List.</p> <p>In assessing the alternative's performance the impact on the SA objectives had the same positive impacts and no negative effects.</p> <p>The 'do nothing' option was considered and was not taken forward as it would not seek to address future traffic problems in Spixworth that new development may negatively result in.</p>				

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
Overall Conclusions				
<p>This Policy has a positive impact on the objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental – four positive impacts with zero negative effects. • Social – two positive impacts with zero negative effects. • Economic – one positive impact with zero negative effects. <p>This policy will play a key role in terms of maintaining road safety and where potential additional traffic levels are identified then measures should be implemented to mitigate any likely negative impact.</p> <p>The alternative and ‘do nothing’ was not taken forward as they either had delivery issues.</p>				

Appendix B: Policy 2 Assessment, Alternatives and Do Nothing

Sustainable Transport

Development should, where appropriate and practicable, provide access, connectivity and linkages to existing network of footpaths and cycleways and, in particular, to the schools, community facilities and recreational spaces. Create opportunities to enhance and encourage the use of sustainable transport modes through the provision of footpaths, cycleways and public transport improvements.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
Environmental				
<i>ENV1 – To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.</i>	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion? Will new development be in the best locations to reduce the need for people to travel / encourage travel by methods other than the car?	Increase in the percentage of people travelling to work by more environmentally friendly means	+	This Policy promotes the use of walking and cycling by seeking to improve the network of paths and cycleways through enhanced linkages, connectivity and access throughout Spixworth, especially to main retail area, schools, community and recreational spaces.
<i>ENV2 – To improve the quality of the water environment.</i>	Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc)? Will it help to support wetland habitats and species?	Increase in biological and chemical quality of water environment	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
ENV3 – To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.	Will it improve air quality and reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?	Look to decrease the number of designated Air Quality Management Areas and the concentration of air pollutants	+	This Policy seeks to reduce the dependency on motor vehicles to travel around and through Spixworth.
ENV4 – To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, species diversity and promote habitat connections? Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?	Look at changes in the conditions of SSSIs, CWS and natural / semi – natural habitats	+	The Policy has a significant emphasis on improving linkages that will also provide the ‘green fingers’ for the natural environment.
ENV5 – To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.	Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant? Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land? Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?	Increase in the number of new developments on previously developed land. Increase in areas placed into Environmentally Sensitive Area schemes. Number of planning approvals within the setting of a listed building that are assessed as either positive or neutral to the significance of the listed building.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV6 – To adapt to	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse	Decrease in Total CO2 emissions per		This Policy seeks to reduce the dependency on motor vehicles

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.</i>	gases? Will more energy needs be met from renewable sources? Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change, minimising risks to lives, land and property?	capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent) and reduction of Carbon Footprint of area. Increase in renewable energy generation capacity.	+	and to promote more sustainable transport modes. Thereby, reducing the levels of pollution and harmful greenhouse gasses produced.
<i>ENV7 – To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.</i>	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. Number of dwellings permitted within the high flood-risk areas (Env. Agency Flood Zones 2&3).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV8 – To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.</i>	Will it conserve groundwater resources and promote water efficiency?	Look at patterns of daily domestic water use (per capita consumption).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV9 – To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise waste production.</i>	Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources? Will it use land efficiently? Will it minimise the loss of “Greenfield” land? Will it avoid the loss of good quality	Increase the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land. Look at Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and percentage change on previous year.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	agricultural land and preserve soil resources? Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency alongside promoting renewable energy sources? Will it lead to less waste being produced and/or promoting more recycling and composting? Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?	Look for increase in percentage of household waste recycled and composted.		
Social				
<i>SOC1 – To reduce poverty and social exclusion.</i>	Will it reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most affected?	Reduce percentage of children living in low-income households. Key benefit claimants - percentage of working age population claiming benefits.	+	This Policy is encouraging linkages between any new development and the existing green infrastructure - through provision of footpaths and cycleways - improving connectivity across the village and making it less likely to isolated and excluded residents.
<i>SOC2 – To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles.</i>	Will it improve access to high quality health facilities for existing and new communities? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How? Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed? Will the links to the countryside be	Look at percentage of population receiving incapacity benefits. Is there an increase in Life expectancy of residents?	+	This Policy is encouraging linkages between any new development and the existing green infrastructure - this will promote walking and cycling with residents which are seen as healthy lifestyle choices.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	maintained and enhanced?			
<i>SOC3 – To improve education and skills.</i>	Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities? (by improving and retaining qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce and promoting lifelong skills) Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?	Workforce qualifications - percentage of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level or above. School leaver qualifications - percentage of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC4 – To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.</i>	Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?	An increase in percentage of housing stock that is affordable housing & a decrease in number of unfit dwellings in housing stock.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC5 – To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.</i>	Will it encourage engagement in community activities contributing to a mixed and balanced community? Will it reduce fear and instances of crime?	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC6 – To offer more</i>	Will it reduce unemployment overall?	Look for decrease in percentage of the		The effects of this Policy will not

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.</i>	Will help to improve earnings?	economically active population who are unemployed. Look for decrease in percentage of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed.	0	directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC7 – To improve the quality of where people live.</i>	Will it improve the quality of dwellings? Will it improve the quality of local open space? Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?	Decrease percentage of overall housing stock not meeting the 'Decent Homes Standard'. Increase in percentage of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (pending).	+	Residents of Spixworth should have improved access to open spaces and other facilities, plus the ability to move safely around the village – all of which will help to improve the satisfaction and the quality of the area.
<i>SOC8 – To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs.</i>	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community facilities)? Will it improve access to jobs and services for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	+	The Policy has a significant emphasis on enhancing linkages and improving access to services and facilities. Improving accessibility in this way will reduce the dependency on motor vehicles.
Economic				
<i>EC1 – To encourage sustained economic growth.</i>	Will it assist in strengthening the local economy? Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?	Look for increase in percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	Will it increase vitality & viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?	Look for increase in average weekly pay for full-time employees.		
<i>EC2 – To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.</i>	Will it encourage indigenous business? Will it encourage inward investment? Will it make land and property available for business? Will it improve economic performance across the Parish? Will it support/encourage diversification?	Look for increase in number of small businesses.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC3 – To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.</i>	Will it improve provision of local jobs? Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling? Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges? Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution? Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	+	This Policy seeks to see more sustainable traffic modes and reduce the dependency on motor vehicles.
<i>EC4 – To improve the social and environmental</i>	Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses? Will it reduce the impact on residents	Increase amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>performance of the economy.</i>	from businesses? Will it attract new investment and skilled workers to the area? Will existing business and employment provision be maintained? Where would employment provision best be located to serve urban and rural residents?	Ecological footprint –decrease hectares required per capita to support current production & consumption. Decrease unemployment benefit receipt.		
Alternatives				
<p>Alternative policies were considered that specifically identified improvements to pathways and connectivity – to the church and linking with the existing cycleway to Old Catton and new cycleway on the Broadland Northway. This was considered and dismissed, as there was no identifiable delivery method.</p> <p>In assessing its performance the impact on the SA objectives had the same positive impacts and no negative effects, although there could be potential for excessive costs to be associated with some of the schemes that could have a detrimental impact on the viability of development. The ‘do nothing’ option was considered but seemed inappropriate not to seek improvements.</p>				
Overall Conclusions				
<p>This Policy has a positive impact on the objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental – four positive impacts with zero negative effects. • Social – four positive impacts with zero negative effects. • Economic – one positive impact with zero negative effects. <p>Through enhancement in connectivity and accessibility, especially to local facilities, this Policy will see improvement to the network of footpaths and cycleways with the added benefit of increasing wellbeing and desire to live in the village.</p> <p>The alternative and ‘do nothing’ options were not taken forward as it failed to meet the Objectives of the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan.</p>				

Appendix C: Policy 3 Assessment, Alternatives and Do Nothing

Flood Risk

Proposals for new development involving new buildings, extensions and additional areas of hard surfacing should be accompanied by an appropriate flood risk assessment which gives adequate and appropriate consideration to all sources of flooding and proposed surface water drainage; demonstrating that it would:

- a) Not increase the flood risk to the site or wider area from fluvial, surface water, groundwater, sewers or artificial sources following, if necessary, the installation of appropriate mitigation measures;**
- b) Have a neutral or positive impact on surface water drainage; and**
- c) Any water drainage solution, including wastewater management, must be implemented prior to homes being occupied and include appropriate mitigation of any risk of downstream flooding identified by the sewerage capacity assessment required by Policy 7 (criteria 5).**

Development proposals must demonstrate that they have taken account of the most up to date information from the Environment Agency and Anglian Water on the risks and causes of flooding in Spixworth, and how these can be addressed. They must also include appropriate measures to manage flood risk and to reduce surface water run-off to the development and wider area such as:

- Inclusion of appropriate measures to address any identified risk of flooding (in the following order or priority: assess, avoid, manage and mitigate flood risk);**
- Locate only compatible development in areas at risk of flooding considering the proposed vulnerability of land use;**
- Inclusion of appropriate allowances for climate change;**
- Inclusion of Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) with an appropriate discharge location, subject to feasibility;**
- Priority use of source control SuDS such as permeable surfaces, rainwater harvesting and storage or green roofs and walls. Other SuDS components which convey or store surface water can also be considered;**
- To mitigate against the creation of additional impermeable surfaces, attenuation of greenfield (or for redevelopment sites as close to greenfield as possible) surface water runoff rates and runoff volumes within the development site boundary; and**
- Provide clear maintenance and management proposals of structures within the development, including Sustainable Drainage Systems elements, riparian ownership of ordinary watercourses or culverts, and their associated funding mechanisms.**

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
Environmental				
ENV1 – To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion? Will new development be in the best locations to reduce the need for people to travel / encourage travel by methods other than the car?	Increase in the percentage of people travelling to work by more environmentally friendly means	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV2 – To improve the quality of the water environment.	Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc)? Will it help to support wetland habitats and species?	Increase in biological and chemical quality of water environment	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV3 – To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.	Will it improve air quality and reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?	Look to decrease the number of designated Air Quality Management Areas and the concentration of air pollutants	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV4 – To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, species diversity and promote habitat connections? Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?	Look at changes in the conditions of SSSIs, CWS and natural / semi – natural habitats	+	This policy has a significant emphasis on dealing with issues relating to all types of flood risk. There is opportunity to create mitigation measures that support and enhance biodiversity.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>ENV5 – To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.</i>	<p>Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant?</p> <p>Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage?</p> <p>Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land?</p> <p>Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?</p>	<p>Increase in the number of new developments on previously developed land.</p> <p>Increase in areas placed into Environmentally Sensitive Area schemes.</p> <p>Number of planning approvals within the setting of a listed building that are assessed as either positive or neutral to the significance of the listed building.</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV6 – To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.</i>	<p>Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases?</p> <p>Will more energy needs be met from renewable sources?</p> <p>Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change, minimising risks to lives, land and property?</p>	<p>Decrease in Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent) and reduction of Carbon Footprint of area.</p> <p>Increase in renewable energy generation capacity.</p>	+	This policy has a significant emphasis on mitigation measures for flood risk, including those resulting from climate change.
<i>ENV7 – To avoid,</i>	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to	Development permissions granted		This policy has a significant

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>reduce and manage flood risk.</i>	people and property?	contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. Number of dwellings permitted within the high flood-risk areas (Env. Agency Flood Zones 2&3).	+	emphasis on dealing with issues that can arise from all types of flooding; especially addresses the concerns relating to sewerage and surface water flooding and requires mitigation measures.
<i>ENV8 – To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.</i>	Will it conserve groundwater resources and promote water efficiency?	Look at patterns of daily domestic water use (per capita consumption).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV9 – To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise waste production.</i>	Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources? Will it use land efficiently? Will it minimise the loss of “Greenfield” land? Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources? Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency alongside promoting renewable energy sources? Will it lead to less waste being produced and/or promoting more recycling and composting?	Increase the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land. Look at Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and percentage change on previous year. Look for increase in percentage of household waste recycled and composted.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?			
Social				
<i>SOC1 – To reduce poverty and social exclusion.</i>	Will it reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most affected?	Reduce percentage of children living in low-income households. Key benefit claimants - percentage of working age population claiming benefits.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC2 – To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles.</i>	Will it improve access to high quality health facilities for existing and new communities? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How? Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed? Will the links to the countryside be maintained and enhanced?	Look at percentage of population receiving incapacity benefits. Is there an increase in Life expectancy of residents?	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC3 – To improve education and skills.</i>	Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities? (by improving and retaining qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce and promoting lifelong skills) Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?	Workforce qualifications - percentage of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level or above. School leaver qualifications - percentage of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>SOC4 – To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.</i>	<p>Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups?</p> <p>Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?</p>	An increase in percentage of housing stock that is affordable housing & a decrease in number of unfit dwellings in housing stock.	—	<p>This policy has a significant emphasis on dealing with flooding, requires mitigation measures against flood risk and future maintenance costs to be bore by development.</p> <p>Such measures and costs have the potential to make a development unviable or too costly. This could prevent the delivery and supply of new homes or make new homes unaffordable.</p>
<i>SOC5 – To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.</i>	<p>Will it encourage engagement in community activities contributing to a mixed and balanced community?</p> <p>Will it reduce fear and instances of crime?</p>	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC6 – To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.</i>	<p>Will it reduce unemployment overall?</p> <p>Will help to improve earnings?</p>	<p>Look for decrease in percentage of the economically active population who are unemployed.</p> <p>Look for decrease in percentage of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed.</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>SOC7 – To improve the quality of where people live.</i>	<p>Will it improve the quality of dwellings?</p> <p>Will it improve the quality of local open space?</p> <p>Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?</p>	<p>Decrease percentage of overall housing stock not meeting the 'Decent Homes Standard'.</p> <p>Increase in percentage of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (pending).</p>	+	<p>This policy has a significant emphasis on dealing with issues relating to flood risk, this will result in development design that deals with and mitigate against the risk of flooding.</p> <p>Should reduce the dissatisfaction caused by flooding.</p> <p>Could improve satisfaction with neighbourhood as there may be more green space resulting from measures to alleviate the risk of flooding.</p>
<i>SOC8 – To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs.</i>	<p>Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community facilities)?</p> <p>Will it improve access to jobs and services for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?</p>	<p>Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys.</p> <p>Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.</p>	0	<p>The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.</p>
Economic				
<i>EC1 – To encourage sustained economic growth.</i>	<p>Will it assist in strengthening the local economy?</p> <p>Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?</p> <p>Will it increase vitality & viability of town</p>	<p>Look for increase in percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses.</p> <p>Look for increase in average weekly pay</p>	0	<p>The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.</p>

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	centres and improve economic diversity?	for full-time employees.		
<i>EC2 – To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.</i>	Will it encourage indigenous business? Will it encourage inward investment? Will it make land and property available for business? Will it improve economic performance across the Parish? Will it support/encourage diversification?	Look for increase in number of small businesses.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC3 – To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.</i>	Will it improve provision of local jobs? Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling? Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges? Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution? Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC4 – To improve the social and environmental performance of the</i>	Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses? Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses?	Increase amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
economy.	Will it attract new investment and skilled workers to the area? Will existing business and employment provision be maintained? Where would employment provision best be located to serve urban and rural residents?	Ecological footprint –decrease hectares required per capita to support current production & consumption. Decrease unemployment benefit receipt.		
Alternatives				
<p>The 'do nothing' option was considered and dismissed, as it did not deal with the local sewerage issues. Alternative options and criteria for the policy were considered but the Lead Local Flood Agency's preferred solution of Sustainable Drainage System (SuDS) seemed the most appropriate to support while leaving other options available such as rainwater harvesting and storage or green roofs and walls.</p> <p>One consideration was not to include the maintenance and management costs - to help with the viability issue of development proposals by removing the need to include future funding – although this was felt inappropriate as these costs would at some point have to be financed, therefore not taken forward.</p>				
Overall Conclusions				
<p>This Policy has a positive impact on the objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental – three positive impacts with zero negative effects. • Social – one positive impact and one negative impact. • Economic – is neither seen to have a positive impact nor any negative effects. <p>This policy will play a key role in terms of ensuring that new development does not cause flood related problems, especially associated with local sewerage issues. In mitigating flood risk the positive impact may see more green space for recreation, wildlife and biodiversity enhancements.</p> <p>The 'do nothing' was not taken forward as it didn't deal with the key local issue, while alternatives raised issues of sustainability.</p>				

Appendix D: Policy 4 Assessment, Alternatives and Do Nothing

Biodiversity

Where green infrastructure is provided as part of any new development it should deliver a net gain in biodiversity and connections with existing open space in and around Spixworth. All new development should maximise opportunities to enhance connectivity and encourage the use of existing footpath and cycleway links to the wider parish and countryside.

Landscape proposals should form an integral part of any development design, with trees and hedgerows retained unless, following surveys, their value is deemed low in accordance with established practice. New development is encouraged to provide at least 20% tree canopy coverage. Features that encourage flora, fauna, habitat and wildlife (such as ponds, hedgehog friendly fencing, bird boxes, and bat tiles) will be supported. All landscape schemes should be planted prior to first occupation.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
Environmental				
ENV1 – To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion? Will new development be in the best locations to reduce the need for people to travel / encourage travel by methods other than the car?	Increase in the percentage of people travelling to work by more environmentally friendly means	+	This Policy is encouraging better connectivity across Spixworth this will promote walking and cycling, As will the linkages between any new development and the existing green infrastructure. All of which may reduce the dependency on motor vehicles.
ENV2 – To improve the quality of the water environment.	Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc)? Will it help to support wetland habitats and species?	Increase in biological and chemical quality of water environment	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
ENV3 – To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.	Will it improve air quality and reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?	Look to decrease the number of designated Air Quality Management Areas and the concentration of air pollutants	+	The effects of this Policy through the retention of existing trees and hedgerows and provision of more tree canopies should allow more pollutants to be absorbed and improve air quality.
ENV4 – To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, species diversity and promote habitat connections? Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?	Look at changes in the conditions of SSSIs, CWS and natural / semi – natural habitats	+	This Policy has a significant emphasis on retaining trees and hedgerows, as well as encouraging more tree canopy coverage and improving connections – providing connectivity for the natural environment, conserving wildlife and their habitats.
ENV5 – To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.	Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant? Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land? Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?	Increase in the number of new developments on previously developed land. Increase in areas placed into Environmentally Sensitive Area schemes. Number of planning approvals within the setting of a listed building that are assessed as either positive or neutral to the significance of the listed building.	+	Through the retention of existing trees and hedgerows and provision of more tree canopies this Policy will enhance the quality of the landscape within the urban setting.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
ENV6 – To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.	<p>Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases?</p> <p>Will more energy needs be met from renewable sources?</p> <p>Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change, minimising risks to lives, land and property?</p>	<p>Decrease in Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent) and reduction of Carbon Footprint of area.</p> <p>Increase in renewable energy generation capacity.</p>	+	This Policy may reduce the dependency on motor vehicles that will reduce the production of greenhouse gasses and their harmful impact on climate change.
ENV7 – To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.	<p>Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?</p>	<p>Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk.</p> <p>Number of dwellings permitted within the high flood-risk areas (Env. Agency Flood Zones 2&3).</p>	+	With the retention of more of the existing trees and hedgerows and provision of more tree canopies this Policy should help to manage flood risk.
ENV8 – To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.	<p>Will it conserve groundwater resources and promote water efficiency?</p>	<p>Look at patterns of daily domestic water use (per capita consumption).</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV9 – To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise waste	<p>Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources?</p> <p>Will it use land efficiently?</p> <p>Will it minimise the loss of “Greenfield” land?</p>	<p>Increase the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land.</p> <p>Look at Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and percentage</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>production.</i>	<p>Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources?</p> <p>Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency alongside promoting renewable energy sources?</p> <p>Will it lead to less waste being produced and/or promoting more recycling and composting?</p> <p>Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?</p>	<p>change on previous year.</p> <p>Look for increase in percentage of household waste recycled and composted.</p>		
Social				
<i>SOC1 – To reduce poverty and social exclusion.</i>	<p>Will it reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most affected?</p>	<p>Reduce percentage of children living in low-income households.</p> <p>Key benefit claimants - percentage of working age population claiming benefits.</p>	+	<p>This Policy is encouraging linkages between any new development and the existing footpath and cycle network that will also link key green infrastructure. Through the improvement of the pathway and cycleway network it is less likely that areas of Spixworth, and their residents, will be isolated or excluded.</p>
<i>SOC2 – To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and</i>	<p>Will it improve access to high quality health facilities for existing and new communities?</p> <p>Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?</p>	<p>Look at percentage of population receiving incapacity benefits.</p> <p>Is there an increase in Life expectancy of</p>		<p>This Policy is encouraging linkages between any new development and the existing footpath and cycle network that will also link key green infrastructure. Through</p>

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>promote healthy lifestyles.</i>	Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed? Will the links to the countryside be maintained and enhanced?	residents?	+	the improvement of the pathway and cycleway network will promote walking and cycling, which are seen as healthy lifestyle choices.
<i>SOC3 – To improve education and skills.</i>	Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities? (by improving and retaining qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce and promoting lifelong skills) Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?	Workforce qualifications - percentage of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level or above. School leaver qualifications - percentage of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC4 – To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.</i>	Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?	An increase in percentage of housing stock that is affordable housing & a decrease in number of unfit dwellings in housing stock.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC5 – To build community identity, improve social</i>	Will it encourage engagement in community activities contributing to a mixed and balanced community?	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.</i>	Will it reduce fear and instances of crime?			
SOC6 – To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.	Will it reduce unemployment overall? Will help to improve earnings?	Look for decrease in percentage of the economically active population who are unemployed. Look for decrease in percentage of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
SOC7 – To improve the quality of where people live.	Will it improve the quality of dwellings? Will it improve the quality of local open space? Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?	Decrease percentage of overall housing stock not meeting the 'Decent Homes Standard'. Increase in percentage of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (pending).	+	The enhancement of biodiversity through this Policy will improve the quality of the open spaces and the satisfaction residents have in living in Spixworth.
SOC8 – To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs.	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community facilities)? Will it improve access to jobs and services for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	+	This Policy has a significant emphasis on maintaining and improving linkages and access to the countryside.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
Economic				
<i>EC1 – To encourage sustained economic growth.</i>	Will it assist in strengthening the local economy? Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness? Will it increase vitality & viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?	Look for increase in percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses. Look for increase in average weekly pay for full-time employees.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC2 – To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.</i>	Will it encourage indigenous business? Will it encourage inward investment? Will it make land and property available for business? Will it improve economic performance across the Parish? Will it support/encourage diversification?	Look for increase in number of small businesses.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC3 – To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.</i>	Will it improve provision of local jobs? Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling? Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges? Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution? Will it support provision of key	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	communications infrastructure?			
EC4 – To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.	Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses? Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses? Will it attract new investment and skilled workers to the area? Will existing business and employment provision be maintained? Where would employment provision best be located to serve urban and rural residents?	Increase amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions. Ecological footprint –decrease hectares required per capita to support current production & consumption. Decrease unemployment benefit receipt.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
Alternatives				
<p>Alternatives considered included a ‘wish list’ of additional and improvements to footpaths, cycleways and possible connections. The alternative policy was not taken forward due to there being no mechanism to enable delivery, although added to the Infrastructure & Transport Project list.</p> <p>The ‘do nothing’ option was considered but not taken forward as it was felt important to seek biodiversity gain and ensure new and existing networks are linked.</p>				
Overall Conclusions				
<p>This Policy will play a key role in terms of promoting biodiversity, which will maintain the rural setting of Spixworth and provide habitats for wildlife. Having a positive impact on the objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental – six positive impacts with zero negative effects. • Social – four positive impacts with zero negative effects. • Economic – is neither seen to have a positive impact nor any negative effects. <p>The alternatives were not taken forward through lack of method of delivery.</p>				

Appendix E: Policy 5 Assessment, Alternatives and Do Nothing

Protection for Open Green Space

Proposals for development, which would result in the loss of part or all of an Open Green Space, as identified below will not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that the benefit to the local community outweighs the loss.

	Name	Location
1	Playing Field	Village Hall, Crostwick Lane
2	Playing Field	Hopkins new field, Crostwick Lane
3	Allotments	Behind St Mary Care Home
4	Greg's meadow	Land between Cedar Avenue, Jenny Road and Russell Avenue
5	Young children play area	Orchard Road (North-east)
6	Playing Field	Green space between Orchard Road and Chestnut Avenue
7	Open green space	Orchard Road by garages
8	Open green space	Between Orchard Road and Cedar Avenue
9	Open green space	Arthurton Road opposite Chittock Close
10	Bowling Green	Village Hall, Crostwick Lane

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
Environmental				
ENV1 – To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion? Will new development be in the best	Increase in the percentage of people travelling to work by more environmentally friendly means	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	locations to reduce the need for people to travel / encourage travel by methods other than the car?			
ENV2 – To improve the quality of the water environment.	Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc)? Will it help to support wetland habitats and species?	Increase in biological and chemical quality of water environment	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV3 – To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.	Will it improve air quality and reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?	Look to decrease the number of designated Air Quality Management Areas and the concentration of air pollutants	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV4 – To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, species diversity and promote habitat connections? Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?	Look at changes in the conditions of SSSIs, CWS and natural / semi – natural habitats	+	This policy has significant emphasis on protecting and maintaining the open space in Spixworth.
ENV5 – To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.	Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant? Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the	Increase in the number of new developments on previously developed land. Increase in areas placed into Environmentally Sensitive Area schemes.	+	This Policy has a significant emphasis on protecting and maintaining the open space in Spixworth.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	landscapes/townscapes and heritage? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land? Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?	Number of planning approvals within the setting of a listed building that are assessed as either positive or neutral to the significance of the listed building.		
ENV6 – To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will more energy needs be met from renewable sources? Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change, minimising risks to lives, land and property?	Decrease in Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent) and reduction of Carbon Footprint of area. Increase in renewable energy generation capacity.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV7 – To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. Number of dwellings permitted within the high flood-risk areas (Env. Agency Flood Zones 2&3).	+	This policy has significant emphasis on protecting and maintaining the open space in Spixworth. Many of these areas act as natural drainage areas to allow surface water to drain away and not build up, therefore, helping to manage flood risk.
ENV8 – To provide for sustainable use and	Will it conserve groundwater resources and promote water efficiency?	Look at patterns of daily domestic water use (per capita consumption).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>sources of water supply.</i>				impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV9 – To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise waste production.</i>	<p>Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources?</p> <p>Will it use land efficiently?</p> <p>Will it minimise the loss of “Greenfield” land?</p> <p>Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources?</p> <p>Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency alongside promoting renewable energy sources?</p> <p>Will it lead to less waste being produced and/or promoting more recycling and composting?</p> <p>Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?</p>	<p>Increase the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land.</p> <p>Look at Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and percentage change on previous year.</p> <p>Look for increase in percentage of household waste recycled and composted.</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
Social				
<i>SOC1 – To reduce poverty and social exclusion.</i>	<p>Will it reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most affected?</p>	<p>Reduce percentage of children living in low-income households.</p> <p>Key benefit claimants - percentage of working age population claiming benefits.</p>	+	This Policy seeks to protect the open green spaces, which provide meeting areas and opportunities for social interactions.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>SOC2 – To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles.</i>	<p>Will it improve access to high quality health facilities for existing and new communities?</p> <p>Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?</p> <p>Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed?</p> <p>Will the links to the countryside be maintained and enhanced?</p>	<p>Look at percentage of population receiving incapacity benefits.</p> <p>Is there an increase in Life expectancy of residents?</p>	+	This Policy promotes healthier and more active lifestyles through the retention of open green spaces.
<i>SOC3 – To improve education and skills.</i>	<p>Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?</p> <p>(by improving and retaining qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce and promoting lifelong skills)</p> <p>Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?</p>	<p>Workforce qualifications - percentage of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level or above.</p> <p>School leaver qualifications - percentage of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades.</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC4 – To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.</i>	<p>Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups?</p> <p>Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?</p>	<p>An increase in percentage of housing stock that is affordable housing & a decrease in number of unfit dwellings in housing stock.</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>SOC5 – To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.</i>	Will it encourage engagement in community activities contributing to a mixed and balanced community? Will it reduce fear and instances of crime?	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households	+	This Policy seeks to protect open green spaces, which contributes to and creates opportunities for social engagement.
<i>SOC6 – To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.</i>	Will it reduce unemployment overall? Will help to improve earnings?	Look for decrease in percentage of the economically active population who are unemployed. Look for decrease in percentage of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC7 – To improve the quality of where people live.</i>	Will it improve the quality of dwellings? Will it improve the quality of local open space? Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?	Decrease percentage of overall housing stock not meeting the 'Decent Homes Standard'. Increase in percentage of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (pending).	+	Through the protection this Policy seeks of open green space or the delivery of better community amenity will improve the quality of where people live.
<i>SOC8 – To improve accessibility to essential services,</i>	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>facilities and jobs.</i>	countryside and community facilities)? Will it improve access to jobs and services for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?	Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.		
Economic				
<i>EC1 – To encourage sustained economic growth.</i>	Will it assist in strengthening the local economy? Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness? Will it increase vitality & viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?	Look for increase in percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses. Look for increase in average weekly pay for full-time employees.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC2 – To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.</i>	Will it encourage indigenous business? Will it encourage inward investment? Will it make land and property available for business? Will it improve economic performance across the Parish? Will it support/encourage diversification?	Look for increase in number of small businesses.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC3 – To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.</i>	Will it improve provision of local jobs? Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling? Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	interchanges? Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution? Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?			
<i>EC4 – To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.</i>	Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses? Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses? Will it attract new investment and skilled workers to the area? Will existing business and employment provision be maintained? Where would employment provision best be located to serve urban and rural residents?	Increase amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions. Ecological footprint –decrease hectares required per capita to support current production & consumption. Decrease unemployment benefit receipt.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
Alternatives				
<p>Alternative considered was to included some or all of these areas being included in a policy to seek designation as 'Local Green Space' although this was not taken forward as there were concerns that some areas did not meet the criteria defined in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).</p> <p>In assessing its performance the impact on the SA objectives was similar although one less positive (positive impacts (ENV4), (ENV5), (ENV7), (SOC1), (SOC2) and (SOC5) with zero negative effects).</p> <p>Additional areas were also identified for inclusion, including areas of open countryside that surround Spixworth. As mainly farmland it was</p>				

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
				<p>considered not appropriate and not taken forward.</p> <p>The alternative policy was not taken forward to seek 'Local Green Space' designation due to concerns in implementation and meeting the criteria for designation.</p> <p>The 'do nothing' option was considered and, considering the importance of each of these areas, this option was not taken forward.</p>
Overall Conclusions				
				<p>This Policy has a positive impact on the objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental – three positive impacts with zero negative effects. • Social – four positive impacts with zero negative effects. • Economic – is neither seen to have a positive impact nor any negative effects. <p>This policy will play a key role in terms of preserving open green spaces for the use of the local community and future generations whilst maintaining the visual amenity, character and feel of the village.</p> <p>The alternative was not taken forward due to concerns in meeting the NPPF criteria.</p> <p>The 'do nothing' option was not taken forward due to the importance of each of these areas of recreational or visual value.</p>

Appendix F: Policy 6 Assessment, Alternatives and Do Nothing

Open Space Management

Where new developments provide elements of green infrastructure (such as open space, natural green space, recreational areas, allotments, community woodland and orchards) the Developer will be required to demonstrate an effective and sustainable management programme for them by having an:

- a) effective transition to the Parish Council ownership with suitable funding to cover projected future upkeep costs for at least the next ten years; or
- b) effective transition to the Local Authority (Broadland District Council) ownership; or
- c) appropriate legally binding arrangement for management by an established management company with a viable and sustainable business case and operating model.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
Environmental				
ENV1 – To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion? Will new development be in the best locations to reduce the need for people to travel / encourage travel by methods other than the car?	Increase in the percentage of people travelling to work by more environmentally friendly means	+	This Policy has significant importance in terms of open green spaces as key Green Infrastructure for the village which will provide encouragement for walking and cycling as modes of transport.
ENV2 – To improve the quality of the water environment.	Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc)? Will it help to support wetland habitats	Increase in biological and chemical quality of water environment	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	and species?			
ENV3 – To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.	Will it improve air quality and reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?	Look to decrease the number of designated Air Quality Management Areas and the concentration of air pollutants	+	This Policy has significant importance in terms of the sustainability of open green spaces as key Green Infrastructure which will provide encouragement for walking and cycling as modes of transport and reduce the production of harmful 'greenhouse' gases.
ENV4 – To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, species diversity and promote habitat connections? Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?	Look at changes in the conditions of SSSIs, CWS and natural / semi – natural habitats	+	This Policy recognises the need for protecting environmental assets and ensuring their future use is sustainable and funded; ensuring development of the natural environment and wildlife habitats are maintained.
ENV5 – To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.	Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant? Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land?	Increase in the number of new developments on previously developed land. Increase in areas placed into Environmentally Sensitive Area schemes. Number of planning approvals within the setting of a listed building that are	+	This Policy makes demands that new development will ensure provision for maintenance and management is factored into proposals for green infrastructure, recreational areas and open green spaces as a lasting commitment with clear accountability for the community.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?	assessed as either positive or neutral to the significance of the listed building.		
<i>ENV6 – To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.</i>	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will more energy needs be met from renewable sources? Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change, minimising risks to lives, land and property?	Decrease in Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent) and reduction of Carbon Footprint of area. Increase in renewable energy generation capacity.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV7 – To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.</i>	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. Number of dwellings permitted within the high flood-risk areas (Env. Agency Flood Zones 2&3).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV8 – To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.</i>	Will it conserve groundwater resources and promote water efficiency?	Look at patterns of daily domestic water use (per capita consumption).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV9 – To make the best use of resources,</i>	Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources?	Increase the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>including land and energy, and to minimise waste production.</i>	<p>Will it use land efficiently?</p> <p>Will it minimise the loss of "Greenfield" land?</p> <p>Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources?</p> <p>Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency alongside promoting renewable energy sources?</p> <p>Will it lead to less waste being produced and/or promoting more recycling and composting?</p> <p>Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?</p>	<p>Look at Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and percentage change on previous year.</p> <p>Look for increase in percentage of household waste recycled and composted.</p>		
Social				
<i>SOC1 – To reduce poverty and social exclusion.</i>	Will it reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most affected?	<p>Reduce percentage of children living in low-income households.</p> <p>Key benefit claimants - percentage of working age population claiming benefits.</p>	+	<p>This Policy supports the provision and accessibility of formal and informal recreational space, green space and open space.</p> <p>These have wide ranging positive social benefits through enabling outdoor activities for all sectors of the community to enjoy.</p>
<i>SOC2 – To maintain</i>	Will it improve access to high quality	Look at percentage of population		Having significant emphasis on

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles.</i>	health facilities for existing and new communities? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How? Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed? Will the links to the countryside be maintained and enhanced?	receiving incapacity benefits. Is there an increase in Life expectancy of residents?	+	future sustainability of open green space this Policy will support healthy lifestyles and wellbeing.
<i>SOC3 – To improve education and skills.</i>	Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities? (by improving and retaining qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce and promoting lifelong skills) Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?	Workforce qualifications - percentage of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level or above. School leaver qualifications - percentage of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC4 – To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.</i>	Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?	An increase in percentage of housing stock that is affordable housing & a decrease in number of unfit dwellings in housing stock.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC5 – To build</i>	Will it encourage engagement in	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000		This Policy will ensure facilities are

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.</i>	community activities contributing to a mixed and balanced community? Will it reduce fear and instances of crime?	households	+	maintained that will enable residents to engage and take part in activities that integrate good communities.
<i>SOC6 – To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.</i>	Will it reduce unemployment overall? Will help to improve earnings?	Look for decrease in percentage of the economically active population who are unemployed. Look for decrease in percentage of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC7 – To improve the quality of where people live.</i>	Will it improve the quality of dwellings? Will it improve the quality of local open space? Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?	Decrease percentage of overall housing stock not meeting the 'Decent Homes Standard'. Increase in percentage of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (pending).	+	By securing the long-term sustainability, management and maintenance, of the open green spaces and green infrastructure for the benefit of the local community will enhance the quality and satisfaction of where people live.
<i>SOC8 – To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs.</i>	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community facilities)?	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	Will it improve access to jobs and services for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?	Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.		
Economic				
<i>EC1 – To encourage sustained economic growth.</i>	Will it assist in strengthening the local economy? Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness? Will it increase vitality & viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?	Look for increase in percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses. Look for increase in average weekly pay for full-time employees.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC2 – To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.</i>	Will it encourage indigenous business? Will it encourage inward investment? Will it make land and property available for business? Will it improve economic performance across the Parish? Will it support/encourage diversification?	Look for increase in number of small businesses.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC3 – To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.</i>	Will it improve provision of local jobs? Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling? Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	<p>Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution?</p> <p>Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?</p>			
<i>EC4 – To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.</i>	<p>Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses?</p> <p>Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses?</p> <p>Will it attract new investment and skilled workers to the area?</p> <p>Will existing business and employment provision be maintained?</p> <p>Where would employment provision best be located to serve urban and rural residents?</p>	<p>Increase amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions.</p> <p>Ecological footprint –decrease hectares required per capita to support current production & consumption.</p> <p>Decrease unemployment benefit receipt.</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
Alternatives				
<p>Alternatives to this policy were considered which were mainly more prescriptive on requirements and delivery on the way that open space is managed and maintained. The alternative policy was not taken forward due to concerns of it being too onerous on a developer and unlikely to be implemented.</p> <p>The ‘do nothing’ option was considered. With the uncertainty of the future of these areas the local community is keen to see local responsibility and accountability were ever possible through the Town Council.</p>				

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
Overall Conclusions				
<p>This policy will play a key role in terms of providing a sustainable approach to the management and maintenance of open space and key village Green Infrastructure for the benefit of all age groups in the local community.</p> <p>This Policy has a positive impact on the objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental – four positive impacts with zero negative effects. • Social – four positive impacts with zero negative effects. • Economic – is neither seen to have a positive impact nor any negative effects. <p>‘Do nothing’ option was unlikely to meet the intent as defined by the local community, while the alternative policy was not taken forward due to difficulty in delivery in its prescriptive requirements.</p>				

Appendix G: Policy 7 Assessment, Alternatives and Do Nothing

Places to Live

All new development will be expected to deliver high quality design, encouraged to use the Building for Life principles, Streets for All principles, and meet the following criteria to preserve and enhance the village feel by:-

1. designing development layouts to reflect existing residential densities in the locality of the scheme and include, where possible, the principles of dementia friendly communities (as detailed in “At a Glance: A Checklist for Developing Dementia Friendly Communities, or subsequent updates and industry standards;
2. providing a mix of housing types and tenures to meet local needs, as well as the wider District needs, to include one and two bedroom homes suitable for first time buyers, starter homes and good quality accommodation for elderly people;
3. in terms of the massing, height, layout, orientation, scale, spacing and proximity of any proposed development does not result in an unacceptable loss of light or overshadowing, or other adverse amenity impacts on existing residents;
4. blocks of flats and apartments to be to a maximum height of three storeys;
5. all new development which requires a connection to the public sewerage network will be required to demonstrate that there is sufficient capacity in the sewerage network to accommodate the development and may be subject to conditions to ensure that dwellings are not occupied until the capacity is available;
6. encouraging the provision of self-build plots; and
7. any new external lighting proposals, where possible, should incorporate modern technologies, motion sensors, softer down lighting and timers to restrict operating hours.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
Environmental				
ENV1 – To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion? Will new development be in the best	Increase in the percentage of people travelling to work by more environmentally friendly means	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	locations to reduce the need for people to travel / encourage travel by methods other than the car?			
ENV2 – To improve the quality of the water environment.	Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc)? Will it help to support wetland habitats and species?	Increase in biological and chemical quality of water environment	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV3 – To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.	Will it improve air quality and reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?	Look to decrease the number of designated Air Quality Management Areas and the concentration of air pollutants	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV4 – To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, species diversity and promote habitat connections? Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?	Look at changes in the conditions of SSSIs, CWS and natural / semi – natural habitats	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV5 – To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.	Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant? Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the	Increase in the number of new developments on previously developed land. Increase in areas placed into Environmentally Sensitive Area schemes.	+	This policy has significant emphasis on minimising light pollution and its effect on the landscape and urban setting.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	landscapes/townscapes and heritage? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land? Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?	Number of planning approvals within the setting of a listed building that are assessed as either positive or neutral to the significance of the listed building.		
ENV6 – To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will more energy needs be met from renewable sources? Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change, minimising risks to lives, land and property?	Decrease in Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent) and reduction of Carbon Footprint of area. Increase in renewable energy generation capacity.	+	This policy has significant emphasis on low energy consumption – a small step in mitigating climate change.
ENV7 – To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. Number of dwellings permitted within the high flood-risk areas (Env. Agency Flood Zones 2&3).	+	This Policy has a significant emphasis on ensuring the mains sewerage system has capacity to cope with any increase in housing numbers.
ENV8 – To provide for sustainable use and sources of water	Will it conserve groundwater resources and promote water efficiency?	Look at patterns of daily domestic water use (per capita consumption).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>supply.</i>				
ENV9 – To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise waste production.	<p>Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources?</p> <p>Will it use land efficiently?</p> <p>Will it minimise the loss of “Greenfield” land?</p> <p>Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources?</p> <p>Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency alongside promoting renewable energy sources?</p> <p>Will it lead to less waste being produced and/or promoting more recycling and composting?</p> <p>Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?</p>	<p>Increase the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land.</p> <p>Look at Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and percentage change on previous year.</p> <p>Look for increase in percentage of household waste recycled and composted.</p>	—	This policy seeks to limit the height of any blocks of flats or and apartments which may not be seen as ‘best use’ of land.
Social				
SOC1 – To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	<p>Will it reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most affected?</p>	<p>Reduce percentage of children living in low-income households.</p> <p>Key benefit claimants - percentage of working age population claiming benefits.</p>	+	This Policy seeks to improve development design through the implementation of key design principles, such as dementia friendly, which will stop exclusion and allow residents to remain in their homes for longer.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>SOC2 – To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles.</i>	<p>Will it improve access to high quality health facilities for existing and new communities?</p> <p>Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?</p> <p>Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed?</p> <p>Will the links to the countryside be maintained and enhanced?</p>	<p>Look at percentage of population receiving incapacity benefits.</p> <p>Is there an increase in Life expectancy of residents?</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC3 – To improve education and skills.</i>	<p>Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?</p> <p>(by improving and retaining qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce and promoting lifelong skills)</p> <p>Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?</p>	<p>Workforce qualifications - percentage of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level or above.</p> <p>School leaver qualifications - percentage of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades.</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC4 – To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.</i>	<p>Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups?</p> <p>Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?</p>	<p>An increase in percentage of housing stock that is affordable housing & a decrease in number of unfit dwellings in housing stock.</p>	+	This Policy seeks a housing mix to meet local needs, as well as encouraging the creation of self-build plots as an alternative delivery of homes that could be more affordable.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>SOC5 – To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.</i>	Will it encourage engagement in community activities contributing to a mixed and balanced community? Will it reduce fear and instances of crime?	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households	+	This Policy seeks to improve social welfare through the use of key design principles - such as dementia friendly communities.
<i>SOC6 – To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.</i>	Will it reduce unemployment overall? Will help to improve earnings?	Look for decrease in percentage of the economically active population who are unemployed. Look for decrease in percentage of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC7 – To improve the quality of where people live.</i>	Will it improve the quality of dwellings? Will it improve the quality of local open space? Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?	Decrease percentage of overall housing stock not meeting the 'Decent Homes Standard'. Increase in percentage of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (pending).	+	This Policy will have a positive impact through improved development design and layout, and provide positive long-term benefits.
<i>SOC8 – To improve accessibility to essential services,</i>	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>facilities and jobs.</i>	countryside and community facilities)? Will it improve access to jobs and services for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?	Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.		
Economic				
<i>EC1 – To encourage sustained economic growth.</i>	Will it assist in strengthening the local economy? Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness? Will it increase vitality & viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?	Look for increase in percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses. Look for increase in average weekly pay for full-time employees.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC2 – To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.</i>	Will it encourage indigenous business? Will it encourage inward investment? Will it make land and property available for business? Will it improve economic performance across the Parish? Will it support/encourage diversification?	Look for increase in number of small businesses.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC3 – To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.</i>	Will it improve provision of local jobs? Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling? Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	interchanges? Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution? Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?			
<i>EC4 – To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.</i>	Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses? Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses? Will it attract new investment and skilled workers to the area? Will existing business and employment provision be maintained? Where would employment provision best be located to serve urban and rural residents?	Increase amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions. Ecological footprint –decrease hectares required per capita to support current production & consumption. Decrease unemployment benefit receipt.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
Alternatives				
<p>Alternatives considered included different requirements, with more criteria that were mainly seen as being more onerous and costly - these would have the knock-on effect on viability through additional build cost. A number also identified difficulties in implementation. In assessing the alternative Policy's performance the impact on the SA objectives was: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental – three positive impacts (ENV5), (ENV6) and (ENV7) with one negative effect (ENV9). • Social – three positive impacts (SOC1), (SOC5) and (SOC7) with one negative effect (SOC4). • Economic – is neither seen to have a positive impact nor any negative effects. 				

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<p>The alternative policy achieved one less positive number of impacts – six - with a second negative effect (SOC4 - <i>To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.</i>) due to the likely impact on increasing build costs.</p> <p>The alternative policy was not taken forward due to the negative effect and the possible difficulties in delivery.</p> <p>The ‘do nothing’ option was considered and dismissed, as it did not enhance the design and layout of new development to create better developments for people to live in.</p>				
Overall Conclusions				
<p>This Policy has a positive impact on the objectives, although it does generate one negative effect. .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental – three positive impacts with one negative effect (ENV9). • Social – four positive impacts with zero negative effects. • Economic – is neither seen to have a positive impact nor any negative effects. <p>Through improved design and layout of new development the environment can be protected and even enhanced with better place-making where new residents will live - promoting healthy lifestyles, road safety, access and crime prevention.</p>				

Appendix H: Policy 8 Assessment, Alternatives and Do Nothing

Improving Housing Design

New homes (including conversions, extensions and infill) should be designed to a high standard and be mindful to how residents will live in their home by:

- 1. encouraging the use of and/or generating renewable energy in association with methods to reduce energy demands (such as ‘fabric first’) and increase conservation;**
- 2. providing private external amenity space appropriate to the size and type of dwelling;**
- 3. enabling direct access to rear gardens via external means (garden gate instead of only through a home);**
- 4. ensuring where garages are provided they should be located within the curtilage of the associated home and encouraged to include an electric vehicle charging point; and**
- 5. providing accessible screened storage space for refuse and recycling within each property’s curtilage.**

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
Environmental				
<i>ENV1 – To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.</i>	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion? Will new development be in the best locations to reduce the need for people to travel / encourage travel by methods other than the car?	Increase in the percentage of people travelling to work by more environmentally friendly means	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV2 – To improve the quality of the</i>	Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc)?	Increase in biological and chemical quality of water environment	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>water environment.</i>	Will it help to support wetland habitats and species?			
<i>ENV3 – To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.</i>	Will it improve air quality and reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?	Look to decrease the number of designated Air Quality Management Areas and the concentration of air pollutants	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV4 – To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.</i>	Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, species diversity and promote habitat connections? Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?	Look at changes in the conditions of SSSIs, CWS and natural / semi – natural habitats	+	This Policy promotes access to rare gardens, which should also enable wildlife to move around more easily.
<i>ENV5 – To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.</i>	Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant? Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land? Will it protect and enhance features of	Increase in the number of new developments on previously developed land. Increase in areas placed into Environmentally Sensitive Area schemes. Number of planning approvals within the setting of a listed building that are assessed as either positive or neutral to	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	historical, archaeological and cultural value?	the significance of the listed building.		
ENV6 – To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will more energy needs be met from renewable sources? Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change, minimising risks to lives, land and property?	Decrease in Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent) and reduction of Carbon Footprint of area. Increase in renewable energy generation capacity.	+	This Policy encourages the reduction of energy use, more conservation and the inclusion of electric vehicle charging points.
ENV7 – To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. Number of dwellings permitted within the high flood-risk areas (Env. Agency Flood Zones 2&3).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV8 – To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.	Will it conserve groundwater resources and promote water efficiency?	Look at patterns of daily domestic water use (per capita consumption).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV9 – To make the best use of resources, including land and	Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources? Will it use land efficiently?	Increase the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land.	—	This policy seeks to encourage larger gardens, rare access to gardens, provision for wheelie bin storage and garages within the

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>energy, and to minimise waste production.</i>	<p>Will it minimise the loss of “Greenfield” land?</p> <p>Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources?</p> <p>Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency alongside promoting renewable energy sources?</p> <p>Will it lead to less waste being produced and/or promoting more recycling and composting?</p> <p>Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?</p>	<p>Look at Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and percentage change on previous year.</p> <p>Look for increase in percentage of household waste recycled and composted.</p>		curtilage of the dwelling – all elements that may effect the ‘best use’ of land.
Social				
<i>SOC1 – To reduce poverty and social exclusion.</i>	<p>Will it reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most affected?</p>	<p>Reduce percentage of children living in low-income households.</p> <p>Key benefit claimants - percentage of working age population claiming benefits.</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC2 – To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy</i>	<p>Will it improve access to high quality health facilities for existing and new communities?</p> <p>Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?</p> <p>Will the links between poorer health and</p>	<p>Look at percentage of population receiving incapacity benefits.</p> <p>Is there an increase in Life expectancy of residents?</p>	+	This Policy seeks to promote healthier lifestyles through better access to rear gardens.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>lifestyles.</i>	deprivation be addressed? Will the links to the countryside be maintained and enhanced?			
<i>SOC3 – To improve education and skills.</i>	Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities? (by improving and retaining qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce and promoting lifelong skills) Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?	Workforce qualifications - percentage of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level or above. School leaver qualifications - percentage of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC4 – To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.</i>	Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?	An increase in percentage of housing stock that is affordable housing & a decrease in number of unfit dwellings in housing stock.	—	By being more prescriptive in design requirements this Policy may add additional build cost even through the resulting homes will be better to live in.
<i>SOC5 – To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social</i>	Will it encourage engagement in community activities contributing to a mixed and balanced community? Will it reduce fear and instances of crime?	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households	+	This Policy has a significant impact on the positioning and location of garaging - within the curtilage of each dwelling (rather than in separate garage blocks). This is seen as a crime prevention measure.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
activity.				
<i>SOC6 – To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.</i>	Will it reduce unemployment overall? Will help to improve earnings?	Look for decrease in percentage of the economically active population who are unemployed. Look for decrease in percentage of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC7 – To improve the quality of where people live.</i>	Will it improve the quality of dwellings? Will it improve the quality of local open space? Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?	Decrease percentage of overall housing stock not meeting the 'Decent Homes Standard'. Increase in percentage of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (pending).	+	This Policy will have a positive impact through improved design and provide positive long-term benefits of improving housing and residents' wellbeing.
<i>SOC8 – To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs.</i>	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community facilities)? Will it improve access to jobs and services for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
Economic				
<i>EC1 – To encourage sustained economic growth.</i>	Will it assist in strengthening the local economy? Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness? Will it increase vitality & viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?	Look for increase in percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses. Look for increase in average weekly pay for full-time employees.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC2 – To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.</i>	Will it encourage indigenous business? Will it encourage inward investment? Will it make land and property available for business? Will it improve economic performance across the Parish? Will it support/encourage diversification?	Look for increase in number of small businesses.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC3 – To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.</i>	Will it improve provision of local jobs? Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling? Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges? Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution?	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?			
EC4 – To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.	Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses? Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses? Will it attract new investment and skilled workers to the area? Will existing business and employment provision be maintained? Where would employment provision best be located to serve urban and rural residents?	Increase amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions. Ecological footprint –decrease hectares required per capita to support current production & consumption. Decrease unemployment benefit receipt.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
Alternatives				
<p>Alternatives considered different requirements and more criteria that would either add significant build cost to any development possibly impacting on viability or presenting difficulties in implementation. In assessing its performance the impact on the SA objectives of the alternatives performed in a similar way.</p> <p>The ‘do nothing’ option was considered and dismissed, as it did not enhance the quality of design for future development to create better homes for people to live in.</p>				
Overall Conclusions				
<p>Overall, this Policy has a positive impact on the objectives, although there are two negative effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental – two positive impacts with one negative effect (ENV9). 				


SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social – three positive impacts with one negative effect (SOC4). • Economic – is neither seen to have a positive impact nor any negative effects. <p>Through improved design; building on the 'sense of place' and the way in which residents will live in their homes promoting healthy lifestyles, road safety, access and crime prevention.</p>

Appendix I: Policy 9 Assessment, Alternatives and Do Nothing

Housing and Its Setting

All new development (including conversions, extensions and infill) should preserve and, where possible, enhance the village of Spixworth by:

- 1. incorporating adequate landscaping to mitigate the visual impact of the development and seek to retain mature trees and existing hedgerows. Development that damages or results in the loss of ancient trees, or trees of good arboricultural and/or amenity value will not be supported unless justified by a professional tree survey and arboricultural statement;**
- 2. where removal of a tree(s) of recognised importance can be justified, a replacement(s) of similar amenity value should be planted within the Parish;**
- 3. ensuring boundary treatments reflect the distinct local character in relation to materials, layout, height and design. In areas where there is no boundary treatment and gardens are unenclosed, new development should seek to replicate this openness; and**
- 4. integrating new development with existing homes and the village facilities while enhancing the safety and security of residents of Spixworth and incorporate crime prevention principles (identified in the Secure by Design Homes 2016 or subsequent updated editions).**

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
Environmental				
<i>ENV1 – To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.</i>	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion? Will new development be in the best locations to reduce the need for people to travel / encourage travel by methods other than the car?	Increase in the percentage of people travelling to work by more environmentally friendly means		This Policy has a significant emphasis on integration of new developments, which should encourage more walking and cycling.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
ENV2 – To improve the quality of the water environment.	Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc)? Will it help to support wetland habitats and species?	Increase in biological and chemical quality of water environment	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV3 – To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.	Will it improve air quality and reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?	Look to decrease the number of designated Air Quality Management Areas and the concentration of air pollutants	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV4 – To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, species diversity and promote habitat connections? Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?	Look at changes in the conditions of SSSIs, CWS and natural / semi – natural habitats	+	This Policy has a significant emphasis on retaining trees and hedgerows – providing linkages for the natural environment, conserving wildlife and their habitats.
ENV5 – To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.	Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant? Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land?	Increase in the number of new developments on previously developed land. Increase in areas placed into Environmentally Sensitive Area schemes. Number of planning approvals within the setting of a listed building that are	+	Through the retention of existing trees and hedgerows this Policy will enhance the quality of the landscape within the urban setting.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?	assessed as either positive or neutral to the significance of the listed building.		
<i>ENV6 – To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.</i>	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will more energy needs be met from renewable sources? Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change, minimising risks to lives, land and property?	Decrease in Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent) and reduction of Carbon Footprint of area. Increase in renewable energy generation capacity.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV7 – To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.</i>	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. Number of dwellings permitted within the high flood-risk areas (Env. Agency Flood Zones 2&3).	+	With the retention of more of the existing trees and hedgerows this Policy should help to manage flood risk.
<i>ENV8 – To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.</i>	Will it conserve groundwater resources and promote water efficiency?	Look at patterns of daily domestic water use (per capita consumption).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV9 – To make the best use of resources,</i>	Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources?	Increase the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>including land and energy, and to minimise waste production.</i>	<p>Will it use land efficiently?</p> <p>Will it minimise the loss of "Greenfield" land?</p> <p>Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources?</p> <p>Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency alongside promoting renewable energy sources?</p> <p>Will it lead to less waste being produced and/or promoting more recycling and composting?</p> <p>Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?</p>	<p>Look at Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and percentage change on previous year.</p> <p>Look for increase in percentage of household waste recycled and composted.</p>		
Social				
<i>SOC1 – To reduce poverty and social exclusion.</i>	<p>Will it reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most affected?</p>	<p>Reduce percentage of children living in low-income households.</p> <p>Key benefit claimants - percentage of working age population claiming benefits.</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC2 – To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and</i>	<p>Will it improve access to high quality health facilities for existing and new communities?</p> <p>Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?</p>	<p>Look at percentage of population receiving incapacity benefits.</p> <p>Is there an increase in Life expectancy of</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>promote healthy lifestyles.</i>	Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed? Will the links to the countryside be maintained and enhanced?	residents?		
<i>SOC3 – To improve education and skills.</i>	Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities? (by improving and retaining qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce and promoting lifelong skills) Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?	Workforce qualifications - percentage of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level or above. School leaver qualifications - percentage of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC4 – To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.</i>	Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?	An increase in percentage of housing stock that is affordable housing & a decrease in number of unfit dwellings in housing stock.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC5 – To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce</i>	Will it encourage engagement in community activities contributing to a mixed and balanced community? Will it reduce fear and instances of crime?	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households	+	This Policy has a significant impact on enhancing security and reducing fear of crime.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>crime and anti-social activity.</i>				
<i>SOC6 – To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.</i>	Will it reduce unemployment overall? Will help to improve earnings?	Look for decrease in percentage of the economically active population who are unemployed. Look for decrease in percentage of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC7 – To improve the quality of where people live.</i>	Will it improve the quality of dwellings? Will it improve the quality of local open space? Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?	Decrease percentage of overall housing stock not meeting the 'Decent Homes Standard'. Increase in percentage of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (pending).	+	This Policy will have a positive impact through improved design and layout.
<i>SOC8 – To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs.</i>	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community facilities)? Will it improve access to jobs and services for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
Economic				
<i>EC1 – To encourage sustained economic growth.</i>	Will it assist in strengthening the local economy? Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness? Will it increase vitality & viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?	Look for increase in percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses. Look for increase in average weekly pay for full-time employees.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC2 – To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.</i>	Will it encourage indigenous business? Will it encourage inward investment? Will it make land and property available for business? Will it improve economic performance across the Parish? Will it support/encourage diversification?	Look for increase in number of small businesses.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC3 – To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.</i>	Will it improve provision of local jobs? Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling? Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges? Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution?	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?			
EC4 – To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.	Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses? Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses? Will it attract new investment and skilled workers to the area? Will existing business and employment provision be maintained? Where would employment provision best be located to serve urban and rural residents?	Increase amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions. Ecological footprint –decrease hectares required per capita to support current production & consumption. Decrease unemployment benefit receipt.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
Alternatives				
<p>Alternatives considered included different requirements, with more criteria that were seen as particularly onerous and costly, which would have had the knock-on effect on viability through additional build cost. A number also identified difficulties in implementation. In assessing its performance the impact on the SA objectives was: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental – four positive impacts (ENV1), (ENV4), (ENV5) and (ENV7) with zero negative effects. • Social – two positive impacts (SOC5) and (SOC7) with one negative effects (SOC4). • Economic – is neither seen to have a positive impact nor any negative effects. <p>The alternative policy achieved the same number of impacts – six - with one negative effect (SOC4 - To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.). The alternative policy was not taken forward due to the negative effect and the possible difficulties in delivery.</p>				

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
The 'do nothing' option was considered and dismissed, as it did not enhance the design and layout of new development to create better developments for people to live in.				
Overall Conclusions				
<p>This Policy has a positive impact on the objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental – four positive impacts with zero negative effects. • Social – two positive impacts with zero negative effects. • Economic – is neither seen to have a positive impact nor any negative effects. <p>By improving the setting of new homes, through design and layout, the environment can be protected and even enhanced with better places for residents to live - promoting healthy lifestyles and crime prevention.</p>				

Appendix J: Policy 10 Assessment, Alternatives and Do Nothing


Roads and Parking

All new development will be expected to deliver high quality design and enhance the village of Spixworth by:

- 1. designing roads and parking areas within any site to minimise conflict between vehicles and pedestrians which would be harmful to pedestrian safety, and particularly safeguard children in areas where they walk or play;***
- 2. enabling safe access to public transport with appropriately located bus stops and designing in measures to remove the opportunity for parking which would be harmful to highway or pedestrian safety or visually intrusive;***
- 3. all new roads, even those not adopted, must be built to Norfolk County Council Highways Authority adoptable standard;***
- 4. where feasible and practical, car parking should be provided for each new dwelling based on the standards in the table below:***

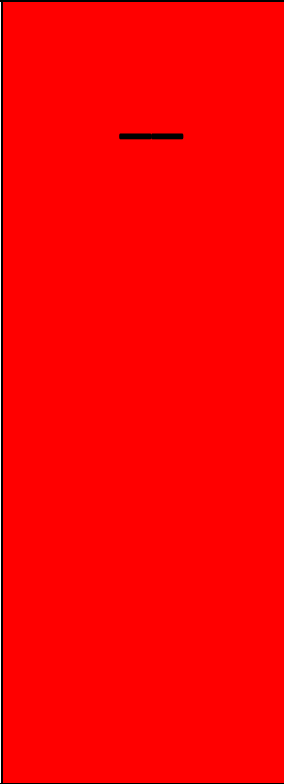
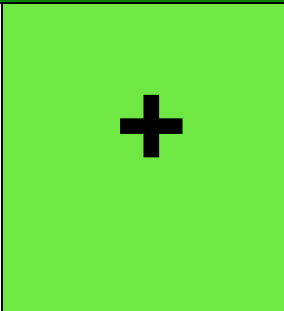
Number of Bedrooms	Minimum number of car parking spaces to be provided
1	2
2	2
3	3
4 and more	4

- 5. accessible communal car parking areas of an equivalent provision will be considered as an acceptable alternative in appropriate locations - adjacent to or in front of new homes that is consistent with good standards of urban design and encourages use.***

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
Environmental				
<i>ENV1 – To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.</i>	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion? Will new development be in the best locations to reduce the need for people to	Increase in the percentage of people travelling to work by more environmentally friendly means		This Policy has a significant emphasis on road safety, encouraging more walking and access to public transport.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	travel / encourage travel by methods other than the car?			
ENV2 – To improve the quality of the water environment.	Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc)? Will it help to support wetland habitats and species?	Increase in biological and chemical quality of water environment	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV3 – To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.	Will it improve air quality and reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?	Look to decrease the number of designated Air Quality Management Areas and the concentration of air pollutants	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV4 – To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, species diversity and promote habitat connections? Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?	Look at changes in the conditions of SSSIs, CWS and natural / semi – natural habitats	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV5 – To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.	Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant? Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage?	Increase in the number of new developments on previously developed land. Increase in areas placed into Environmentally Sensitive Area schemes.	+	This Policy promotes the townscape through appropriate design and provision of parking that enhances the visual amenity and reduces indiscriminate parking.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	<p>Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land?</p> <p>Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?</p>	Number of planning approvals within the setting of a listed building that are assessed as either positive or neutral to the significance of the listed building.		
ENV6 – To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.	<p>Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases?</p> <p>Will more energy needs be met from renewable sources?</p> <p>Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change, minimising risks to lives, land and property?</p>	<p>Decrease in Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent) and reduction of Carbon Footprint of area.</p> <p>Increase in renewable energy generation capacity.</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV7 – To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	<p>Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk.</p> <p>Number of dwellings permitted within the high flood-risk areas (Env. Agency Flood Zones 2&3).</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV8 – To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.	Will it conserve groundwater resources and promote water efficiency?	Look at patterns of daily domestic water use (per capita consumption).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
ENV9 – To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise waste production.	Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources? Will it use land efficiently? Will it minimise the loss of “Greenfield” land? Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources? Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency alongside promoting renewable energy sources? Will it lead to less waste being produced and/or promoting more recycling and composting? Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?	Increase the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land. Look at Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and percentage change on previous year. Look for increase in percentage of household waste recycled and composted.		This policy seeks the provision of proper roads (to NCC Highways adoptable standard), road design ordinated towards to pedestrians, minimum parking standards and communal parking areas that are adjustment or in front of new homes – all elements that may effect the ‘best use’ of land.
Social				
SOC1 – To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Will it reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most affected?	Reduce percentage of children living in low-income households. Key benefit claimants - percentage of working age population claiming benefits.		This Policy has a significant emphasis on safe access to public transport – creating opportunity for more inclusion for all residents through better access to public transport.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>SOC2 – To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles.</i>	<p>Will it improve access to high quality health facilities for existing and new communities?</p> <p>Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?</p> <p>Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed?</p> <p>Will the links to the countryside be maintained and enhanced?</p>	<p>Look at percentage of population receiving incapacity benefits.</p> <p>Is there an increase in Life expectancy of residents?</p>	+	This Policy seeks to promote healthier lifestyles through better access to public transport..
<i>SOC3 – To improve education and skills.</i>	<p>Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?</p> <p>(by improving and retaining qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce and promoting lifelong skills)</p> <p>Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?</p>	<p>Workforce qualifications - percentage of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level or above.</p> <p>School leaver qualifications - percentage of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades.</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC4 – To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.</i>	<p>Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups?</p> <p>Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?</p>	<p>An increase in percentage of housing stock that is affordable housing & a decrease in number of unfit dwellings in housing stock.</p>	—	This policy seeks the provision of proper roads (to NCC Highways adoptable standard), road design ordinated towards to pedestrians, minimum parking standards and communal parking areas that are adjustment or in front of new homes – may add additional build cost even through the resulting

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
				homes will be better to live in.
<i>SOC5 – To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.</i>	Will it encourage engagement in community activities contributing to a mixed and balanced community? Will it reduce fear and instances of crime?	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households	+	This Policy has a significant impact on enhancing security and improving road safety.
<i>SOC6 – To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.</i>	Will it reduce unemployment overall? Will help to improve earnings?	Look for decrease in percentage of the economically active population who are unemployed. Look for decrease in percentage of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC7 – To improve the quality of where people live.</i>	Will it improve the quality of dwellings? Will it improve the quality of local open space? Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?	Decrease percentage of overall housing stock not meeting the 'Decent Homes Standard'. Increase in percentage of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (pending).	+	This Policy will have a positive impact through improved development design and layout, to provide positive long-term benefits to any development.
<i>SOC8 – To improve accessibility to</i>	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health,	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or		This Policy has a significant emphasis on safe access to public

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>essential services, facilities and jobs.</i>	education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community facilities)? Will it improve access to jobs and services for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?	cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	+	transport – creating opportunity for improved access to services, facilities and jobs.
Economic				
<i>EC1 – To encourage sustained economic growth.</i>	Will it assist in strengthening the local economy? Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness? Will it increase vitality & viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?	Look for increase in percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses. Look for increase in average weekly pay for full-time employees.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC2 – To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.</i>	Will it encourage indigenous business? Will it encourage inward investment? Will it make land and property available for business? Will it improve economic performance across the Parish? Will it support/encourage diversification?	Look for increase in number of small businesses.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC3 – To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.</i>	Will it improve provision of local jobs? Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling? Will it reduce journey times between key	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the	+	This Policy has a significant emphasis on safe access to public transport – creating opportunity for improved access to services, facilities and jobs.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	employment areas and key transport interchanges? Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution? Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?	workplace by residents.		
<i>EC4 – To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.</i>	Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses? Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses? Will it attract new investment and skilled workers to the area? Will existing business and employment provision be maintained? Where would employment provision best be located to serve urban and rural residents?	Increase amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions. Ecological footprint –decrease hectares required per capita to support current production & consumption. Decrease unemployment benefit receipt.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
Alternatives				
<p>Alternatives considered included different requirements, with more criteria that were seen as being more onerous and costly. These would have the knock-on effect on viability and delivery through considerable additional build cost. A number also identified difficulties in implementation. In assessing its performance the impact on the SA objectives was the same.</p> <p>The alternative policy was not taken forward due to the negative effect (increase cost – impact on viability and delivery) and the possible difficulties in implementation.</p>				

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
The 'do nothing' option was considered and dismissed, as it did not enhance the design and layout of new development to create better developments for people to live in.				
Overall Conclusions				
<p>This Policy has a positive impact on the objectives although there are two negative effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental – two positive impacts with one negative effect (ENV9). • Social – five positive impacts with one zero negative effect (SCO4). • Economic – one positive impact with zero negative effects. <p>With thoughtful design elements can be included that enhance road safety, improve access to public transport and reduce the impact of indiscriminate parking has on everyday living.</p>				

Appendix K: Policy 11 Assessment, Alternatives and Do Nothing

Employment Opportunities

Development proposals that create new employment will be supported subject to the following criteria:

- Their size and design respect the immediate surroundings in which they are to be located.
- They do not have a significant impact on the local environment and the amenities of adjacent residential properties or other land uses.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
Environmental				
ENV1 – To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion? Will new development be in the best locations to reduce the need for people to travel / encourage travel by methods other than the car?	Increase in the percentage of people travelling to work by more environmentally friendly means	+	This Policy has a significant emphasis on supporting the creation of local employment, which will reduce the need to travel further afield to work.
ENV2 – To improve the quality of the water environment.	Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc)? Will it help to support wetland habitats and species?	Increase in biological and chemical quality of water environment	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV3 – To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.	Will it improve air quality and reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?	Look to decrease the number of designated Air Quality Management Areas and the concentration of air pollutants	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
ENV4 – To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, species diversity and promote habitat connections? Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?	Look at changes in the conditions of SSSIs, CWS and natural / semi – natural habitats	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV5 – To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.	Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant? Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land? Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?	Increase in the number of new developments on previously developed land. Increase in areas placed into Environmentally Sensitive Area schemes. Number of planning approvals within the setting of a listed building that are assessed as either positive or neutral to the significance of the listed building.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV6 – To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will more energy needs be met from renewable sources? Will it increase the capacity of the area to	Decrease in Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent) and reduction of Carbon Footprint of area.	+	This Policy has a significant emphasis on supporting the creation of local employment, which will reduce the need to travel further afield to work.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	withstand the effects of climate change, minimising risks to lives, land and property?	Increase in renewable energy generation capacity.		
ENV7 – To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. Number of dwellings permitted within the high flood-risk areas (Env. Agency Flood Zones 2&3).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV8 – To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.	Will it conserve groundwater resources and promote water efficiency?	Look at patterns of daily domestic water use (per capita consumption).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV9 – To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise waste production.	Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources? Will it use land efficiently? Will it minimise the loss of “Greenfield” land? Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources? Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency alongside	Increase the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land. Look at Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and percentage change on previous year. Look for increase in percentage of household waste recycled and composted.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	<p>promoting renewable energy sources?</p> <p>Will it lead to less waste being produced and/or promoting more recycling and composting?</p> <p>Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?</p>			
Social				
<i>SOC1 – To reduce poverty and social exclusion.</i>	<p>Will it reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most affected?</p>	<p>Reduce percentage of children living in low-income households.</p> <p>Key benefit claimants - percentage of working age population claiming benefits.</p>	+	This Policy encourages the provision of further local employment and businesses that will have positive social effects within the community.
<i>SOC2 – To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles.</i>	<p>Will it improve access to high quality health facilities for existing and new communities?</p> <p>Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How?</p> <p>Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed?</p> <p>Will the links to the countryside be maintained and enhanced?</p>	<p>Look at percentage of population receiving incapacity benefits.</p> <p>Is there an increase in Life expectancy of residents?</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC3 – To improve education and skills.</i>	<p>Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?</p> <p>(by improving and retaining qualifications</p>	<p>Workforce qualifications - percentage of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level or above.</p>	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce and promoting lifelong skills) Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?	School leaver qualifications - percentage of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades.		
<i>SOC4 – To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.</i>	Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?	An increase in percentage of housing stock that is affordable housing & a decrease in number of unfit dwellings in housing stock.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC5 – To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.</i>	Will it encourage engagement in community activities contributing to a mixed and balanced community? Will it reduce fear and instances of crime?	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC6 – To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.</i>	Will it reduce unemployment overall? Will help to improve earnings?	Look for decrease in percentage of the economically active population who are unemployed. Look for decrease in percentage of	+	This Policy encourages the provision of additional local employment.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
		unemployed people who are long-term unemployed.		
<i>SOC7 – To improve the quality of where people live.</i>	Will it improve the quality of dwellings? Will it improve the quality of local open space? Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?	Decrease percentage of overall housing stock not meeting the 'Decent Homes Standard'. Increase in percentage of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (pending).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC8 – To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs.</i>	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community facilities)? Will it improve access to jobs and services for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	+	This Policy encourages the provision of additional local employment.
Economic				
<i>EC1 – To encourage sustained economic growth.</i>	Will it assist in strengthening the local economy? Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness? Will it increase vitality & viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?	Look for increase in percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses. Look for increase in average weekly pay for full-time employees.	+	This Policy has a significant emphasis on supporting the creation of local employment, which will strengthen the local economy.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>EC2 – To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.</i>	Will it encourage indigenous business? Will it encourage inward investment? Will it make land and property available for business? Will it improve economic performance across the Parish? Will it support/encourage diversification?	Look for increase in number of small businesses.	+	This Policy has a significant emphasis on supporting the creation of local employment. A key element in local businesses to growth and invest.
<i>EC3 – To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.</i>	Will it improve provision of local jobs? Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling? Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges? Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution? Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	+	This Policy has a significant emphasis on supporting the creation of local employment, which will reduce distance travelled to work.
<i>EC4 – To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.</i>	Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses? Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses? Will it attract new investment and skilled	Increase amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions. Ecological footprint –decrease hectares	+	This Policy has a significant emphasis on supporting the creation of local employment. Is likely to attract new investment whilst maintaining demand for the existing businesses.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	<p>workers to the area?</p> <p>Will existing business and employment provision be maintained?</p> <p>Where would employment provision best be located to serve urban and rural residents?</p>	<p>required per capita to support current production & consumption.</p> <p>Decrease unemployment benefit receipt.</p>		
Alternatives				
<p>Alternatives considered included specific shop types preferred and ways to discourage other types. Seeking categories of employment and acceptable commercial enterprises. Looking for protection of existing businesses and shops. Whilst the intent of the alternatives had good motives it was felt the actual delivery and implementation would have had many difficulties to achieve and be too restrictive.</p> <p>In assessing its performance the impact on the SA Objectives resulted in the same positive impacts (ENV1), (ENV6), (SOC1), (SOC8), (EC1), (EC2), (EC3) and (EC4) and without any negative effects.</p> <p>The alternative policy was not taken due to the difficulties in implementation and appropriateness.</p> <p>The 'do nothing' option was considered although not taken forward as it failed to send the right message of support for suitable businesses to locate in the village and bring local employment opportunities.</p>				
Overall Conclusions				
<p>This policy will play a key role in terms of the continuation of a thriving local community, supporting local business and employment.</p> <p>Overall, this Policy has a positive impact on the objectives, especially the economic ones; as it creates the opportunity to enable local businesses to develop and grow in a way that is appropriate to Spixworth, improving the long term sustainability of the village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental – two positive impact with zero negative effects. 				

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social – three positive impacts with zero negative effects. Economic – four positive impacts with zero negative effects. <p>The alternative and 'do nothing' was not taken forward as unlikely to meet the objectives of the SNP or see of the continuation of a thriving local community.</p>			

Appendix L: Policy 12 Assessment, Alternatives and Do Nothing

Commercial Premises

Proposals that seek to retain commercial premises in the main retail area of Spixworth on Crostwick Lane will be supported.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
Environmental				
<i>ENV1 – To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.</i>	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion? Will new development be in the best locations to reduce the need for people to travel / encourage travel by methods other than the car?	Increase in the percentage of people travelling to work by more environmentally friendly means	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV2 – To improve the quality of the water environment.</i>	Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc)? Will it help to support wetland habitats and species?	Increase in biological and chemical quality of water environment	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV3 – To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.</i>	Will it improve air quality and reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?	Look to decrease the number of designated Air Quality Management Areas and the concentration of air pollutants	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV4 – To maintain</i>	Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-	Look at changes in the conditions of SSSIs,		The effects of this Policy will not

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.</i>	natural habitats, species diversity and promote habitat connections? Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?	CWS and natural / semi – natural habitats	0	directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV5 – To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.</i>	Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant? Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land? Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?	Increase in the number of new developments on previously developed land. Increase in areas placed into Environmentally Sensitive Area schemes. Number of planning approvals within the setting of a listed building that are assessed as either positive or neutral to the significance of the listed building.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>ENV6 – To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.</i>	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will more energy needs be met from renewable sources? Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change,	Decrease in Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent) and reduction of Carbon Footprint of area. Increase in renewable energy generation	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	minimising risks to lives, land and property?	capacity.		
ENV7 – To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.	Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?	Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flood risk. Number of dwellings permitted within the high flood-risk areas (Env. Agency Flood Zones 2&3).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV8 – To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.	Will it conserve groundwater resources and promote water efficiency?	Look at patterns of daily domestic water use (per capita consumption).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
ENV9 – To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise waste production.	Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources? Will it use land efficiently? Will it minimise the loss of “Greenfield” land? Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources? Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency alongside promoting renewable energy sources?	Increase the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land. Look at Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and percentage change on previous year. Look for increase in percentage of household waste recycled and composted.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	Will it lead to less waste being produced and/or promoting more recycling and composting? Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?			
Social				
<i>SOC1 – To reduce poverty and social exclusion.</i>	Will it reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most affected?	Reduce percentage of children living in low-income households. Key benefit claimants - percentage of working age population claiming benefits.	+	This Policy encourages the retention commercial premises to maintain local employment, services, facilities and business that all have positive social effects within the community.
<i>SOC2 – To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles.</i>	Will it improve access to high quality health facilities for existing and new communities? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How? Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed? Will the links to the countryside be maintained and enhanced?	Look at percentage of population receiving incapacity benefits. Is there an increase in Life expectancy of residents?	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC3 – To improve education and skills.</i>	Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities? (by improving and retaining qualifications	Workforce qualifications - percentage of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level or above.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce and promoting lifelong skills) Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?	School leaver qualifications - percentage of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades.		
<i>SOC4 – To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.</i>	Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?	An increase in percentage of housing stock that is affordable housing & a decrease in number of unfit dwellings in housing stock.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC5 – To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.</i>	Will it encourage engagement in community activities contributing to a mixed and balanced community? Will it reduce fear and instances of crime?	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>SOC6 – To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.</i>	Will it reduce unemployment overall? Will help to improve earnings?	Look for decrease in percentage of the economically active population who are unemployed. Look for decrease in percentage of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC7 – To improve the quality of where people live.</i>	Will it improve the quality of dwellings? Will it improve the quality of local open space? Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?	Decrease percentage of overall housing stock not meeting the 'Decent Homes Standard'. Increase in percentage of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (pending).	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>SOC8 – To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs.</i>	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community facilities)? Will it improve access to jobs and services for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
Economic				
<i>EC1 – To encourage sustained economic growth.</i>	Will it assist in strengthening the local economy? Will it improve business development and	Look for increase in percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
	enhance competitiveness? Will it increase vitality & viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?	Look for increase in average weekly pay for full-time employees.		
<i>EC2 – To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.</i>	Will it encourage indigenous business? Will it encourage inward investment? Will it make land and property available for business? Will it improve economic performance across the Parish? Will it support/encourage diversification?	Look for increase in number of small businesses.	+	This Policy seeks to retain the existing commercial premises enabling investment in small local business.
<i>EC3 – To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.</i>	Will it improve provision of local jobs? Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling? Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges? Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution? Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?	Increase percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys. Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents.	0	The effects of this Policy will not directly result in any significant impact in terms of this objective.
<i>EC4 – To improve the social and</i>	Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses?	Increase amount of various employment development on previously developed		This Policy has a significant emphasis on supporting local economy through the retention of

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Short, Medium & Long Term Effects	Comments & Justification
<i>environmental performance of the economy.</i>	Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses? Will it attract new investment and skilled workers to the area? Will existing business and employment provision be maintained? Where would employment provision best be located to serve urban and rural residents?	land or conversions. Ecological footprint –decrease hectares required per capita to support current production & consumption. Decrease unemployment benefit receipt.	+	commercial premises and their continued use to support local employment.
Alternatives				
<p>Alternatives considered included greater protection to prevent commercial units, especially retail outlets, stopping them being converted to residential use. Although further restrictions were discussed on acceptable commercial enterprises and developing lists of ‘preferred’ and ‘not preferred’ business types to occupy premises that became available. These alternatives would be difficult to implement and would end up with a ‘waiting list’ for premises that would be unworkable and not achieve the right outcome. These were not progressed or not taken forward as seen as being impractical.</p> <p>The ‘do nothing’ option was considered although not taken forward as it failed to send the right message of support for local business.</p>				
Overall Conclusions				
<p>This Policy has a limited positive impact on the objectives although does support the economic ones</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental – is neither seen to have a positive impact nor any negative effects. • Social – one positive impact with zero negative effects. • Economic – two positive impacts with zero negative effects. <p>The alternative and ‘do nothing’ was not taken forward due to the reasons already expressed.</p>				

Appendix M: Strategic Environmental Assessment Screening Determination

THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES REGULATIONS 2004

SCREENING DETERMINATION FOR THE SPIXWORTH NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN (SNP)

In accordance with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (The 2004 Regulations) and European Directive 2001/42/EC, this document is the Screening Determination of the need for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan Development Plan Document (SNP DPD).

Under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the Regulations), a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) must be undertaken for land-use and spatial plans. It is likely that Development Plan Documents, such as the SNP DPD will require a SEA as they will contain planning policies that influence land uses which will be used to determine planning applications. The SEA is a requirement of the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations.

The first stage in the SEA process is to determine whether or not a plan is likely to have a significant effect on the environment. The regulations advise that this is determined by a screening process, which should use a specified set of criteria (set out in Schedule 1 of the Regulations). The results of this process must be summarised in a SEA screening statement, which must be publicly available.

It is considered that the SNP falls within the scope of the 2004 Regulations on the basis that:

- The Neighbourhood Plan is a plan and programme as defined in Regulation 2;
- The Neighbourhood Plan is prepared for town and country planning or land use as defined in Regulation 5;
- The Neighbourhood Plan will determine the use of a small area at a local level but is likely to have significant environmental effects.

The screening process set out in Regulation 9 and Schedule 1 of the 2004 Regulations includes two sets of characteristics for determining the likely significance of effects on the environment. These relate firstly to the characteristics of the SNP, secondly to the

characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected. There are a number of criteria relating to each of these characteristics, the answers to which are set in Table 7.

Table 7: Assessment of Significance of Effects

Criteria (Schedule 1)	Significant Environmental Effect Likely (Yes / No)?	Assessment & Justification
1. The characteristics of the plans & programmes, having regard in particular to;		
(a) The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources.	No	<p>The preparation and adoption of the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan (SNP) is allowed under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as amended by the Localism Act 2011.</p> <p>The SNP is being prepared by the relevant body, being the Spixworth Parish Council, and will be made and adopted by Broadland District Council as the Local Planning Authority subject to passing an independent examination and local community referendum.</p> <p>The SNP will provide a local policy framework for Spixworth. Despite being able to allocate housing, employment land the SNP does not make any such allocations. The policies with the SNP to control development are unlikely to have any significant negative environmental impact.</p> <p>The preparation of Neighbourhood Plans are subject to the following regulations: The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, the Neighbourhood Planning (referendums) Regulations 2012, and the Neighbourhood Planning (General) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 and 2017. Neighbourhood Planning Act 2017.</p>
(b) The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy.	No	<p>The SNP will form part of the Development Plan for Broadland District and inform supplementary planning documents, the emerging Local Plan, development briefs or site-specific guidance notes in Spixworth. With the local community's support it is felt that the SNP will have a positive environmental impact.</p> <p>The SNP will expand upon some of the existing Development Plan, providing supplementary information and guidance in application at a local level.</p>
(c) The relevance of the plan		The SNP has regard to the objective of achieving

Criteria (Schedule 1)	Significant Environmental Effect Likely (Yes / No)?	Assessment & Justification
or programme for the integration of environmental considerations, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development.	No	<p>sustainable development in the local area. It seeks to align and be in general conformity with strategic policies in the Development Plan. It seeks to have a positive effect on environmental considerations.</p> <p>Any development that comes forward through the SNP will be subject to environmental considerations of the Joint Core Strategy and/or the new Local Plan (when adopted). These policies have been subject to sustainability appraisal, and are in place to ensure that sustainable development is achieved.</p>
(d) Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme.	No	<p>The SNP seeks to recognise, address and improve environmental, economic and social issues in Spixworth. It details specific requirements and actions that will facilitate growth in a positive way and includes policies that may provide additional environmental protection.</p> <p>It is not considered there will be any significant environmental problems that are specific to the area, above and beyond those considered and addressed in the Joint Core Strategy and associated site allocations with specific requirements linked to those specific sites.</p>
(e) The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of community legislation on the environment (for example, plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection).	No	<p>The SNP is relevant to the implementation of the land use elements and will seek to protect natural resources, reduce waste and encourage recycling.</p> <p>There are requirements to ensure infrastructure has the capacity to accommodate growth and prevent the increase of any flood risk.</p> <p>The implementation of community legislation is unlikely to be significantly compromised by the SNP.</p>
2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regard, in particular to;		
(a) The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of effects.	No	<p>The SNP sets a long-term local Vision, Objectives and policies to guide new development in the Neighbourhood Area of Spixworth to 2039. It could lead to effects associated with changes to land use and development, if so, the SNP policies and the Broadland District Council Development Management DPD policies will ensure there is no significant environmental effect.</p>

Criteria (Schedule 1)	Significant Environmental Effect Likely (Yes / No)?	Assessment & Justification
(b) The cumulative nature of the effects.	No	<p>There may be local cumulative effects arising, from and between, the different policies in the SNP. Predominately most policies seek protection or mitigation either individually or cumulatively.</p> <p>The degree of development proposed through the SNP, when combined with the Joint Core Strategy emerging Local Plan, is considered unlikely to introduce significant environmental effects.</p>
(c) The transboundary nature of the effects.	No	<p>It is unlikely there are any transboundary effects arising from the SNP of significance.</p>
(d) The risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents).	No	<p>There will be no risks to human health or the environment arising from the SNP. In fact the SNP seeks to improve road safety and reduce flood risk across the village.</p>
(e) The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected).	No	<p>The SNP will apply to new developments in the Spixworth Neighbourhood Area. The population is approximately 3,800 that may be affected at the local level.</p> <p>Elements of likely growth in the population have been recognised for the plan period and built into the expectations.</p> <p>The spatial extent and the magnitude of the population affected are not considered significant for the purpose of the SEA.</p>
<p>(f) The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to;</p> <p>a. special natural characteristics or cultural heritage;</p>	No	<p>Whilst there is a risk, it is unlikely that the SNP will affect these adversely.</p> <p>a. SNP recognises the importance of natural and built environment of Spixworth, especially of cultural and historical interest and seeks to ensure they and their settings are protected for future generations.</p> <p>Key elements of Spixworth have been identified as important areas of open space and a policy within the SNP to protect them.</p> <p>The wider area environmental designations have protection through the Joint Core Strategy, which provides protection to these environmental characteristics to ensure that they are not vulnerable to significant impacts from development.</p>

Criteria (Schedule 1)	Significant Environmental Effect Likely (Yes / No)?	Assessment & Justification
b. exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; and/or c. intensive land use.	No No	b. The SNP is unlikely to result in exceeding of environmental quality standards, such as those relating to air, water, and soil quality. c. It is unlikely that the SNP will bring forward development of an extent that would result in a significant intensification of local land use.
(g) The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, community or international protection status.	No	The SNP will seek to protect and enhance areas of international or national landscape designations, although there are none specifically within the Neighbourhood Area.

Consultation

To expedite the sustainability appraisal process the SNP SEA Screening Determination and SA Scoping Report were published and consulted upon in tandem.

The SA process has been undertaken based on a judgment that the SNP may have a significant effect on the environment when judged against the characteristics set out in Regulation 9 and Schedule 1 of the 2004 Regulations.

The consultation bodies specified in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 that were consulted on the Screening Determination for the Neighbourhood Plan were as follows;

- Environment Agency;
- Historic England; and
- Natural England.

The comments received will be incorporated into the final screening determination for the SNP and recorded within the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Final Report.

Conclusion

Following the responses from the Statutory Bodies it has been determined that the **Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan is unlikely to have any significant environmental effect and will not require a Strategic Environmental Assessment.**

The reasons for this determination are:-

1. The assessment shown in Table 7 identifies that based on the information available to date, there are unlikely to be any significant environmental effects from the implementation of the proposals in the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan.
2. The responses received to the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report from Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England raised no concerns about the Strategic Environmental Assessment. Their responses are recorded in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Final Report.
3. The SNP aims to avoid or minimise environmental effects when determining development proposals. Seeking to retain existing open space and reducing the negative impact of traffic and flooding.
4. The SNP is unlikely to lead to other environmental effects.

Appendix N: Compliance with SEA Directive

The Quality Assurance Checklist, see Table 8, has been used to ensure that the requirements of the SEA Directive have been met and fully integrated into the sustainability process covered in this document.

[Source: ODPM, Scottish Executive, Welsh Assembly Government, DoENI (2005) A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, ODPM, London.]

The SEA Quality Assurance Checklist covers both the technical and procedural steps of the sustainability appraisal process and will be updated as the different stages are reached.

Table 8: Quality Assurance Checklist

Requirements in Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive	Where met in Report
Objectives & Context	
The Plans purpose and objectives are made clear.	Yes within Section 2
Environmental issues, including international and EC objectives, are considered in developing objectives and targets.	Yes Section 4, 5 and 6: Tasks A1, A2 and A3
SA objectives are clearly set out and linked to indicators and targets where appropriate.	Yes Section 5: Task A4 presents the objectives and guide questions with more information in Appendix 4 and Appendix 8 of SNP SA Scoping Report
Links with related plans, programmes and targets are identified and explained.	Yes Section 4: Task A1 and Appendix 7 of SNP SA Scoping Report
Conflicts that exist between SA objectives and other plan objectives are identified and described.	Yes Section 6, 7 and 8: between SA Objectives, Plan Objectives, Consulting, Review and Next Steps and Appendix 6 of SNP SA Scoping Report
Scoping	
The environmental consultation bodies are consulted in appropriate ways and at appropriate times on the content and scope of the SA report.	Yes Section 8: Task A5 of SA Scoping Report

Requirements in Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive	Where met in Report
The appraisal focuses on significant issues.	Yes Section 2, 4, 5, and 6: Tasks A1, A2 and A3 as detailed in the Introduction, Task A1, A2 and A3
Technical, procedural and other difficulties encountered are discussed: assumptions and uncertainties are made explicit.	Yes, Section 4 of SA Report
Reasons are given for eliminating issues from further consideration.	Yes, Section 5 of SA Report
Options & Alternatives	
Realistic alternatives are considered for key issues and the reasons for choosing them are documented.	Yes, Section 4 of SA Report
Alternatives include 'do nothing' and/or 'business as usual' scenarios wherever relevant.	Yes, Section 4 of SA Report
The sustainability effects (both adverse and beneficial) of each alternative are identified and compared.	Yes, Section 5 of SA Report
Inconsistencies between the alternatives and other relevant plans, programmes or policies are identified and explained.	Yes, Section 5 of SA Report
Reasons are given for the selection or elimination of alternatives.	Yes, Section 5 and Appendices A to L of SA Report
Baseline Information	
Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and their evolution without the plan are described.	Yes Section 5: Task A2 and Appendix 5 of SNP SA Scoping Report
Characteristics of the area likely to be significantly affected are described, including areas wider than the physical boundary of the plan area where it is likely to be affected by the plan where practicable.	Yes Section 5: Task A2 and Appendix 5 of SNP SA Scoping Report

Requirements in Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive	Where met in Report
Difficulties such as deficiencies in information or methods are explained.	Yes - These are stated throughout the report where appropriate - especially Section 5: Task A2 and Appendix 5 of SNP SA Scoping Report
Prediction and Evaluation of Likely Significant Effects	
Likely significant social, environmental and economic effects are identified including those listed in the SEA Directive (biodiversity, population, human health, flora, fauna, soil, water, air, climate, material assets, cultural heritage and landscape) as relevant; other likely environmental effects are also covered as appropriate.	Yes Section 6: Task A3 and Section 5 of SA Report
Both positive and negative effects are considered and where practicable the duration of effects (short, medium or long term) is addressed.	Yes, Section 5 of SA Report
Likely secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects are identified where practicable.	Yes, Section 5 of SA Report
Inter-relationships between effects are considered where practicable.	Yes, Section 5 of SA Report
The prediction and evaluation of effects makes use of relevant accepted standards, regulations and thresholds.	Yes, Section 5 of SA Report
Methods used to evaluate the effects are described.	Yes Section 2, 6 and 7: Tasks A3 and A4 and Section 5 of SA Report
Mitigation Measures	
Measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan or programme are indicated.	Yes, Section 5 of SA Report

Requirements in Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive	Where met in Report
Issues to be taken into account in development consents are identified.	N/A
Sustainability Appraisal Report	
Is clear and concise in layout and presentation.	Yes
Uses simple, clear language and avoids or explains technical terms.	Yes
Uses maps and other illustrations where appropriate.	Yes
Explains the methodology used.	Yes, Section 4
Explains who was consulted and what methods of consultation were used.	Yes
Identified sources of information, including expert judgement and matters of opinion.	Yes
Contains a non-technical summary.	Yes, in Executive Summary
Consultation	
The SA is consulted on as an integral part of the plan making process.	Undertaken with the development of the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan
Consultation Bodies and the public likely to be affected by, or having an interest in, the plan or programme are consulted in ways and at times which give them an early and effective opportunity within appropriate timeframes to express their opinions on the draft plan and SA Report.	Undertaken with the development of the Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan
Decision Making & Information & the Decision	
The SA Report and the opinions of those consulted are taken into account in finalising and adopting the plan.	Yes

Requirements in Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive	Where met in Report
An explanation is given of how they have been taken into account.	Yes, Appendix 8 of SNP SA Scoping Report
Reasons are given for choices in the adopted plan, in light of other reasonable options considered.	Yes, in Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan and SA Report
Monitoring Measures	
Measures proposed for monitoring are clear, practicable and linked to the indicators and objectives used in the SA.	Yes, Section 5 of SA Report Section 13 of Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan
Monitoring is used, where appropriate, during implementation of the Plan to make good deficiencies in baseline information in the SA.	Yes, post adoption
Monitoring enables unforeseen adverse effects to be identified at an early stage (these effects may include predictions which prove to be incorrect).	Yes, post adoption and review process
Proposals are made for action in response to significant adverse effects.	Yes, post adoption and review process

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Spixworth Neighbourhood Plan

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