

GNDP Policy Group
24 June 2008
Item 8a

Outline of the Sustainability Appraisal process undertaken
for the preparation of the Joint Core Strategy

Summary and overview

- Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is an integral part of the plan preparation process, being required as part of European law and enshrined in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and relevant Regulations. It also incorporates the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) process.
- SA is **not** a process that is seeking to evaluate the individual merits of a particular site or policy proposal from a technical viewpoint e.g how much traffic is generated and what width road is required to accommodate this? Or how many houses can be accommodated on a site? What it does do is to ask questions to find out the broad effects on the sustainability of a particular area.
- Guidance is provided from Government as to the processes that need to be undertaken, although the individual sustainability objectives and appraisal framework are drawn from local circumstances.
- The first stage in the process is to prepare a Scoping Report setting out the context for an area in terms of environmental; social; and economic factors.
- From this issues and problems are defined and objectives are set.
- Proposals are then tested against an Appraisal Framework and 'scored' as to the positive or negative effect they would have on the sustainability of the area if implemented. In simple terms something that caused significant extra pollution, or resulted in increased flood risk would score poorly. A proposal that met social objectives such as improved housing prospects would be positive.
- Inevitably proposals in a document like a Core Strategy will be pulling in a number of directions at the same time.
- Proposals are tested as they develop and improvements can be made to improve performance. The process is iterative, SA is not just done once.
- Once a Preferred Option(s) has been settled on a Sustainability Appraisal Report is prepared so that the process and scoring can be read and understood widely. Any alternative proposals being put forward by others would also need to be analysed. The SA process is also open for comment when the Preferred Options are consulted on.
- The Inspector at the Examination will scrutinise the SA process closely and consider it as part of the plan's 'soundness'.
- SA is a very important part of preparing the plan, but it is not the sole determinant of which policies or proposals are included in the Preferred Options. Alternative options are analysed and it is possible for options that score less well to be picked as the 'preferred' one. Evidence gathered from technical appraisals or studies, or the public consultation responses may point to reasons why the most 'sustainable' option should not be chosen. The important point is that the choice must be justified and shown to be 'sound' when tested at Examination.
- The SA at Issues and Options stage was completed by officers not directly involved in the writing of the document to give a degree of objectivity. Specialist independent consultants then checked it. At the

draft Preferred Options stage the proposals have been assessed by a group of officers, and again verified by specialist consultants. The broad scores are similar, suggesting the processes and judgements are robust.

- The scoring for options appraised should not be taken as an absolute, it gives an indication that one option is more or less sustainable than another. Similarly whilst it is possible to translate the scoring system used into numerical scores the relative ranking is more important than the absolute figure.
- Appendix 3 contains the scores for the individual growth locations in a numerical form. The locations are ranked in order of the scores – highest scores on the left hand side. The lower scores against the sustainability objectives can identify the less sustainable aspects of each location.

Detailed aspects of Sustainability Appraisal

1. Purpose of the SA and SA Report

1.1 Sustainability Appraisal is a means of ensuring that strategies for promoting local development can work towards achieving sustainable development in the local area affected by the plans. There are five guiding principles to sustainable development, as identified in the UK's "Securing the Future" strategy (2005). These are:

- Living within environmental limits;
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
- Achieving a sustainable economy;
- Promoting good governance;
- Using sound science responsibly.

1.2 The Sustainability Appraisal process is a valuable tool in the Joint Core Strategy's production, helping to identify how the plan can improve its achievement of the principles of sustainable development.

1.3 The SA process is a tool to assess the likely outcomes of emerging policy and ensure that the implications are identified. It forms part of the overall JCS evidence base, containing important information to help improve policies and identify where mitigation measures are necessary. Each policy is subject to multiple sustainability appraisals as a means to refine their progress towards sustainable development and propose methods to monitor the effectiveness after the JCS implementation.

1.4 The SA Report (which must accompany the Preferred Option document) is part of the background to the JCS production. It will contain the results of the policy appraisal assessments, detailing the methodology and 'journey' that each policy underwent before reaching its final form, and the mitigation measures proposed if necessary. Where a JCS Preferred Option may not appear to be as sustainable as some of the rejected alternatives, the reasoning behind the decision will also be provided. On the whole, however, the SA process and this accompanying Report will be an important factor in creating policies that can benefit the local area whilst minimising any unavoidable adverse impacts.

2. Compliance with SEA Directive/Regulations

2.1 The need to contribute to sustainable development has been incorporated into development plans through the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), which placed a duty on Local Authorities to carry out their functions with a view to achieving sustainable development. The requirement to carry out Sustainability Appraisal (SA) was set out in PPS12 *Local Development Frameworks*.

2.2 In addition, the European Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC, adopted into UK law as the “Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004”, requires that the environmental effects of certain plans and programmes, including land use plans, are taken into account. This involves examining the likely effects of the plan, and considering how they contribute to environmental, social and economic well being. Problems can be identified and mitigation measures put in place, so the process of SA / SEA can therefore improve the overall sustainability of the Joint Core Strategy.

2.3 As both processes are similar, the SEA Directive requirements have been incorporated into the SA process to ensure that the Local Development Framework, and in this instance the Joint Core Strategy, is as sustainable as possible. For ease of reference, the two are known collectively as Sustainability Appraisal (SA).

3. Steps in the Sustainability Appraisal

3.1 The stages, in summary, are:

- Collection of evidence base
- Literature Review/scoping
- Identification of Key issues and Options
- Preparation of SA Framework
- Appraisal of options against the SA Framework
- Consultation and response
- Selection and testing of preferred options
- Assessment of plan impacts/effectiveness



3.2 To date, there have been four main stages during which the Sustainability Appraisal process has been built into the JCS production, as follows:

- **Sustainability Appraisal: Identifying baseline data and issues** (Spring/Summer 2007). This stage involved collecting a series of background datasets and provided a combined ‘spatial portrait’ of the wider area of Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk. Further, it was able to identify a number of sustainability issues that should be considered and tackled through the Joint Core Strategy and subsequent development plans. These were fed into the JCS.
- **Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment - Scoping Report** (Consultation, August 2007; Adopted, December 2007). This report sets out in detail the baseline data and plans and policies of relevance to the LDF. The report also identified sustainability issues affecting the area and established a set of sustainability objectives and indicators that formed the basis of the appraisal framework. The report can be seen in full at the following website: www.eastspace.net/gndp.

- **Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment – Assessing the JCS Issues and Options** (Autumn 2007). The appraisal framework was used to assess the sustainability, merits and impacts of possible policy options as presented through the JCS Issues and Options (I&O) exercise. Informal appraisals were conducted during the I&O preparation. Formal assessments were carried out by the sustainability appraisal team and subsequently subjected to review by independent consultants. These findings were made publicly available, accompanying the Issues and Options consultation of November 2007-February 2008. The ‘initial’ SA findings were also used as the basis of an Interim SA Report used by JCS Planning Officers in preparation of the JCS Preferred Options. These results from the assessments can be seen at the following website: www.eastspace.net/gndp.
- **Sustainability Appraisal (and Strategic Environmental Assessment) – JCS Sustainability Appraisal Report** (XXXX 2008). This document will accompany the JCS Preferred Options Report, and is similarly available for public consultation. It will contain updates to the original Scoping Report, such as baseline data and issues, following comments made as part of the Issues and Options consultation. The report will contain the detailed results of the preliminary appraisals of the JCS Preferred Options, and will again be subject to independent review by consultants.

3.3 Future stages will involve a review of this JCS Sustainability Appraisal Report and an update where necessary of the findings of the policy assessments. The public consultation of the Preferred Options may also result in alternative policy options being brought forward for consideration by the JCS. These will also be subjected to sustainability appraisal, the findings from which will be incorporated into a final, updated Sustainability Appraisal report to accompany the JCS submission to the Secretary of State for approval (Scheduled for January 2009).

3.4 The iterative nature of SA as a decision-making tool makes it essential for all comments regarding the SA process or its assessments of policy, as received through public consultation, to be taken into account in subsequent stages, with modifications to the plan’s preparation made as appropriate.

4. Consultation on the Scoping Report and SA generally

4.1 The SA process and its findings have been available for public comment via the website (www.eastspace.net/gndp) throughout the consultation periods for the Scoping Report, Issues and Options, and will be for the Preferred Options stages of the Joint Core Strategy’s production.

4.2 As well as ongoing informal consultation throughout its preparation, the formal **Scoping Report consultation** period involved neighbouring authorities and SEA Directive statutory bodies (English Heritage, Environment Agency Natural England) as well as Norfolk district councils and adjoining

Suffolk authorities; the County Council; Local Strategic Partnerships; EEDA; and the RSPB [July/August 2007]. In accordance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, the Scoping Report must be available for consultation for a minimum of five weeks. This provided broad support to the findings of the Report and approved the proposed assessment framework for use in the policy assessments. The consultation process specifically asked the following questions:

1. Are the relevant policies, plans and programmes reviewed in the Literature Review appropriate, or are there others that should be assessed?
2. Is the baseline data provided for the characterisation of Greater Norwich appropriate, or are there other areas that should be investigated?
3. Are the sustainability issues identified for Greater Norwich correct, or are there more concerns that should be addressed through the Core Strategy?
4. Are the sustainability appraisal objectives appropriate to Greater Norwich, or should they be amended?
5. Do you have any other comments on the Sustainability Appraisal Framework?

The comments received helped to create the finalised version of the Objectives and the Appraisal matrix that was taken forward for use in the Issues and Options stage, and is being used in the Preferred Options assessments.

4.3 The **JCS Issues and Options consultation** period included all the assessments of policy options against the sustainability appraisal framework [November 2007 – February 2008], available on the website. This period of consultation also included a Sustainability Appraisal Summary Brochure to explain the appraisal process, highlight the main effects of policies as identified through the assessments, and signpost people to relevant Issues and Options appraisals. All this information accompanied the Issues and Options literature and was distributed to every statutory stakeholder and members of the public.

4.4 The **JCS Preferred Options consultation** will include all the assessments of Joint Core Strategy options, both preferred and alternatives considered, within this Sustainability Appraisal Report. It will also be accompanied by a summary report/brochure. This report is distributed to all consultees and interested parties, alongside the Preferred Options, and is also available on the website. To fulfil the statutory requirement, comments can also be received on the validity of the Sustainability Appraisal process.

4.5 Any revisions to the Preferred Options, prior to the Submission stage, will have to undergo sustainability appraisal and the results of this will also have to be open to full public consultation.

5. The SA process

5.1 There is a five-stage process to Sustainability Appraisal:

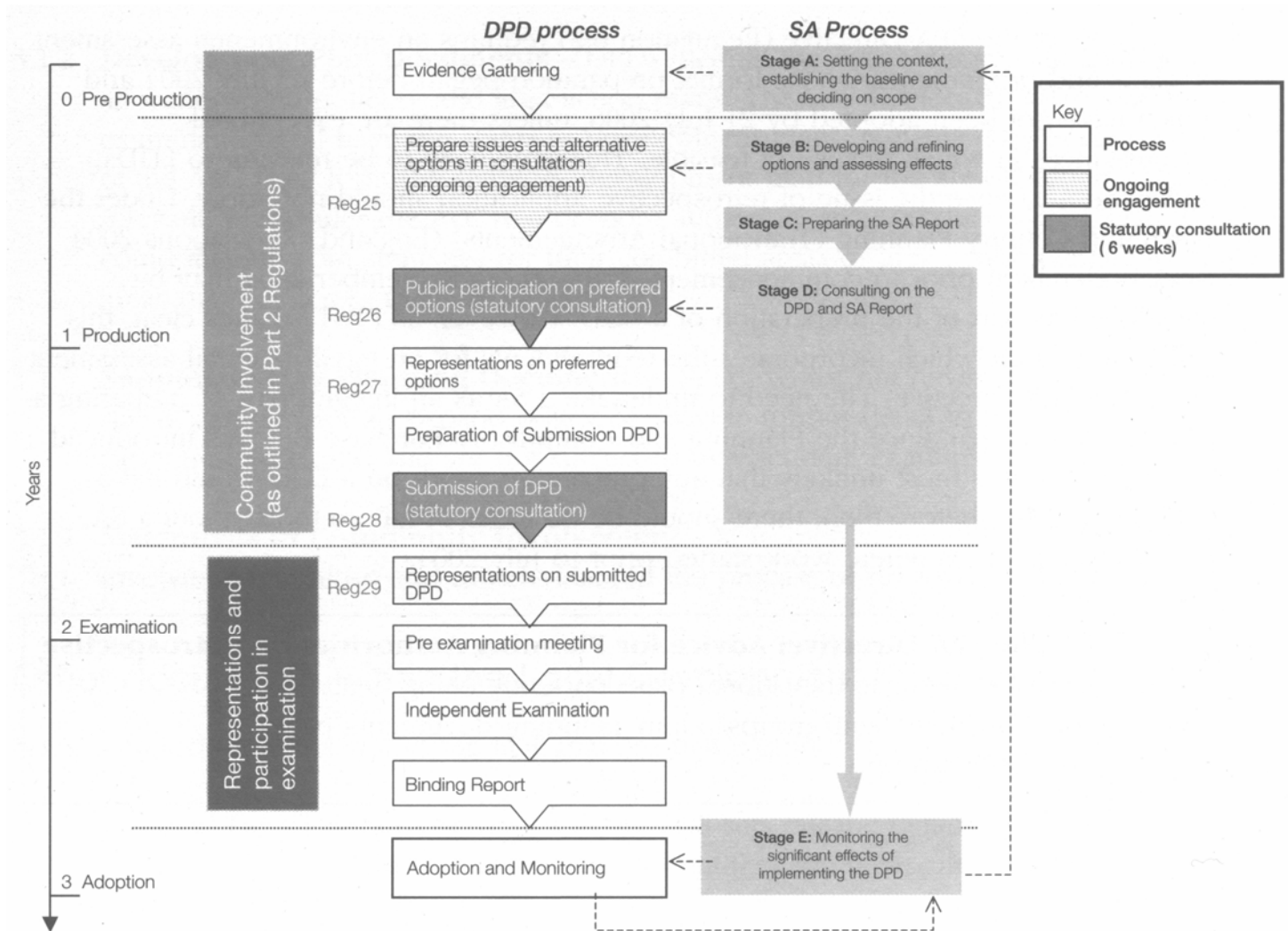
1. Stage A – Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
2. Stage B – Developing and refining options;
3. Stage C – Appraising the effects of the plan;
4. Stage D – Consulting on the plan and the SA report;
5. Stage E – Monitoring implementation of the plan.

5.2 Each stage is split into a number of smaller steps, as detailed in Figure 1, reproduced from the original Government guidance.

Figure 1: Summary of the course of the Sustainability Appraisal process

<p>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A1: Identifying relevant policies, plans, programmes and objectives.• A2: Collecting baseline information.• A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems.• A4: Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.• A5: Consulting on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal. <p>Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• B1: Testing the DPD objectives against the SA framework.• B2: Developing the DPD options.• B3: Predicting the effects of the DPD.• B4: Evaluating the effects of the DPD.• B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximize the benefits.• B6: Proposing measures to monitor significant effects of implementing the DPDs. <p>Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• C1: Preparing the SA Report. <p>Stage D: Consulting on the preferred options of the DPD and SA Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• D1: Public participation on preferred options of the DPD and the SA Report.• D2(i): Appraising significant changes.• D2(ii): Appraising significant changes resulting from representations.• D3: Making decisions and providing information. <p>Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring.• E2: Responding to adverse effects.

Figure 2 - Development Plan Document preparation and the inter-relationship with the Sustainability Appraisal process. (Taken from ODPM guidance, 2005).



6. Scoping Report

6.1 The first stage in the production of the Scoping Report is two-fold; an assessment of the wider context of programmes under which the SA functions (Task A1) and an appreciation of the character of the area and its changing environmental, social and economic conditions (Task A2).

6.2 The results of these surveys then help identify key issues and problems that are likely to face the area and should be addressed throughout the duration of the plan (Task A3). Sustainability Appraisal Objectives then assess each strategy's ability to tackle those issues, by considering their effects against a number of key questions and indicators (Task A4); this

assessment Framework is applied to each policy option. Crucially, this SA Scoping Report is subjected to consultation with key stakeholders (Task A5) to ensure that it remains accurate and relevant in providing an impartial and objective assessment of a plan's viability and likely success prior to its implementation.

6.3 Following the production of the Scoping Report, the Sustainability Appraisal process, and the Framework in particular, goes on to help the emerging Core Strategy options consider their sustainability impacts. It identifies the benefits, drawbacks and areas for improvement on all the emerging options and suggests ways for policy to improve its likely performance. The public will be able to see the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal as the Core Strategy undergoes continual development, and will be consulted on a Sustainability Appraisal Report that is published to accompany the Core Strategy Preferred Options consultation. Figure 2 illustrates the relationship between Development Plan Documents and their interaction with Sustainability Appraisal.

7. Identifying Sustainability Issues

7.1 Reviewing the relevant plans and strategy documents (Task A1), and considering the baseline character of the area (Task A2) highlights a number of "key sustainability issues" facing Greater Norwich. These are relevant to producing the Local Development Framework for the Greater Norwich area and must be considered when undertaking the Sustainability Appraisal of the Joint Core Strategy. The issues identified (Task A3) are summarised at para 7.4 below.

7.2 As issues emerge they help to identify Sustainability Appraisal Objectives. These objectives form the basis of the appraisal framework (Task A4), and will help to assess how sustainable the Core Strategy options are as they are developed. Links between the issues and the objectives are shown to highlight how the framework will ensure the issues are considered throughout the appraisal process.

7.3 The Sustainability Issues also fall under the remit of certain topics identified by the SEA Directive that need to be covered within development strategies. In addition, an important link exists between the issues and the objectives of the East of England Regional Sustainable Development Framework, itself part of the emerging Integrated Regional Strategy.

7.4 ***Sustainability Issues summarised:*** The issues identified in Task A3 are those faced across Greater Norwich, which need to be tackled by the Core Strategy. They reflect shared issues and implications for managing growth throughout Greater Norwich. Although certain aspects may appear spatially specific, these do reflect important differences faced across the area. A very brief overview of the main issues reveals that:

- As the population grows and ages, the need to supply facilities and services, and in particular the access to them, especially in the rural area, will become increasingly pressing;
- The retention and attraction of young people through jobs provision and access to the housing market will be a key priority;
- The character/quality of natural and built environments must be preserved and enhanced whilst being faced by widespread development pressure;
- Reducing contributions to, and mitigating against the impacts of, climate change will be crucial to the long-term viability of Greater Norwich as a place to live and work, to visit and to invest in.
- Reliance on the car should be reduced through improved access to public transport and improved cycling and walking links to local facilities / services.
- Creating balanced and integrated communities will be an essential aspect of providing new development, through design benefits, for example.
- Promoting healthy lifestyles will be important throughout policy.
- Lifelong learning opportunities should be increased for all members of society, particularly in providing vocational training for school leavers.
- Difficulties in accessing the housing market must be minimised;
- Housing of all types and tenures is essential for mixed communities;
- Employment businesses, particularly in rural areas, need support to diversify.

8. Developing the SA Framework

8.1 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 characterisation and issues assessment. Together, these form the basis of the Sustainability Appraisal matrix that will be used to assess the emerging options and policies as they are developed. The appraisal process examines the effects and implications of policy over short-, medium-, and long-term time-scales, and considers the cumulative impacts that might arise as one or more policies are put together. The appraisal will be able to offer a summary of the possible environmental, social and economic effects.

8.2 Objectives are accompanied by a number of indicators that offer an insight into how trends have recently been experienced. They will measure how closely policies are able to achieve their wider aims, as well as suggesting targets for a policy to work towards. Indicators will offer comparisons between the local data and wider picture, a 'comparator value'.

8.3 Appendix 2 contains the Sustainability Appraisal Framework as an assessment matrix. Each of the objectives is listed alongside the decision-making criteria and indicators. As an assessment is made, the likely effects are considered and noted in the framework, in accordance with the rating

system of 'positive' or 'negative' or 'uncertain' effects. As well as providing a summary of the effects, the Framework also provides recommendations for how each policy option can be improved or their negative effects lessened.

8.4 As noted in Figure 1 stages C and D require the preparation of a Sustainability Appraisal Report which is open to consultation as part of the Preferred Options stage of plan production.

9. The Sustainability Appraisal outputs

9.1 Outputs so far have been the Scoping Report and initial appraisal at Issues and Options. The SA Report at Preferred Options is a crucial document in terms of audit trail as to how decisions on policy approaches and choices have been made.

9.2 As noted above an assessment is completed for each policy or proposal, as well as for rejected or alternative options. For the whole set of proposals in the draft Preferred Options this runs to some hundreds of pages. This can be provided electronically or in paper form on request. A blank appraisal framework form is attached as Appendix 2. A summary sheet for the potential growth locations (converted to a numerical value) is attached as Appendix 3. It is these assessments in totality that in conjunction with technical assessments and the results of public consultation combine to indicate particular policy approaches.

APPENDIX 1

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives for assessing Core Strategy policies.

Environmental Objectives:

- ENV 1 To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.
- ENV 2 To improve the quality of the water environment.
- ENV 3 To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.
- ENV 4 To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.
- ENV 5 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.
- ENV 6 To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.
- ENV 7 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.
- ENV 8 To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.
- ENV 9 To make the best use of resources, including land and energy and to minimise waste production.

Social Objectives:

- SOC 1 To reduce poverty and social exclusion.
- SOC 2 To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles.
- SOC 3 To improve education and skills.
- SOC 4 To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.
- SOC 5 To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.
- SOC 6 To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.
- SOC 7 To improve the quality of where people live.
- SOC 8 To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs.

Economic Objectives:

- EC 1 To encourage sustained economic growth.
- EC 2 To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.
- EC 3 To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.
- EC 4 To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework
 Joint Core Strategy Preferred Options: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Option Appraised: Sustainable Development

SCORING SYSTEM:

++	Very positive effects	+	Positive effects	--	Very negative effects	-	Negative effects	+ -	Mixed effects
N	Neutral / insignificant effects			?	Uncertain effects	Na	Sustainability objective is not applicable to this option		

SA Objective	Decision making criteria	Short-Term 0-5 yrs	Medium Term 5-20 yrs	Long-Term 20+ yrs	Comments / Justification Inc. cumulative effects
ENVIRONMENTAL					
ENV 1 To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion? Will it increase the proportion of journeys using modes other than the car? Will it reduce the effect of HGV traffic on people and the environment? Will it encourage more benign modes of travel? Will new development be located such to reduce the need for people to travel?				
ENV 2 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?				
ENV 3 To improve environmental	Will it improve air quality? Will it reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?				

amenity, including air quality.					
ENV 4 To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	<p>Will it conserve / enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, and promote habitat connections?</p> <p>Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?</p> <p>Will it conserve / enhance species diversity, and in particular avoid harm to protected species?</p>				
ENV 5 To maintain and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and the historic environment.	<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>				
ENV 6 To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.	<p>Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption?</p> <p>Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?</p> <p>Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of climate change?</p> <p>Will it ensure that the risks to lives, land and property are minimised?</p>				
ENV 7 To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.	<p>Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?</p> <p>Can it incorporate new designs to adapt to possible flood risk?</p> <p>Will it promote the use of sustainable drainage systems to reduce run off?</p>				
ENV 8 To provide for sustainable use	<p>Will it conserve groundwater resources?</p> <p>Will it minimise water consumption?</p>				

and sources of water supply.					
ENV 9 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 promote the use of land in sustainable locations that has been previously developed? 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? Will it promote the use of renewable energy sources? Will it lead to less waste being produced? Will it lead to less waste being disposed, by promoting more recycling and composting? Will it increase waste recovery for other means eg. energy generation?				
SOC 1 To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected? Will it help to reduce deprivation levels? Will it help meet the needs of residents most effectively?				
SOC 2 To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles.	Will it improve access to high quality health facilities? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How? Will it provide adequate health infrastructure for existing and new communities? Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed?				

	Will links to the countryside be maintained and enhanced?				
SOC 3 To improve education and skills.	<p>Will it improve qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce?</p> <p>Will it help to retain key workers and provide more skilled workers from school leavers?</p> <p>Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities?</p> <p>Will it promote lifelong learning and skills training?</p> <p>Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?</p>				
SOC 4 To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.	<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>Will it provide the most appropriate solutions to address the housing requirements needed for creating sustainable communities?</p> <p>Will it make best use of existing housing stock?</p>				
SOC 5 To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.	<p>Will it encourage engagement in community activities?</p> <p>Will it contribute to the achievement of a mixed and balanced community?</p> <p>Will it reduce actual levels of crime?</p> <p>Will it reduce the fear of crime?</p>				
SOC 6 To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.	<p>Will it reduce unemployment overall?</p> <p>Will it help to improve earnings?</p>				
SOC 7	Will it improve the quality of dwellings?				

To improve the quality of where people live.	<p>Will it improve the quality of local open space?</p> <p>Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?</p>				
SOC 8 To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs.	<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 accessibility for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?</p> <p>Will it improve access to jobs and services for all?</p>				
EC 1 To encourage sustained economic growth.	<p>Will it assist in strengthening the local economy?</p> <p>Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?</p> <p>Will it reduce vulnerability to economic shocks?</p> <p>Will it promote growth in key sectors?</p> <p>Will it increase vitality & viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?</p>				
EC 2 To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.	<p>Will it encourage indigenous businesses?</p> <p>Will it encourage inward investment?</p> <p>Will it make land and property available for business?</p> <p>Will it improve economic performance across the Greater Norwich area?</p> <p>Will it support / encourage rural diversification?</p> <p>Will it support / encourage small city businesses?</p>				
EC 3 To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic	<p>Will it improve provision of local jobs?</p> <p>Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling?</p> <p>Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?</p>				

growth.	Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution? Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?				
EC 4 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 it maintain existing business and employment provision? Will it provide employment in the best locations to serve urban and rural residents?				

Overall Conclusions: What are the main effects of the policy option as identified through the sustainability appraisal process?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLICY OPTION: 	
Environmental Impacts	
Social Impacts	
Economic Impacts	

Overall summary:

- **Impacts**
- **Possible mitigation measures**
- **Recommended further research**
- **Considering cumulative impacts**

APPENDIX 3

SA scoring (translated into numerical values) for potential growth locations

	NE inside and Outside NDR	Ne Inside NDR	South West	West	Wymondham	NE outside NDR	East	North West	North	South	Long Stratton	South East
Env 1	1	1	1	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1
Env 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Env 3	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	0	-2
Env 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Env 5	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Env 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Env 7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Env 8	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Env 9	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-2	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
Soc 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Soc 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Soc 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Soc 4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Soc 5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Soc 6	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	-1	-2	-2
Soc 7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Soc 8	1	1	1	0	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	1	-1
Ec 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ec 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ec 3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	-1	-2	-2
Ec 4	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	-1	-2	-2
Total	15	15	15	13	14	8	7	5	5	2	1	-2