

Kessingland Neighbourhood Plan

**Sustainability Appraisal incorporating Strategic
Environmental Assessment**

December 2015

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APPENDICES

Appendix A	Summary of responses from statutory bodies during SA scoping process
Appendix B	Summary of relevant plans and programmes
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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out the baseline information on the parish, the plans and policies influencing the production of the Kessingland Neighbourhood Plan, current sustainability issues that are facing the parish and the sustainability objectives that the Neighbourhood Plan should strive to achieve.
- 1.2 The Kessingland Sustainability Framework Scoping Report was published by Kessingland Parish Council in April 2015. It was the subject of consultation with Waveney District Council, the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England. A summary table of the comments from statutory consultees is contained in Appendix A. The objectives have been amended to take account of the advice and comments received.
- 1.3 The commitment to the achievement of sustainable development has been set out in legislation introduced at both European and national level. In 2004 the European Directive on Strategic Environmental Assessment (Strategic Environmental Assessment) was implemented in the UK. This sets out the requirement for Strategic Environmental Assessment, which has been incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal process. Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires Local Development Documents to be prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. The Sustainability Appraisal incorporates the Strategic Environmental Assessment process – for ease, this report is referred to as the Sustainability Appraisal from now on in this document, although it incorporates the elements required for Strategic Environmental Assessment.
- 1.4 Sustainable development is about ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come. It is about considering the long-term environmental, social and economic issues and impacts in an integrated and balanced way. The UK Government has set five guiding principles to achieve the sustainable development purpose. These principles form the basis for policy in the UK and are as follows:
- Living within environmental limits
 - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
 - Building a strong, stable and sustainable economy
 - Promoting good governance
 - Using sound science responsibly
- 1.5 One of the means by which sustainable development can be achieved is through the land-use planning process. The Kessingland Neighbourhood Plan will need to be in general conformity with the Suffolk Coastal Core Strategy – Core Strategy and Development Management Policies 2013. If approved by a referendum, the Neighbourhood Plan will become a part of the development plan for the parish of Kessingland.
- 1.6 The Kessingland Neighbourhood Plan can help to achieve sustainable development as it aims to ensure that development meets the needs of people living and working in the parish, while at the same time helping to ensure that adverse environmental impact is minimised.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The Kessingland Neighbourhood Plan covers the whole of the parish of Kessingland (see Figure 1.1). It has been prepared by a Core Team comprising members of Kessingland Parish Council and volunteers from the community. To inform the Sustainability Appraisal, they collected data about Kessingland on a wide range of matters.
- 2.2 The majority of the district-wide data had already been collected for the Sustainability Appraisal for the Waveney Core Strategy and had been obtained from the various sources best placed to provide accurate data in their relevant area of expertise. This information has enabled the environmental, social and economic issues facing both the district and Kessingland to be established.

Figure 1.1: Kessingland Neighbourhood Plan designated area



- 2.3 The Kessingland Neighbourhood Plan has been developed through an extensive programme of engagement with the local community. This included developing the following vision for the development of the town and parish up to 2031:

'In 2030, Kessingland is an easily accessible village where many of the community use local public transport to get around. It has maintained and improved the levels of inclusivity among both the young and the older members of the community, through shared activities as well as established meeting places such as the skate park, playing fields, beaches and community centre.

Kessingland has become a place where young people can grow up and can stay when they start a family. This is because new housing has addressed their needs and it has been ensured that local people have had first refusal of new affordable properties when they are built.

The development of new housing at the former Ashleys Nurseries site and adjacent to this on land at Laurel Farm has provided affordable housing which is accessible to people from Kessingland. It has also created new market housing which has allowed both young families and older 'downsizers' to buy the property that they want within the village. This has brought more young people and children into the village, so avoiding Kessingland simply become a retirement village whilst also increasing numbers of local children at Kessingland Primary School and thus ensuring its long term future.

The proceeds from development have provided strong benefits for the community by way of improved infrastructure, including expanded sports facilities. The development at Laurel Farm has enabled the expansion of the Community Playing Field and the sports facilities that serve it. The network of pedestrian and cycle paths serving the two new housing developments have been well linked to the existing village so that the new facilities are well used by existing residents.

The economy has been strengthened by the provision of small 'incubator' units on the former Ashleys Nurseries for start-up businesses to establish themselves and thrive. This has been coupled with protection for existing businesses which has created more employment opportunities and more reason for young adults to stay living in Kessingland as they are able to work here too.

A key part of the economy remains tourism, with the protection of tourist chalets along the sea front meaning that people continue to visit, stay and spend their money in Kessingland.'

- 2.4 The Kessingland Sustainability Appraisal has developed its own 9 sustainability objectives, based upon the sustainability objectives in Waveney District Council's Core Strategy and the baseline data collected. Local issues and objectives have been identified, and the indicators used to measure these are from local sources at a local scale wherever possible. These will help assess the

sustainability issues facing Kessingland Village, to be addressed where possible in the Neighbourhood Plan.

3 POLICY CONTEXT

- 3.1 The Kessingland Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared in accordance with national and local planning policies. At the national level, the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) establishes the scope and purpose of neighbourhood plans. At the local level, the development plan of Waveney comprises the Waveney Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) and Development Management DPD, and the Suffolk County Council (SCC) Minerals and Waste Core Strategies and Site Specific Allocations DPDs.
- 3.2 Appendix B provides a summary of the programmes, plans and other documents which influence the Kessingland Neighbourhood Plan. Key objectives and indicators have been identified from the Core Strategy and these have been incorporated into the sustainability framework and used to inform baseline data and the identification of key issues.
- 3.3 The aims, objectives and indicators from these policy documents have been used to develop the sustainability objectives. It should be noted that the policy context for the Neighbourhood Plan Sustainability Appraisal is not static. Therefore as further relevant plans or programmes are developed, they will be reviewed and taken into account.

4 PARISH CHARACTERISTICS AND ISSUES

- 4.1 The SEA Regulations require that certain environmental topics are included within the environmental baseline collected to inform the SEA. The topics required by the SEA Regulations are shown in Table 4.1.
- 4.2 The SEA Scoping Report summarises the current state of the environment and also identifies key trends and pressures for the future. The information is categorised under topics, although it must be recognised that many of the topics are interlinked.

Table 4.1: Topics and their relevance to the Kessingland Neighbourhood Plan

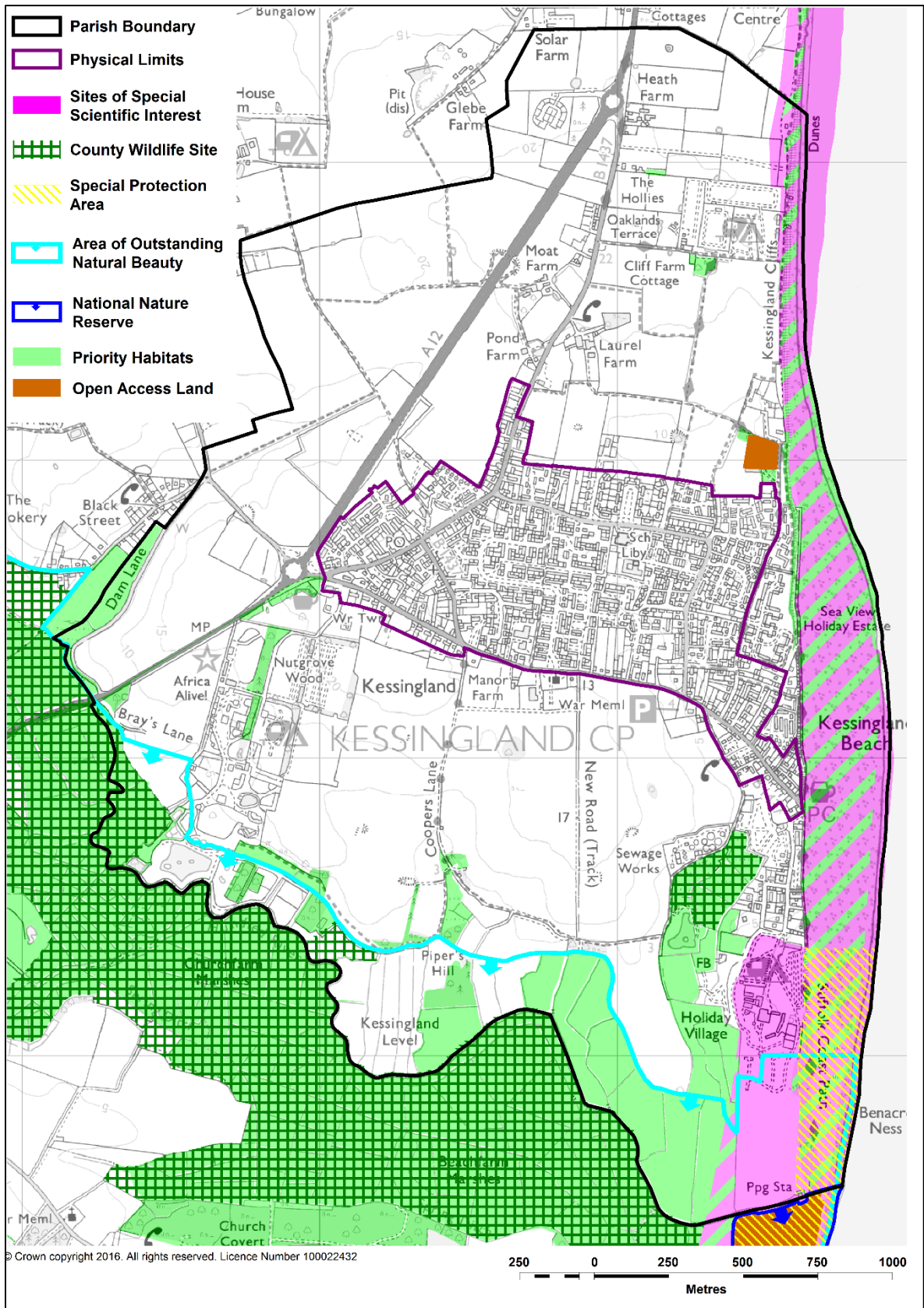
Topic	Relevance to the Kessingland NP
Nature conservation	Potential for new site allocations to impact on the habitats of species within areas of nature conservation value
Landscape	Potential for new site allocations to impact on the landscape, including in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
Water	Risk of flooding impacts on where people live and can impact on the economic prosperity of an area. The way in which water is drained off of land, including road and other hard surfaces, can be important to the level of flood risk experienced in an area.
Soils	Potential for site allocations and development to impact on best agricultural soils or important geological sites.
Historic Environment	Historic environment features can be vulnerable to damage and other impacts from neglect, decay or development pressures.
Air and Climate	Potential for new site allocations to create pollution through additional congestion.
Human characteristics	Potential for the plan to impact on human health, particularly positively through improvements to walking, cycling routes, etc
Roads and transport	Development could impact on congestion on the road network and create pedestrian safety problems, particularly at key junctions in Kessingland village
Infrastructure	Development could have an impact on the infrastructure necessary to keep society running smoothly
Economic characteristics	Development could impact on the ability of communities to function effectively (in their interaction with services) and on the economic prosperity of an area.

- 4.3 The information was compiled from a wide range of information sources. Firstly information came from the draft Neighbourhood Plan and associated work conducted to support it. As part of the widespread consultation work to support the plan this has included feedback from a range of consultees. There are also a number of key reports relevant to the environment of the area and some of their key findings have been summarised here – they are referenced through the text, as are various data sources used to provide maps and statistics. This section presents topics relevant to the Neighbourhood Plan and while it seeks to be comprehensive only the key issues are included to keep the document manageable.

Nature conservation

- 4.4 The rural and relatively unspoilt landscape and the presence of a significant amount of ancient woodland provides the area with a rich conservation and biodiversity resource.
- 4.5 Figure 4.1 provides a map of the environmental features of the area.
- 4.6 This shows that there is a particularly sensitive environment in the east and to the south of the parish:
- There is a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) running along the eastern coastal area.
 - The south eastern corner of the parish has a Special Protection Area (SPA), the Benacre to Eastern Bavents SPA.
 - There is a National Nature Reserve on the south-eastern boundary of the parish.
 - There is a County Wildlife Site to the south of the physical limits of Kessingland village as well as on the southern boundary of the parish.
 - There are a number of priority habitat areas dotted around the south of the parish and along the southern boundary.

Figure 4.1: Key environmental features



Species

- 4.7 Kessingland and the surrounding area is classified as a very Important Bird Area, being an area which is crucial to the conservation of some of the world's scarcer birds. This is based on the bird numbers and the variety of species it holds. It is also strategically placed for many migrant species especially in Spring and Autumn after easterly winds. The wildlife which can be found in this area attracts many people both nationally and internationally to Kessingland.
- 4.8 The individual habitats within Kessingland can be identified as the Sea, the Beach (including the sluice), the Levels, the Sewerage Works (including surrounding scrub land), and the village.
- 4.9 Due to its location on the east coast, each of these habitats is vital to many bird species. Listed below are only the scarce and rare birds which occur on a regular, i.e. annual, basis. Common and 'one off unique examples' such as the UK's only White Crowned Black Wheatear spotted in June 1982 at Kessingland, have not been included.
- 4.10 Individual habitats by location are as shown in Table 4.2:

Table 4.2: Individual habitats of birds in Kessingland by location

Location	Season	Bird
Beach	Winter	Snow Bunting, Shore Lark, Lapland Bunting
	Spring	Hoopoe, Wryneck, Ring Ouzel, Wheatear, Dotterel
	Summer	Skylark, Little Tern (international significance monitored by RSPB)
	Autumn	Wheatear, Redstart, Barred Warbler
The Levels	Resident	Barn Owl, Marsh Harrier
	Winter	Short Eared Owl, Hen Harrier, White Fronted Geese, Bewicks, Whooper Swan
	Summer	Grasshopper Warbler, Cuckoo
Sewerage Works	Winter	Chiffchaff, Goldcrests, Firecrests, Woodcock
	Spring	significant Pied Wagtails numbers, also White, Grey, Yellow, Blue Headed Wagtails
	Summer	Red Rumped Swallow, Pied Flycatcher
Village	Winter	Waxwing
	Spring	Black Redstart
	Summer	Swift, Swallow, House Martin, Hobby

- 4.11 Information from the Suffolk Biological Records Centre shows sitings of 437 different species since 2011. These are listed in Appendix A of the Final Scoping Report.

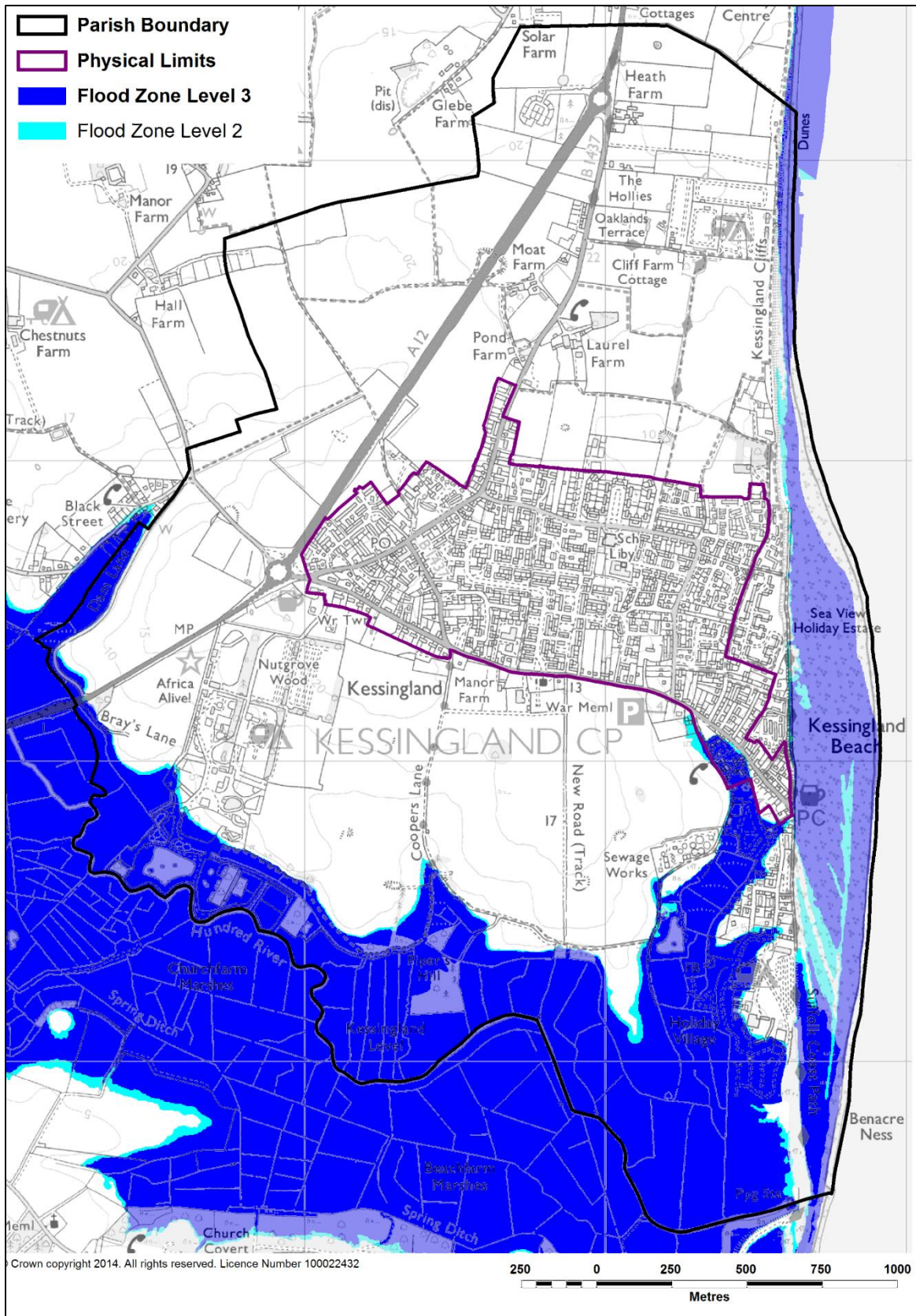
Landscape

- 4.12 Kessingland is a rural parish in the very eastern part of Waveney district. A small part of the south-east of the parish is covered by the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The coastal area is classified as part of the Suffolk Heritage Coast.
- 4.13 Kessingland parish contains three landscape capacity areas and the 2008 Waveney Landscape Character Assessment recommends the following considerations in relation to development:
- Pakefield to Benacre Coastal Cliffs - The remote undeveloped coastline south of Kessingland should be conserved. Glimpses of the coast and open gaps between Lowestoft and Kessingland should similarly be conserved.
 - Hundred Tributary Valley Farmland – Conserve and protect sensitive panoramic woodland skylines, notably where intervisibility with neighbouring plateau claylands persists. Development associated with the growth of settlements such as Lowestoft and Kessingland should be sensitive to the wider rural character of the area. Building styles and uses within rural areas should respect local character. Conserve the views to, and the settings of, churches.
 - Gisleham Plateau - The sense of separation between settlements such as Lowestoft and Kessingland should be maintained. Conserve the connection to and character of the open coastal land within the adjacent Great Yarmouth Coastal Strip area, avoiding the introduction of further development, as the character of this area is already influenced by coastal resort type development and by development to the edge of Lowestoft.

Water

- 4.14 Large parts of the south of the parish, particularly closest to the North Sea, are classified as Flood Zone 3. This does stretch up to reach the south-eastern edge of the physical limits to Kessingland village. Within the village there have been few reporting incidences of flooding and the Environment Agency has confirmed that the large majority of the parish is in Flood Zone 1, which is defined as having a low probability of flooding from rivers or the sea. This is shown in Figure 4.2 below.

Figure 4.2: High flood risk areas



Soil and Geology

- 4.15 The large majority of Kessingland parish is characterised by the presence of freely draining, slightly acidic sandy soils. This is freely draining with low fertility¹. This is particularly vulnerable to leaching of nitrate and pesticides to the groundwater. It is also highly erodible under arable and vegetable crops. However, samples taken as part of development within Kessingland village did show clay just below the surface extending to a depth of nine metres. The Kessingland Levels are also thought to have a more peat-based soil structure.
- 4.16 The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choices to be made about its future use within the planning system. Published by Natural England², the ALC provides a classification in 5 grades using a number of criteria including climate (temperature, rainfall, aspect, exposure, frost risk), site (gradient, micro-relief, flood risk) and soil (depth, structure, texture, chemicals, stoniness). The scales ranges from 1 (high quality) to 5 – poorest.
- 4.17 The NPPF (paragraph 112) states that relevant planning authorities should take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of higher quality.
- 4.18 The majority of the land in Kessingland parish is not classified as 'best and most versatile agricultural land' (i.e. Grades 1, 2 and 3a). The only exceptions are two areas immediately to the north of the physical limits of Kessingland village which are classified as Grade 3a.

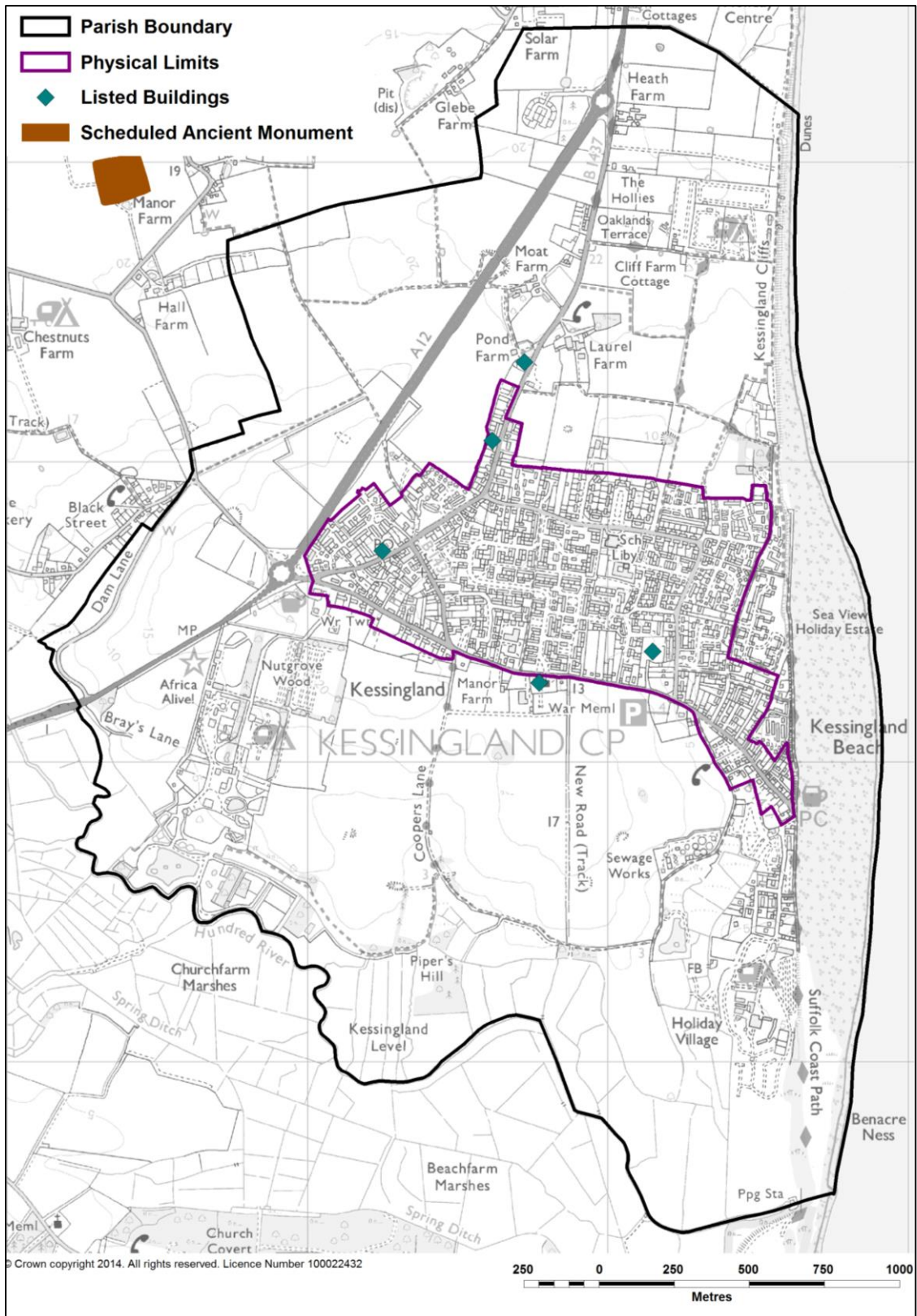
Historic Environment

- 4.19 The parish has five listed buildings, of which one is grade I listed (the Church of St Edmund) and the other four are grade II. Of this total, all are in or adjacent to the Kessingland village physical limits boundary. This is shown in Figure 4.3.

¹ Source: Cranfield Soilscape map

² <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/4424325>

Figure 4.3: Listed buildings in Kessingland parish



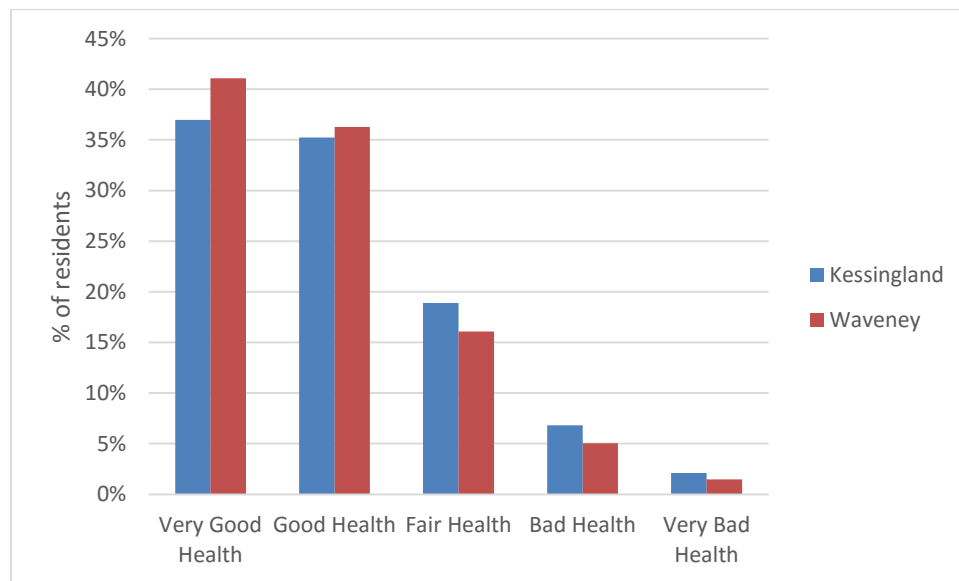
Air and Climate

- 4.20 Generally air pollution is low and most emissions are generated by traffic passing along the A12 or through Kessingland village. There are no Air Quality Management Areas within the Neighbourhood Plan area.

Human characteristics

- 4.21 Figure 4.4 shows that the general health of Kessingland residents is reasonable. Those with 'very good' or 'good' health are below the district average but this is partially offset by the slightly higher proportions of those with 'fair' health. Those in 'bad' or 'very bad' health represent 9% of the population.

Figure 4.4: General health, 2011



Source: 2011 Census

Roads and transport

- 4.22 The A12 is the main road route through the parish. The local roads serving Kessingland village are generally small, rural roads that are inappropriate for carrying significant volumes of traffic.

Infrastructure

- 4.23 Kessingland has the following community infrastructure assets focused in the village:

- A primary school
- GP facilities
- Various places of worship
- A community centre
- Various recreational spaces used for formal and informal recreation, including play areas
- A range of shops and services including a local service station, two small supermarkets, a chemist, three take-away food establishments, two car repair garages and two hairdressers.

Economic characteristics

- 4.24 The 2011 Census recorded that the population of the Kessingland parish was 4,327 persons. Since 2001, the population has grown by 116 persons, or 2.8%. Comparatively, the Waveney district population grew by 2.6%. There has been a broad trend in the increase in population across the wider district, with the rate of increase in Kessingland very much in line with this.

5 KEY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

SWOT analysis

- 5.1 Table 5.1 has been informed by the issues identified in the Neighbourhood Plan public workshops and consultation, and the baseline information collected in Section 4.

Table 5.1: SWOT analysis of issues facing Kessingland parish

<p>Strengths</p> <p>Low crime rate, outstanding landscape setting, designated land (e.g. AONB,), conservation area, strong community spirit, good range of community activities, choice of pubs, shops, friendly church.</p>	<p>Weaknesses</p> <p>Traffic speed, volume and weight and widespread parking issues, pedestrian vulnerability, infrequent public transport, limited capacity of health facilities e.g. doctors' surgery, limited activities for older children, lack of utilities capacity.</p>
<p>Opportunities</p> <p>Improve pedestrian safety, implement traffic management, better balanced age distribution, improve contact and service to elderly, improve community infrastructure, improve high street 'offer', encourage local businesses, expand community activities</p>	<p>Threats</p> <p>Climate change, loss of biodiversity, drought or water interruption/contamination, localised flooding, loss of services such as buses, inappropriate development leading to loss of rural character, shops, loss of agricultural land and local food self-sufficiency, loss of local distinctiveness through cumulative loss of local vernacular, lack of utilities capacity.</p>

Key issues

- 5.2 There are a number of sustainability issues and challenges facing the parish. While Kessingland parish offers a high quality environment to residents and local businesses, the Neighbourhood Plan will need to manage and seek to resolve a series of issues over its lifetime if the parish is to continue to be successful while respecting its outstanding landscape setting.
- 5.3 In the absence of a Neighbourhood Plan (and as a consequence a lack of vision and strategy for Kessingland), there will be fewer opportunities to address the issues and challenges facing the parish, as well as contributing to a reduction in the potential benefit to the community.

Table 5.2: Challenges and impacts of not having a neighbourhood plan

Challenges facing Kessingland Parish	Effect of not having a neighbourhood plan
Problem of traffic speed, volume and weight and lack of pedestrian/cyclist safety in the village centre	Residents lives will be further blighted and safety will be worsened by traffic movements
Scale of housing growth	District Plan policies are strategic in nature but do require growth of villages, therefore Kessingland could be exposed to speculative applications for major housing
Lack of affordable housing for parish residents	No suitable sites for housing for local people would be delivered
Supporting an ageing population	Potential issues of care/support/transport and a lack of local homes suitable for the needs of older people
Inadequate and potentially reducing public transport options	Increased dependence on the private car and increasing isolation for those unable to afford a car
Support and flexibility for local businesses	The needs of businesses to grow and change may be restricted by current policies
Infrastructure improvements such as roads, crossings, parking, community facilities	Funding for infrastructure requirements may not arise
Pressures for development in countryside	District Plan policies are strategic in nature but do require growth of villages which could therefore be ad-hoc and unplanned
Loss of agricultural land to development	Could result in unnecessary loss of agricultural land due to unplanned development coming forward through speculative applications
Poor access to services and facilities	Increased dependence on the private car to access services and inability to do so for those unable to afford a car.
Need to maintain and enhance the high quality natural environment, wildlife networks, biodiversity and historic environment of the parish	Could result in unnecessary impacts on biodiversity due to unplanned development coming forward through speculative applications. Could also result in inappropriate alteration or loss of important historic features characteristic of Kessingland.

6 OBJECTIVES OF THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

- 6.1 The issues for the Neighbourhood Plan and the objectives for the Sustainability Appraisal, have been informed by the policy documents identified in section 2, in particular:
- the 2013 Suffolk Coastal Core Strategy
 - the results of the community surveys and engagement events conducted between 2013 and 2015
 - the baseline information collected in section 4 and the sustainability challenges for Kessingland parish identified in section 5.
- 6.2 The Objectives, and the Indicators used to measure them, are collectively known as the Sustainability Framework.
- 6.3 The Sustainability Appraisal measures the sustainability of the Neighbourhood Plan through the identification of objectives and indicators. This has been used to predict the sustainability effects of the strategy for the Neighbourhood Plan, and the policies to deliver the strategy. The next section of this report considers each emerging policy and a number of alternative options in order to determine the most sustainable option for each policy area. It also includes information about likely future changes that will occur even without a new Neighbourhood Plan. These alternative options are assessed against the Sustainability Framework in order to determine which option is the most sustainable. This will be used to inform the drafting of the Neighbourhood Plan in order to make sure it is the most sustainable plan possible, given all realistic alternatives.
- 6.4 The Sustainability Appraisal assesses each of the proposed Neighbourhood Plan policies against the 9 Sustainability Objectives, which are in effect a measure of sustainability. Each policy is tested by making an assessment of the likely impact on a number of measurable 'indicators'. This will help to judge the performance of the policy against each of the sustainability objectives. It is proposed that the performance of the policies in the Neighbourhood Plan will be measured against the objectives in terms of positive, neutral or negative impact.

7 SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

7.1 In order to undertake the Sustainability Appraisal process for the Neighbourhood Plan, a total of 9 sustainability objectives have been identified to enable an assessment to be made of the emerging options and allow for recommendations and mitigation measures to be proposed.

7.2 The sustainability objectives have emerged through the following considerations:

- Through the review of documents listed in Appendix B
- As identified in the Baseline section
- To help address sustainability issues known locally
- To help address the 'weaknesses' outlined in the SWOT analysis

7.3 The sustainability objectives and indicators are as shown in Table 7.1:

Table 7.1: Sustainability objectives and criteria for the Kessingland Neighbourhood Plan

Sustainability theme	Objectives	Indicators
1/Env	To preserve and enhance the natural beauty of Kessingland in terms of its geology, landform, soils, biodiversity, water systems and climate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Area of SSSIs/SPAs/SACs/Ramsar sites within the parish. - Area of County Wildlife Sites within the parish - Area of ancient woodland in parish - Area of priority habitats within the parish (data from Suffolk Biological Records Office) - Area/grade of agricultural land classification (ALC) land lost. - Number of developments in 'highly vulnerable' or 'more vulnerable' flood risk areas. - Loss of any of these features through grant of planning consent
2/Env	To conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments at risk
3/Env	To protect the landscape setting of Kessingland village through use of land with a low landscape impact and by focusing development on previously developed land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development within the Suffolk Coast and Heaths Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. - Loss of views of value. - Loss of tranquility - Number of planning applications granted in areas with low landscape capacity. - Development on previously developed land.
4/Soc	To ensure that housing addresses the needs of the existing community of Kessingland before addressing wider needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mix of housing built by dwelling size. - Number of people with a local connection on the Housing Register that are newly housed. - Number of affordable homes completed.

Sustainability theme	Objectives	Indicators
5/Econ	To maximise the potential of existing employment and support the needs of local employers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of existing businesses retained. - Number of new businesses in the parish. - Number of local start-ups. - Data on employment levels. - Number of businesses and dwellings (for home workers) with access to superfast broadband.
6/Soc	To ensure that the community has a high quality and healthy lifestyle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Census figures on long term illness and general health. - Number/area of green spaces within walking distance of homes. - Usage of formal green spaces within the parish. - Number of formal recreation facilities within walking distance of homes. - Amount of Open Access land. - Number of homes experiencing unacceptable levels of noise.
7/Soc	To ensure the provision of a range of community facilities that provide for the needs of the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of community facilities within the parish.
8/Soc	To improve safe movement around the parish and to key service centres outside the parish by a range of modes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Levels of traffic at key junctions in the village. - Number and distance of new footpaths/cyclepaths. - Speed data from police. - Accident data from police. - Number of safe crossing points serving the village centre.
9/Soc	To ensure that the community has adequate access to the key services it needs, including health facilities, convenience shops, and schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distance the population of the parish live from key services. - Availability of regular public transport. - Number of shops in the village. - Speed of broadband services.

8 ASSESSMENT OF NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN POLICIES

- 8.1 As the Neighbourhood Plan has developed, the strategy and policies have been tested against these sustainability objectives, to identify appropriate policies for inclusion in the Plan.
- 8.2 Realistic policy options have been appraised against the Sustainability Objectives in order to ensure that the policies chosen for the Neighbourhood Plan are sustainable.
- 8.3 The following symbols have been used to record the impact of each option against each objective:

++	Significant positive impact on sustainability objective
+	Positive impact on sustainability objective
+?	Possible positive impact or slight positive impact on sustainability objective
0	No impact or neutral impact on sustainability objective
-?	Possible negative impact or slight negative impact on sustainability objective
-	Negative impact on sustainability objective
--	Significant negative impact on sustainability objective

- 8.4 In the tables below, 'WDC' means either the Waveney Core Strategy or Development Management Policies DPDs. Policies with a 'CS' prefix are from the Core Strategy and those with a 'DM' prefix are from the Development Management DPD.

Assessment of Neighbourhood Plan policy options									
Policy PL1 – Physical Limits Boundary									
Policy Options: Option A: To have an NP policy that identifies the area where most forms of development are most sustainably located Option B: To have no NP policy, covered by WDC Policies CS01, CS11, DM01, DM08, DM22, DM28									
Policy Options	1/Env – Countryside/Biodiversity	2/Env – Historic environment	3/Env – Landscape/Views	4/Soc - Housing	5/Econ - Commercial	6/Soc - Health	7/Soc - Community	8/Soc – Transport & Movement	9/Soc - Services
A	-?	0	+	++	+	+	+	-?	+
B	-	-	+?	+	+	+?	-?	-?	+?
Preferred Policy Option:				A					
Summary and conclusion: There are few sites available within the existing settlement, and as a larger village as designated in WDC policy CS01, Kessingland will be responsible for delivering up to 5% of the district's housing growth. By having this policy the NP can ensure that development is delivered whilst retaining the village's existing built character.									

Assessment of Neighbourhood Plan policy options									
Policy H1 – Affordable Housing									
Policy Options:									
Option A: To have an NP policy that seeks to deliver affordable housing for those in need with a local connection									
Option B: To have no NP policy, covered by WDC Policies DM18, DM22, CS01, CS11									
Policy Options	1/Env – Countryside/Biodiversity	2/Env – Historic environment	3/Env – Landscape/Views	4/Soc - Housing	5/Econ - Commercial	6/Soc - Health	7/Soc - Community	8/Soc – Transport & Movement	9/Soc - Services
A	0	0	0	++	+	+?	+	0	0
B	0	0	0	+	-?	0	-?	0	0
Preferred Policy Option:			A						
Summary and conclusion: Considering the need for affordable housing within Kessingland this policy ensures that developments will prioritise people with established connection to the local community, including the retention of young working people who can help sustain the village’s economy. This allows it to score positively against sustainability objectives 4, 5 and 7.									

Assessment of Neighbourhood Plan policy options									
Policy H2: Residential Infill and Backland Development									
Policy Options:									
Option A: To have an NP policy which identified the scale and character of appropriate infill and backland development within the physical limits boundary of Kessingland.									
Option B: To have no NP policy, covered by WDC Policies DM22, CS01, CS11									
Policy Options	1/Env – Countryside/Biodiversity	2/Env – Historic environment	3/Env – Landscape/Views	4/Soc - Housing	5/Econ - Commercial	6/Soc - Health	7/Soc - Community	8/Soc – Transport & Movement	9/Soc - Services
A	0	+?	0	+	0	0	0	0	+
B	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	-?	+
Preferred Policy Option:			A						
Summary and conclusion: This type of development generally does not improve the sustainability of an area other than through social aspects of increased housing supply and being in close proximity local services. However, by providing for this within the NP the negatives can be minimised such as ensuring design standards are upheld that there is not cramming and parking is considered (in conjunction with NP Policy TM1)									

Assessment of Neighbourhood Plan policy options

'SA' Policies –Site Allocations

Policy Options:

To allocate any one or a combination of Site Options (A) to (D) to address the housing needs of Kessingland and to contribute towards the wider housing needs of Waveney district.

- 8.5 Sustainability Themes 6/Soc and 7/Soc have been appraised together. This is because scoring each theme individually would have resulted in the same score for each pair, therefore the approach taken avoids repetition.

Sustainability theme	(A) Former Ashley Nurseries site	(B) Land at Laurel Farm West & South	(C) Land at Laurel Farm East	(D) Land west of London Road	Summary of appraisal
1/Env – Countryside/Biodiversity	-?	-?	-?	-	Sites A, B, C and D do not infringe on the any area of SSSIs/SPAs/SACs/Ramsar sites within the parish. Although green space and landscape is put forward in the policies they could have a negative impact on biodiversity. The northern section of Site B and Site C are currently agricultural fields, so these developments would therefore contribute to the loss of agricultural land.
2/Env – Historic Environment	-?	0	0	0	None of the sites impact directly on listed buildings or the historic environment of the area. Site A is close to a Grade II listed building but development would be unlikely to detrimentally affect its setting.
3/Env – Landscape/views	-?	-?	-?	0	Sites A, B and C will potentially result in the loss of views to the sea, a limited loss of tranquillity and represent development on open space.
4/Soc - Housing	+	+	++	+	Site C, will be 100% affordable housing, which contributes to mitigating the need to retain people in the area who cannot afford open market housing. Site B provides a lower proportion of affordable housing but in order that Site C delivers 100% affordable housing.
5/Econ – Commercial	+	0	0	0	The only site expected to provide commercial activity is site A, which proposes 500m2 of Class B1 employment incubator floorspace suitable for start-up businesses. While this is an edge of town location away from the village centre there is need for employment in the area, identified in 5.21 of Waveney’s Core Strategy. The site is an existing employment site that has been vacant for some time and it has been established that development for solely commercial purposes is likely to be unviable.
6/Soc - Health 7/Soc - Community	+	++	+?	0	Site A will have a positive impact on social sustainability with the provision of a children’s play area. Site B will have a strong positive impact with the provision of additional playing fields, identified as needed by the Waveney 2015 Green Infrastructure Strategy. In addition the provision of improvements to the Kessingland Sports and Social Centre will support the increased playing field and sports provision. Site C will provide some green space and improved accessibility to the sports fields but provides no specific community assets. Site D would provide only green open space.
8/Soc - Transport & Movement	0	+?	0	-?	Site C is the most isolated of the sites, with its non-road connection to the village contingent on pathways developed by Sites A and B. Only two vehicle access points are provided into the sites, both of which exit on the same road (B1437) from sites A and B. Site B is closest to the village, therefore is the most accessible by foot and bicycle. All three sites are proposing to improve access on foot and by bicycle into the village. Site D would require access only in the far north of the site, creating a long estate road from the core of where development would occur. It would also require crossing of the London Road.
9/Soc – Services	0	+?	0	0	None of the developments propose the creation of any additional facilities to support the population increase that would occur. Site B, as the closest to the existing settlement is best places to provide sustainable access to existing facilities, including the sports centre.

Preferred Policy Option:	Allocate Site Options (A), (B) and (C)
<p>Summary and conclusion:</p> <p>All of the site options have some negative impacts on environmental criteria. Equally, all have positive social impacts through the provision of housing, in particular site (C), being for 100% affordable housing to address demonstrable needs. Sites (A)-(C) have positive social impacts on health and community through the delivery of improved sports provision and associated facilities.</p>	

8.6 Maps showing the location of the sites are included in Appendix C.

Assessment of Neighbourhood Plan policy options									
Policy TM1: Parking Standards for New Residential Development									
Policy Options:									
Option A: To have an NP policy which identifies appropriate parking standards in the residential developments, thereby reducing on-street parking.									
Option B: To have no NP policy, covered by WDC Policies CS04, DM02									
Policy Options	1/Env – Countryside/Biodiversity	2/Env – Historic environment	3/Env – Landscape/Views	4/Soc - Housing	5/Econ - Commercial	6/Soc - Health	7/Soc - Community	8/Soc – Transport & Movement	9/Soc - Services
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-?	-?
Preferred Policy Option:			A						
Summary and conclusion: There is little impact on sustainability by positively enforcing parking standards in new residential developments. However, it will have a positive impact in terms of pedestrian safety, with fewer cars parked on the streets.									

Assessment of Neighbourhood Plan policy options									
Policy TM2: Design of Estate Roads and Parking Courts									
Policy Options:									
Option A: To have an NP policy which encouraging good design of roads and parking courts to ensure the maximum usage of space.									
Option B: To have no NP policy, covered by WDC Policies CS04, DM02									
Policy Options	1/Env – Countryside/Biodiversity	2/Env – Historic environment	3/Env – Landscape/Views	4/Soc - Housing	5/Econ - Commercial	6/Soc - Health	7/Soc - Community	8/Soc – Transport & Movement	9/Soc - Services
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+?	0
Preferred Policy Option:			A						
Summary and conclusion: By including this NP policy there is a positive impact on sustainability by ensuring that roads are safe and parking courts to not use more than the necessary amount of space.									

Assessment of Neighbourhood Plan policy options									
Policy BE1: Protections of Existing Commercial Premises or Land									
Policy Options:									
Option A: To have an NP policy which protects premises or land that could be used for employment from conversion to alternative uses.									
Option B: To have no NP policy, covered by WDC Policies DM08, DM09									
Policy Options	1/Env – Countryside/Biodiversity	2/Env – Historic environment	3/Env – Landscape/Views	4/Soc - Housing	5/Econ - Commercial	6/Soc - Health	7/Soc - Community	8/Soc – Transport & Movement	9/Soc - Services
A	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
B	0	0	0	0	-?	0	0	0	-?
Preferred Policy Option:				A					
Summary and conclusion: Responding to the need for employment and commercial growth in Kessingland, this policy will improve economic sustainability and access to commercial services within the village.									

Assessment of Neighbourhood Plan policy options									
Policy BE2: Conversion of Vacant Premises for Employment									
Policy Options:									
Option A: To have an NP policy which seeks to ensure that vacant premises are brought back into employment use.									
Option B: To have no NP policy, covered in part by DM09									
Policy Options	1/Env – Countryside/Biodiversity	2/Env – Historic environment	3/Env – Landscape/Views	4/Soc - Housing	5/Econ - Commercial	6/Soc - Health	7/Soc - Community	8/Soc – Transport & Movement	9/Soc - Services
A	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
B	0	0	0	0	-?	0	0	0	0
Preferred Policy Option:				A					
Summary and conclusion: There is only provision for rural vacant premises in Waveney’s Development Management Document or Core Strategy. Providing this in the NP for the whole area has a positive impact on the economy and the built environment, depending on the quality of the buildings.									

Assessment of Neighbourhood Plan policy options									
Policy CI1: Provision of Leisure Facilities for Children and Young People									
Policy Options: Option A: To have an NP policy which views the inclusion of leisure facilities to address local needs favourably. Option B: To have no NP policy, covered by DM25									
Policy Options	1/Env – Countryside/Biodiversity	2/Env – Historic environment	3/Env – Landscape/Views	4/Soc - Housing	5/Econ - Commercial	6/Soc - Health	7/Soc - Community	8/Soc – Transport & Movement	9/Soc - Services
A	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Preferred Policy Option:				A					
Summary and conclusion: This policy will have a large positive impact on social sustainability in regards to health and community.									

Assessment of Neighbourhood Plan policy options									
Policy CI2: Provision of Sports Facilities									
Policy Options: Option A: To have an NP policy which supports the provision of expanded sports facilities. Option B: To have no NP policy, covered by WDC Policies DM25 (Para 9.8), CS14									
Policy Options	1/Env – Countryside/Biodiversity	2/Env – Historic environment	3/Env – Landscape/Views	4/Soc - Housing	5/Econ - Commercial	6/Soc - Health	7/Soc - Community	8/Soc – Transport & Movement	9/Soc - Services
A	-?	0	-?	0	0	++	++	0	0
B	-?	0	-?	0	0	+	+	0	0
Preferred Policy Option:				A					
Summary and conclusion: While WDC policies address the need for playing fields and open space, a local policy means that this is refined more specifically to the needs of the community. Examples of this include a tennis courts and a bowls green (para 9.13). These facilities will have a significant positive impact on social sustainability.									

Assessment of Neighbourhood Plan policy options									
Policy CI3: Provision of an Early Years Centre, Land off Francis Road ³									
Policy Options: Option A: To have an NP policy that invites development proposals for an Early Years centre at land off Francis Road Option B: To have no NP policy									
Policy Options	1/Env – Countryside/Biodiversity	2/Env – Historic environment	3/Env – Landscape/Views	4/Soc - Housing	5/Econ - Commercial	6/Soc - Health	7/Soc - Community	8/Soc – Transport & Movement	9/Soc - Services
A	-	0	-?	0	0	+	++	-?	+
B	0	0	-?	0	0	0	0	0	0
Preferred Policy Option:			A						
Summary and conclusion: This policy represents the encouragement of a positive development for the community and access to services. There are potential environmental negatives in the construction of a building and associated traffic but these are largely outweighed by the significant positive benefits in terms of health and service provision.									

Assessment of Neighbourhood Plan policy options									
Policy CI4: Provision of Additional Care Facilities, Land off Church Road									
Policy Options: Option A: To have an NP policy that invites development proposals for additional care facilities, Land off Church Road. Option B: To have no NP policy									
Policy Options	1/Env – Countryside/Biodiversity	2/Env – Historic environment	3/Env – Landscape/Views	4/Soc - Housing	5/Econ - Commercial	6/Soc - Health	7/Soc - Community	8/Soc – Transport & Movement	9/Soc - Services
A	-?	0	-?	+	0	+	++	0	0
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Preferred Policy Option:			A						
Summary and conclusion: This policy represents the encouragement of positive sustainable development for the community, which is more robustly support through this local policy. There are potential environmental negatives in the construction of a building.									

³ The title of this policy was altered to reflect comments made at Regulation 14 Pre-Submission Stage

Assessment of Neighbourhood Plan policy options									
Policy E1: Protection and Maintenance of Local Green Spaces									
Policy Options:									
Option A: To have an NP policy which identifies 36 local green spaces that should be protected from development.									
Option B: To have no NP policy, covered by WDC Policies CS14, CS04									
Policy Options	1/Env – Countryside/Biodiversity	2/Env – Historic environment	3/Env – Landscape/Views	4/Soc - Housing	5/Econ - Commercial	6/Soc - Health	7/Soc - Community	8/Soc – Transport & Movement	9/Soc - Services
A	++	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
B	+	0	+?	0	0	+?	0	0	0
Preferred Policy Option:				A					
Summary and conclusion: This policy will only have a positive impact on sustainability, which is enhanced by the specific local site identification which will help maintain and improve Kessingland’s village character, and responds to calls for more green space by the community.									

Assessment of Neighbourhood Plan policy options									
Policy T01: Protection of Tourist Accommodation									
Policy Options:									
Option A: To have an NP policy which provides a strong presumption against the loss of accommodation intended for the use of tourists.									
Option B: To have no NP policy, covered by WDC Policies CS13, CS06 (para 5.28), DM23									
Policy Options	1/Env – Countryside/Biodiversity	2/Env – Historic environment	3/Env – Landscape/Views	4/Soc - Housing	5/Econ - Commercial	6/Soc - Health	7/Soc - Community	8/Soc – Transport & Movement	9/Soc - Services
A	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	0	+?	0	0	0	0
Preferred Policy Option:				A					
Summary and conclusion: Provision exists for tourism development at District level in Policy CS13, however more positive sustainability factors can be ensured through local level policy. Seafront hotels will retain their local character and the economic sustainability of the village will be improved. There are no predictable negative impacts.									

Assessment of Neighbourhood Plan policy options									
Policy FD1: Minimising the Impact of Flooding from Development									
Policy Options: Option A: To have an NP policy which expects considerable though to be demonstrated by development proposals in regard to flood mitigation. Option B: To have no NP policy, covered by WDC Policy CS03									
Policy Options	1/Env – Countryside/Biodiversity	2/Env – Historic environment	3/Env – Landscape/Views	4/Soc - Housing	5/Econ - Commercial	6/Soc - Health	7/Soc - Community	8/Soc – Transport & Movement	9/Soc - Services
A	++	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
B	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Preferred Policy Option:			A						
Summary and conclusion: There are no negative sustainability impacts anticipated as a result of this policy. It responds to the localised problems of flooding in the face of increased development in flood prone areas. It will improve the sustainability of the natural environment and housing development.									

Cumulative effects of Neighbourhood Plan policies

- 8.7 While some of the policy options may individually have a minor impact (either positive or negative) on the environmental, social and economic characteristics of the parish, collectively they may have a much more significant impact. As part of this appraisal, the combined impacts of the policy proposals have been considered. It is acknowledged that there are a number of uncertainties in this respect, especially when considering the effects over the time scale of the Plan.
- 8.8 In most cases, assessing the social and economic effects of a policy results in many of the negative environmental sustainability impacts identified for individual policies being cancelled out. When appraising the cumulative impacts of all the policies within the Neighbourhood Plan these negative impacts have been addressed by other policies, illustrated in Table 8.1 below.

Table 8.1: Cumulative impact of Neighbourhood Plan policies

Policy	Sustainability Objectives								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PL1	-?	0	+	++	+	+	+	-?	+
H1	0	0	0	++	+	+	+	0	0
H2	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+
SA1	-?	-?	-?	+	+	+		0	0
SA2	-?	0	-?	+	0	++		+	+
SA3	-?	0	-?	++	0	+		0	0
TM1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
TM2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
BE1	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
BE2	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+
CI1	0	0	0	0	0	++	++	0	0
CI2	-?	0	-?	0	0	++	++	0	0
CI3	-	0	-?	0	0	+	++	-?	+
CI4	-?	0	-?	+	0	+	++	0	0
E1	++	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
T01	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0
FD1	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

9 OVERALL CONCLUSION

- 9.1 For some of the policies that have a negative impact on the environment, there are other aspects that contribute positively to social or economic objectives. Other policies in the Neighbourhood Plan and District Plan should mitigate these negative environmental impacts.
- 9.2 Overall the most sustainable policy options have been chosen for inclusion in the Neighbourhood Plan. None have any significant adverse effects, giving confidence that the policies in the Plan will contribute to sustainable development.

Appendix A Summary of responses from statutory bodies during SA scoping process

Statutory body and response	How response has been dealt with
<p>Historic England:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No mention is made of paragraph 17 of the NPPF which requires great weight to be given to the conservation of heritage assets and the need for clear and convincing justification for any harm. - Amend reference to 'Heritage' to 'Historic Environment' - No mention is made of non-designated heritage assets including areas of archaeological potential or buildings of local interest such as unlisted positive structures within the conservation area. - Historic environment not included in the SWOT analysis - Concern that the SEA/SA framework should include an evaluation of the impact on the historic environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This has been added in. - This has been reflected - Engagement with Suffolk County Council has been undertaken and there are not considered to be any such areas of archaeological potential. The Parish Council has stated that there has been no assessment undertaken on buildings of local interest. No change is suggested. - This has been added in. - This was added in.
<p>Natural England:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Figure 3.1. Key environmental features should include internationally designated sites in addition to Sites of Special Scientific Interest. - A small part of Benacre to Easton Bavents Special Protection Area (SPA) falls within the parish boundary. This site will form the basis of the accompanying Habitats Regulations Assessment for the Neighbourhood Plan but it may be best to include it in the SEA report for completeness. - Information on Species should be informed by records from Suffolk Biological Records Centre. - The section on Landscape should include reference to Suffolk Heritage Coast. - Suggest combining 1/Env and 2/Env as follows: '<i>To preserve and enhance the natural environment of Kessingland in terms of its geology, landform, soils, biodiversity, water systems and climate</i>'. Also to then amend the criteria as suggested. - 3/Env and 6/Env – amendment of criteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These have been added in. - This has been added in. - This has been added in. - These changes have been made. - These changes have been made - These changes have been made
<p>Environment Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reflect the draft Anglian River Basin Management Plan and the draft Anglian Flood Risk Management Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These have been added in.

Appendix B Summary of relevant plans and programmes

International context

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for NP and SEA
EU Habitats and Conservation of Wild Birds Directives (92/43/EEC and 79/409/EEC)		
<p>To conserve fauna and flora and natural habitats of EU importance by the establishment of a network of protected areas throughout the European Community. This was designed to maintain both the distribution and abundance of threatened species and habitats.</p>	<p>Identifies endangered habitats and species requiring protection and need for re-establishment of denuded biotopes. Protected areas should be created, maintained and managed.</p>	<p>Plans should take account relevant SPA and SAC sites. If negative impacts are anticipated appropriate assessments should be undertaken. Above protecting the integrity and interest of European sites, the NP should consider objectives to protect and if possible, enhance biodiversity.</p>
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)		
<p>To expand the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve 'good status' for all waters by 2015. • Water management should be based on river basins and a 'combined approach' of emission limit values and quality standards. • Water management should include the closer involvement of community. 	<p>Prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, provide protection and improve ecological condition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieve at least good status for all water bodies by 2015 (or later subject to specific criteria). • meet the requirements of WFD protected areas • promote sustainable use of water • conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water • progressively reduce or phase out pollutants that pose significant threats to the aquatic environment / groundwater • help mitigate the impacts of floods and droughts. 	<p>Plan should consider any significant hydrological / hydrogeological factors and ensure integration with existing catchment management plans. Plan should consider including objectives to protect and enhance water resources, quality and ecological function.</p>
EU Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)		
<p>Establishes limit values and alert thresholds for concentrations of key pollutants in ambient air including sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide / oxides of nitrogen, particulates. Maintain ambient air quality in areas where it is good and improve it in others.</p>	<p>Sets limit values and alert thresholds for concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead.</p>	<p>Plan should consider (where relevant) the levels of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air. Plan should consider maintaining ambient air quality and including objectives with the aim of reducing air pollution and, where possible, enhancing air quality in respect of key pollutants.</p>

National and regional context

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for NP and SEA
National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)		
<p>Planning should drive and support sustainable economic development. It should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secure high quality design and good standard of amenity • take account of the different roles of areas, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside • support transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking account of flood risk and encourage the reuse of existing resources and encouraging the use of renewable resources. • contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. • encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed. • conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. • focus significant development in locations which are, or can be made sustainable. 	<p>Supports local and national targets with regard to biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>	<p>Plan should contribute to the objective of achieving sustainable development (social, economic and environmental). SA Objectives should reflect the core planning principles and policies set out in the NPPF. The Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribute to minimising impacts and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible • contribute to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity – including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.
<p>Planning should drive and support sustainable economic development. It should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • secure high quality design and good standard of amenity • take account of the different roles of areas, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside • support transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking account of flood risk and encourage the reuse of existing resources and encouraging the use of renewable resources. • contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution. • encourage the effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed. • conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. • focus significant development in locations which are, or can be made sustainable. <p>Paragraphs 115 and 116: “Great weight should be given to conserving landscape and scenic beauty in National</p>	<p>Supports local and national targets with regard to biodiversity and geodiversity.</p>	<p>Plan should contribute to the objective of achieving sustainable development (social, economic and environmental). SA Objectives should reflect the core planning principles and policies set out in the NPPF. The Plan should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribute to minimising impacts and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible • contribute to the Government’s commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity – including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. <p>The Plan should ensure that development in Areas of</p>

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for NP and SEA
<p>Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to landscape and scenic beauty. The conservation of wildlife and cultural heritage are important considerations in all these areas, and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads.</p> <p>Planning permission should be refused for major developments in these designated areas except in exceptional circumstances and where it can be demonstrated they are in the public interest. Consideration of such applications should include an assessment of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the need for the development, including in terms of any national considerations, and the impact of permitting it, or refusing it, upon the local economy; • the cost of, and scope for, developing elsewhere outside the designated area, or meeting the need for it in some other way; and <p>any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated.”</p> <p>Paragraph 132: “When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset’s conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II* listed buildings, grade I and II* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.</p>		<p>Outstanding Natural Beauty is fully justified.</p> <p>The Plan should ensure that development does not have a detrimental impact on any heritage assets and should seek to ensure that development actively conserves the asset.</p>

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for NP and SEA
The Waste (England & Wales) Regulations 2011		
To encourage/ensure waste arises/is dealt with further up the waste hierarchy. Divert waste disposal away from landfill.	Target of 50% of household waste to be recycled.	Plan must have regard to the amended waste hierarchy. Policies and objectives should where possible encourage waste to be re-used, recycled or have value / energy recovery. If possible the Plan should discourage landfilling of waste.
UK Climate Change Act 2008		
The Act introduced a statutory target for reducing carbon emissions.	Target of reducing carbon emissions by 80 per cent below 1990 levels by 2050, with an interim target of 34% by 2020.	Planning can make a contribution to mitigating and adapting to climate change by influencing the location, scale and character of development. The plan should include policies / objectives that contribute towards achieving lower carbon emissions and greater resilience to the impacts of climate change.
The Natural Environment White Paper (The Natural Choice) 2011		
Mainstreaming the value of nature across society by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • facilitating greater local action to protect and improve nature; • creating a green economy, in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other, and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature; • strengthening the connections between people and nature to the benefit of both; and • showing leadership in the European Union and internationally, to protect and enhance natural assets globally. 	The process identifies the need to develop a set of key indicators to track progress	The Plan should consider how it can best contribute towards highlighting the value of nature and ensuring that it is protected and enhanced.
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services		
To halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people. These outcomes will be delivered through action in four areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea • putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy • reducing environmental pressures • improving knowledge 	A series of priority actions have been identified to deliver the four identified actions.	The Plan should consider how it can best contribute towards protecting and enhancing ecological networks
Flood and Water Management Act 2010		
Improve the management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses.	Local Authorities to prepare flood risk	The Plan should take account of flooding and water

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for NP and SEA
To protect water supplies.	assessments, flood maps and plans. EA to prepare Local flood risk management strategies.	management issues and strategies and consider the inclusion of policies / objectives to reduce flood risks and other impacts on the water environment.
Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future 2011		
Government-wide plan for action on climate change at domestic and international levels.	Includes a range of sector-based plans and targets for low carbon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building • transport • industry • electricity • agriculture, land use, forestry and waste 	The Plan should include policies / objectives that contribute towards achieving lower carbon emissions.
Mainstreaming sustainable development 2011		
This refreshed vision builds upon the principles that underpinned the UK's 2005 SD strategy, recognising the needs of the economy, society and the natural environment, alongside the use of good governance and sound science.	Promises a new set of indicators from DEFRA that link initiatives and include wellbeing.	Plan should take account of climate change and promote sustainability through sustainable, low carbon and green economic growth.
The East of England Biodiversity Delivery Plan (East of England Biodiversity Forum)		
Provides a coherent vision to safeguard and enhance the regions biodiversity and wildlife. Embed a landscape scale approach to restoring whole ecosystems in the working practices and policies of all partners. Create the space needed for wildlife to respond to climate change. Enable all organisations in the East of England to support and improve biodiversity.	Provides a coherent vision to safeguard and enhance the regions biodiversity and wildlife. Embed a landscape scale approach to restoring whole ecosystems in the working practices and policies of all partners. Create the space needed for wildlife to respond to climate change. Enable all organisations in the East of England to support and improve biodiversity.	Provides a coherent vision to safeguard and enhance the regions biodiversity and wildlife. Embed a landscape scale approach to restoring whole ecosystems in the working practices and policies of all partners. Create the space needed for wildlife to respond to climate change. Enable all organisations in the East of England to support and improve biodiversity.
Anglian River Basin Management Plan		
Prepared under the Water Framework Directive, the plan is about the pressures facing the water environment in the Anglian River Basin District and the actions that will address them.	Prepared under the Water Framework Directive, the plan is about the pressures facing the water environment in the Anglian River Basin District and the actions that will address them.	Prepared under the Water Framework Directive, the plan is about the pressures facing the water environment in the Anglian River Basin District and the actions that will address them.

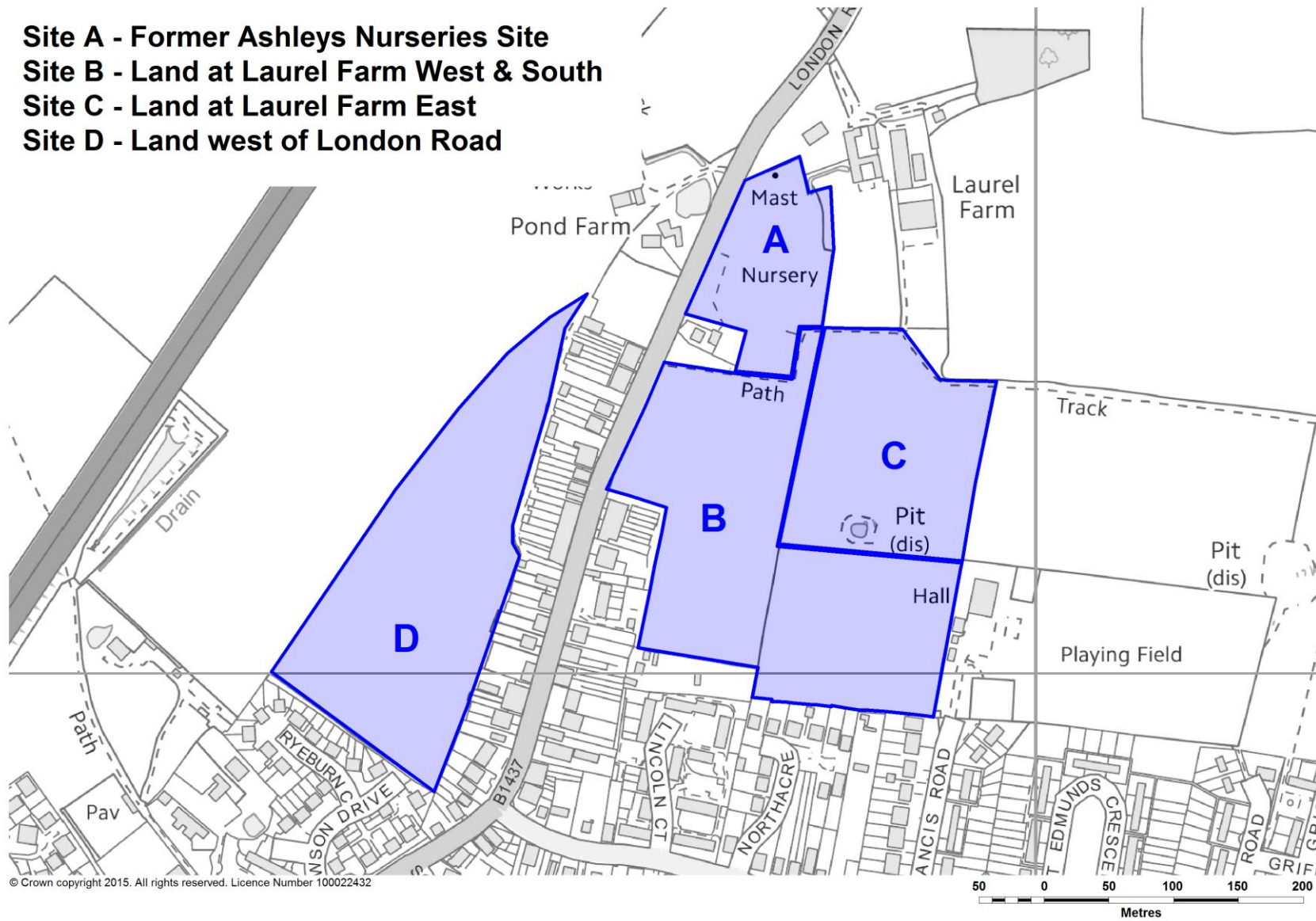
County/local context

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for Neighbourhood Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
Suffolk Local Transport Plan 2011-2031		
To ensure that transport investment supports the economic and business growth strategies in the county.	Indicators include: congestion, mode of travel to work and school, cycling trips, accessibility, road traffic accidents, road and footway maintenance, street lighting, highway structures, road flooding, air quality and transport emissions.	The Plan should consider policies / objectives which contribute to transport sustainability. This should go beyond reducing carbon emissions to include economic growth, safety, pollution, traffic reduction and access to services.
Suffolk Waste Core Strategy 2011		
By 2026, the landfilling of untreated municipal, commercial & industrial wastes will have ceased and residual waste management processes will be fully operational, recovering value from wastes that cannot practicably be recycled or composted.	To only make provision for a declining amount of landfill over the plan period with 'zero waste to landfill' by 2026.	The Plan should consider how, within the context of a growing population in Kessingland, waste generation can be minimised and it can be ensured that Kessingland contributes towards the target of zero waste to landfill.
Suffolk Biodiversity Action Plan		
<p>Maintain and, where practicable, enhance the wildlife and habitats that provide the natural character and diversity of Suffolk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure lawful compliance towards biodiversity in planning decisions. • To promote best practice and provide support to planners on biodiversity issues. • To ensure the planning system contributes to the Natural Environment White Paper 2011 objective of no net loss of biodiversity as part of sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure development avoids adverse impacts on biodiversity • Where avoidance is not possible, mitigate residual impacts of developments. • Where mitigation is not possible, compensate for losses incurred during development. • Enhance developments for biodiversity. • Ensure biodiversity is taken into consideration during, and after, the construction phase of development. 	Plan should include consider including policies / objectives to: enhance (where possible) the wildlife and habitats that give rise to Suffolk's natural character and diversity.
Suffolk Coastal and Waveney Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2009)		
Identifies all areas of flood risk within the district as well as what the level of risk is	Flood zone	The Plan needs to ensure that new development avoids areas identified at risk of flooding and that the existing level of flood risk within and outside Kessingland is not exacerbated and, where possible, reduced.
Suffolk County Council Landscape Typology Mapping		
To map and record the value and variety of the Suffolk landscape.	No targets	Plan should ensure that the development strategy is in keeping with the local landscape typologies

Key objectives	Key targets/indicators	Key implications for Neighbourhood Plan and Sustainability Appraisal
Suffolk Coast & Heaths AONB Management Plan, 2013-18		
<p>The 2013–2033 Vision can be summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special wildlife, landscape, seascape and heritage qualities are conserved and meet the needs of people who live, work in and visit the AONB • Local communities are fully engaged in the care of the area • A high-quality landscape and infrastructure exists to support sustainable access, tourism and business 	<p>A series of objectives under four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coast and estuaries • Land use and wildlife • Enjoying the area • Working together 	<p>Plan should be consistent and take into account impact on the AONB</p>
Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation – Suffolk County Council, 2009		
<p>To identify areas or units of land based on their key historic landscape attributes.</p>		<p>The Plan should ensure that areas of historic landscape character are preserved and enhanced.</p>
Kessingland Conservation Area Appraisal – Supplementary Planning Document, Waveney District Council, December 2014		
<p>To assess the key features of the Conservation Area and to provide a Conservation Area Management Plan</p>	<p>No targets</p>	<p>The Plan should ensure that policies which relate to planning applications that will come forward within the Conservation Area reflect the key issues in the Conservation Area Management Plan.</p>

Appendix C Maps of sites submitted for consideration as site allocations

- Site A - Former Ashleys Nurseries Site**
- Site B - Land at Laurel Farm West & South**
- Site C - Land at Laurel Farm East**
- Site D - Land west of London Road**



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