

Babergh & Mid Suffolk  
Joint Local Plan:  
**Sustainability Appraisal**

August 2017



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## NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

The aim of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development by ensuring environmental, social, and economic factors are considered during plan preparation. It is a statutory requirement to undertake the SA in-line with the procedures prescribed by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, which were prepared in order to transpose into national law the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive.

Baseline information on key aspects of the environment, economy and society were published in the Scoping Report (Jan 2017)

This report sets out the results of the sustainability appraisal for the Babergh District Council and Mid Suffolk District Council Joint Local Plan Consultation Document Reg. 18 (hereafter referred to as JLP Consultation Document). This is the first stage towards producing and when formally adopted will form the Joint Local Plan.

At this initial stage the JLP Consultation Document sets out the amount of growth that needs to be planned for, options for where growth should go and how it should be delivered. It is primarily based upon and in conformity with current and emerging national planning policy and legislation. The options identified in the JLP Consultation Document are of a strategic high level nature.

The SA assesses the strategic high level options. Accordingly, the outcome of the options in a number of cases is not specific to an allocation and or composition of development and therefore identified as unknown at this stage. A summary of the assessment outcomes is set out in Chapter 2. The SA focusses upon the intent of the policy options, and in accordance with the precautionary approach, only identifies impacts as positive, negative or neutral along with their temporal, spatial, permanency and certainty impacts where there is a measure of clarity.

## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

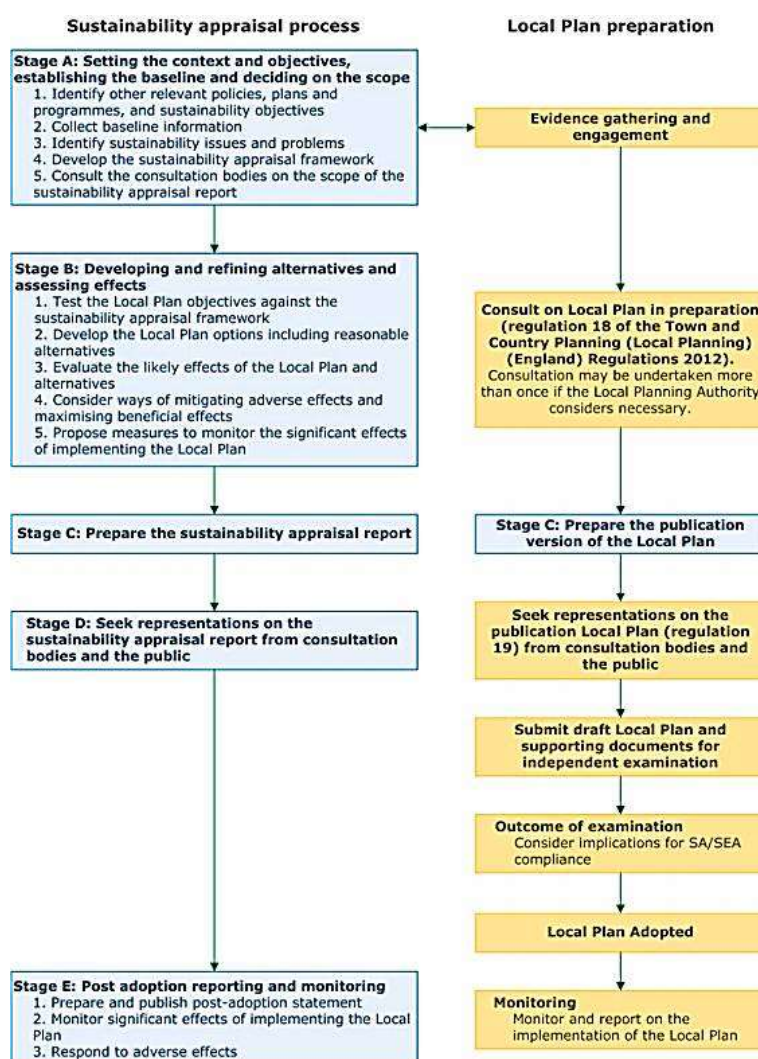
### Sustainability Appraisal

The new planning system requires local authorities to undertake a ‘Sustainability Appraisal’ (SA) of the JLP Consultation Document. The purpose of a SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of those documents.

This SA incorporates the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) regulations.<sup>1</sup>

### Table 1: Stages of SA/SEA production

Source: Planning Practice Guidance – Sustainability appraisal requirements for local plans (Paragraph: 013 Reference ID: 11-013-20140306 Revision date: 06 03 2014)



<sup>1</sup> The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004,

## Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

In preparation for the Sustainability Appraisal of the plans, Babergh and Mid Suffolk prepared and consulted on a jointly produced Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report in January 2017. It explains in more detail the purpose of SA and sets out the five stages of Sustainability Appraisal to accompany the production of plans. The Scoping Report complies with Stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal regulations. It establishes the baseline data and outlines the SA framework that will be used to inform the SA of the plans. At the time the Scoping Report was written, it was based upon the topics included within the SEA Directive.

**SA Stages A1- A3,** The starting point for the sustainability appraisal involved appraising the policy context in which the SA was prepared. A review of other policies, plans and programmes that influence the plan and appraisal content was undertaken. These policies relate to international, national, regional, county and local district strategies and plans of statutory organisations. A list of the relevant plans and programmes reviewed can be seen in the [SA Scoping Report](#) (figure 3).

Further to the review of plans and programmes the report contained thematic analysis on the relevant plans and programmes, the area profile in relation to significant issues and the effect of the issue on the plans and the topic specific sustainability objective(s). In particular, the local and regional plans have been addressed in the baseline data thematic analysis and the plans and programmes.

The following issues were considered:

- Population and Health
- Housing
- Water
- Material Assets
- Climate Change
- Biodiversity
- Cultural Heritage
- The Economy
- Transport and Connectivity.

The Council consulted the principal statutory environmental conservation bodies. Some minor amendments have been made to the content of the Scoping Report in light of the comments (see table 2). Full details are available on our [Babergh](#) and [Mid Suffolk](#) District Council websites

**Table 2: Statutory consultation responses** (April 2017)

Statutory Consultee	Comments	Local Authority Response
Natural England	A number of Plans and Programmes were recommended	List updated where required
	Sources of Local Plan evidence on the natural environment provided	Sources noted.
	Additional topic regarding Access to nature/open space and green infrastructure networks recommended	Recommendation noted. Information within exiting topics reviewed in light of comments.
	Modification of indicators were recommended	Indicators updated where appropriate.

	Recommended awareness of inter-relationships across topics and an update to current contacts list	Recommendation noted and information updated where required.
Historic England	Recommended term Historic Environment used as topic heading	Topic heading updated where appropriate
	A number of Plans and Programmes were recommended	List updated where required
	Non designated heritage assets were recommended to be included	Recommendation noted.
	A list of Good Practice Advice and Advice note documents recommended to be reviewed as part of SA Scoping	Recommendation noted.
	A list of key sustainability issues provided	Issues noted and updated where required.
	Sources for evidence provided	Sources noted.

It should be noted that this is an evolving process. The Scoping Report is a key document, which informs the whole SA/SEA proposal and its content will be revised in the future, as additional data about the local conditions becomes available and to reflect changes in priorities and to the baseline information.

The key issues identified as part of the analysis of the baseline data were published in the SA Scoping Report. The baseline data will be kept up to date and, as appropriate, reviewed with iterations of the SA Report.

A summary of the baseline data findings are below –

#### Health and Population –

- Whilst deprivation rankings are low across the area there are pockets of comparatively greater levels in Great Cornard North, Sudbury East and Sudbury South.
- The population is growing with an expected increase of 24% for Babergh and 19% for Mid Suffolk over the period 2014 – 2036.
- Whilst both districts have extensive countryside there is an identified deficiency in accessible open space provision.

#### Housing –

- Homelessness in Babergh has doubled within the period 2010-2014 and is higher than the average for the East of England. However there are currently limitations on the local data and it is not possible to identify the causes of cases.
- There are issues with the housing composition and affordability in Babergh and Mid Suffolk
- There is a growing over 65 population which will generate specific housing needs

#### Water –

- Poor / Moderate river and groundwater quality status.
- Pockets of no infrastructure capacity headroom for wastewater treatment.

Air –

- AQMA designated in Cross Street, Sudbury.

Material Assets –

- A significant portion of the land area is ALC grade 3 or above.
- There is a limited amount of PDL for future brownfield residential development in Babergh and Mid Suffolk.
- Recycling performance is below the County average.

Climate Change –

- Both districts are similar to the average level of emissions of greenhouse gases for the County.
- Along river courses there are areas at risk of flooding.
- Areas with risk of coastal erosion have been identified in the south of the Babergh District.

Biodiversity –

- Significant areas of designated protection for habitat / species
- Some priority habitat / species identified in adverse condition
- Areas of geological importance identified.

Cultural Heritage –

- The area has a rich historic environment and abundant heritage assets. There are substantial widespread designations across the entire area.

Landscape –

- There are significant areas of designated landscape including nationally designated areas.

Economy –

- Babergh – declining working age population.
- Babergh has a shortage of commercially attractive employment land.
- Generally poor broadband infrastructure.
- Limited start up and rural employment space

Transport and Connectivity –

- Poor connectivity across both districts limiting access to key services and facilities.
- The low coverage of public service routes and the poor connectivity across both districts, could lead to increased demand for private travel and long distance commuting.

**SA Framework Stage A4**, Contains the proposed Sustainability Appraisal framework (see [SA Scoping Report](#), fig.73) which consists of sustainability objectives and indicators to measure the achievement of these objectives. Sustainability objectives are a recognised way of considering the sustainability of the plan objectives. The SA framework lists a number of sustainability objectives which have been derived from an analysis of the sustainability issues facing the area and any relevant policies, plans or strategies that aim to address the identified issues.

**Sustainability monitoring indicators** are indicators that can measure the achievement of these objectives are also provided. The sustainability of the plans as they are implemented will be assessed using the indicators. In accordance with the planning regulations 2012, information monitored by the Councils regarding the implementation of plans will be published in the Annual Monitoring Report ([AMR](#)). Any issues arising from implementation of the plans will be reviewed as part of the monitoring process. The effectiveness of the incorporation of sustainability principles as contained in the SA/SEA appraisals will also be monitored by the ongoing collection of baseline information.

**Site Assessment Checklist** - In order to assess a range of physical features and environmental, economic and social criteria, a site assessment checklist will be used for strategic site allocations. A checklist will be used to record the features on sites proposed for allocation and to note any relevant evidence. All sites put forward for consideration will have a checklist completed, prior to assessment of whether they are a potential allocation. All selected sites will be subject to Sustainability Appraisal through the relevant iterations of the plan at the appropriate stage of the plan.

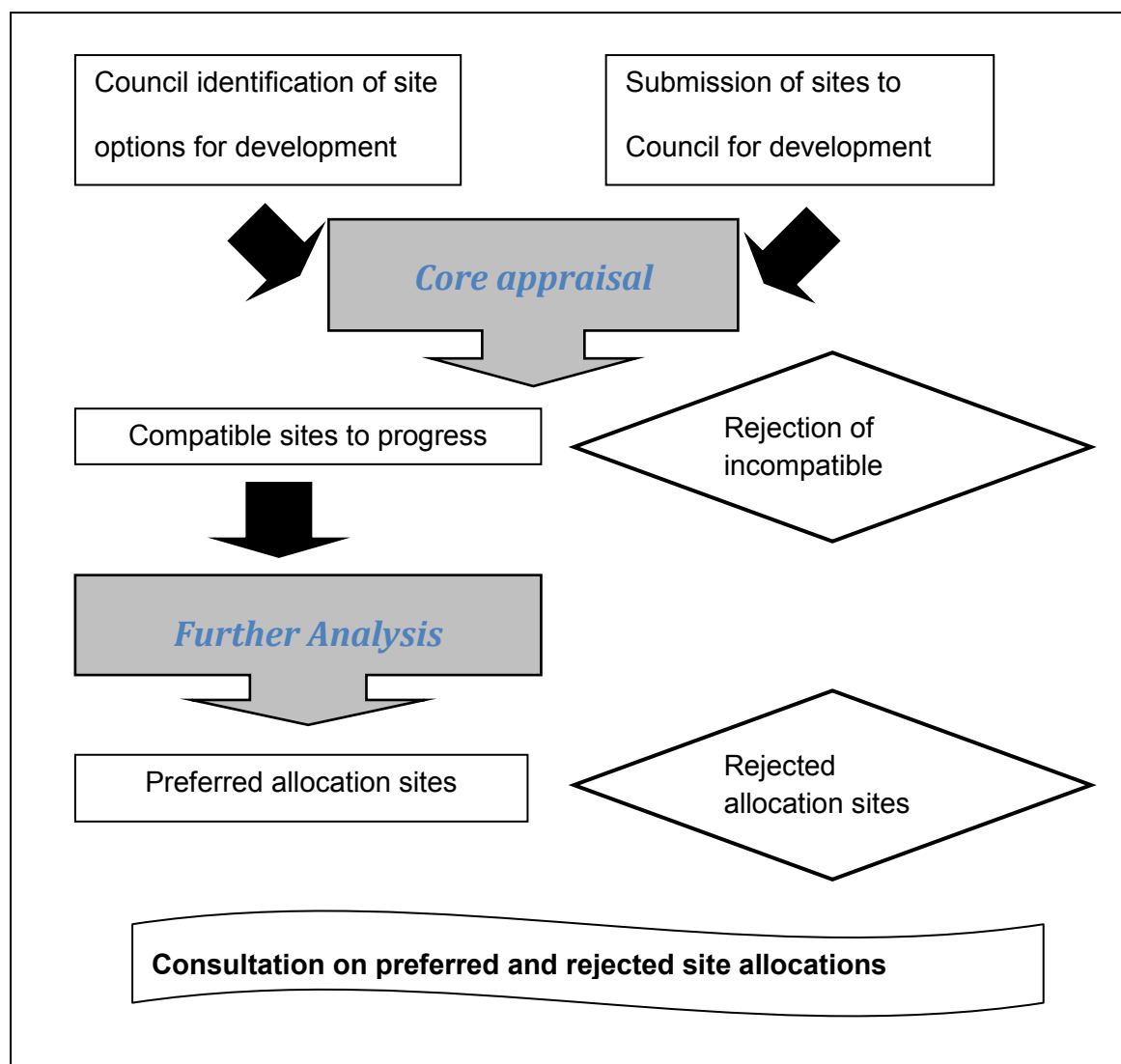
**Site Specific SA Evaluation** – A key aim of the JLP Consultation Document is to make sure that growth and development takes place in the most appropriate locations. Site Allocations will be expected to identify land for types of uses such as housing, employment, retail, open space and other community services and facilities. The focus will be on pro-actively identifying the key land use allocations in the urban and larger rural communities. In order to deliver sustainable development in the other rural areas, the Councils will work pro-actively through the flexibility of the existing policy framework. If sufficient growth is not forthcoming in the other rural areas, then the Councils will consider a review of the site allocations approach to address this.

To date, the Council has received a large number of land proposals submissions. Dependent upon the future spatial approach, which is currently subject to consultation, further sites may be proposed for development. A clear methodology is therefore required in order to assess the relative suitability of the various sites and help to identify the most appropriate sites. It is important that a logical process to allocate sites is followed and the allocated sites contribute to sustainability, with regards to the economic, social and environmental impacts and offer the best solution to meet identified community needs. Figure 1 demonstrates the proposed general approach to site assessment.



**Figure 1: Proposed general approach to site assessment.**

Source: Babergh and Mid Suffolk District Councils



### Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA)

The localities of Babergh and Mid Suffolk Districts are abundant with important environmental designations, which are protected by law. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, require that an Appropriate Assessment should be carried out on plans and policies which are considered likely to have a significant effect upon European designated sites (Special Protection Area, Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar sites in the UK). An HRA process is being undertaken concurrently and will inform subsequent stages of the SA. The HRA Scoping and Screening exercise will establish which policies are likely to have a significant effect on the European designations, leading to a full Appropriate Assessment, if necessary.

## **Purpose of This Document**

The JLP Consultation Document and is part of an ongoing consultation, which will culminate in the publication of the Consultation Plan (REG.19). Public and stakeholder involvement on the SA is undertaken concurrently with consultation on the JLP Consultation Document.

The SA process is iterative and this early stage document concentrates on testing the initial Options against the SA framework. All reasonable options have been identified and evaluated. The SA will inform the decision making process to identify the Consultation Plan (REG.19) at a later stage. Where impacts are unknown or uncertain at this stage this will be stated.

## **Methodology**

The SA is produced in-house by the Strategic Planning Policy Team at Babergh and Mid Suffolk Councils. There is a considerable degree of interaction with the content and development of policy. All policy options are appraised against the Sa Framework. To enable potential adverse effects of the plans to be avoided/minimised and potential sustainability benefits maximised

### **Technical Difficulties and Uncertainties**

At this early draft plan stage there are a number of uncertainties with regard to the detail of planning policies and their consequential impacts. Where there is such uncertainty a precautionary approach has been applied and the impact is identified as unknown. Through the iterative process of policy development there should be greater certainty of impacts at subsequent stages in the assessment process where policy details and criteria are defined.

## **Next Steps**

The Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan options has been integrated with the plan-making process. The current options being considered are, however, high level in nature therefore many sustainability issues and objectives are unknown at this stage. The JLP Consultation Document and this SA and appendices, will be consulted upon between August and November 2017, to gain stakeholder and the community views. Following public consultation, it will be necessary to take into account the consultation responses to this SA, and to the options proposed for the Local Plan. These will be published alongside the Draft Local Plan at the Reg.19 consultation stage

## CHAPTER 2 – Joint Local Plan Options

### HOUSING - REQUIREMENT

#### SA Summary – Option HR1

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The option considers an approach to accommodate objectively assessed housing needs through enabling sustainable development.
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	Meeting OAN has positive impacts with regard to housing and positive temporary economic impacts through construction. In many aspects the spatial, temporal and permanence of impacts will be dependent upon the location, composition and delivery of allocations.

### HOUSING - DELIVERY

#### SA Summary – Option HD1 and Option HD2

Assessment of Policy Objectives	Options HD1 and HD2 focus on whether to provide contingency sites or not, in order to support meeting the housing requirement figure.
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	<p>Option HD1 creates a greater level of certainty with regards to provision of sites to meet identified housing requirements. However, due to the high level nature of these options at this stage means the SA impacts are the same and would depend upon the locations, composition and delivery of allocation.</p> <p>HD2 - provides a mechanism to meet housing need (HR1), however the SA impacts are the same as HR1 and would depend upon the locations, composition and delivery of allocations.</p>

### REVIEW OF THE SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY

#### SA Summary – Option SET1 and Option SET2

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The options consider different approaches for establishing a new settlement hierarchy to enable rural growth in a sustainable manner
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	<p>SET 1- Due to the concentration of services in the main settlements SET 1 would have the greatest impact in urban areas however the assessment recognises that such services are also locating in some rural settlement (but not necessarily the wider rural hinterland).</p> <p>SET 2 provides greater opportunity to reflect the existing settlement pattern taking account of the relationship between service provision and the network of settlements and their inter-relationships.</p>

## SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION

### SA Summary – Option BHD1, Option MHD1, Option BHD2, Option MHD2, Option BHD3, Option MHD3, Option BHD4 and Option MHD4

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The options consider various approaches to accommodate the objectively assessed housing needs through enabling sustainable development
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	Due to the high level nature of the plan all the options for spatial distribution (BHD1, MHD1, BHD2, MHD2, BHD3, MHD3, BHD4 and MHD4) are not comparable against the majority of criteria at this stage. BHD1/MHD1 – positive for development on towns but overall scores negative for rural areas. BHD2/BHD2 – impacts on both locations, BHD3 and 4/MHD3 and 4 – dependent on location

## HOUSING TYPES & AFFORDABLE HOUSING

### SA Summary – Option HM1, Option HM2 and Option HM3

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The options consider various approaches to accommodate objectively assessed housing needs through enabling sustainable development.
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	HM1 - would contribute to meeting housing needs but this may or may not be specific to demographic requirements. The option has been assessed as impacting upon the composition of development – no the location. HM2 - provides greater certainty in meeting specific housing needs in comparison to HM1. Similar to HM1 the option has been assessed with regard to the composition rather than the location of development. HD3 - would support housing and employment criteria. The location and composition of development(s) would be specific to the impact on the majority of other criteria.

### SA Summary – Option AH1

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The options set the focus on how to meet objectively assessed housing needs through enabling sustainable development.
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	AH1 - contributes positively to population, health and housing criteria.

### SA Summary – Option RE1 and Option RE2

Assessment of Policy Objectives	Options RE1 and RE2 focus on whether to support market housing on rural exception sites or not, in order to support meeting the housing requirement figure.
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	RE1 - The provision of rural exception housing is positive in terms of population, health and housing criteria but specific impacts will be

	dependent upon the location and composition of development. RE2 - the provision of rural exception housing is positive in terms of population, health and housing criteria but specific impacts will be dependent upon the location and composition of development. Inclusion of market housing within the mix may improve the degree to which schemes contribute to the mix and type of housing.
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## RURAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

### SA Summary – Option RG1 and Option RG2,

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The options consider two approaches to accommodate objectively assessed housing needs through enabling sustainable development.
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	RG1 - the policy provides an approach to enable delivery of housing which would contribute to meeting housing need. However there is uncertainty in terms of site specific impacts that would only be assessed at scheme delivery on each individual proposal. Individual and cumulative impacts. RG2 - the policy provides an approach to enable delivery of housing which would contribute to meeting housing need. Whilst the impact of options will not be clear until areas are identified, in comparison to RG1, the assessment of changes to boundaries could be undertaken at allocation. A criterion for infill development gives an indication of potential mitigations albeit impacts would be dependent on locations of developments.

### SA Summary – Option HG1 and Option HG2

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The options consider two approaches to accommodate objectively assessed housing needs through enabling sustainable development.
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	HG1 - applies restriction maintain the status quo in policy terms therefore many impacts will be negligible / 0 and or unknown if they are dependent upon site specifics. HG2 - contributes positively to population, housing and health indicators. The majority of other indicators are unknown depending upon location, composition and delivery of development.

## ACCOMMODATION NEEDS OF GYPSY AND TRAVELLERS

### SA Summary – Option GT1 and Option GT2

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The options set the focus on how to meet social needs and considerations
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	GT1 - would contribute to housing criteria. Other impacts will be dependent upon the location, composition and delivery of allocations. GT2 - would contribute to housing criteria. Other impacts will be dependent upon the location, composition and delivery of allocations, as included within wider

	housing allocations.
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### **SA Summary – Option TS1**

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The options set the focus on how to meet social needs and considerations
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	TS1 - contributes to meeting specific housing needs. Other impacts will be dependent upon the location, composition and delivery of developments.

### **SA Summary – Option EGT1**

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The option sets the focus on how to meet and protect social needs and considerations
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	EG1 - has a largely neutral impact as it proposes maintain the status quo. Where impacts arise from the use on this site this is largely unknown at this stage. It will be informed by the site specific proposals.

## **ECONOMIC NEEDS**

### **SA Summary – Option ECON1 and Option ECON2**

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The options consider whether to allocate the minimum identified need for employment land or to allocate more than identified, whilst considering social and economic needs
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	Through allocating sufficient land to meet needs ECON 1 scores positively on economic criteria. ECON 2 - has greater potential for economic growth but the impact of which would be dependent upon the location of sites, demand and the composition and delivery of proposals. Whilst land would be made available in the short term, the temporal impact would be dependent on delivery.

## **TOWN CENTRES AND RETAIL**

### **SA Summary – Option OC1 and Option OC2**

Assessment of Policy Objectives	Options OC1 and OC2 focus on whether to restrict or support out of centre retail sites or not, whilst considering social and economic needs
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	Whilst a number of impacts will be dependent upon the location of sites, in comparison between OC1 and OC2, OC1 scored more positively in terms of town centre impacts and transport accessibility. The location for out of centre development would impact upon the site specific impacts (currently identified as unknown).

### SA Summary – Option TC1

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The option sets the focus on how to meet economic growth whilst taking social impacts into consideration
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development.
Conclusion	TC1 - Through making provision for a mix of town centre uses within the centres criteria on service accessibility and economy score positively.

### SA Summary – Option PS1

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The option focus on how to meet economic growth whilst taking social impacts into consideration
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	PS1 - Through making provision for a mix of uses within primary and secondary frontages criteria on service accessibility & economy score positively.

### SA Summary – Option RIA1 and Option RIA2

Assessment of Policy Objectives	Options RIA1 and RIA2 sets the focus on how to meet economic growth with regards gross floorspace, whilst taking social impacts into consideration
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	RIA1 and RIA2 - is concerning a quantifiable threshold applied to a process and does not give an indication on the outcome of an assessment therefore the impact has been assessed as not relevant.

## BIODIVERSITY

### SA Summary – Option BIO1 and Option BIO2

Assessment of Policy Objectives	Options BIO1 and BIO2 focus on whether to retain protection or to protect and enhance designated sites/areas, in order to support the network of habitats and biodiversity.
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	BIO1 contributes positively to countryside, water, air, material assets and biodiversity criteria. BIO2 – has a greater potential for ensuring protection plus enhancement to all biodiversity across both Districts. Both contribute positively to countryside, water, air, material assets and biodiversity criteria.

## CLIMATE CHANGE

### SA Summary – Option FR1

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The option sets the focus on mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking full account of flood risk
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	Through making provision for flood risk management that meets the two Districts needs the option scores positively on environmental and flood risk management criteria.

### SA Summary – Option RE1 and Option RE2

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The options sets its focus on environmental opportunities
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	Whilst a number of impacts will be dependent upon the location of schemes, in comparison between RE1 and RE2, RE2 has greater potential for renewable initiatives to be taken forward with mitigation as appropriate. The impact of which however would be dependent upon the location of sites, demand and the composition and delivery of proposals.

### SA Summary – Option BS1

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The option sets its focus on environmental opportunities
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	Through making provision for water efficiency to address water scarcity in the area score positively & energy efficiency impacting on climate change criteria.

## LANDSCAPE, HERITAGE AND DESIGN

### SA Summary – Option L1 and Option L2

Assessment of Policy Objectives	Options L1 and L2 focus on whether to retain landscape designations or whether to
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	L1 – impacts reflect that the intent of the policy is maintenance of existing designations and therefore impacts are generally neutral. Developments within such designations are required to maintain (neutral) or enhance (positive) landscape qualities. L2 – has a greater potential for ensuring to minimise impacts and enhancement to all landscape where possible across both Districts as it is not specific to a designation. The criteria contained within the policy will be central to its impacts and where necessary can ensure there is scope for mitigation. However whilst the intent of the policy is clear the absence of the criteria means that many impacts are



	currently unknown.
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### **SA Summary – Option HA1**

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The option considers whether to include a policy which identifies the types of assets that would be considered for a local list
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	Through making provision for a list of all non-designated heritage assets in the area score positively in terms of cultural criteria and the landscape setting.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **SA Summary – Option INF1 and Option INF2**

Assessment of Policy Objectives	Options INF1 and INF2 sets the focus on how to plan for development and infrastructure whilst taking social and economic impacts into consideration
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	INF1 - many impacts are unknown pending detail on the possible location and composition of projects. INF2 - many impacts are unknown pending detail on the possible location and composition of projects

## **OPEN SPACE**

### **SA Summary – Option OS1 and Option OS2**

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The options set the focus on environmental considerations for Local Green Spaces.
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	OS1 - makes provision for standardised provision of open space. The impact of the policy is largely unknown because it would be dependent upon the location of provision (including the provision that is already in place and required in that locality) and the scheme specifics. OS2 - makes provision for open space. The impact of the policy is largely unknown because it would be dependent upon the location of provision and the scheme specifics. Unlike OS1 the provision can take greater account of provision and requirements in a specific locality.

### **SA Summary – Option NROS1 and Option NROS2**

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The options set the focus on environmental considerations non-residential Local Green Spaces.
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	NROS1 and NROS2– impacts are largely dependent upon the location and composition of provision.

### **SA Summary – Option POS1 and Option POS2**

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The options sets focus on environmental considerations by protecting Local Green Spaces in line with the NPPF approach.
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	POS1 and POS2 - Many of the impacts would be dependent upon the composition and location of the proposals.

## **COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

### **SA Summary – Option CF1 and Option CF2**

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The option sets the focus on how to protect social and economic needs and considerations
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	CF1 and CF2 - Many of the impacts would be dependent upon the composition and location of the proposals.

## **SETTLEMENT BOUNDARIES**

### **SA Summary – Option BND1**

Assessment of Policy Objectives	The option sets the focus on how to meet objectively assessed housing needs through enabling sustainable development.
Policy mitigations	Mitigation will be required to deal with the impacts of development
Conclusion	BND1 - makes provision to enable small scale development in smaller settlements & hamlets. The approach makes provision to enable housing and therefore contribute to housing need criteria. The other specific impacts would be dependent upon the specific settlements, potential locations, composition and delivery of development.

## CHAPTER 3 – SA Summary of Joint Local Plan Options

This section includes a summary table of the SA testing of options.

Detailed assessments of each of the policy options are available online through the Council's website links below:

- [Housing options](#)
- [Economy options](#)
- [Environment options](#)
- [Infrastructure options](#)
- [Place options](#)

## Summary of full SA testing for Policy Options

Plan Options	SA Objective																
	Population and Health				Housing	Water	Air	Material Assets		Climate Change		Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Economy		Transport and Connectivity
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	To improve the health of the population overall	To maintain and improve levels of education and skills in the population overall	To reduce poverty and social exclusion	To improve the quality of where people live and work	To meet the housing requirements of the whole community	To conserve and enhance water resources	Will it protect and improve air quality?	To conserve soil and mineral resources	To promote the sustainable management of waste	To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption	To reduce vulnerability to climatic events	To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	To conserve and where appropriate enhance areas and assets of historical and archaeological importance	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes	To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area	To revitalise the Districts' centres	To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth
HR1	+	+	+		+	+									+		
HD1	+	+	+		+	+									+		
HD2	+	+	+		+	+									+		
SET1	+	+	/	+	/										/	+	+
SET2	+	+	/	+	/										/	+	+
BHD1			-		+			/						/	/		-
MHD1			-		+			/						/	/		-
BHD2	+		/		+			/						/	/		
MHD2	+		/		+			/						/	/		
BHD3					+			/						/	/		
MHD3					+									/			
BHD4					+									/	+		
MHD4					+									/	+		

Plan Options	SA Objective																
	Population and Health				Housing	Water	Air	Material Assets		Climate Change		Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Economy		Transport and Connectivity
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	To improve the health of the population overall	To maintain and improve levels of education and skills in the population overall	To reduce poverty and social exclusion	To improve the quality of where people live and work	To meet the housing requirements of the whole community	To conserve and enhance water resources	Will it protect and improve air quality?	To conserve soil and mineral resources	To promote the sustainable management of waste	To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption	To reduce vulnerability to climatic events	To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	To conserve and where appropriate enhance areas and assets of historical and archaeological importance	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes	To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area	To revitalise the Districts’ centres	To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth
HM1	+				+												
HM2	+				+												
HM3	+		+		+									+	+		
AH1	+		+		+												
RE1	+		+		+			-									
RE2	+		+		+			-									
RG1					+			-							+		
RG2					+									+	+		
HG1	-		-	/	-			+		/							/
HG2			+		+										+		
GT1					+												
GT2					+												
TS1					+												
EGT1	/		/	/	/		/	/			/		/	/			

Plan Options	SA Objective																
	Population and Health				Housing	Water	Air	Material Assets		Climate Change		Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Economy		Transport and Connectivity
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	To improve the health of the population overall	To maintain and improve levels of education and skills in the population overall	To reduce poverty and social exclusion	To improve the quality of where people live and work	To meet the housing requirements of the whole community	To conserve and enhance water resources	Will it protect and improve air quality?	To conserve soil and mineral resources	To promote the sustainable management of waste	To reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from energy consumption	To reduce vulnerability to climatic events	To conserve and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	To conserve and where appropriate enhance areas and assets of historical and archaeological importance	To conserve and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of landscapes and townscapes	To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity and economic growth throughout the plan area	To revitalise the Districts’ centres	To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth
ECON1															+	+	
ECON2															+		
OC1			+					+								+	+
OC2								-								-	
TC1	+		+	+	+										+	+	+
PS1	+		+	+	+										+	+	+
RIA1																	
RIA2																	
BIO1				+		+	+	+				+		+			
BIO2				+		+	+	+				+		+			
FR1						+					+						
RE1							+	+		+					+		
RE2							+	+	+	+	+				+		
BS1						+				+							

Plan Options	SA Objective																
	Population and Health				Housing	Water	Air	Material Assets		Climate Change		Biodiversity	Cultural Heritage	Landscape	Economy		Transport and Connectivity
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L1				/		/		/				/	+	+			
L2													+	+			
HA1												+	+	+			
INF1	+	+	+	+		+	+		+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+
INF2	+	+	+	+		+	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
OS1	+			+													
OS2	+			+													
NROS1	+			+													
NROS2	+			+													
POS1	+			+													
POS2	+			+													
CF1				+													
CF2				+													
BND1					+									-			

