# **BOROUGH COUNCIL OF KING'S LYNN & WEST NORFOLK**

## **LOCAL PLAN REVIEW**



# SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT REVIEW 2020

# **Contents**

Executive Summary	5
King's Lynn and West Norfolk Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	7
1. Introduction	9
2. Background	9
3. Relationship to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive	10
4. Sustainability Appraisal Process	10
5. Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal for the Local Plan Review	13
Part B Review of relevant plans, policies, programmes and sustainability objectives	14
6. Context for the review	14
Part C Baseline Assessment	19
7. Introduction	19
8. Land, soil and water resources	20
8.1. Land Use Characteristics	20
8.2. Agricultural Land Quality	20
8.3. Contaminated Land	23
8.4. Minerals	25
8.5. Water resources and quality	26
9 Biodiversity and Geodiversity	33
10. Landscape and Townscape	43
10.1.1 Current and Past Industrial History	43
10.2 Historic Environment	43
10.3 The Wash	45
10.4 The Landscape	46
11. Climate Change and Air Pollution	51
11.1 Context	51
11.2 Emissions	57
11.3 Flood Risk	64
11.4 Climate change and the coast	68
11.5 Air Quality	71
11.6 Soil	
11.7 Waste	75
12 Healthy Communities	78
12.1 Population Density	78
12.2 Health	79

#### Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Review

13.	1 Household Composition	. 81
13.	2 Ethnicity	. 82
13.	3 Migration	. 82
13.	4 Educational attainment	. 82
13.	5 Deprivation	. 83
14	Economic Activity	
	Analysis and Identification of Sustainability Objectives	
15	Summary of Sustainability Issues	
16	Summary of changes since the Local Plan Review SA Scoping Report 2017	
17	Conclusion	110
	lix 1 Review of relevant plans, policies, programmes and sustainability ves	113
•	lix 2 Site Sustainability	
• •	167	
Table o	of figures	
Figure 1 Sus	tainability Appraisal Process (Source: PPG)	. 12
•	ges of the Sustainability Appraisal	
Figure 3 Valu	ue of crop and livestock production by region (DEFRA 2018)	. 20
Figure 4 Tota	al Income from Farming (TIFF) by region 2010 to 2018 (£ million) (DEFRA,2020)	. 21
Figure 5 Tota	al Income from Farming (TIFF) Regional Share for England in 2018 (DEFRA,2020)	. 22
Figure 6 Tota	al Income from Farming (TIFF) for England in 2018 by region (£ million) (DEFRA, 2020)	. 22
Figure 7 Valu	ue of outputs for East of England, 2018 (£ million) (DEFRA, 2020)	. 23
-	of contaminated sites which have been inspected under the Borough Council's Contaminated	
	у	
Figure 9 Map	o of the Anglian River Basin District (Source: DEFRA & Environment Agency, 2015)	. 28
	rate concentrations. Source: Environment Agency (2012)	
Figure 11 Ph	osphate concentrations. Source: Environment Agency (2012)	. 29
•	imber of water bodies in the river basin district, Source: (DEFRA and EA, 2015)	
•	ological and chemical 2015 classification for surface waters (Anglian Region), Source: (DEFRA	
_	5)	. 31
Figure 14 C	hemical and quantitative 2015 classification for groundwaters (Anglian Region), (Source:	
DEFRA and	EA, 2015)	. 31
•	est Norfolk District Ecological Network Summary Map	
-	y to West Norfolk Ecological Network Map	. 35
-	Map showing housing allocations from the SADMP in relation to designated sites. Source:	
BCKLWN, 20	016	38

## Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Review

Figure 18 Strategic GI Network in Stage 1 of the Green Infrastructure Strategy showing the Green foci (light green key) and Green corridor (dark green) compromising key green/blue assets Source: BCKLWN Core	
Strategy, 2011	
Figure 19 Geology of King's Lynn and West Norfolk, BCKLWN	. 41
Figure 20 Map of Important Freshwater Areas in The Brecks overlain on the current Brecks Fen Edge and Rivers landscape boundary from the Brecks Fen Edge and Rivers Landscape: Identifying Important	
Freshwater Areas report. Footnote 20.	. 49
Figure 21 Landscape Character Areas, more detailed source: BCKLWN (2007)	
Figure 22 Global average surface temperature change and global mean sea level rise from 2006 to 2100 as determined by the multiple RCP scenarios (IPCC, 2014)	
Figure 23 Final UK GHG emissions national statistics 1990-2018 (DBEIS, 2020)	
Figure 24 The UK Carbon Budgets set by the government which run to 2032 (CCC, 2020)	
Figure 25 Net emissions of carbon dioxide per capita by Local Authority (tonnes CO2 per capita), for 2018	
(DBEIS, 2020)	. 59
Figure 26 Figures 9-12 have been displayed to show the different emissions per sector by Local Authority	00
2018 (DBEIS, 2020)	
Figure 27 BEIS Data Source- King's Lynn & West Norfolk Carbon Dioxide Emissions	. 62
Figure 28 Data from BEIS to show the 2018 statistics for the different local authorities in Norfolk and their	00
breakdown of contributing CO2 emissions (BCKLWN, 2020)	
Figure 29 BCKLWN (2018). SFRA Flood Zones	. 65
Figure 30 Flood Zones 2 and 3 in Norfolk, Source: Norfolk County Council Local Flood Risk Management	
Strategy, 2015	
Figure 31 Norfolk Coast Partnership, No Date	
Figure 32 Map illustrating the extent of light pollution over urban area source: CPRE, 2016	. 70
Figure 33 Gaywood Clock AQMA, Source: BCKLWN http://www.west-	
norfolk.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=27440	. 72
Figure 34 King's Lynn Town Centre AQMA. Source: BCKLWN	
http://www.westnorfolk.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=27440	. 73
Council, 2020)	
Figure 36 Waste input for non-hazardous landfill sites (Source: Norfolk County Council, 2020)	
Figure 37 Non-hazardous waste recycling, (Source: Norfolk County Council, 2020)	. 77
Figure 38 Census Data – Local Authority Key Statistics. Source: Office of National Statistics (2011)	. 79
Figure 39 Total recorded crime. Source: Norfolk Insight 2020	. 80
Figure 40 The inequality score highlights pockets of deprivation by calculating the difference between the highest and lowest scoring LSOAs within the district. A higher score indicates higher levels of inequality	
(MOHCLG, 2019)	. 84
Figure 41 Map shows the Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for King's Lynn & West Norfolk. The most	
deprived areas are shown in blue and the least deprived are in yellow. The areas with most deprivation	
shows to be King's Lynn and a small part of Hunstanton. (Source: MOHCLG, 2019)	. 85
Figure 42 Claimant counts for the stock of Universal credit and Job Seekers Allowance Claimants for	- <b>-</b>
persons aged 16 and over for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, from March 2018 to February 2020 (Norfolk	
Insight, 2020)	. 88

#### **Executive Summary**

This report comprises an update to the 2017 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report and has undertaken a variety of changes including:

- 1. Bringing baseline data up to date since 2017
- 2. Addressing important issues including climate change in more detail
- 3. Included a vast amount of change to relevant plans, programmes and evidence which led to a review of the SA Objectives.

The Scoping Report forms the first step in the process of preparing the Review of the Local Plan; SAs are a requirement of the Local Planning process. Para 32 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2019) states:

"Local plans and spatial development strategies should be informed throughout their preparation by a sustainability appraisal that meets the relevant legal requirements. This should demonstrate how the plan has addressed relevant economic, social and environmental objectives (including opportunities for net gains)."

The aim of the Scoping Report is to:

- 1. Identify sustainability issues and problems
- 2. Develop the sustainability appraisal framework
- 3. Consult the sustainability consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report.

The first part of the report (Part A) provides an introduction to the SA process and sets the context for the review. The key elements of the Scoping Report are divided into two sections. Part B is a comprehensive review of relevant plans, policies, programmes and sustainability objectives (chapter 6 and appendix 1). Part C is a detailed analysis of baseline data (chapters 7-12).

The summary of the review of the scoping exercise is provided in Part D under the following headings:

- Land and water resources
- Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Landscape and Townscape
- Climate change and pollution
- Healthy communities
- Inclusive communities
- Economic activity

Through considering the results of the scoping exercise it is possible to formulate sustainability objectives. These objectives are designed to address the identified sustainability issues and conform to the identified relevant international, national and

local plans, policies and programmes. The results of this scoping exercise are not vastly different from the sustainability issues identified in the 2017 Scoping Report. However, some sustainability issues have increased in importance including climate change. Changes are particularly evident in relation to the latest national government policy but also cooperative working between local councils in Norfolk has placed greater emphasis on resolving joint issues.

The changes or increased policy emphases, arising since the 2017 Scoping Report was produced are summarised under the following themes:

- Focus on cleaner air, water and soil quality and better environmental standards
- Focus on understanding climate change pressures and needed change to cope with population growth, water usage demands and weather changes
- Focus on movement to becoming zero carbon and planning for low carbon and clean energy
- Data sets and Climate Change reports preparing scenario pathways for understanding the expectation for more extreme weather events and pressures if rise in temperatures exceed over the years
- A rise in population growth will put more visitor pressure on the coastline and to important local designations including the AONB and European Site; working on ways to further tackle this and improve access to the countryside and county
- Emphasis on building and designing better and more beautiful sustainable homes and spaces
- Raising educational attainment
- Focus on delivering new homes and affordable safe, secure housing for all
- New Anglia Local Economic Partnership Targets 2017
- New focus on improving high streets and regenerating towns to boost the local economy and their performance

For the most part, the majority of plans, policies and the baseline data present more of a fundamental change to tackling climate change and environmental issues which align with the wider policy framework set at a national scale and local sustainability issues. The wording of the Borough's Sustainability Objectives was originally formulated in the 2006 Scoping Report under 20 objectives and over the years has shifted around due to relevant change. In the Local Plan Review SA Scoping Report 2017, the objectives from 2006 had decreased to 19 to merge Objective 2 with Objective 10 of the original objectives to make one sole waste objective in the new SA list (now referred to as Objective 9). The SA objectives were developed to be sufficiently broad to ensure that the main sustainability issues could be addressed by the new 19 key objectives.

What has changed since the 2017 report has been the adaptations to two objectives under the topic Climate Change and Pollution. Objective 8 has been modified with more specific detail, and there has been a new additional objective placed into the climate change and pollution topic which is now Objective 11; the reason this has changed is to reflect the importance of climate change further within the Local Plan

and how this plan and the policies can adapt to sustainability issues which arise from climatic issues.

In considering the new policy framework and sustainability issues in chapter 14, it was determined that identified sustainability issues can largely be addressed by the original Sustainability Objectives with a few changes suggested by consultees at regulation 18 stage and understanding new relevant information. The complete list of SA objectives is provided below and will be used to assess new policies developed in the Local Plan.

#### King's Lynn and West Norfolk Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

- **1.** Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped Greenfield land, agricultural (Best Most Versatile Grade 1-3) land and productive agricultural holdings.
- 2. Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems.
- **3.** Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.
- **4.** Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.
- **5.** Avoid damage to protected sites and historic buildings.
- **6.** Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.
- 7. Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
- **8.** Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including: noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.
- **9.** Minimise waste production, reduce the use of non-renewable energy sources and support the recycling of waste products.
- **10.** Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience and adaptation to climate change, taking account of flood risk and coastal change.
- **11.** New development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk
- **12.** Maintain and enhance human health.
- 13. Reduce and prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime.
- **14.** Improve the quantity and quality of Green Infrastructure, publicly accessible open space, Public Rights of Way and access.

#### Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Review

- **15.** Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities).
- **16.** Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income.
- 17. Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.
- **18.** Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities.
- **19.** Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence.
- **20.** Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy.

#### 1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report comprises the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) process of the emerging Local Plan Review for King's Lynn & West Norfolk. The SA is a systematic process undertaken during the preparation of a plan or programme. The role of the SA is to assess the extent to which the emerging policies and proposals will help to achieve relevant environmental, social and economic objectives. In doing so, it will provide an opportunity to consider ways in which the plan or strategy can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and addressing any adverse effects that draft policies and proposals may have.
- 1.2. This report has changed since the first draft of the local plan review SA Scoping Report 2017, the main factors of change have come from three reasons which relate to the consultation comments from regulation 18, the political position which has changed within the borough and the risen importance of climate change within the national and local agenda. These reasons have incorporated the change of direction of focus predominantly on reviewing the scoping report and indicators for the SA Objectives.
- 1.3. What has changed since the last report has been the adaptations to two objectives under the topic Climate Change and Pollution. Objective 8 has been modified with more specific detail (Objective 8) and there has been a new additional objective (Objective 11); the reason this has changed is to reflect the importance of climate change further within the Local Plan and how this plan and the policies can adapt to sustainability issues which arise from climatic issues. The report has been changed and been updated with more detail added to the climate change chapter, updated baseline data from the previous scoping report throughout and changes to the relevant plans, papers, programmes and data evidence which is presented in Part D.
- 1.4. The purpose of this document is to update the baseline data and relevant plans and policies so that the new SA objectives are appropriate for use in the Local Plan Review. The initial chapter sets the context for the review and outlines the stages of the SA process and linkages with the Local Plan Review process.

#### 2. Background

2.1. Under Section 19 of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, an SA is a mandatory evidence-based document which supports the Local Plan. When preparing Local Plan documents, planning authorities must also conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC on the 'assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment' (the 'strategic environmental assessment' or SEA Directive). The requirement to carry out an SA and a SEA are distinct. However, Government guidance states that it is possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process. This is the approach the Borough Council intends to take with respect to the Local Plan Review.

2.2. The overall aim of the appraisal process is to help ensure that the Local Plan makes an effective contribution to the pursuit of 'sustainable development'. The most widely used definition of this concept is from the Brundtland Report (1987): "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (World Commission of Environment and Development (WCED), 1987). Another is to see sustainable development as "ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations".

#### 3. Relationship to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

- 3.1. The SEA Directive requires an 'environmental assessment' of plans and programmes prepared by public authorities that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment. This process is referred to as 'strategic environmental assessment' (SEA) and covers relevant plans and programmes.
- 3.2. The Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires SA of all emerging Local Plan documents. As the guidance explaining this requirement makes clear, SA and SEA are similar processes that involve a comparable series of stages. If there is a difference between them, it lies in the fact that SEA focuses on environmental effects whereas SA is concerned with the full range of environmental, social and economic matters.
- 3.3. The Scoping Report uses an approach that addresses the requirements of the SEA and SA simultaneously, by considering environmental issues whilst also addressing the spectrum of socio-economic concerns. In terms of the specific requirements of the Directive, the Scoping Report and the relevant Final Appraisal Report will together meet the need for an 'Environmental Report' setting out the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the proposals (and the reasonable alternatives that have been considered).

#### 4. Sustainability Appraisal Process

4.1. The Scoping Report forms the first stage in the process of SA. The scoping exercise involves reviewing baseline data relating to the Borough in a wide

variety of topics in addition to considering relevant plans and policies which must be considered when formulating local planning policies. This evidence provides a picture of the Borough, setting the current context and identifying the issues facing West Norfolk. This report is divided into 2 key parts: the analysis of baseline data (chapters 7-12) and the review of relevant plans, policies, programmes and sustainability objectives (appendix 1). These two parts of the scoping exercise are brought together in a final summary table in Part D of this report.

- 4.2. Following this 'scoping' exercise, a set of sustainability objectives can be drawn. These objectives are then used to assess the sustainability of emerging local planning policies. It is particularly useful in the instance where there is more than one policy option, as the objectives can be used to appraise all options to identify which would result in the most sustainable outcome. Even though the scoping exercise was already undertaken and this report provides an update of relevant changes, the underlying sustainability issues have not changed significantly from 2017, however, for the reasons stated in the introduction we believe it is important to change the original sustainability objectives to reflect the need for more focus attention towards climate change in the local plan than already present.
- 4.3. The SA begins with the scoping exercise but continues until the end of the plan making process. This report marks the first stage which sets the overall sustainability objectives which are then used to assess the sustainability of policies in the Local Plan at each stage of development, usually marked by set consultation stages. The stages of SA and relationship to Local Plan preparation are illustrated in Figure 1 below.

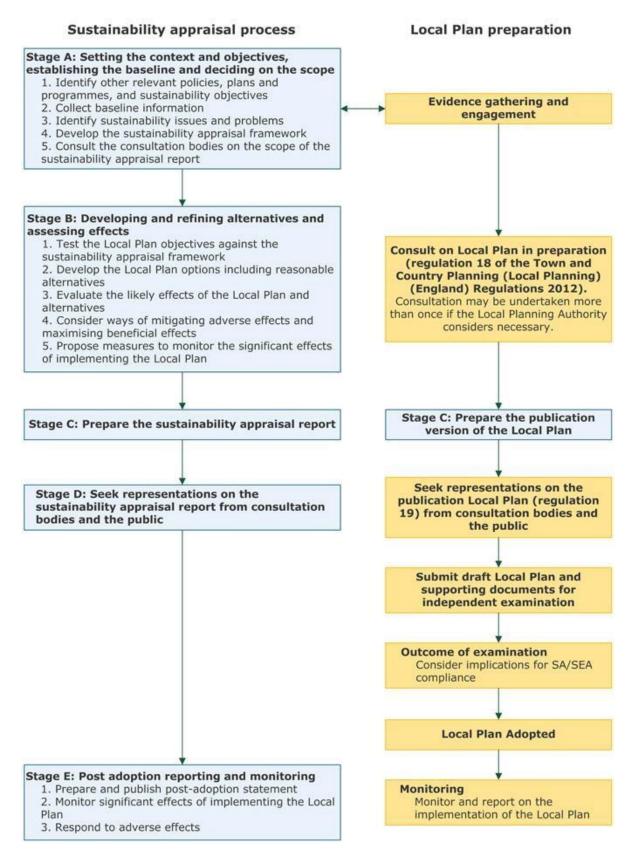


Figure 1 Sustainability Appraisal Process (Source: PPG¹)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Sustainability Appraisal Stages. Source: <a href="https://www.planningpracticeguidance.gov.uk">www.planningpracticeguidance.gov.uk</a>

#### 5. Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal for the Local Plan Review

5.1. The production of SA documents is interlinked with the consultation stages of the Local Plan Review. As illustrated in figure 2 the stages of the local plan review and changes which have taken place for this report has been illustrated in a constructed diagram. Following the scoping stage, the second report will appraise the policy options presented in the Local Plan Review Preferred Options document. The final Sustainability Report will contain a full assessment of the policies presented in the Pre-Submission Local Plan. Following submission of the Local Plan for examination, further revisions of the SA may be required where additional modifications to the Local Plan are proposed.

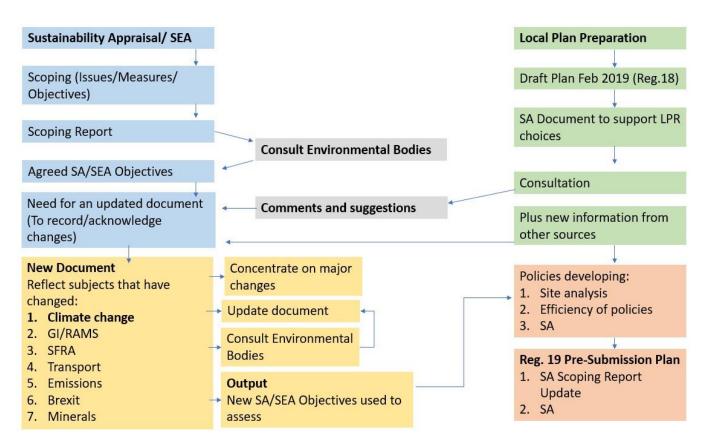


Figure 2 Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal

#### Part B Review of relevant plans, policies, programmes and sustainability objectives

#### 6. Context for the review

- 6.1. Local planning does not operate in isolation but must reflect the wider framework of plans, policies and programmes at the international, national and regional level. The scoping report has undertaken over the years a wide review of relevant documents from an international to a local level of policy objectives. A vast amount of changes have been apparent over the years including the importance of bringing community involvement into planning at a local level, and the focused change at every level of planning on sustainable strategies and policy making, to achieve an eco-friendlier and a better adapted approach to sustainable development under all sustainable pillars, climate change issues and environmental protection when planning for the future.
- 6.2. Due to the vast amount of changes to plans, policies, programmes and sustainability objectives since 2017 it is necessary to update the list provided in the previous scoping report for the Local Plan Review to remove references to documents or legislation which are no longer in use, have changed their set targets, aims or objectives and to gain a greater understanding of current plans, policies, programmes and important and relevant evidence. The largest change to the list has been at a national level and the new papers and programmes which have come to light since 2017 particularly in reference to climate change and the need for improved quality of the environment.
- 6.3. The changes than amount to the overall findings of the scoping report, showing the vital issues and strategies which are important to address and take on board for leading into the updated sustainability objectives for the Local Plan. Changes allow this stage in the process to analyse what approaches are fundamental to address in the Local Plan to be working alongside local, regional, national and international approaches to sustainable development.
- 6.4. Table 1 sets out a list of plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that will be relevant to the sustainability appraisal of plans and policies in the Borough. Such a list cannot be completely comprehensive. This review does not cover every single document that might have some connection with the Local Plan (an impractical task given the range of material potentially involved). Rather, the focus was the key plans, programmes and evidence that are relevant in setting the context for the Local Plan and issues that should be taken on board at the beginning. Appendix 1 provides a more in-depth review of the relevant plans and information listed below and includes an analysis of the linkages to the Local Plan and to the Sustainability Objectives.

#### Table 1 List of relevant plans and programmes

#### **INTERNATIONAL**

European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) (1953)

Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of international importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement (2015)

European Water Framework Directive, EC Directive 2000/60/EC

European Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)

EU Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC)

EU Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)

EU Birds Directive 2009/147/EC

Europe Landscape Convention (Florence, 2000)

European Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)

Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)

EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)

IPCC Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5 Degrees Summary for Policy Makers (2018)

IPCC. AR5 Synthesis Report: Climate Change (2014) of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)

The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe

The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage

#### **NATIONAL**

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004)

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

Climate Change Act (2008)

Marine and Coastal Areas Act (2009)

UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)

Water for life livelihoods Part 1: Anglian river basin district River basin management plan (2015)

Flood and Water Management Act (2010)

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

National Planning Policy Framework (2019)

**National Policy Statements** 

National Planning Practice Guidance

Planning our electric future: A White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity (2011)

Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)

The Plan for Growth (2011)

GOV. Regenerating seaside towns and communities (2019)

Future High Streets Fund 2019

High Street 2030: Achieving Change (2018)

The High Street Report 2018

Planning For the Future (2020)

Litter Strategy for England (2017)

DEFRA Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (2011)

Localism Act (2011)

Neighbourhood Planning Regulations (2012)

National Planning Policy for Waste (2014)

Self-Build and Custom House Building Act, 2015

DEFRA Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting rural productivity, August 2015

Housing and Planning Act 2016

The Culture White Paper (2016)

Human Rights Act (1998)

UK Clean Growth Strategy (2017)

UK A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018)

GOV Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future (2018)

UK Clean Air Strategy (2019)

The Planning Act (2008)

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)

RTPI - Planning For A Smart Energy Future (2019)

TCPA - Rising to the Climate Crisis: A Guide for Local Authorities on Planning for Climate Change (2018)

Committee on Climate Change (CCC)- UK Housing: Fit for the future? (2019)

UK The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting – Making the country resilient to a changing climate (2018)

Met Office. 2018. UKCP18 Derived Projections of Future Climate over the UK

DBEIS. UK local authority carbon dioxide emissions estimates 2017 (2019)

DBEIS. 2018 UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Final figures (2020)

Lowe et al. 2019. UKCP18 Science Overview Report

The Report of Building Better, Building Beautiful Commission's (2020)

DEFRA. 2019. Bathing water classifications 2019

Preparing for a drier future, England's water infrastructure needs, National Infrastructure Commission (2018)

Water UK 2016. Water resources long term planning framework (2015-2065)

Environment Agency. 2020. Meeting our future water needs: a national framework for water resources- accessible summary

#### **REGIONAL**

Norfolk Rural Development Strategy 2013-2020

Norfolk County Council Norfolk Rural Strategy 2017-2020

Norfolk County Council Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework 2011 Core Strategy and Mineral and Waste Development Management Policies Development Plan Document 2010-2026

Norfolk County Council Single Issue Silica Sand Review of the Norfolk Minerals Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document 2017

WRE. 2020. Collaborating to secure Eastern England's Future Water Needs- Our initial water resource position statement

Marine Management Organisation. East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans (2014)

Shoreline Management Plan 4 Gibraltar Point to Hunstanton (2010)

Shoreline Management Plan 5 Hunstanton to Kelling Hard (2010)

Natural England - Site Improvement Plan: The Wash and North Norfolk Coast 2014

Natural England - Site Improvement Plan: Breckland SPA 2014

Natural England - Site Improvement Plan: Ouse Washes SAC/SPA 2014

Natural England - Site Improvement Plan: Norfolk Valley Fens SAC 2014

Natural England - Site Improvement Plan: Roydon Common and Dersingham Bog 2015

New Anglia Economic Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk 2017

Draft New Anglia Local Industrial Strategy 2020

Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership Habitat and Species Action Plans

Norfolk Strategic Infrastructure Plan 2019

Local Transport Plan LTP3 2011-2026

The Wash East Coastal Management Strategy 2015

North Norfolk Coast AONB Management Plan 2014-2019

Norfolk Access Improvement Plan (NAIP) 2019-2029

The Wash and North Norfolk Coast EMS (WNNCEMS) Annual Report 2018

Natural England A report on the current environmental condition of the North Norfolk Coast 2018

National Character Area Profiles

#### LOCAL

Urban Development Strategy 2006

Hunstanton Town Centre and Southern Seafront Masterplan 2008 (New one being prepared)

Affordable Housing Policy 2011

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Update 2014/ Housing Need Assessment (HNA) 2019/2020

Assessing King's Lynn and West Norfolk's Housing Requirement 2015

#### Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Review

Conservation Area Character Statements

Neighbourhood Plans

Coastal Access Natural England's Approved Scheme 2013

England Coast Path: plan of the Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch 2018

England Coast Path: plan of the Hunstanton to Sutton Bridge stretch 2015

Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment update (GTANA)

Local Plan and CIL Viability Study

King's Lynn Area Transport Strategy (2020)

Wisbech Access Strategy

Green Infrastructure Strategy 2009/2010

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 2018 and Level 2 2019

Landscape Character Assessment 2007

Employment Land Review 2017/2018

Retail Overview: King's Lynn Town Centre 2017

King's Lynn Heritage Action Zone

King's Lynn High Street Action Zone

King's Lynn and West Norfolk Settlements Surface Water Management Plan 2012

Norfolk and Waveney Clinical Commissioning Groups Shaping the future of commissioning across Norfolk and Waveney- Strategic Commissioning Strategy (2020)

Natura 2000 Sites Monitoring and Mitigation Strategy 2016

Norfolk GI/RAMS Strategy 2019 Ongoing

Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk. 2020. Comparative District Wide CO2 Emissions Bubble Report: 2005 to 2017 (Yet to be published)

Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework

#### Part C Baseline Assessment

#### 7. Introduction

#### 7.1. Environmental, Economic and Social Characteristics

7.1.1 This baseline review draws upon a wide range of reports and studies. It seeks, with the aid of both qualitative and quantitative data, to provide a snapshot picture of the current environmental, economic and social characteristics of King's Lynn & West Norfolk. It covers approximately 550 square miles (142,877 hectares); and is essentially rural in nature, with the two market towns of King's Lynn & Downham Market, and the Victorian coastal town of Hunstanton. The Borough also has more than one hundred villages of varying sizes. It is located about 100 miles north of London and stretches from the north Norfolk coast, along the eastern side of The Wash, through the Marshland, Fens and Brecks to the borders of Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire and Suffolk. The Borough is the tenth largest district council area in England and Wales.

# 8. Land, soil and water resources

# 8.1. Land Use Characteristics

8.1.1. The 1991 census indicated 57,500 dwellings in the Borough. By 2001 this had increased to approximately 60,000. The latest census records 73,962 dwellings (2011 ONS) and this will have continued to grow in the interim to 2016. The major urban area is King's Lynn with approximately 16,000 dwellings. As outlined above the remainder of the population is located in the towns of Hunstanton and Downham Market and the rural hinterland. Most of the employment is centred in and around King's Lynn but with a lesser employment centre in Downham Market. The uses are predominantly office, light industrial, warehouse, and distribution with some moderately sized chemical related industries bounding the River Great Ouse in King's Lynn. Overall, the Borough can be viewed as rural and agricultural beyond the main settlements.

#### 8.2. Agricultural Land Quality

8.2.1. Around 76% of the land in the East of England region is currently used for agriculture. This means that farmers play an essential role in managing our countryside. Due to the low lying and high-quality land found within the East of England the type of agriculture is mainly arable farming and areas such as The Fens support intensive farming and horticulture. This region is very flat which makes it easy to cultivate. The Region has 58% of the country's resource of grades 1 and 2 land and only 10% of grades 4 and 5.

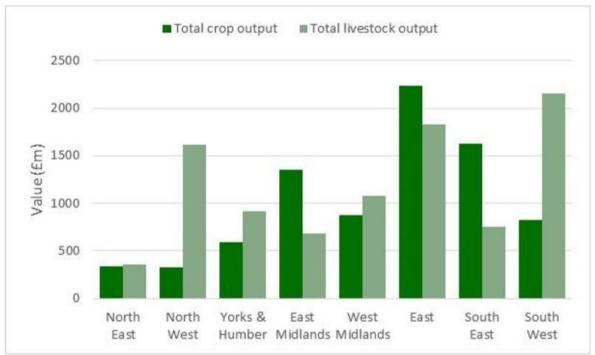


Figure 3 Value of crop and livestock production by region (DEFRA 2018<sup>2</sup>)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> DEFRA. 2018. Aggregate farm accounts for England and the Regions First estimate for 2017

8.2.2. Figure 3 shows that the value of crop production in the East of England far exceeds any other region in England for total crop output and sits high for livestock output. In 2018 the Total Income from Farming (TIFF) in England was £3,305 million and even though East of England statistics have dropped fluctuated and dropped rapidly from 2013, the regional share still shows that East of England was the highest contributed of 22% with a sum of £727 million (DEFRA,2020).

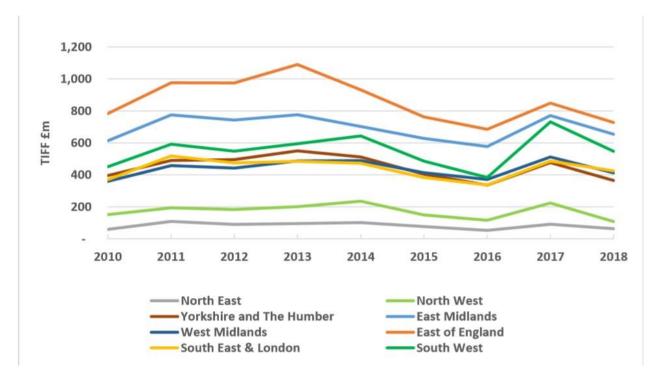


Figure 4 Total Income from Farming (TIFF) by region 2010 to 2018 (£ million) (DEFRA,2020<sup>3</sup>)

Source

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/73\_6262/agriaccounts\_regstatsnotice-30aug18.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> DEFRA. 2020. Total Income from Farming for the Regions of England Second estimates for 2018 Source: <a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/85">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/85</a> <a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/85">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/85</a> <a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/85">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/85</a> <a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/85">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/85</a> <a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/85">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/85</a> <a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/85">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/85</a> <a href="https://assets.publishing.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/up

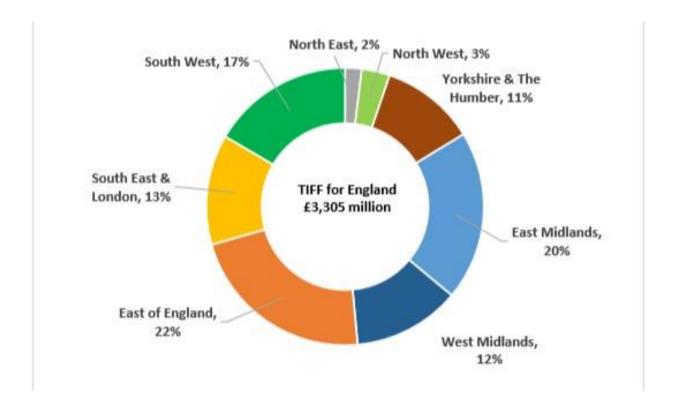


Figure 5 Total Income from Farming (TIFF) Regional Share for England in 2018 (DEFRA,2020)

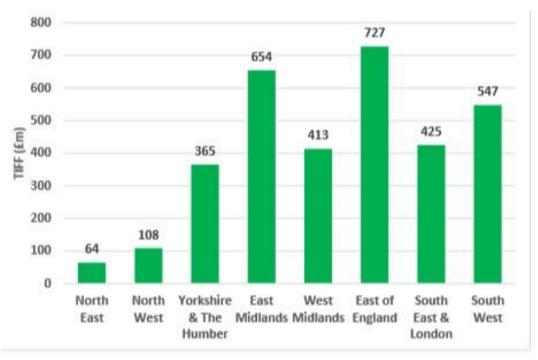


Figure 6 Total Income from Farming (TIFF) for England in 2018 by region (£ million) (DEFRA, 2020)

8.2.3. In 2018, East of England agriculture employed 13.14% of the workforce and the area farmed was 1.39 million hectares. Predominant farm types in East of England in 2018 were cereal farms which accounted for 50% farmed land and general cropping covered an additional 34%, followed by small % in horticulture, grazing livestock, dairy and mixed (DEFRA, 2018). The region's biggest contribution to England output is through 'combinable & sugar beet', 'veg, hort & potatoes' and 'pigs & poultry'. The area farms very little in the way of 'beef & sheep' and almost no dairy due to the dry climate, fertile sols and absence of uplands which are more well suited to arable farming ((DEFRA, 2020<sup>4</sup>).

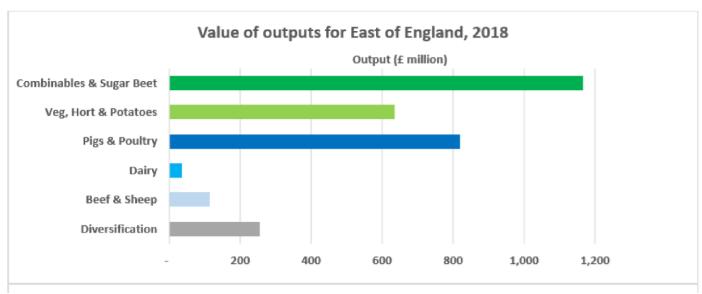


Figure 7 Value of outputs for East of England, 2018 (£ million) (DEFRA, 2020)

8.2.4. The dominance of arable farming in the East of England creates specific challenges regarding water resources and land quality that need to be dealt with carefully whilst ensuring that both the environment and the production of food for the country is protected.

#### 8.3. Contaminated Land

8.3.1. Sites which have been determined as contaminated land will be placed on the Contaminated Land Register which details particulars of the site and action taken. To date no sites have been formerly determined as contaminated land in the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> DEFRA East of England Statistics: Agricultural Facts- Commercial Holdings at June 2018 (Unless Stated) Source:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/86 6814/regionalstatistics\_east\_20feb20.pdf

borough. A number of sites as shown in figure 8 have been inspected under the borough council's contaminated land strategy. Details are available on our <a href="webpage">webpage</a>. Although the inspected sites have not been determined as contaminated land, the inspection reports must be considered if development is proposed.

Site name	Address	Comments	
Blackborough End	Mill Drove, Blackborough End	Not determined as contaminated land	
Broadend Road	Broadend Road, Walsoken,	Not determined as	
Brickyard	King's Lynn	contaminated land	
Crimplesham Pit	Crimplesham, King's Lynn	Not determined as contaminated land	
Dersingham Pit	A149 Queen Elizabeth Way,	Not determined as	
Dersingham i it	Dersingham	contaminated land	
		Site to be kept under review	
Docking Common	Fakenham Road, Docking	Not determined as contaminated land	
Feltwell Landfill	Lodge Road, Feltwell	Not determined as	
		contaminated land	
Gravel Hill	Gravel Hill, West Winch,	Not determined as	
	King's Lynn	contaminated land	
Hardings Pits	Hardings Way, King's Lynn	Not determined as	
Handham Drialassanlar		contaminated land	
Heacham Brickworks	Lamsey Lane, Heacham	Not determined as contaminated land	
Heacham Tip	Lynn Road, Heacham	Not determined as	
Tieachain Tip	Lymn Road, Fleacham	contaminated land	
Hilgay Gas Works	Sandy Lane, Hilgay	Not determined as	
		contaminated land	
Hockwold-cum-	Black Dyke Road, Hockwold	Not determined as	
Wilton		contaminated land	
Manor Farm	Chequers Lane, North	Not determined as	
	Runcton	contaminated land	
Former Morstons land	Wisbech Road, King's Lynn	Not determined as	
at Nar Ouse Regeneration Area (NORA)		contaminated land	
Snettisham Quarry	Landfill, off the A149,	Not determined as	
- Committee and a second	Snettisham, King's Lynn	contaminated land	
South Farm	Downham Road, Runcton	Not determined as	
	Holme	contaminated land	
Stow Road	Stow Road, Wiggenhall St	Not determined as	
	Mary Magdalen, PE34 3BB	contaminated land	

St Nicholas Retail	St Nicholas Retail Park and	Not determined as					
Park and Dobby	Dobby Drive, King's Lynn	contaminated land					
Drive							
Thorpeland House	Downham Road, Runcton	Not determined as					
	Holme	contaminated land					
Watlington Road	Watlington Road, Runcton Holme	Not determined as contaminated land					
		Site to be kept under review					
Wisbech Canal	Elm High Road, Emneth to	Not determined as					
	Wisbech Road, Outwell	contaminated land					

# Figure 8 List of contaminated sites which have been inspected under the Borough Council's Contaminated Land Strategy

#### 8.4. Minerals

- 8.4.1. Mineral extraction has historically occurred within the Borough principally for aggregates including sand, gravel, carstone and chalk, and the scarce silica sand resource. Whilst there are reserves and extraction sites for largely sand and gravel dispersed across the Borough there are principally four working sites where major mineral extraction; Leziate, Blackborough End, Pentney and Tottenhill.
- 8.4.2. Norfolk County Council has responsibility for minerals and waste planning for the county. The Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies Development Plan Document 2010-2026 was adopted in September 2011 and two separate site allocations plans for minerals and waste were adopted in 2013 and amended in 2017. These plans safeguarded a number of locations within the Borough for minerals workings and waste facilities (MIN6, MIN19, MIN45, MIN75 & MIN76).
- 8.4.3. Norfolk is one of the most important sources of silica sand in Britain, accounting for over 10 per cent of total output and a much larger proportion of glass sand production. The majority of the resources of silica sand are to the east of King's Lynn from upper Sandringham to the west of Hunstanton, southwards to Ryston (near Downham Market) in south-west Norfolk. At present, there is only one company (Sibelco UK) extracting silica sand in Norfolk. This operation is located at a site in Leziate, east of King's Lynn, which includes plant for initial processing and a rail head to export the mineral from the county for advanced processing elsewhere. It is estimated that the site at Leziate has a current production rate of over 750,000 tonnes per year<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Norfolk County Council (2011) Minerals and Waste Core Strategy 2010 – 2026 source: www.norfolk.gov.uk

- 8.4.4. Carrstone is a type of sandstone that is quarried in west Norfolk. It has traditionally been used as a vernacular building material, although it is no longer used to any significant degree. Although it is classed as a 'hard rock', it is not used as a hard rock (e.g. road dressing) instead, it is used primarily as fill (to raise the levels of land prior to construction) or hoggin (in embankments and as fill); therefore, it is often used in the construction of roads.
- 8.4.5. Norfolk County Council has produced a further Silica Sand Single Issue Review document which has been incorporated into a joint document which entirely focuses on the silica sand resource in West Norfolk. The document was adopted in 2017 and allocates two minerals site at Bawsey (SIL01) and East Winch (MIN\_40). It allocates further large Areas of Search (AOS) within Shouldham (AOS\_E), Stow Bardolph (AOS\_F), South Runcton (AOS\_I) and Tottenhill (AOS\_J). This plan can increase the output of silica sand extraction in the Borough by 2.61 million tonnes over the plan period.

#### 8.5. Water resources and quality

- 8.5.1. Eastern England region is very diverse in terms of water management issues. This makes the area vulnerable to water shortage, severe weather events, drought and other related risk factors including: the future needs for public water supply, population growth, climate change and levels of abstraction. This is something which is being addressed within the emerging Water Resources East Management Plan (the Regional Plan) (set to be published in 2023) and explained in the position statement 2020<sup>6</sup>. The national framework for future water needs in England between 2025 to 2050, focuses on regional planning to deal with the water solutions of set areas. Looking at how they must address issues such as increasing resilience to drought, environmental improvement and reducing long term water usage<sup>7</sup>.
- 8.5.2. The rivers of West Norfolk are a significant local geographic feature. King's Lynn is at a strategic location at the mouth of the River Great Ouse, giving access to the Rivers Cam and Nene with the ability to reach far inland using various linked waterway systems. West Norfolk has been much influenced by major draining and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> WRE. 2020. Collaborating to secure Eastern England's Future Water Needs- Our initial water resource position statement. Source: <a href="https://wre.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/WRE-Initial-statement-of-resourceneed-FINAL.pdf">https://wre.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/WRE-Initial-statement-of-resourceneed-FINAL.pdf</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Environment Agency. 2020. Meeting our future water needs: a national framework for water resources-accessible summary Source: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/meeting-our-future-water-needsa-national-framework-for-water-resources/meeting-our-future-water-needs-a-national-framework-for-water-resources-accessible-summary">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/meeting-our-future-water-needs-a-national-framework-for-water-resources-accessible-summary</a>

reclaiming projects of the past. The current system for ensuring a wide area of Marshland and Fenland are protected from flooding, was designed and constructed by the Dutch engineer Vermuyden in the mid-17th century, including the excavation of a pair of straight parallel channels (the Old and New Bedford Rivers) bypassing the original course of the river through Ely. His work still forms the basis of the river system in this area, including the major fen drainage works carried out east of Ely during the 1950s and 1960s with the construction of the Relief Channel and Cut-off Channel.

- 8.5.3. A consequence of the nature of our rivers is that background water quality appears worse than in fast-flowing streams. The growth of algae is encouraged by the nutrient rich, slow-moving flow and this can lead to spurious, elevated results which give a pessimistic chemical grade in some cases. However, since 1990 the East of England has seen major investment in effluent treatment works and sewer overflows. Cleaner discharges have improved river and estuary quality.
- 8.5.4. Stemming from the EU Water Framework Directive legislation 2000, DEFRA and the Environment Agency have produced River Basin Management Catchment Plans to monitor and to improve the quality of water over an entire river system. The Anglian river basin district covers 27,900km2 and extends from Lincolnshire in the north to Essex in the south and from Northamptonshire in the west to the East Anglian coast (EA,2015<sup>8</sup>).
- 8.5.5. Historically the Environment Agency published data on the general nitrate quality of rivers in the East of England. This showed nutrient concentrations in the East to be generally higher than in other parts of the country. Whilst nitrate and phosphate concentrations in rivers have reduced from 87.2% in 2000 to 64.4% in 2008 for nitrate and 88.1% in 2000 to 65.8% in 2008 for phosphate (EA,2015) the Anglian region continues to have the highest proportion of river length exceeding 30mg/l of nitrates and >0.1mgP/l of phosphates (see Figures 10 and 11: Environment Agency, 2012<sup>9</sup>).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> DEFRA & Environment Agency. 2015. Part 1: Anglian river basin district river basin management plan. Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/anglian-river-basin-district-river-basin-management-plan

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Environment Agency. 2012. Observatory monitoring framework- indicator fact sheet. Source: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/16216-4/defrastats-observatory-indicators-da3-120224.pdf">https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/16216-4/defrastats-observatory-indicators-da3-120224.pdf</a>



Figure 9 Map of the Anglian River Basin District (Source: DEFRA & Environment Agency, 2015)

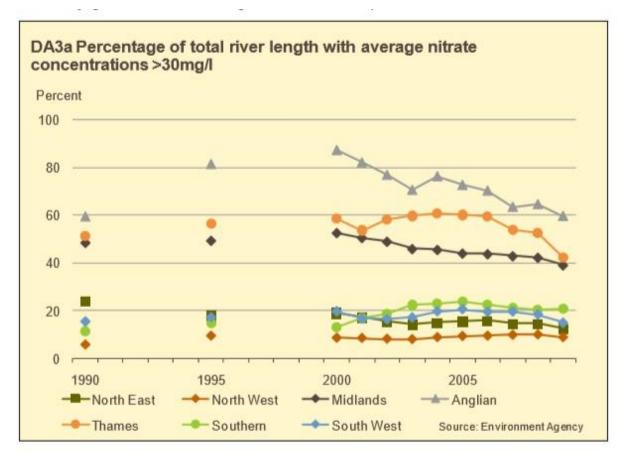


Figure 10 Nitrate concentrations. Source: Environment Agency (2012)

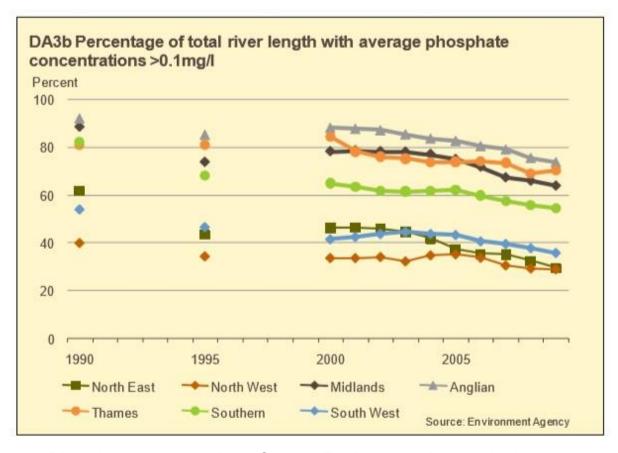


Figure 11 Phosphate concentrations. Source: Environment Agency (2012)

- 8.5.6. High concentrations of nutrients can threaten some of our unique habitats. Our river catchments are generally low-lying and largely rural, with intensive arable farming in many places and a few large urban settlements.
- 8.5.7. Sewage treatment works and other discharges, if not properly regulated, can cause poor water quality and increase nutrient concentrations. Fertiliser applied to farmland may wash into rivers and elevate nutrient concentrations. To add to the threat, abstraction of water, for both public water supply and crop irrigation, reduces flows and water levels in the rivers.
- 8.5.8. The area of high chalk upland to the east of King's Lynn is an important local source of groundwater public supply and a major aquifer with high vulnerability soil classes. Boreholes and other sources provide local water supplies with 13 water zones currently monitored across the Borough for microbiological contaminants. Monitoring illustrates that drinking water from main supply meets the standards set by legislation, contributed to by the recent installation of denitrification plants within the main supply. There are 61-recorded private water supplies known to the Council which in the main draw water from the Chalk and possess high nitrate levels. There are a number of high-quality chalk streams, which support important ecosystems.

Water body categories	Natural	Artificial	Heavily modified	Total
Rivers, canals and surface water transfers	189	44	293	526
Lake	10	19	17	46
Coastal	4	1	8	13
Estuarine	3	0	15	18
Groundwater	31	0	0	31
Total	237	64	333	634

Figure 12 Number of water bodies in the river basin district, Source: (DEFRA and EA, 2015)

- 8.5.9. The Anglian River Basin Management Plan (2015) is the key resource which collates data on inland waterways. Figure 12 is an extract from the plan showing the number of water bodies in the river basin district. It shows whether these are natural, artificial (such as canals and reservoirs) or have been modified ('heavily modified') for uses.
- 8.5.10. The Water Framework Directive (WFD) indicator states whether the health of the water environment in a water body is at good status or potential. This is an assessment of a range of quality elements relating to the biology and chemical quality of surface waters and quantitative and chemical quality of groundwater

(ARBMP, 2015). A high level of investment has been undertaken since the last RBMP's in 2009 to enable a wider range of data to be recorded for each water body.

8.5.11. To achieve good ecological status or potential, good chemical status or good groundwater status every single element assessed must be at good status or better. If one element is marginally below its threshold for good status, then the whole water body's status is classed as less than good. Surface water bodies can be classed as high, good, moderate, poor or bad status.

	Ecological status or potential					Chemical status	
No. of water bodies	Bad	Poor	Mod	Good	High	Fail	Good
603	13	106	419	65	0	7	596

Figure 13 Ecological and chemical 2015 classification for surface waters (Anglian Region), Source: (DEFRA and EA, 2015)

	Quantitativ	e status	Chemical status		
No. of water bodies	Poor	Good	Poor	Good	
31	16	15	15	16	

Figure 14 Chemical and quantitative 2015 classification for groundwaters (Anglian Region), (Source: DEFRA and EA, 2015)

- 8.5.12. Aiming to achieve good status or potential by 2021 is the default objective for the plan. By the time that the scoping report is next subject to review, comparable data should be available to determine whether water quality has improved in the Anglian region. This data shows that out of 603 water bodies only 7 fail in terms of chemical status. The data shows that most water bodies are rated moderate (419) for ecological status or potential. There is therefore scope for improvement for most water bodies in the Eastern region.
- 8.5.13. The Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC replaces the former Directive 76/160/EC. It applies to surface waters that can be used for bathing except for swimming pools and spa pools, confined waters subject to treatment or used for therapeutic purposes and confined waters artificially separated from surface water and groundwater.

- 8.5.14. The European Drinking Water Directive ensures that water quality is controlled, to ensure monitoring, assessment and enforcement of drinking water quality to provide consumers with adequate, timely and appropriate information. Moreover, it is worth to mention the Shellfish Waters in the Wash as well as the River Nar surface water Safeguard zone.
- 8.5.15. There are three points in the Borough where water is sampled: Heacham, Hunstanton main beach and Hunstanton (Old Hunstanton). In 2019

  Hunstanton (Old Hunstanton) received the rating 'good' and Hunstanton Main Beach and Heacham received 'sufficient' for their bathing water quality (DEFRA 2019<sup>10</sup>).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> DEFRA. 2019. Bathing water classifications 2019. Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/bathing-waters-in-england-compliancereports/bathing-water-classifications-2019

#### 9 **Biodiversity and Geodiversity**

- 9.1.1 The Borough is renowned for its landscape and natural resources/assets:
  - An Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty nationally recognised for its landscape importance;
  - Heritage Coast;
  - The Wash (about 25km off the coast at the entrance of The Wash, the designation of a Marine Conservation Zone was suggested)<sup>11</sup>
  - 5 Ramsar sites internationally recognised for their wetland importance;
  - 8 Special Areas of Conservation internationally recognised for their unique habitats under the EC Birds Directive and Habitats Directive
  - 4 Special Protection Areas internationally recognised for their birdlife;
  - 6 National Nature Reserves;
  - 29 Sites of Special Scientific Interest nationally recognised for their ecological and geological importance;
  - 212 County Wildlife Sites locally recognised for their biodiversity value;
  - 23 Ancient woodlands
  - Rural Areas

These designations acknowledge that the areas require protection, monitoring and enhancement to maintain their significance. There is a clear hierarchy afforded to protected sites according to their international, national or local designation.

- 9.1.2 Due to the position of Norfolk and the diversity of habitats in the county it is considered to be rich in flora and fauna. Around 16000 species have been identified in the County since 1670, 2367 of these species are considered 'species of conservation concern'<sup>12</sup>. The amount of endangered species and high number of areas designated for their natural significance highlights the rich biodiversity of the Borough. Between 2006 and 2007, the Norfolk Wildlife Trust undertook an ecological network mapping project on behalf of the Biodiversity Partnership. The maps produced by the project identify the most important existing biodiversity areas in Norfolk as well as opportunities for enhancing, creating and linking habitats. Figure 15 shows the diversity of the ecological network within the Borough which influences the management strategies for the area (map key shown in figure 16).
- 9.1.3 The need for new development poses a threat to protected sites. Where impacts are unavoidable, proposals must seek to avoid, mitigate and as a last resort compensate for any adverse impact on biodiversity and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Wildlife Trust (undated) Wash Approach Recommended Marine Conservation Zone. Source: http://www.wildlifetrusts.org/MCZ/wash-approach

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Norfolk Biodiversity Trust (2016) State of the Natural Environment in Norfolk. Source: http://www.nbis.org.uk/reports-publications

geodiversity. Furthermore, providing environmental net gain would be an aspiration proposals would be supported in doing over the future plan period.

Figure 17 shows the key SPAs, SACs and RAMSAR sites in relation to allocated housing sites which were proposed in the adopted SADMP (2016). New housing is likely to generate a higher number of visitors to designated sites for recreation. Until recently it has been difficult to understand the level of visitor pressure resulting from local housing growth and a general increase in visitor numbers due to tourists visiting from the wider area. The original Scoping Report noted the following pressures on the natural environment, all of which are still relevant today:

- Development and road building;
- Insufficient water for wetlands;
- Decline in water quality;
- Lack of appropriate management;
- · Agricultural intensification.

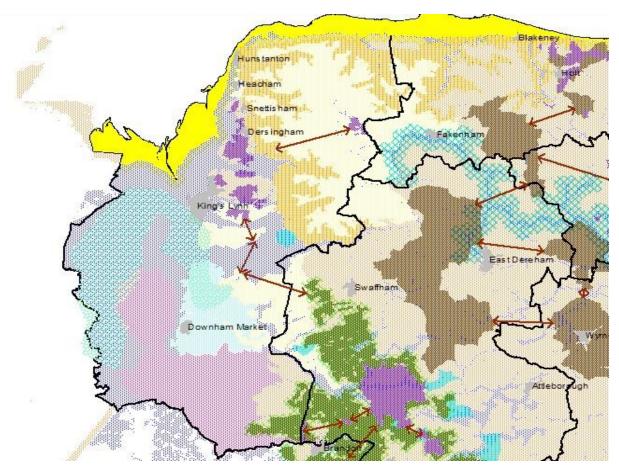


Figure 15 West Norfolk District Ecological Network Summary Map<sup>13</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Norfolk County Council, 2007 Source: <a href="http://www.norfolkbiodiversity.org/assets/Uploads/WestNorfolk-ecological-network-map.doc">http://www.norfolkbiodiversity.org/assets/Uploads/WestNorfolk-ecological-network-map.doc</a>



Figure 16 Key to West Norfolk Ecological Network Map

- 9.1.4 The latest West Norfolk Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA) included data relating to visitor pressure impact. This was informed by a variety of work in other districts, by Natural England and the Norfolk Coast Partnership. Since the latest revision to the HRA in 2015 Footprint Ecology consultants have completed a comprehensive study of visitor surveys at European protected sites across Norfolk during 2015 and 2016. This was published in 2016 <sup>14</sup>. The report was commissioned by the Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership/Norfolk County Council on behalf of all the planning authorities in Norfolk.
- 9.1.5 The results of the study indicate a 14% increase in access by Norfolk residents to the sites surveyed (in the absence of any mitigation), as a result of new housing during the current plan period. The study surveyed visitors at a number of different sites with notably different results. There is a predicted 15% increase in visitors to Roydon Common and Dersingham Bog over the plan period in contrast to 6% in other coastal sites around The Wash. At Roydon, the largest proportion visited for less than 30 minutes (36%) whereas visits to coastal sites are typically much longer with some exceeding 4 hours. By area the highest numbers of people recorded from tallies was for the North Coast and Wash sites. Lowest median values were at the three areas of the Brecks, Roydon & Dersingham, and the Valley

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Footprint Ecology. 2016. Visitor surveys at European protected sites across Norfolk during 2015 and 2016. Source: <a href="https://www.footprint-ecology.co.uk/reports/Panter%20et%20al.%20-%202017%20-%20Visitor%20surveys%20at%20European%20Protected%20Sites%20across.pdf">https://www.footprint-ecology.co.uk/reports/Panter%20et%20al.%20-%202017%20-%20Visitor%20surveys%20at%20European%20Protected%20Sites%20across.pdf</a>

Fens, with typically 8 people per hour. At these three sites the range of visitor numbers recorded by survey point was relatively small (excluding the High Lodge outlier).

- 9.1.6 The data from the report on visitor surveys indicates the importance of providing suitable alternative natural green space (SANG) for new residents to reduce the impact on designated sites but also to understand the existing green infrastructure provision on offer. The report by Footprint Ecology on visitor pressure also outlined mitigation proposals which included:
  - · restrictions on the activities of dog walkers;
  - implement site and access management;
  - · closing or re-routing of unofficial paths;
  - permanent or seasonal restrictions and or closures of sites, or adoption of new fencing;
  - operation of new car parking areas to draw visitors away from heavily used or vulnerable sites; and
  - allocating further Sustainable Accessible Natural Greenspace (SANG);
  - adoption of interpretation materials.
- 9.1.2 As noted above significant work has been undertaken in relation to European sites, and the Borough Council adopted a 'Natura 2000 sites Monitoring and Mitigation Strategy' in September 2015. Payments have been collected since that time in line with the Strategy. The Borough Council recognise the need to implement the detail of the Strategy and a special group has been in operation since 2016 to consider bids to put projects on the ground which meet the criteria. This is important as the population growth (and potential recreational pressure) is clearly occurring as new homes are being built.
- 9.1.3 The Borough Council commissioned a Green Infrastructure (GI) Study in 2009/10. GI comprises a strategically planned and delivered network of green spaces and natural environmental features which provide a multifunctional resource to the community it serves. Part 1 of the Study identified the existing GI in the Borough and Part 2 developed a strategy to improve the network including an action plan and GI policies. Figure 18 illustrates the Strategic GI Network for the Borough. Further work on GI will arise as the result of the Local Plan Review and the coordinated work resulting from the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) and Policy DM19 of the SADMP document.
- 9.1.4 Broadland, Breckland, Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn & West Norfolk, North Norfolk, Norwich City and South Norfolk Councils and the Broads Authority (together forming the Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework (NSPF)), commissioned Place Services in April 2019 to prepare a Green Infrastructure (GI) and Recreational Impact Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (RAMS). This study will form part of the evidence base for each of the authorities' Local Plans and provides the basis for future agreements through the NSPF and potential Norfolk wide mitigation charges.

- 9.1.5 King's Lynn and West Norfolk includes all or part of 15 internationally designated sites; an additional 4 sites outside the district are also considered within the scope of the HRA process. The sites within the Borough are listed below. There are also a number of marine sites in the area:
  - The Greater Wash Special Protection Area (SPA);
  - Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge Marine Protected Area (MPA)
     Special Area of Conservation (SAC);
  - Cromer Shoal Chalk Beds Marine Conservation Zone (MCZ);
  - North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef SAC;
  - Southern North Sea MPA (candidate SAC);
  - Haisborough, Hammond and Winterton MPA SAC:
  - Outer Thames Estuary SPA.
- 9.1.6 Norfolk local authorities comprising Broadland District Council, Breckland District Council, Great Yarmouth Borough Council, the Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk, North Norfolk District Council, Norwich City Council, South Norfolk Council and the Broads Authority are currently inviting tenders to prepare a Green Infrastructure and Recreational Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy. This will enable more informed strategic planning decisions that will help shape emerging Local Plans. The report which initiated in March 2019 will serve as another vehicle to deliver solutions to impacts on Natura sites by for example identifying other less sensitive sites to accommodate visitor pressure. The Strategy will also consider cross boundary issues therefore ensuring that the cumulative impact of growth across Norfolk is considered and that the local authorities are all playing a role in addressing the impact of their development targets.
- 9.1.7 Green Infrastructure/Recreational Avoidance and Mitigation Strategy (GI/RAMS), will take a strategic approach to deal with Green Infrastructure county wide which impacts on the way we do things and protecting the environment. The increased growth in the borough means that there will be impacts on the environment in terms of land loss, disturbance and visual impact on the landscape. By working in partnership with other organisations more strategic gain can be made to this important issue.

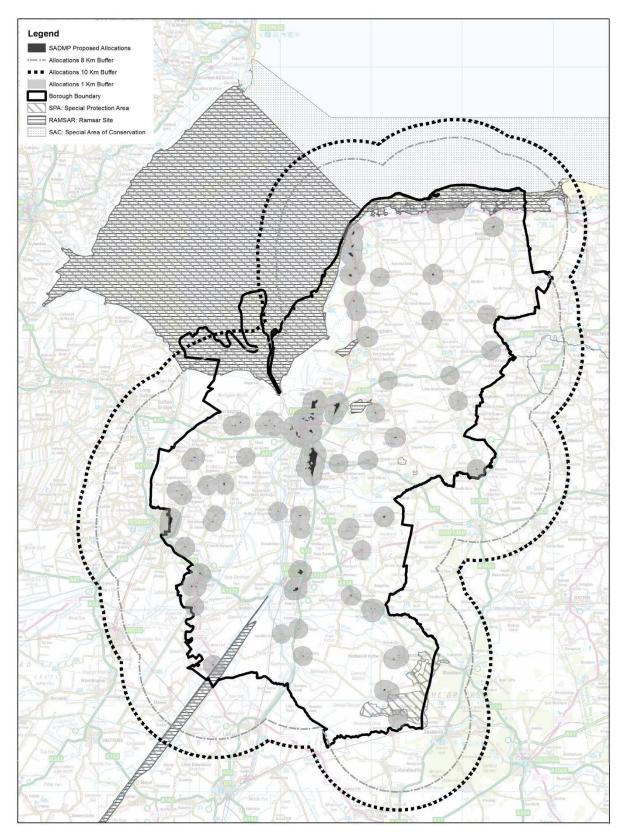


Figure 17 Map showing housing allocations from the SADMP in relation to designated sites. Source: BCKLWN, 2016

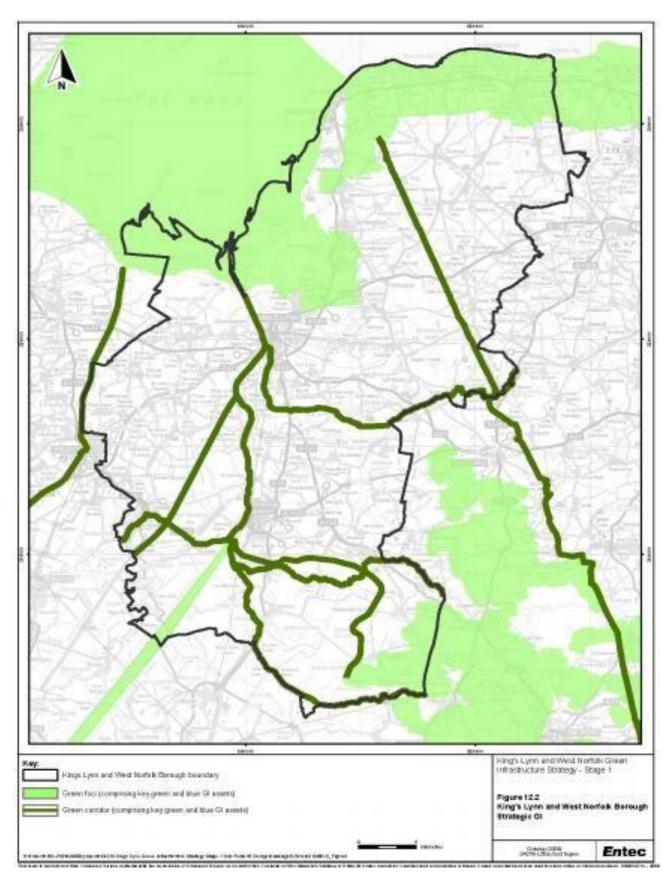


Figure 18 Strategic GI Network in Stage 1 of the Green Infrastructure Strategy showing the Green foci (light green key) and Green corridor (dark green) compromising key green/blue assets Source: BCKLWN Core Strategy, 2011

## 9.1 Geology

- 9.1.1 The topography of the Borough reflects the underlying geology and consists of two main features namely the flat Fen deposits, which lie west of a line drawn south from King's Lynn through Downham Market and the chalk "uplands" to the east. The former are characterised by a flat peaty landscape at or below sea level which were deposited under changing conditions since the last Ice Age and the latter by gently rolling hills which were laid down in the Cretaceous period. At no point does the topography exceed 100 m above sea level. Superficial deposits overlay the Chalk, taking the form of glacial till. Where glacial sands and gravel form the surface, wide and comparatively flat areas of heathland occur.
- 9.1.2 Such areas are extracted for the comparatively fine sand. Some areas constitute valuable nature reserves. At the edge of the Chalk running in a line roughly between Hunstanton to the north and Downham Market to the south are exposed deposits of quartz, Lower Greensand and Neocomian and clay deposits deriving from the Cretaceous and Jurassic periods. The Fen deposits are characterised by peat, estuarine silt and clay. In general, the Fen deposits support intensive agricultural activity particularly in the growing of vegetables and the superficial deposits on the chalk support cereal and sugar beet cultivation. A schematic detail of the solid geology of the area is given as Figure 19.
- 9.1.3 With a low-lying aspect, the Fens were subject to major drainage works in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century which still form the backbone of water control in this area. A sophisticated network of sluices, relief channels and drainage ditches ensure that water levels within the Fen area are managed and controlled. In general, in this area the water table is comparatively close to the surface and much of the land lies below sea level. In contrast the chalk uplands are drained by small streams and rivers, which flow in a general east to west direction towards The Wash, many of which are of a high quality. The Chalk is a major groundwater catchment area and groundwater is generally found at a greater depth than the Fens. Generally, the Chalk and Sandstones are a "principal aquifer" with associated abstraction for potable water. The other Cretaceous and Jurassic deposits are most often viewed as "secondary aquifers", where there is some abstraction from bore holes and surface waters for drinking water purposes and agricultural usage. The Fen area is classified as "unproductive" and the groundwater can in certain localities be brackish. Limited abstraction for agricultural purposes occurs.
- 9.1.4 Although West Norfolk is generally regarded as part of lowland England its physical geography is extremely varied.

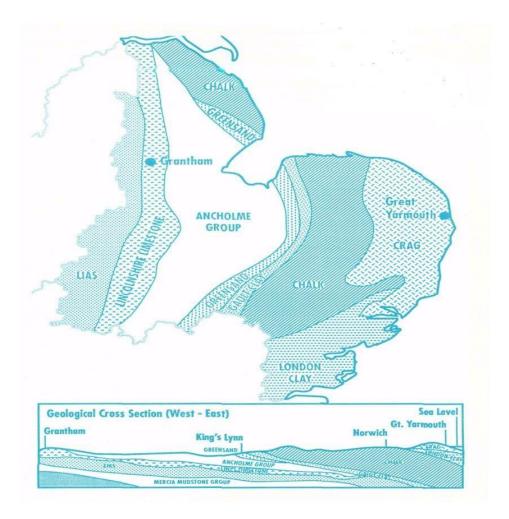


Figure 19 Geology of King's Lynn and West Norfolk, BCKLWN

- 9.1.5 In the west and south of the Borough, areas of level rich, brown silt of the Marshland area and black peat Fenland are deposited over the Ancholme group. These level plains of Marshland and Fen are not completely flat; in fact, this area has some local, gentle variety of relief, albeit almost impossible to distinguish on the ground. The basic sequence of silt and marine deposits show that the southern area is largely peat fen, the extreme west and north, including the Wash Margins is of silt whilst southern Marshland is of silty clay. While much of the peat fen lies below sea level there is a general rise in level from south to north, from the silty-clay lands to the Wash Sea bank. The fact that this is some of the best and most versatile agricultural land is demonstrated by the fact that it is mostly Grades 1 and 2 in the Agricultural Land Classification.
- 9.1.6 Marshland is of a calcareous, estuarine silt and clay, mostly reclaimed from the Wash since the 17th century. The soils have a large water storage capacity and support the most extensive, intensively farmed arable land in the country. Moving from the West of the Borough eastwards there is a marked contrast on reaching the edge of the flat fen as the upland rises dramatically. The upland part of West Norfolk, in the east and north of the Borough, with the presence of Chalk being most obvious when exposed on the cliffs at Hunstanton, the white appearance of ploughed upland fields, traditional local building and walling

construction material, and significance for hydrology. While the underlying geology of the upland gives it character and variety so has the impact of glaciation. Much of the relief of the upland has been curved, gorged, smoothed and rounded as a result of this influence although West Norfolk is not heavily covered by the boulder clay so common in central Norfolk. The river valleys that spring from the Chalk in the east and flow westwards to the Wash e.g. the Nar, Esk, Babingley, Ingol and Heacham Rivers seem far larger features than the size of today's streams warrant and that of the Nar is perhaps the most significant feature in the West Norfolk countryside after The Wash and North Coast.

- 9.1.7 The area of West Norfolk has a considerable distribution of peaty and bog type deposits with some petrological deposits, which may give rise to natural levels of hydrocarbon compounds and soil methane and/or carbon dioxide gas emissions. The area of the Fens is a significant agricultural produce area characterised by a strong market gardening industry.
- 9.1.8 Geological Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), notified under Section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, are located within the Borough. E.g. Hunstanton Park Esker SSSI, Holkham Brick Pit SSSI, Bawsey SSSI, Blackborough End Pit SSSI, Wretton SSSI and Wiggenhall St Germans SSSI.

## 10. Landscape and Townscape

## 10.1.1 Current and Past Industrial History

- 10.1.2 The history of King's Lynn as a port goes back many centuries. Much of the industry found along the banks of the River Great Ouse in and around King's Lynn has derived from the strong trading links with the outside world. The chemical and petroleum storage industries are in close proximity to the port in central King's Lynn. As with other towns, gas works served the main settlements and there is evidence of industry such as foundries and other historical industrial land uses. It is thought that most industrial activity was limited to King's Lynn and to a lesser extent the smaller satellite town. The rural area was subject to little industrial activity although potential contaminated uses associated with light industry, agriculture and petroleum storage are to be expected in common with other similar locations across the country.
- 10.1.3 Railway lines served not only King's Lynn but also the north east of the Borough to Hunstanton, which remains a popular seaside resort. After the War (and particularly following the London overspill agreement in the 1950s) significant population growth occurred such that municipal housing and private residential development skirts much of King's Lynn. Industrial estates also line the approaches to King's Lynn town centre, built on the low-lying Fen deposits. Population growth has also occurred around The Wash coast at Hunstanton, Heacham, Dersingham, etc. and to the south at Downham Market. Such development has in the main been "green field" with a sizeable retirement community.

#### **10.2 Historic Environment**

- 10.2.1 The importance of the historic and built environment of West Norfolk can be measured by the following listed designations and registered heritage counts according to the Historic England Register (2019):
  - 42 Conservation Areas
  - 1545 Listed Buildings
  - 127 Scheduled Monuments
  - 5 Registered Parks and Gardens
  - 23 Ancient Woodlands.

A survey of Conservation Areas has been conducted through the production of Conservation Area Character Statements for the Borough, which identify priorities for

enhancement schemes and concentration on the future positive use and conservation of historic buildings is assessed.

10.2.2 Protection of the historic environment continually evolves with a new conservation area being designated in Dersingham in 2013. A draft proposal for a new conservation area in Stanhoe is also being considered.

10.2.3 The rich history of the Borough is a draw to visitors and therefore it is vitally important to the tourism economy and the construction sector. King's Lynn ranked as the third most important port in England during the 14th Century, and as the town grew a wealth of buildings, monuments and features developed, those of which survive today provide a significant link to the town's maritime past. The smaller rural settlements of the Borough are also attractive to tourists for their impressive churches and local architecture, including traditional cottages built with local flint and carrstone. The Queen's residence at Sandringham is a major heritage asset in the Borough and is a nationally important visitor destination, as is Branodunum, the remains of one of nine Saxon shore forts on the east coast of Norfolk in Brancaster and Castle Acre Priory one of the largest and best preserved monastic sites in England dating back to 1090.

Heritage at Risk is a term applied to designated heritage assets at risk of neglect, decay, or inappropriate development, or vulnerable to becoming so. Historic England published the annual National Heritage at Risk Register (2019) which has 21-22 entries for West Norfolk<sup>15</sup>. The register gives an 'annual snapshot' of the critical condition of some areas most important historic assets (buildings, sites, monuments and places) and effectively removes sites from the register if the future of such an asset has been secured.

The Register which is relevant to West Norfolk includes Grade I, Grade II\*, and Grade II listed places of worship across England. The register covers buildings, places of worship, monuments, parks and gardens, conservation areas, battlefields and wreck sites. However, the register does not include Grade II listed buildings at risk; which is a great majority of listed buildings which must be made apparent. The public data shows that for West Norfolk the majority of entries (13) are places of worship (Churches), followed by domestic sites (6), commercial (1), wide mix of uses (1) and communications (1). The heritage category the entries fell under were conservation area, Grade I and II\* listed buildings and scheduled monuments<sup>16</sup>.

Sustainability issues which can be made apparent are the threats of heritage at risk from neglect, decay or vulnerability which can be imposed by a number of problems

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Historic England. 2020. Heritage At Risk GIS Map. Source:

 $<sup>\</sup>underline{https://englishheritage.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=e7b85d3427e14588a9760eaa4f8a88d0}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Historic England. 2019. Heritage at Risk Register. Source: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/">https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/</a>

including future climatic issues or inappropriate development. However, threats can also bring the development of opportunities for the historic environment by understanding and reflecting the importance of our local history into regeneration projects, design elements in new development and repairing old buildings.

King's Lynn has two Heritage Action Zones, the first being the designated King's Lynn Heritage Action Zone and the second is the 'King's Lynn High Street HAZ' which will create a unique destination heritage high street for the 900-year-old Hanseatic port town. The King's Lynn Heritage Action Zone here aims to turn the threat of inappropriate development into an opportunity by getting new development to work with HAZ officers in order to have well-designed development which works with the modern medieval town and reinforces the vitality of socio-economic benefits which also work well alongside the environment also<sup>17</sup>. The HAZ are examples of how opportunities for reinvestment and reengagement within our locality can overcome sustainability issues which are apparent including traffic congestion, poor air quality levels and lack of engagement with the town centre, by improving the visual surroundings and boosting local community engagement with local high street businesses<sup>18</sup>.

#### 10.3 The Wash

- 10.3.1 The Wash plays a significant part in the history and heritage of West Norfolk and its communities. The Wash and its hinterland are made up of many metres of sediments that have been gradually deposited since Mesolithic times (from around 5400 BC) due to a combination of estuarine and freshwater conditions reflecting periodic sea level rise and fall across the original dry, wooded basin landscape. Across and within the deposits of the fens lies a record of human history, showing evidence of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman habitation, industry and communications. Archaeological treasures include pottery, flints and ceremonial monuments of Neolithic age (4500-2000 BC) and Bronze Age field systems, settlements and round burial barrows. During the Iron Age a salt production industry developed around The Wash.
- 10.3.2 There is still evidence today of both the Car Dyke and the Fen Causeway which were built by the Romans, who were also responsible for extensively cultivating the fens. There is evidence of renewed colonisation of the fens from the Middle Saxon period (from around 650 AD). The earliest sea defence The Sea Bank is thought to be of Late Saxon date. By the Middle Ages the wetland resources of the fens were widely utilised and were a centre of productivity for fishing, wildfowling, grazing, peat extraction and salt production.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Historic England. 2020. King's Lynn Heritage Action Zone. Source: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/heritage-action-zones/kings-lynn/haz/">https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/heritage-action-zones/kings-lynn/haz/</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Historic England. 2020. King's Lynn High Streets Heritage Action Zone. Source: <a href="https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/heritage-action-zones/kings-lynn/high-street/">https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/heritage-action-zones/kings-lynn/high-street/</a>

10.3.3 There is a rich and diverse cultural heritage associated with The Wash. Past and present characters and activities all add to the wonderful mix that provides The Wash and its people with a strong identity that they are proud of. There are various industries, activities and lifestyles that are attributed to this area and one of the earliest is that of harvesting salt. The industry began towards the end of the Bronze Age and then declined in the sixteenth century.

# 10.4 The Landscape

- 10.4.1 This Borough Council commissioned a Landscape Character Assessment in 2007. The assessment confirmed the diversity of West Norfolk's landscapes, identifying 11 different types of landscape within 550 square miles. This diversity is represented by the variety of coastal, fenland, estate and farmland landscapes. Within the context of this diversity of landscape types, the assessment has identified 61 areas of distinctive landscape character. These areas reflect distinct and recognisable patterns of different natural and cultural elements that combine to create a experience or unique 'sense of place'.
- 10.4.2 Eleven Landscape Character Types are defined within the Borough. These are shown in Figure 20 and listed below:
  - Open Coastal Marshes (Type A)
  - Drained Coastal Marshes (Type B)
  - Coastal Slopes (Type C)
  - The Fens: Settled Inland Marshes (Type D)
  - The Fens: Open Inland Marshes (Type E)
  - Wooded Slopes with Estate Land (Type F)
  - Farmland with Woodland and Wetland (Type G)
  - Settled Farmland with Plantations (Type H)
  - Rolling Open Farmland (Type I)
  - Plateau Farmland (Type J)
  - The Brecks Plantations (Type K).
- 10.4.3 The diversity in the landscape influences different management strategies. The assessment concludes by stating that the diversity and local distinctiveness of the Borough's landscapes are a major environmental asset, making a significant contribution to the quality of life for West Norfolk's communities. Protecting landscape features and patterns that contribute to landscape diversity, including enhancing their quality, character and function where necessary, should be a key aim for planning and land management policy in West Norfolk.

- 10.4.4 The assessment summarises the key issues in relation to development planning:
  - Built development
  - Infrastructure
  - Small scale and incremental change
  - Settlements in their landscape setting
  - Recreation and tourism
  - Climate change
- 10.4.5 The landscape to the north of the Borough is offered the highest level of protection due to the AONB designation. The Norfolk AONB Management Plan sets a range of policies to ensure the protection of the landscape, built and natural environment, mitigating effects against present threats such as climate and coastal change and bio/geodiversity. It also works to support sustainable development in the local communities and economy by cooperating input where necessary and mitigating potential threats and pressures from visitor/recreational activities which could cause pressure to sensitive areas. The Norfolk Coast Partnership monitor change in the landscape using fixed point photography which is reviewed on a 5-yearly basis. The most recent strategy plan (2014-2019)<sup>19</sup> highlights important themes including:
  - 1. Landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity
  - 2. Built and historic environment
  - 3. Forestry, farming and fishing
  - 4. Sustainable communities
  - 5. Access and recreation

There is a new AONB Management Plan currently out for consultation.

- 10.4.7 The Brecks which lies to the south of the borough and borders our boundary is one of the driest parts of Britain, a landscape of grass heath, agricultural land and coniferous forest. It's national significance for biodiversity and unique landscape are characterised by heathlands, sandy soils, pine lines and forest plantations<sup>20</sup>. Due to its unique setting the quality of its wetlands supports exceptional freshwater biodiversity particularly pingos and natural ponds.
- 10.4.8 In reference to conserve the unique heritage of the Norfolk and Suffolk Brecks, in 2017 an application was submitted to the National Lottery Heritage Fund for a bid to work on delivering conservation and restoration projects over a 5-year period. The Brecks Fen Edge & Rivers Landscape Partnership Scheme in September 2019 was announced to be successful to roll out the delivery of this

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan Strategy 2014-2019. Source: <a href="http://www.norfolkcoastaonb.org.uk/mediaps/pdfuploads/pd003457.pdf">http://www.norfolkcoastaonb.org.uk/mediaps/pdfuploads/pd003457.pdf</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> http://riverlark.org.uk/index.php/the-brecks-fen-edge-rivers-landscape-partnership/

task in early 2020. It will focus on this hostile and unique landscape which due to its geology, climate and soil is extremely vulnerable to changes in water quality, quantity and resource use. The BFER scheme area map falls particularly within the southern part of the borough covering settlements including: Castle Acre, Hockwold, Methwold, Northwold. Rivers such as the Little Ouse Valley Fens and River Nar fall into the 12 identified important freshwater areas which cover ponds, small lakes, fen systems and rivers<sup>21</sup>.

- 10.4.9 Particular settlements which fall within the area boundary of BFERLP are Northwold and Methwold under the 'Foulden, Gooderstone and Oxborough area' highlighted on the below map. Being aware of such issues of freshwater habitats and their decline in biodiversity is essential to know for protecting the value and sensitivity of the Brecks within our ability. This will be recognised in particular for this sustainable concern on the nature of this environment, concern over water resources and the local communities within these settlements and their sustainable development and influence in neighbourhood plans. The BRER have 24 core projects which fall under four important headings:
  - 1. Restoring the Water: Supporting species and habitats
  - 2. Under the Surface: Discovering Heritage
  - 3. Working Waters: Heritage skills for the future
  - 4. Revealing the Rivers: Connecting with communities

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Biggs,J. And Dunn,F. 2019. The Brecks Fen Edge and Rivers Landscape: Identifying Important Freshwater Areas. Source: <a href="https://freshwaterhabitats.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/BFER-IFA-ReportJBTopFinal1.pdf">https://freshwaterhabitats.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/BFER-IFA-ReportJBTopFinal1.pdf</a>

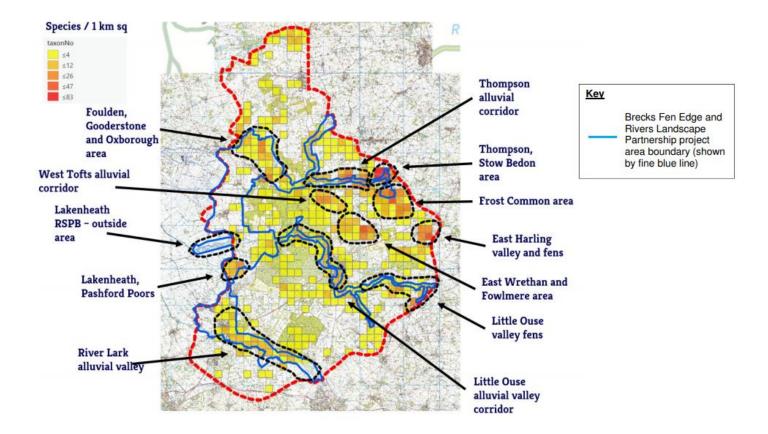


Figure 20 Map of Important Freshwater Areas in The Brecks overlain on the current Brecks Fen Edge and Rivers landscape boundary from the Brecks Fen Edge and Rivers Landscape: Identifying Important Freshwater Areas report. Footnote 20.

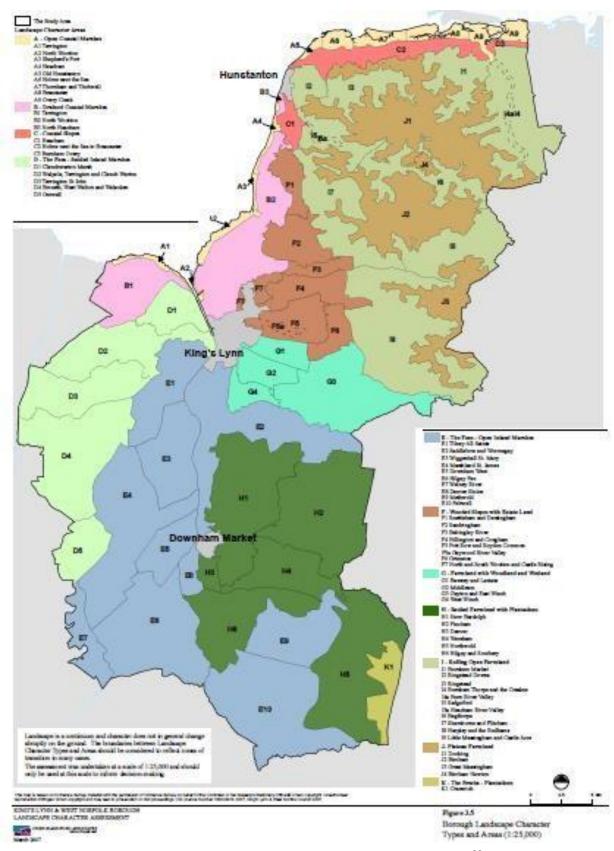


Figure 21 Landscape Character Areas, more detailed source: BCKLWN (2007)<sup>22</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> BCKLWN. 2007. Landscape character assessment figures- figure 3.5. Source: https://www.westnorfolk.gov.uk/downloads/download/77/landscape\_character\_assessment

## 11. Climate Change and Air Pollution

### 11.1 Context

- 11.1.1 Climate change refers to the systematic change in weather patterns and average temperatures on a large and long-term scale (Met Office: 2019). A vast body of research has been undertaken which supports the theory of climate change. There is a strong scientific consensus that the Earth is warming, and that human intervention has a strong influence on the Earth's climate system. A 2013 study of over 11,000 peer reviewed climate science papers found that of those that have a position 97% agree explicitly or implicitly that recent global warming and therefore consequent climate change is a result of human influence (Cook et.al: 2013<sup>23</sup>).
- 11.1.2 The human influence on the climate system that causes climate change is through the release of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), also known as anthropogenic emissions. Anthropogenic means arising from human activity, of which have been emitting GHGs since pre-industrial times (1850's). These anthropogenic GHGs s include carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N2O), as well as three fluorinated gas groups; sulphur hexafluoride (SF6), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). CO2 is one of the most harmful long term GHGs. Since the industrial revolution the atmospheric concentration of CO2 has increased by 45% from 280 parts per million (ppm) to 415 ppm in 2019 (NOAA: 2019<sup>24</sup>). Anthropogenic GHG emissions are estimated to have caused around 1°C of global warming since pre-industrial levels and could increase a further 1.5°C between 2030 and 2052 if it continues to increase at the current rate (IPCC Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5 Celsius: 2018).
- 11.1.3 Climate change has been at the forefront of international and national concerns in recent years. Most recently we have seen national action and awareness raising from activist groups and protests. On a political front, strides have been made to ensure the reduction of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. The UK ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016, which brings together global stakeholders to put in their best efforts in dealing with the impacts of climate change. The Paris Agreement replaces the Kyoto Protocol when its second commitment period ends in 2020. The

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Cook, J., Nuccitelli, D., Green, S.A., Richardson, M., Winkler, B., Painting, R., Way, R., Jacobs, P and Skuce, A., 2013. Quantifying the consensus on anthropogenic global warming in the scientific literature. Environmental Research Letters. 8. pp. 1 - 7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> NOAA., 2019. Carbon dioxide levels hit record peak in May. Source: <a href="https://research.noaa.gov/News/Scientist-Profile/ArtMID/536/ArticleID/2461/Carbon-dioxide-levels-hitrecord-peak-in-May">https://research.noaa.gov/News/Scientist-Profile/ArtMID/536/ArticleID/2461/Carbon-dioxide-levels-hitrecord-peak-in-May</a>

central aim is for countries to be pursuing efforts to limit the global temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius and further towards 1.5 degrees Celsius. In 2019 the UK also became the first major nation to set a net zero carbon goal by 2050, through an amendment in the Climate Change Act (2008).

11.1.4 The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) develop projections of future emissions scenarios using representative concentration pathways (RCPs). RCPs are labelled after their predictive radiative forcing scenario in 2100. Four RCPs were established and used in the IPCCs 5th assessment report (AR5): a mitigation scenario (RCP2.6), two intermediate scenarios (RCP4.5, RCP6) and a scenario with very high GHG emissions (RCP8.5). Within the AR5, mean global temperature and sea level rise were projected using each RCP. Across all RCPs mean global temperature rise ranges from 0.3°C to 4.8°C by 2100, and mean sea level rise ranges from 0.26m to 0.82m by 2100 (IPCC: 2014). Three new RCPs have been developed (RCP1.9, RCP3.4 and RCP7) in addition to shared socioeconomic pathways (SSPs), which will form the basis of further emissions projections in the IPCC sixth assessment report, due between 2021 and 2022 (Riahi: 2017; Hausfather: 2018). SSPs take emissions projections further by including a socioeconomic element. SSPs provide a qualitative narrative along with quantitative metrics to determine emissions scenarios with multiple climate policies (UNECE: 2019).

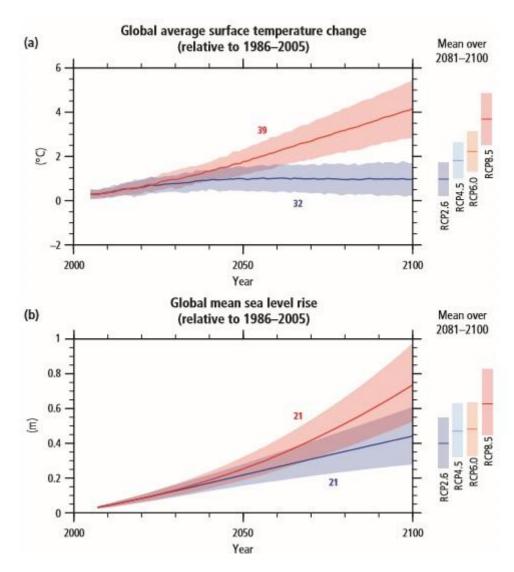


Figure 22 Global average surface temperature change and global mean sea level rise from 2006 to 2100 as determined by the multiple RCP scenarios (IPCC, 2014)

11.1.5 The UK Climate Projections (UKCP18) provides forecasts based on two 50 year simulations at global mean warming of 2 degrees and 4 degrees levels. The results suggest that at 2 degrees warming this will affect the South East of the country the most; particularly with summer precipitation where temperatures may rise in between 3-4 degrees. The rest of the country's projections on a median is suggested to increase between 1-2 degrees and winter precipitation being relatively small yet will vary seasonally. For the projections of a rise of 4 degrees the results are more pronounced on daily temperatures rising by 3 degrees and wetter precipitation levels becoming evident; whereby summer temperatures could

rise by 4-5 degrees and cause a 40% drying up of the wettest summer days<sup>25</sup>.

- 11.1.6 Observations on climate change have shown that in the years (2009-2018) temperatures have been on average 0.3 degrees warmer than the average temperatures of (1981-2010) and 0.9 degrees warmer than 1961-1990 (Kendon et al, 2019<sup>26</sup>). Between 1981 and 2000 the probability of seeing a summer that was as hot as 2018 was less than 10%. Now, the probability is estimated to be between 10-20% (Lowe, et.al, 2019<sup>27</sup>). In 2019, the UK saw the highest recorded temperature of 38.7°C set on 25th July in Cambridge (Met Office, 2019<sup>20</sup>). Additionally, 2019 saw the 5th wettest autumn on record (348.4mm during September to November) (Met Office, 2019<sup>28</sup>), and 2020 saw the wettest February on record (Met Office, 2020<sup>29</sup>).
- 11.1.7 Climate change includes not only changes in mean climate but also in weather extremes. A study published in Nature Climate Change<sup>30</sup> suggests global warming over the last century, means heat extremes that previously only occurred once every 1,000 days are happening four to five times more often. In the last few years there have also been notable extreme flood events including a tidal storm surge in 2013 which affected communities in the Borough and caused dramatic changes to the coastline.
- 11.1.8 Guidance which was given to the government by the IPCC on setting a net zero target was taken on board. The Climate Change Act (2008) requirements are to set a target for the year 2050 to reduce GHG emissions, establish a Committee on Climate Change, set a system on carbon budgeting and make power and provision over limiting emission activity. Under Section 1 of the Act (2008), The CCA amended the UK legislation in

 $\frac{https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/pub/data/weather/uk/ukcp18/science-reports/UKCP18-Derived-Projections-ofFuture-Climate-over-the-UK.pdf$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Met Office. 2018. UKCP18 Derived Projections of Future Climate over the UK

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Kendon, M. McCarthy, M. Jevrejeva, S. Matthews, A. Legg, T. (2019). State of the UK climate 2018. International Journal of Climatology. 39(51). P1-55. Source:

https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/climate/maps-and-data/about/state-of-climate

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Lowe, J.A. Bernie, D. Bett, P.E. Bricheno, L.M. Brown, S.C. Calvert, D. Clark, R. Eagle, K. Edwards, T.L. Fosser, G. Maisey, P. McInnes, R.N. Mcsweeney, C. Yamazaki, K. Belcher, S. 2019. UKCP18 Science Overview Report November 2018 (Updated March 2019). Source:

https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/pub/data/weather/uk/ukcp18/science-reports/UKCP18-Overview-report.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>Met Office. 2019. Record breaking heat-wave July 2019. Source:

https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/binaries/content/assets/metofficegovuk/pdf/weather/learn-about/uk-pastevents/interesting/2019/2019 007 july heatwave.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Met Office. 2019. Record breaking rainfall- for some. Source: <a href="https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/about-us/pressoffice/news/weather-and-climate/2019/2019-autumn-and-november-stats">https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/about-us/pressoffice/news/weather-and-climate/2019/2019-autumn-and-november-stats</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Met Office. 2020. Record breaking rainfall. Source: <a href="https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/about-us/pressoffice/news/weather-and-climate/2020/2020-winter-february-stats">https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/about-us/pressoffice/news/weather-and-climate/2020/2020-winter-february-stats</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> Fischer, E.M and Knutti, (2015) 'Anthropogenic contribution to global occurrence of heavy-precipitation and high-temperature extremes' Nature Climate Change 5,560–564 Source:

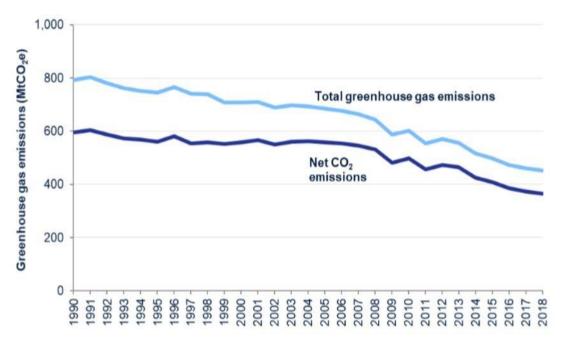
June 2019 to ensure that the net UK carbon account for the year 2050 is at least [100%] (previously 80%) lower than the 1990 baseline. The 1990 baseline means the aggregate amount of (a) net UK emissions of carbon dioxide for that year, and (b) net UK emissions of each of the other targeted greenhouse gases for the year that is the base year for that gas.

- 11.1.9 The Committee on Climate Change as set out in Schedule 1 of the CCA (2008) consists of a chair appointed by the national authority and a group of five to eight appointed members who will have knowledge in background on climate change, economic and environmental analysis/ trading to deal with preparing annual reports on carbon targets, budgeting and progress on emissions so forth.
- 11.1.10 In 2018, the GHG emissions are estimated to be 43.1% lower than in 1990 and this is made up by a few reductions in the energy supply sector, transport sector, business sector and residential sector as shown in figure 16 (DBEIS, 2020 <sup>31</sup>). The CCC whom monitors and reports back to parliament confirmed that the UK have met their first two carbon budget targets (2008-2012 and 2013-2017) since the first one was set in 2008. The CCC suggest the UK are on track to outperform the third budget (20182022). However, to meet the fourth in 2023 and in the long term the government will have to apply more challenging measures (CCC,2020<sup>32</sup>).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> DBEIS. 2020. 2018 UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Final figures. Source:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/862887/2018\_Final\_greenhouse\_gas\_emissions\_statistical\_release.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Committee on Climate Change (CCC). 2020. Carbon budgets: how we monitor emissions targets. Source: https://www.theccc.org.uk/reducing-carbon-emissions/carbon-budgets-and-targets/



Source: Table 1, Final UK greenhouse gas emissions national statistics 1990-2018 Excel data tables

Figure 23 Final UK GHG emissions national statistics 1990-2018 (DBEIS, 2020)

Budget	Carbon budget level	Reduction below 1990 levels
1st carbon budget (2008 to 2012)	3,018 MtCO2e	25%
2nd carbon budget (2013 to 2017)	2,782 MtCO2e	31%
3rd carbon budget (2018 to 2022)	2,544 MtCO2e	37% by 2020
4th carbon budget (2023 to 2027)	1,950 MtCO2e	51% by 2025
5th carbon budget (2028 to 2032)	1,725 MtCO2e	57% by 2030

Figure 24 The UK Carbon Budgets set by the government which run to 2032 (CCC, 2020)

11.1.11 The NPPF (2019) includes policy to address climate change stating in paragraph 148; "The planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure."

11.1.12 As stated in NPPF (2019) para.20(d) strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for provision of climate change and addressing mitigation and adaptation. In section 14 of the NPPF guidance explains how plans should go about taking on the proactive approach of supporting appropriate measures to ensure future resilience of local communities and how new development should be planned for in avoiding unnecessary impacts which will arise from climate change. Para 150(d) explains how new development should be planned in ways which it "can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design. Any local requirements for the sustainability of buildings should reflect the Government's policy for national technical standards."

#### 11.2 Emissions

- 11.2.1 The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (DBEIS) monitor Local Authority emissions and produce the latest estimates of end user carbon dioxide emissions nationally. The data collected includes all emissions in the national inventory except for aviation, military and shipping transport. The reasons for this are due to the DBEIS stating that "there is no obvious basis for allocation to local areas". The last report published in 2020 covers the CO2 emissions only for 2005-2018 (DBEIS, 2020)<sup>33</sup>. The new statistics from 2005 to 2018 have been produced by recalculating the 2005 to 2017 estimates to reflect the methodological changes used in calculating the 2018 estimates. By doing this, previous years have been adjusted to account for methodological change. This has shown that from 2017 to 2018 the total CO2 emissions reduced by 3.88%, a change from 2016-2017 which saw a 16.42% increase. The largest reduction came in the industry and commercial electricity subsector which saw a 25.59% reduction. As stated in the report, emissions for many Local Authorities are heavily influenced by industrial activities and the likely source for this being a high emission over the years in the borough is from authorised developments.
- 11.2.2 Estimates of carbon dioxide emissions are produced for each Local Authority under source sectors:
  - Industry, commercial & public sector (including electricity-related emissions)
  - Domestic (including electricity-related emissions in and around the home),
  - Transport (freight and passenger both private and for business purposes)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> DBEIS. 2020. UK local authority carbon dioxide emissions estimates 2018. Source:

#### Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Review

 Land use, land use change and forestry (including removals of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, so net emissions from this sector can sometimes be negative)

Datasets which are called 'subset datasets' are also produced which represent carbon dioxide within the scope of influence of Local Authorities. Emissions which are excluded are motorways, EU Emissions trading system sites, diesel railways and Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry. This is an important point to reflect on since removing these emissions can have a significant impact on Local Authorities, and some may have a bigger proportion of emissions from the above list which are not in the scope of influence of Local Authorities entirely (DBEIS, 2020, 17).

11.2.3 . As presented below in the following maps, and accessible in the DBEIS (2020) report, the data presents the CO2 net emissions per capita at Local Authority level to show where emissions are higher within different sectors. For King's Lynn & West Norfolk the maps show that the local authority sits in the highest two bands for emissions and the highest per capita is from industrial and commercial use and LULCF.



Figure 25 Net emissions of carbon dioxide per capita by Local Authority (tonnes CO2 per capita), for 2018 (DBEIS, 2020)

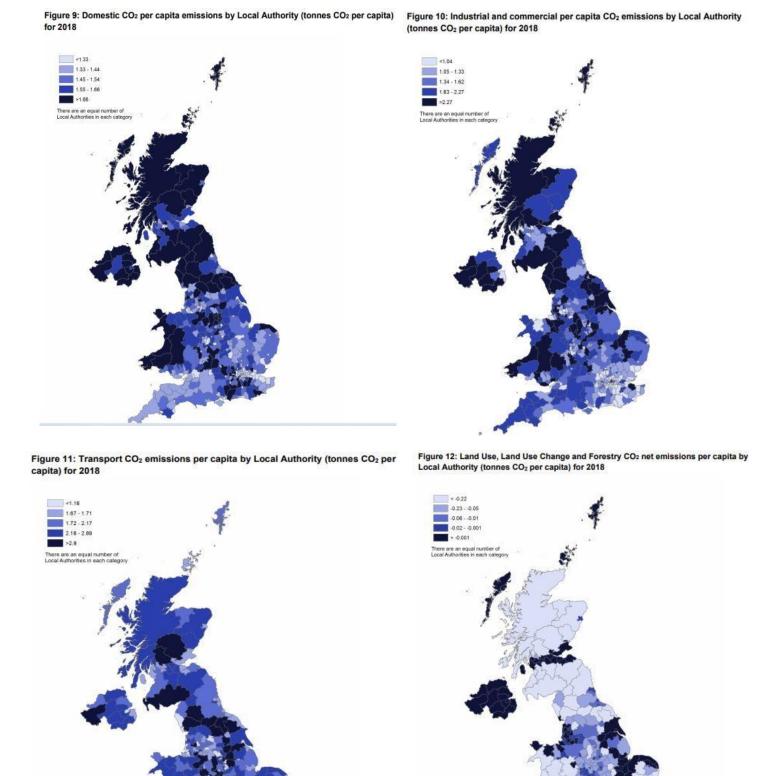


Figure 26 Figures 9-12 have been displayed to show the different emissions per sector by Local Authority 2018 (DBEIS, 2020)

11.2.4 As highlighted in detail in the BCKLWN Comparative District Wide CO2 Emissions Bubble Report 2017 to 2018 (2020)<sup>34</sup> the districts profile for 2018 can be shown in the following table.

Sector	Sector Split	kt CO2	% of Total Emissions		
Industrial and	Electricity	142.6	10.5		
Commercial	Gas	400.7	29.5		
(kt)	Large Industrial Installations				
		30.4	2.2		
	Other Fuels	45.1	3.3		
	Agriculture	28.2	2.1		
	Total	647.0	47.6		
Domestic	Electricity	77.9	5.7		
(kt)	Gas	87.0	6.4		
	Other Fuels	77.4	5.7		
	Total	242.3	17.8		
Transport	A Roads	215.3	15.8		
(kt)	Motorways	-	-		
	Minor Roads	162.1	11.9		
	Diesel Railways	0.1	0.0		
	Other	12.1	0.9		
	Total	389.5	28.6		
Land Use,	Forest	-82.1	-6.0		
Land Use	Cropland	170.9	12.6		
Change &	Grassland	-32.5	-2.4		
Forestry (LULUCF)	Wetlands	-	-		
(kt)	Settlements	24.6	1.8		
()	Harvested Wood Products	-	-		
	Net Emissions: Total	80.9	5.9		
2018 Population ('000s, mid-year estimates)		151.8			
Per Capita Emissions (t)		9.0			
Area (km2)		15 :6.9			
Emissions per km2 (kt)		0.9			
King's Lynn and	West Norfolk Total (kt)	13 ;9.7			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> <u>District emissions data and reports | District emissions data and reports | Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk (west-norfolk.gov.uk)</u>

11.2.5 The data shows that King's Lynn & West Norfolk largest share in emissions is Industrial and Commercial (47%), the second is transport (29%) and the lower emissions fall within domestic (18%) and LULUCF (6%). The trends also have been compared in the district C02 report (2020) and have highlighted a drop in CO2 emissions over the years from 2005- 2018 (figure 27). The emissions have dropped slightly and the key emissions from the general trend which cause the highest output (industrial and commercial) have fluctuated significantly over the years; especially in 2010 and again in 2017 creating a 43% increase from 2016-2017.

Year	Industrial & Commercia I (kt)	Domesti c (kt)	Transpor t (kt)	LULUCF (kt)	Total (kt)	Per Capita (t)
2005	728	403.7	394.2	90	1,615.90	11.5
2006	752.3	414.2	392	88.1	1,646.60	11.5
2007	776.7	399.8	396.3	85.5	1,658.40	11.5
2008	896.5	396.5	381.9	84.2	1,759.10	12.1
2009	902.9	362.7	370.1	86.4	1,722.20	11.8
2010	1,044.10	392.6	368.1	84.4	1,889.10	12.8
2011	939.4	342.5	359.7	84.2	1,725.90	11.7
2012	945.9	362.6	357.8	88.5	1,754.80	11.8
2013	938.9	349.2	358.1	84.5	1,730.70	11.6
2014	811.2	299.9	361.3	82.8	1,555.20	10.4
2015	791.9	285.7	368.1	82.1	1,527.80	10.1
2016	485.2	265.9	380.4	83.5	1,215.10	8
2017	692.1	250.1	390.2	82.2	1,414.60	9.3
2018	647.0	242.3	389.5	80.9	1359.7	9.0

Figure 27 BEIS Data Source- King's Lynn & West Norfolk Carbon Dioxide Emissions (2005-2018) (BCKLWN, 2020)

11.2.6 The comparison of King's Lynn & West Norfolk CO2 emissions data with the rest of Norfolk highlights that the area is the largest contributor to Norfolk CO2 emissions. The local authority contributes 523.2 kt CO2 more than South Norfolk which is the closest emitting district after King's Lynn & West Norfolk (figure 28). The data shows that under all the sector breakdowns the local authority has predominantly the highest emissions in Industrial & Commercial

## Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Review

and LULUCCF (kt). The total (%) King's Lynn & West Norfolk contribute to Norfolk's CO2 emissions lie at 26.72% at a per capita (t) of 9t.

2018	Industrial & Commercial (kt)	Domestic (kt)	Transport (kt)	LULUCF (kt)	Total (kt)	Per Capita (t)	Total % Contribution
Breckland	216.7	198.4	388.6	-108.5	695.1	5.0	13.66
Broadland	273.1	198.6	270.0	6.8	748.4	5.8	14.71
Great							
Yarmouth	89.7	134.6	138.9	1.8	365.0	3.7	7.17
KL&WN	647.0	242.3	389.5	80.9	1359.7	9.0	26.72
North							
Norfolk	173.0	180.1	228.4	5.8	587.2	5.6	11.54
Norwich	197.5	175.8	124.6	-1.1	496.8	3.5	9.76
South							
Norfolk	200.1	206.4	446.2	-16.2	836.5	6.1	16.44
Norfolk	1797.2	1336.1	1986.1	-30.6	5088.8	5.6	100.0

Figure 28 Data from BEIS to show the 2018 statistics for the different local authorities in Norfolk and their breakdown of contributing CO2 emissions (BCKLWN, 2020)

#### 11.3 Flood Risk

- 11.3.1 The Borough encompasses a wide variety of landforms, from relatively narrow stream valleys in the chalk uplands in the north east of the district, through the broader and relatively flat river valleys of the Nar and Wissey south east of King's Lynn, to the extensive areas of Fenland west of the Great Ouse and the Southery and Methwold fens in the south east of the district. Flooding in such a diverse area can occur in several different ways including the overflowing of watercourses, the breaching of embankments, and the mechanical, structural or operational failure of defences.
- 11.3.2 The Environment Agency (EA) publishes flood maps and provides regular updates which are used by local authorities in land use planning. The Council published a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) in two parts Level 1 in (2018) and Level 2 (2019). The SFRA, as advocated by the Planning Practice Guidance, is a two-tiered approach to risk assessment. Level 1 identifies where flooding is not a major issue to potential development; whereas level 2 provides an assessment on land which cannot appropriately accommodate all necessary development which needs to be subject to the NPPF Exception test. The EA will subsequently update local flood maps (although there are minimal variations from the original mapping). Since the publishing of the SFRA the climate change allowances for tidal rivers and the sea, fluvial and surface water have been updated.
- 11.3.3 Due to their low-lying elevations, many settlements across the Fens are at risk of tidal flooding, fluvial flooding or both in the event of overtopping/breach from embanked watercourses that are higher than the adjacent land. Should an embanked watercourse (i.e. the Great Ouse) start overtopping fluvial flooding has the potential to inundate a significant area of adjacent low-lying land. The view is overtopping in most scenarios could result in 'disruptive' but manageable flooding. However, should a failure/breach of the defences occur flooding could be severe and likely present a danger to life. The tidal breach scenario would particularly affect low lying communities in the Borough adjacent to the River Great Ouse. Figure 29 indicates which areas of King's Lynn & West Norfolk fall into flood zones 2 and 3.

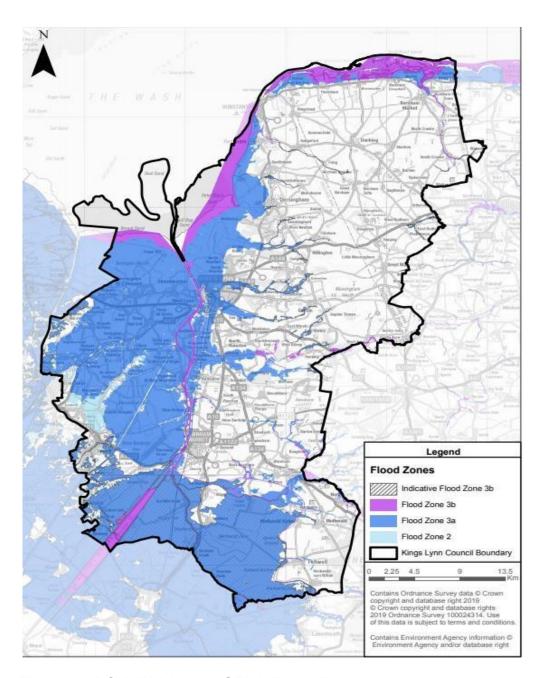


Figure 29 BCKLWN (2018). SFRA Flood Zones

11.3.4 Flood risk is a key challenge to sustainable development within large parts of the Borough. King's Lynn and a large number of communities are reliant upon the tidal and fluvial flood defences along the Great Ouse and other watercourses (main river, ordinary watercourse and Internal Drainage Board (IDB) drains). The EA are undertaking a study on the future of the flood infrastructure that the Fens is reliant upon. The baseline report of this study is indicating that the EA, and other Risk Management Authorities (RMAs), will be facing significant financial challenges in maintaining, upgrading and replacing the flood defence infrastructure.

- 11.3.5 In 2015 Norfolk County Council published the Norfolk Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. The Strategy identifies the potential risk of flooding from local sources such as surface water, groundwater and ordinary water courses. Figure 30 illustrates the extent of flood risk zones 2 and 3 in West Norfolk which, aside from the Broads, is the greatest area at risk of flooding in Norfolk. The Strategy contains a list of settlements in the Borough and the number of properties at risk from local sources of flooding. The top five in the list are King's Lynn (850 properties), Burnham Market (420), Feltwell (330), Terrington St Clement (250) and Dersingham (190).
- 11.3.6 The varied topography of the Borough greatly influences the nature of flood risk which is present. Tidal flood risk is a dominant threat due to the low-lying land in the south and west of the Borough and the vulnerability of coastal settlements to tidal surges from the North Sea.
- 11.3.7 Fluvial flood risk is of equal importance given that the Borough is located downstream from the River Great Ouse: the rivers Nar, Wissey Little Ouse, Gaywood, Babingley and the Old Bedford, along with many small drainage channels. Understanding of fluvial flood risk from ordinary watercourses is limited and further investigation of the risk associated with these smaller watercourses is required.

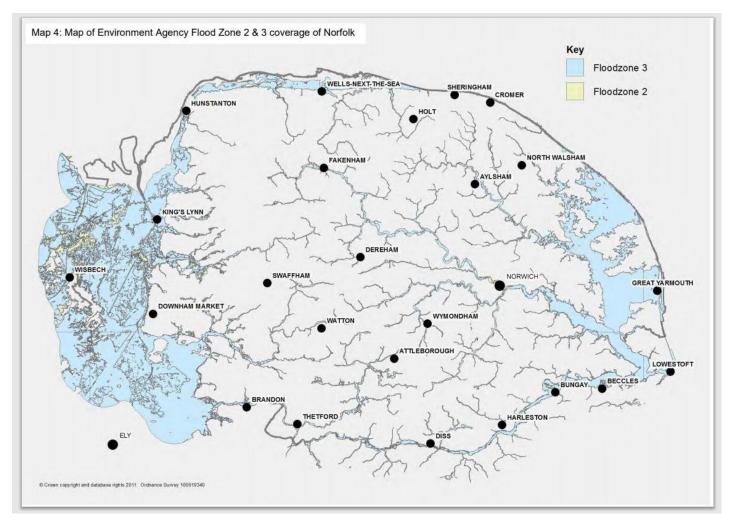


Figure 30 Flood Zones 2 and 3 in Norfolk, Source: Norfolk County Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy,  $2015^{35}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> Norfolk County Council, 2015. Local Flood Risk Management Strategy Source: <a href="https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/what-we-do-and-how-we-work/policy-performance-and-">https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/what-we-do-and-how-we-work/policy-performance-and-</a>

# 11.4 Climate change and the coast

- 11.4.1 Shoreline Management Plans determine the best ways to manage the risks of flooding and coastal erosion in a sustainable way for the next 100 years. They are significant in land use planning as these plans determine the areas where the coast will not be defended and therefore would be unsuitable for further development. Led by the Environment Agency with a partnership of fourteen organizations, the East Anglia Coastal Group has developed 5 SMPs which cover the Anglia region. The coastline of the Borough is included in SMP 4 Gibralter Point to Old Hunstanton (2010) and SMP 5 Hunstanton to Kelling Hard (2010). A refresh process for SMPS is currently underway.
- 11.4.2 SMP 4 specifies that for the Wash area from Gibralter Point to Hunstanton the short- and medium-term policy is to hold the line of existing defence. The plan specifies no active intervention at the area of Hunstanton Cliffs. In the long term this will threaten the historic lighthouse, recreational area and coastal road. From Snettisham coastline to Hunstanton there is a high number of properties which would be highly vulnerable to flood events because they are predominantly caravans and less permanent structures. A policy in the Council's SADMP seeks to protect the area from further development and creates occupancy restrictions.
- 11.4.3 SMP 5 states that the dunes at Old Hunstanton and Holme will initially be maintained and then allowed to develop naturally. In Thornham the footpath will be maintained but the sea bank will not, and at Titchwell village the frontage will continue to develop naturally. At Titchwell nature reserve and between the Royal Norfolk Golf Club and Brancaster Staithe private owners must provide or maintain defences. Defences will be maintained between Scolt Head Island and Burnham Overy Staithe until at least 2055. Development pressure in North Norfolk is often from private owners seeking to expand tourist facilities or renovate or redevelop private homes and plots. There is additional pressure from developers because of the high land value and demand for second homes. Policies in The Local Plan and neighbourhood plans should seek to limit growth in vulnerable areas.
- 11.4.4 Along a significant part of the North and North West of the Borough's coastline is the designation of the Norfolk Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (Figure 31). The Norfolk Coast Partnership (NCP) comprises a group of community representatives, local authorities (including the Borough Council), relevant organisations and a dedicated team with responsibility for managing the area and producing the AONB Management Plan. The current management plan 2014-19 highlights the potential impact of climate change; "in the longer

term, climate change is likely to be a very significant driver of change for the area's current characteristics of natural beauty"<sup>36</sup>.



Figure 31 Norfolk Coast Partnership, No Date<sup>37</sup>

11.4.5 NCP commissioned a study in 2013 on the implications of climate change for characteristic species and habitats. This helped to inform baseline data and objectives in the AONB Management Plan. In order to address objectives in the Management Plan the NCP is currently undertaking a project to consider the impact of predicted effects arising from global climate change on various aspects of the Norfolk Coast. One of the key projects currently under formulation is the importance of protecting Norfolk's significant areas of dark skies from light pollution resulting from new development. Figure 32 illustrates the extent of light pollution over urban areas in the Borough including King's Lynn, west coastal settlements, Docking and Downham Market in particular. The map has been produced at a national level and from that perspective it is

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> partnerships/policies-and-strategies/flood-and-water-management-policies/local-flood-riskmanagement-strategy

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> Norfolk Coast Partnership, Designation Maps. Source: http://www.norfolkcoastaonb.org.uk/partnership/designation-maps/1072

clear that the North Norfolk Coast is one area that is low in light pollution but is also subject to high house values and increasing pressure for development, potentially resulting in more light pollution, unless it is protected.

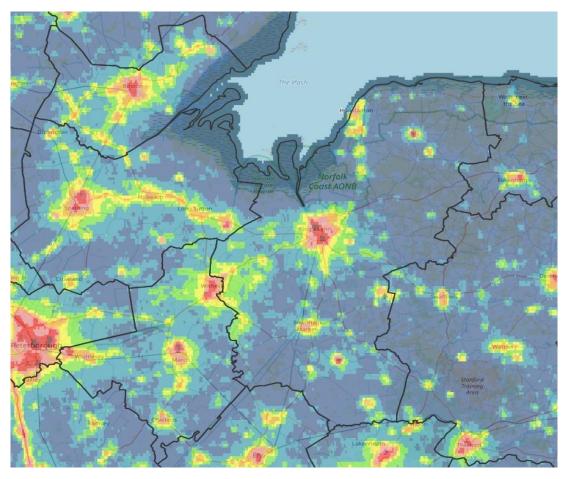


Figure 32 Map illustrating the extent of light pollution over urban area source: CPRE, 2016<sup>38</sup>

70

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> CPRE, 2016. Light Pollution Source: <a href="https://www.nightblight.cpre.org.uk/maps/">https://www.nightblight.cpre.org.uk/maps/</a>

## 11.5 Air Quality

- 11.5.1 The Environment Act 1995 introduced the Local Air Quality Management System, which requires local authorities to undertake regular review and assessment of air quality, with respect to the standards and objectives set in the Air Quality Strategy, and enacted through the Air Quality Regulations in 1997, 2000 and 2002. In areas where an air quality objective is predicted not to be met by the required date, local authorities are required to establish Air Quality Management Areas and implement action plans to improve air quality.
- 11.5.2 There are various sources of air pollution in the UK. These can include transport (mainly road transport), the use and production of energy, commercial / industrial premises and natural sources. Agriculture and forestry are the second largest source of greenhouse gases in the UK accounting for 7% of the UK's total emissions. Nitrous oxide and methane are the most significant greenhouse gases for farmers. Agriculture is responsible for 66% of the UK's nitrous oxide emissions and 46% of UK methane emissions. The Borough has a number of intensive pig and poultry farms which can cause air pollution by ammonia. It is important that agricultural uses adjacent to protected areas for wildlife and habitat are limited where it would risk air quality issues.
- 11.5.3 The Air Quality Standards Regulations (2010) transpose into English law the requirements of Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC on ambient air quality. The Government has previously identified 8 key pollutants for which health-based limit values/ objectives are defined in the National Air Quality Strategy (NAQS):
  - Nitrogen Dioxide;
  - PM10 particulates;
  - Benzene;
  - 1,3 butadiene;
  - Lead:
  - Sulphur Dioxide; Carbon Monoxide; and
  - Ozone.
- 11.5.4 The Borough Council monitors air quality and identifies the most polluted areas. There are currently two air quality management areas within King's Lynn where the level of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) is above the annual mean air quality standard of 40 ug/m3 (Figure 33 and 34). The main source of the NO2 is from road traffic.

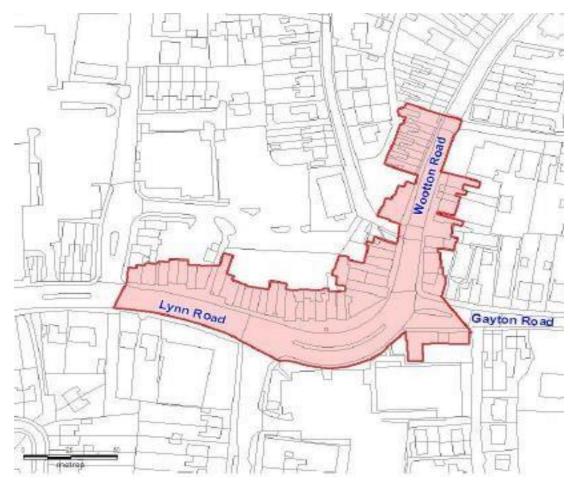


Figure 33 Gaywood Clock AQMA, Source: BCKLWN http://www.west-norfolk.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=27440

11.5.5 The plan was aimed to reduce transport emissions in the AQMAs by around 9% by 2015. It is anticipated that a reduction of this scale will lead to the achievement of the annual mean NO2 air quality objective (40µg/m3) at sensitive receptors in the AQMAs in future years. A monitoring report will need to be prepared to detail whether this target has been met.

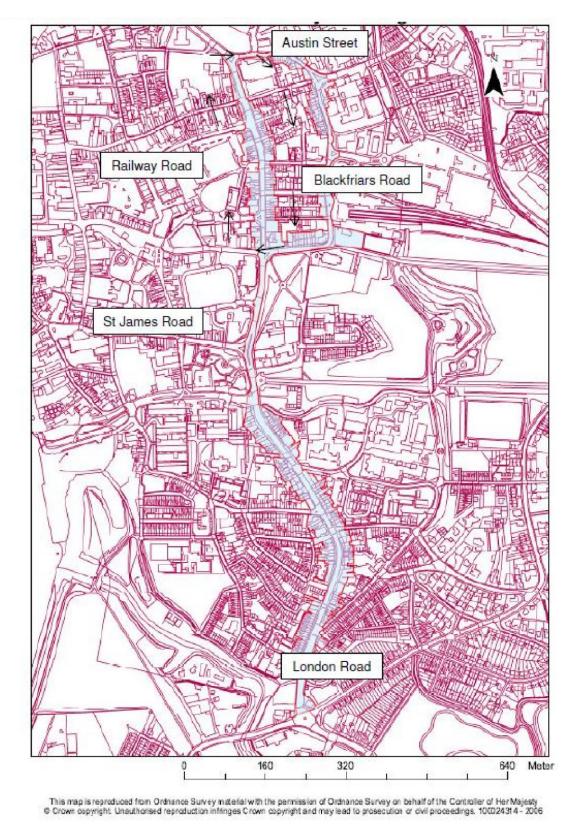


Figure 34 King's Lynn Town Centre AQMA. Source: BCKLWN <a href="http://www.westnorfolk.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=27440">http://www.westnorfolk.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=27440</a>

#### 11.6 Soil

- 11.6.1 The Agricultural Land Classification system classifies land into five grades, with Grade 3 subdivided into Sub-grades 3a and 3b. The best and most versatile land (BMV) is defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a and is the land which is most flexible, productive and efficient in response to inputs and which can best deliver food and non-food crops for future generations. The Borough has a high proportion of agricultural land categorised as BMV Grades 1, 2, and 3, particularly in the lower lying fen area in the south and west.
- 11.6.2 The NPPF expects local planning authorities to consider the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. This is particularly important in plan making when decisions are made on which land should be allocated for development. 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 a higher quality. The Agricultural Land Classification provides a method for assessing the quality of farmland to enable informed choices to be made about its future use within the planning system.
- 11.6.3 Early consultation with Natural England has identified that soils are a key element to consider in the SA. They state that soil is a finite resource and as a component of the natural environment, it is important that soils are protected and used sustainably. Development causes soil sealing which has a major, and usually irreversible, adverse impact on soils. Mitigation should aim to minimise soil disturbance and to retain as many ecosystem services as possible through careful soil management during the construction process. Soils of high environmental value (e.g. wetland and carbon stores such as peatland) should be considered as part of ecological connectivity. The current Local Plan already assessed sites against the agricultural land classifications to avoid developing on BMV land, where possible. Existing plan policies also set conditions for reusing mineral resources on-site, where possible. Plan policies should also take note of the DEFRA Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites<sup>39</sup>; which continues to provide relevant advice for protecting soil resources.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> DEFRA 2011 Code of practice for the sustainable use of soils on construction sites <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/code-of-practice-for-the-sustainable-use-of-soils-onconstruction-sites">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/code-of-practice-for-the-sustainable-use-of-soils-onconstruction-sites</a>

#### 11.7 Waste

11.7.1 Norfolk County Council compiles data on waste in Norfolk in Annual Monitoring Reports. The 2020 report covering the period 2018-2019 recorded that the total amount of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste decreased by 4.4% in the year 2018/19 compared to 2017/18 as shown in figure 13<sup>40</sup>. Reductions can be linked to the significant increase in the quantity and percentage of waste recovered as either Refuse Derived Fuel or by incineration with energy recovery. Within 2018/2019 EFW alone made up 51.91% of the quantity managed total.

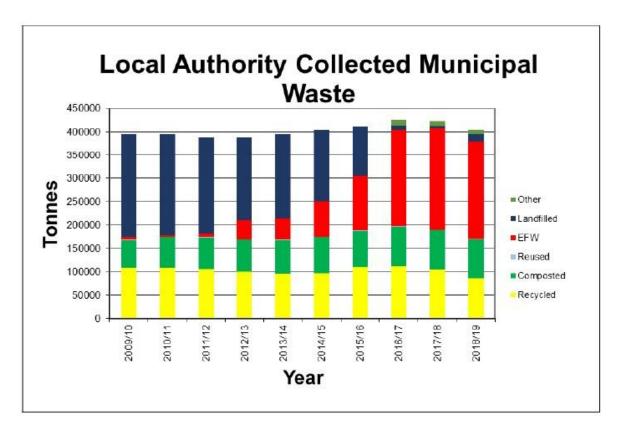


Figure 35 Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste from years 2009/2010 to 2018/2019 (Norfolk County Council, 2020)

11.7.2 The key trend in Norfolk over the past decade is the overall increase in household recycling and overall decrease and stabilisation in the amount of non-hazardous waste being taken to landfill sites. Waste input into 2 non-hazardous landfill sites in 2018/19 was 172,000 tonnes, a decrease of approximately 10.4% on the 2017/18 figure. However, as stated in the AMR (2020) there were no active non-hazardous landfill sites in Norfolk during

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> Norfolk County Council. 2020. Annual Monitoring Report Waste Data 2018/2019 Source: https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/what-we-do-and-how-we-work/policy-performance-and-partnerships/policiesand-strategies/minerals-and-waste-planning-policies/annual-monitoring-reports

2018/2019 due to Blackborough End stopped taking in waste after April 2016 and was inactive 2017-2019. Feltwell is also currently inactive and has been since 2012 so this plays a role in reduction. However, the landfill sites still have remaining void capacity, but this can explain large reductions of waste input. For non-hazardous recycling, the increase also is explained to be due to the significant increases in quantities of waste received at six sites and the large increase of metal received for recycling.

11.7.3 The graphs below illustrate the trends and are an extract from Norfolk County Council's Waste Annual Monitoring Report 2020.

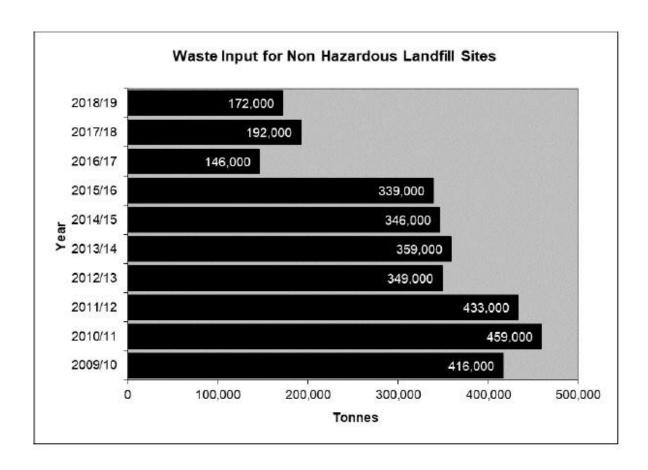


Figure 36 Waste input for non-hazardous landfill sites (Source: Norfolk County Council, 2020)

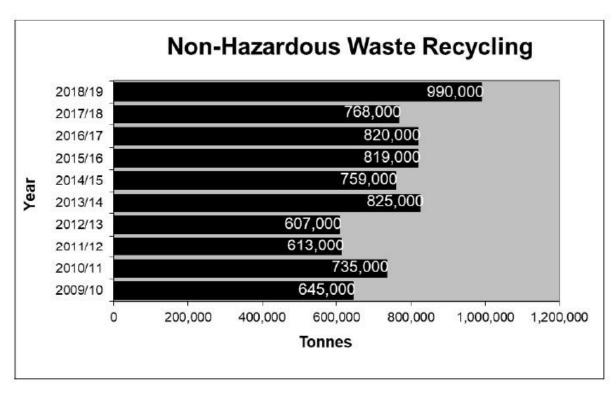


Figure 37 Non-hazardous waste recycling, (Source: Norfolk County Council, 2020)

# 12 Healthy Communities

# 12.1 Population Density

- 12.1.1 The most recent census data was published in 2011 and a new one is being prepared for 2021. The table below represents key statistics about the Borough published by the Office for National Statistics.
- 12.1.2 The population in 2011 was recorded as 147,451 people, which is an increase of 12,200 people since 2001. This was the second highest increase in population of the districts in Norfolk in that time period below South Norfolk.
- 12.1.3 Whilst the table below details recorded data from the census, mid-year estimates are also produced annually and are used to inform the calculation of objectively assessed housing need (OAN). The current estimate for the Borough's population is 151,800 (ONS 2018).

	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	East of England	England
	Non- Metropolitan District	Region	Country
2011 Population: All Usual Residents	147,451	5,846,965	53,012,456
2011 Population: Males	72,053	2,875,807	26,069,148
2011 Population: Females	75,398	2,971,158	26,943,308
2011 Density (number of persons per hectare)	1	3.1	4.1
All Households	62,977	2,423,035	22,063,368
All households who owned their accommodation outright	39.6	32.9	30.6
All households who owned their accommodation with a mortgage or loan	29.9	34.7	32.8
Very Good Health	40.9	47.2	47.2
Good Health	37.1	35.2	34.2
Day-to-Day Activities Limited a Lot	9.8	7.4	8.3
Economically Active; Employee; Full-Time	36.5	40	38.6
Economically Active; Employee; Part-Time	14.6	14.3	13.7
Economically Active; Self-Employed	10.3	10.5	9.8
Economically Active; Unemployed	3.7	3.8	4.4
People aged 16 and over with 5 or more GCSEs grade A-C, or equivalent	16.2	16.2	15.2
People aged 16 and over with no formal qualifications	29.3	22.5	22.5

# Figure 38 Census Data – Local Authority Key Statistics. Source: Office of National Statistics (2011)

12.1.4 The Borough is the 12<sup>th</sup> largest of the English Districts in area measuring 552 square miles and is sparsely populated with a density of 1.0 in comparison to 3.1 in the East of England and 4.1 in England. The Borough remains very rural in character as a result of the low population density.

#### 12.2 Health

- 12.2.1 The Borough has lower rates of people with very good health (40.9%) but higher rates of good health (37.1%) than the East of England (47.2% and 35.2% respectively) and England (47.2% and 34.2%) (ONS 2011). There are higher rates of bad health (4.8%) in the Borough than in the East of England (3.6%) or England (4.2%).
- 12.2.2 Life expectancy at birth for males (79.6) and females (83.6) is almost the same as the England average (79.5 and 83.1 respectively) (Norfolk County Council, 2017<sup>41</sup>).
- 12.2.3 Population estimates in 2017 show 18% of the population of England were aged 65 or over and in West Norfolk this was 26.2%. The age distribution of the resident population in a Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) is likely to impact on both the overall level of demand for health services, and the type of health services required. Areas with a large percentage of older people (particularly ages 75 and over) in their population are likely to have different demands on health services than those with a predominantly younger population. In 2015, the Government pledged that pensioners over the age of 75 would be guaranteed same-day access to a family doctor.
- 12.2.4 In February 2015 West Norfolk CCG released a review of health services in the area entitled 'evidence for change' <sup>42</sup>. The report summarises the key sustainability issues in terms of health for West Norfolk:
  - We have a high proportion of elderly people.
  - Our population is spread thinly across a wide, rural area with poor transport links.
  - Our local hospital is struggling with money.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> Norfolk County Council, 2017. Health & Wellbeing Summary. Source: <a href="https://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/wpcontent/uploads/2018/09/Kings\_Lynn\_and\_West\_Norfolk\_HWB\_profile\_2017.pdf">https://www.norfolkinsight.org.uk/wpcontent/uploads/2018/09/Kings\_Lynn\_and\_West\_Norfolk\_HWB\_profile\_2017.pdf</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> West Norfolk CCG (2015) West Norfolk Health Services Review 'Evidence for change' http://www.westnorfolkccg.nhs.uk/

- We have a high proportion of people with chronic conditions such as diabetes, lung disease and obesity.
- It's difficult to recruit health and social care staff in West Norfolk.
- 12.2.5 In addition to initiatives by West Norfolk CCG to improve the health of older residents in the Borough, Norfolk County Council are developing programmes and strategies including the Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2018-2022 to improve health in the county by prioritising a single sustainable system, prioritising prevention, tackling inequalities in communities and integrating ways of working to deliver the care the borough needs.
- 12.2.6 Also, initiatives such as SAIL (Staying Active and Independent for Longer) which aims to create accessible recreational routes and guides aimed at improving opportunities for daily recreation in the local area. The Borough Council has its own programme known as Lily (Living Independently in Later Years) and is seeking to develop further knowledge of the need for specialist housing to accommodate an aging population and hope to work with other local authorities in Norfolk to assess the need for housing with care and care homes in the near future.

#### **12.3 Crime**

Total recorded crime, by number and rate per 1,000 residents for Norfolk by local authority area, March 2019- February 2020 Local authority area	Recorded crime rate per 1,000 population, 2019/20
Breckland	49.9
Broadland	38.1
Great Yarmouth	98.3
King's Lynn & West Norfolk	55.7
North Norfolk	38.9
Norwich	119.8
South Norfolk	38.5
Norfolk	44.0
East of England	51.7
England	61.4

# Figure 39 Total recorded crime. Source: Norfolk Insight 2020

12.3.1 Norfolk is characterised as an area with one of the lowest crime rates in Britain. Figure 39 shows that the rate of crime in the Borough has slightly increased since 2012/2013. The rate of crime per 1000 population is 40.3 which is significantly lower than the East of England (51.7) and England (61.4).

12.3.2 The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk publishes a wide range of data about crime in Norfolk. The latest Annual Monitoring Report 2018/2019 notes the amount of traffic collisions increased by 9.4% to 413 collisions recorded in 2018/19 compared to 363 in 2017/18. Reasons suggested for this is the increased amount of traffic levels and significant changes to the road network. Data has shown from 2018 to 2020 anti-social behaviour has dropped per 1000 from 1.2% to 0.9% which is lower than the Norfolk (1%) and England average (1.4%) (Norfolk Insight, 2020)<sup>43</sup>.

#### 13 Inclusive Communities

# **13.1 Household Composition**

- 13.1.1 With an average household size of 2.31 people, the Borough is ranked 216 out of 376 districts on the average household size, placing the area in the middle 20% of districts nationally. The proportion of one person households was 27.18% in 2011, which is low by national standards, with the Borough ranking in the bottom 40% of districts. By comparison, the Norfolk average was 29.33% and the national figure was 30.25%.
- 13.1.2 The proportion of households with married couples but no dependent children was 27.57% in 2011, which is very high by national standards, with the Borough ranking in the top 20% of districts. By comparison, the Norfolk average was 26.58% and the national figure was 23.75%. The higher rates of married couples with no dependent children the data is likely to reflect the age profile of the Borough which comprises a high proportion of older residents.
- 13.1.3 The proportion of households with married couples and dependent children was 18.31% in 2011, which is low by national standards, with the Borough ranking in the bottom 40% of districts. By comparison, the Norfolk average was 17.93% and the national figure was 19.29%.
- 13.1.4 The proportion of lone parent households was 7.72% in 2011, which is very low by national standards, with the Borough ranking in the bottom 20% of districts. By comparison, the Norfolk average was 8.5% and the national figure was 10.65%.

<sup>43</sup> https://www.norfolk-pcc.gov.uk/documents/key-documents/annual-report/201819/AnnualReport201819Online.pdf

## 13.2 Ethnicity

13.2.1 The Borough is ranked 251 out of 376 districts on the proportion of its population classified as Non-White, placing the area in the lowest 40% of districts nationally. The proportion of the population classified as White was 97.26%, which is high by national standards, with the Borough ranking in the top 40% of districts. By comparison, the Norfolk average was 96.52% and the national figure was 85.97%.

## 13.3 Migration

13.3.1 The proportion of the working age population who were overseas nationals registered for National Insurance in the Borough was 1.98% in 2009. This measure is a proxy for the proportion of the workforce who are economic migrants from overseas which aids determination of the level of in-migration from outside of the UK. For the Borough, this reflected a very high level of immigration by national standards, with the area ranking in the top 20% of districts. By comparison, the Norfolk figure was 1.33%, the East of England figure was 1.5% and the national figure was 1.8%. The figure is likely to reflect the high level of jobs in agriculture in the Borough, largely seasonal or short term. However, there is no more recent data available and the picture may have changed in the interim.

#### 13.4 Educational attainment

- 13.4.1 Historically the Borough is an area which has been characterised by lower educational attainment than the national average which reflects the profile for Norfolk as a county. In the 2011 census pupils achieving 5+ A\* C GCSEs or equivalent, including English and Mathematics equated to 45.1% in the Borough which is significantly less than the East of England (57%) and England totals (56.6%). There has been a drive collectively for those in positions of responsibility to improve attainment and increase the proportion of good and outstanding schools in the county and more than half of Norfolk's schools have reported a boost in GCSE performance<sup>44</sup>.
- 13.4.2 In the Borough 2019 statistics show that 30.1% of the working age population have higher level qualifications (NVQ 4 and above) which is below the figures for East of England (36.8%) and Great Britain (40.3%). 8% of the working age

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> Norfolk County Council (2014) Norfolk's Story, www.norfolkinsight.org.uk

- population in the Borough have no qualifications compared with 7.2% for the East of England and 7.7% for Great Britain.
- 13.4.3 The profile of Norfolk undertaken by Norfolk County Council highlights that the fastest growing occupations in England generally demand NVQ level 4 qualifications while the fastest declining occupations are those requiring NVQ level 2 and lower qualifications. Although low skilled jobs are expected to persist and will remain important as a labour market entry point for many groups, such as those seeking to move out of unemployment, it is likely that these jobs will have to be up-skilled in order to make improvements in service and product quality and to meet changes in consumer demand.

## 13.5 Deprivation

- 13.5.1 The Government's standard measure of deprivation and inequality in England is the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). The deprivation profile assesses a summary of measures under seven domains including: disadvantage in education; income; employment; health; housing and crime.
- 13.5.2 In 2019 the Borough was ranked 79<sup>th</sup> out of 317 local authority districts in its average rank for deprivation. The proportion of Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) ranks small areas in England from 1 (most deprived) to 32,844 (least deprived), the borough was ranked 97 out of 317 for this point with a score of 787.
- 13.5.3 Analysing the data from the latest English Indices of Deprivation 2019 for Local Authority District level highlights that the specific areas the borough falls within under the most deprived districts is education (10% highest most deprived districts) and health (20% most deprived districts). Underneath shows the scoring calculated for each area of deprivation rank which King's Lynn & West Norfolk fell under.

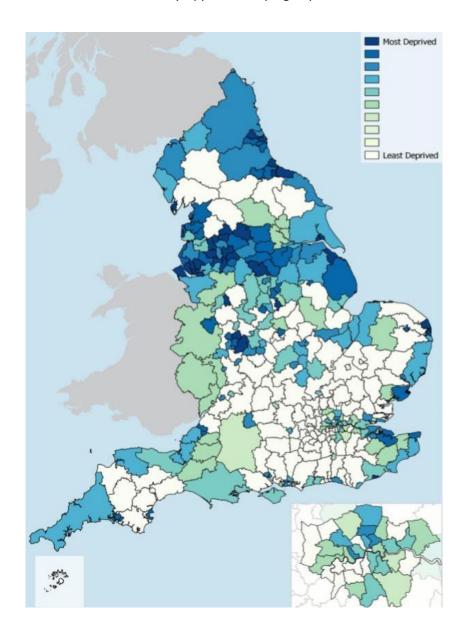


Figure 40 The inequality score highlights pockets of deprivation by calculating the difference between the highest and lowest scoring LSOAs within the district. A higher score indicates higher levels of inequality (MOHCLG, 2019<sup>45</sup>).

<sup>45</sup> MOHCLG, 2019. English Indices of Deprivation. Source: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019</a>

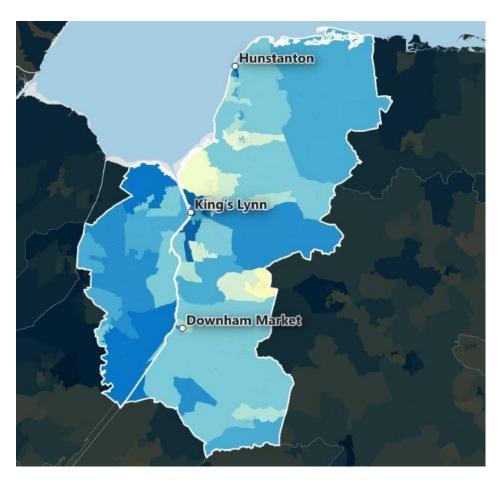


Figure 41 Map shows the Indices of Deprivation 2019 data for King's Lynn & West Norfolk. The most deprived areas are shown in blue and the least deprived are in yellow. The areas with most deprivation shows to be King's Lynn and a small part of Hunstanton. (Source: MOHCLG, 2019<sup>46</sup>)

#### In summary:

- The inequality score for the Borough is average by national standards, with the district ranking in 79th out of the districts on inequality making this fall in the top 25% most deprived districts.
- The employment domain score (82) by national standards, with the Borough ranking in the top 30% most deprived districts.
- The education domain score (17) is very high by national standards, with the Borough ranking in the 10% most deprived districts.
- For the income domain score (114), the Borough is ranked in the 40% most deprived districts.
- The housing/living environment (111) domain score is high by national standards, with the Borough ranking in the 40% most deprived districts.
- The crime domain score (252) is very low by national standards, with the Borough ranking in the 20% least deprived districts.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> MOHCLG, 2019. Local Authority Maps on English Indices of Deprivation 2019. Source: https://imd2019.group.shef.ac.uk/

• For the health domain score (63), the Borough is ranked high falling within in the 20% most deprived districts.

## 14 Economic Activity

- 14.1.1 Data estimates from Jan- Dec 2019 suggests the number of economically active people in the Borough is (80.9%) which falls slightly higher than the East of England (80.6%) and Great Britain (78.9%). The size of the Borough's working age population (aged 16 to 64) was estimated in 2018 to be 56.7% which was 4.3% smaller than the figure for the East (61%) and 5% smaller than the figure for Great Britain (62.7%). The difference could be attributed to the size of the over 65 population in the Borough.
- 14.1.2 Data from 2019 suggest a smaller percentage of people in the Borough in employment are in managerial and professional/technical occupations (39.7%) when compared with the figures for East of England (47.4%) and Great Britain (47.5%). Conversely more people are employed in employment sectors: caring, leisure and other services (12.1%), process, plant and machine operatives (10%) and in elementary occupations (13.1%) in the Borough than in other areas of the East of England and In Great Britain (ONS Annual Population Survey, 2019).
- 14.1.3 Statistics for the agricultural workforce in the Borough are very similar to the Norfolk average. However, the number of people employed as casual workers is high in comparison with Norfolk and England averages: 1160 people (33% in comparison to 19.8% in Norfolk and 13.3% in England).
- 14.1.4 The percentage of people unemployed between January 2019 and December 2019 in the Borough was 3.3% which was 0.1% higher than the figures for East of England (3.2%) and 0.6% lower than Great Britain (3.9%). Figure 42 shows the number of claimants for job seekers allowance have increased by approximately double from 2018 to 2020.
- 14.1.5 Average weekly gross pay for all Norfolk residents was £549.90 in 2019. This is lower than both the regional average of £610.40 and national average of £587.00. The inequality in pay has remained broadly consistent with the East since 2009 but narrowed slightly against England over the same period.
- 14.1.6 The Borough has a long history as a quality arable farming area. As well as being a direct employer, the industry supports a wide range of associated industries from food processing to engineering, seed technology and agri-tech, as well as specialist food related companies covering aspects such as precision engineering, software design and packaging. The area has sector strengths in

advanced engineering and manufacturing, electronics, materials sciences, and medical technologies.

- 14.1.7 New Anglia Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) was established by Government in 2010 and is one of 39 LEP's established across the country. The LEP forms a business-led collaboration between the private, public and education sectors across Norfolk and Suffolk with the aim to drive economic growth and transform the local economy into a global centre for talent and innovation. The New Anglia LEP's Economic Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk 2017 sets out to deliver 88,000 more jobs, 30,000 new businesses, 140,000 more homes, increase population of people with NVQ Level 3+ to 66%, £200 per week median wage increase, and increase gross average value per job to £39 per hour gross income in Norfolk and Suffolk by 2036. The Borough is also part of the Greater Cambridge Greater Peterborough LEP.
  - 9.2.1. Whilst Norfolk is traditionally linked to an economy based on agriculture, The LEP cites the Health and Social Care sector as one of the fundamental foundations of the Norfolk and Suffolk economy. It is the largest sector in New Anglia in employment terms and plays an essential role in tackling poverty, driving employment and thus productivity. The sector covers services delivered by the NHS and private providers including hospitals, GP services, residential care homes, day services, homecare and care in the community<sup>47</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> New Anglia LEP (2016) 'New Anglia Health and Social Care Sector Skills Plan' http://www.newanglia.co.uk

## Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Review

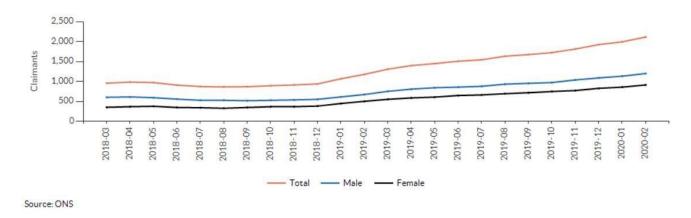


Figure 42 Claimant counts for the stock of Universal credit and Job Seekers Allowance Claimants for persons aged 16 and over for King's Lynn & West Norfolk, from March 2018 to February 2020 (Norfolk Insight, 2020)

## Part D Analysis and Identification of Sustainability Objectives

## 15 Summary of Sustainability Issues

The sustainability issues can be summarised under the 7 sustainability appraisal topics. Table 5 below contains columns summarising the key findings from the analysis of baseline data outlined in chapters 7 to 14 together with a column containing references to relevant plans, policies, programmes, research and sustainability objectives which have been reviewed in detail in appendix 1 (table 6). Through considering the results of the Scoping exercise it is possible to formulate sustainability objectives which aim to address the identified sustainability issues and conform to the identified relevant international, national and local plans, policies and programmes.

Table 5 Summary of Scoping Report and identification of Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability Appraisal Topic	Summary of sustainability issues identified using baseline data	Reference to relevant plan, policy or programme resulting from the comprehensive review (appendix 1)	Sustainability Appraisal Objective
Land and water resources	<ul> <li>Increasing population – more land required to house population. Pressure to use Greenfield sites.</li> <li>Maintaining best and most versatile agricultural land for its economic value, nationally significant arable output and to feed a growing population.</li> <li>Minimise soil disturbance and retain soils of high environmental value.</li> <li>Protecting the Boroughs rich geodiversity whilst making the best use of nationally</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>European Water Framework Directive, EC Directive 2000/60/EC</li> <li>European Drinking Water Directive 98/83/EC</li> <li>EU Bathing Water Directive 2006/7/EC</li> <li>Securing the Future – Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2011)</li> <li>National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</li> <li>The Plan for Growth (2011)</li> <li>Planning for the future (2020)</li> <li>Localism Act 2011</li> </ul>	1. Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped Greenfield land, agricultural (Best Most Versatile Grade 1-3) land and productive agricultural holdings.  2. Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural

Sustainability Appraisal Topic	Summary of sustainability issues identified using baseline data	Reference to relevant plan, policy or programme resulting from the comprehensive review (appendix 1)	Sustainability Appraisal Objective
	significant deposits of minerals, particularly silica sand to support the local economy.  Improving water quality in local water bodies. Reducing nitrate and phosphate concentrations in water bodies to reduce the threat on unique habitats and also the result of intensive agriculture.  Monitoring water abstraction and the expected demand of water supply needs, to prevent water shortages and the future risks of climate change within periods of drought.  Improve the bathing water quality in Heacham and Hunstanton to promote tourism and ecological benefit and increase the rating back to 'good' status from 'sufficient'.	<ul> <li>National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014</li> <li>Self-Build and Custom House Building Act, 2015</li> <li>Housing and Planning Act 2016</li> <li>Water for livelihoods Part 1: Anglian river basin district: River Basin Management Plan 2015</li> <li>Norfolk County Council. 2011 Core Strategy and Mineral and Waste Development Management Policies Development Plan Document 2010-2026</li> <li>Norfolk County Council Single Issue Silica Sand Review of the Norfolk Minerals Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document 2017</li> <li>Norfolk Strategic Infrastructure Plan (2019)</li> <li>Local Transport Plan LTP3 2011-2026</li> <li>DEFRA Safeguarding our Soils- A Strategy for England 2011</li> <li>DEFRA. Bathing water classifications 2019</li> <li>DEFRA Aggregate farm accounts for England and the Regions First estimate for 2017 (2018)</li> <li>WRE. 2020. Collaborating to secure Eastern England's Future Water Needs- Our initial water resource position statement.</li> <li>East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans (2014)</li> </ul>	processes and storage systems.

Sustainability Appraisal Topic	Summary of sustainability issues identified using baseline data	Reference to relevant plan, policy or programme resulting from the comprehensive review (appendix 1)	Sustainability Appraisal Objective
		<ul> <li>Environment Agency. 2020. Meeting our future water needs: a national framework for water resources- accessible summary</li> <li>Preparing for a drier future, England's water infrastructure needs, National Infrastructure Commission (2018)</li> <li>Water UK 2016.Water resources long term planning framework (2015-2065)</li> <li>Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Update 2014/ Housing Need Assessment (HNA) 2019/2020</li> <li>Assessing King's Lynn and West Norfolk's Housing Requirement 2015</li> <li>Local Plan and CIL Viability Study</li> <li>King's Lynn Area Transport Strategy 2020</li> <li>Wisbech Access Strategy</li> </ul>	
Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<ul> <li>The Borough has a high proportion of internationally and nationally designated sites protected for their rich biodiversity, habitats and features of interest.</li> <li>Norfolk has a large number of species designated for their conservation concern.</li> <li>The Wash is significant for migrating birds in addition to Welney Washes. The Brecks contain significant forest and heathland habitats. Dersingham Bog and Roydon Common comprise distinct habitats.</li> <li>A 14% increase in access to designated sites by Norfolk residents to the sites surveyed (in the absence of any mitigation), as a result of new housing during the current plan period</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of international importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)</li> <li>Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)</li> <li>EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)</li> <li>EU Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora 92/43/EEC</li> <li>Marine and Coastal Areas Act 2009</li> <li>National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</li> <li>National Policy Statements</li> <li>National Planning Practice Guidance</li> <li>Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981</li> </ul>	<ol> <li>Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.</li> <li>Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.</li> </ol>

Sustainability Appraisal Topic	Summary of sustainability issues identified using baseline data	Reference to relevant plan, policy or programme resulting from the comprehensive review (appendix 1)	Sustainability Appraisal Objective
	<ul> <li>Of sites surveyed in and adjacent to the Borough, the impact of growth locally is most significant in The Brecks and at Roydon Common and Dersingham Bog, with expected increase of visitors.</li> <li>Recreational Pressure results in the need to enhance the Green Infrastructure Network and to continue the work of the Norfolk GI/RAMS Strategy 2019 (ongoing) and Natura 2000 Sites Monitoring and Mitigation Strategy 2016</li> <li>Importance providing SANGs to reduce impact on designated sites</li> <li>Aside from increased recreational pressure, pressures on the natural environment remain consistent</li> <li>Increased demand in new housing is placing pressure on recreational areas which is concerning for reserve managers of European Sites. Norfolk Councils have joined together to understand the implications and ultimately mitigate against adverse impacts of growth</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017</li> <li>Natural Environment White Paper- The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature 2011</li> <li>UK A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment 2018</li> <li>Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership Habitat and Species Action Plans</li> <li>North Norfolk Coast AONB Management Plan 2014-2019</li> <li>Wash East Coast Management Strategy 2015</li> <li>The Wash and North Norfolk Coast WNNCEMS Annual Report 2018</li> <li>East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans (2014)</li> <li>Natural England A report on the current environmental condition of the North Norfolk Coast 2018</li> <li>Natura 2000 Sites Monitoring and Mitigation Strategy 2016</li> <li>Natural England- Site Improvement Plan: The Wash and North Norfolk Coast 2014</li> <li>Natural England- Site Improvement Plan: Breckland SPA 2014</li> <li>Natural England- Site Improvement Plan: Ouse Washes SAC/SPA 2014</li> <li>Natural England- Site Improvement Plan: Ouse Washes SAC/SPA 2014</li> <li>Natural England- Site Improvement Plan: Norfolk Valley Fens SAC 2014</li> </ul>	

Sustainability Appraisal Topic	Summary of sustainability issues identified using baseline data	Reference to relevant plan, policy or programme resulting from the comprehensive review (appendix 1)	Sustainability Appraisal Objective
		<ul> <li>Natural England- Site Improvement Plan: Roydon Common and Dersingham Bog 2015</li> <li>Coastal Access Natural England's Approved Scheme 2013</li> <li>Norfolk GI/RAMS Strategy 2019 Ongoing</li> <li>Green Infrastructure Strategy 2009/2010</li> </ul>	
Landscape and Townscape	<ul> <li>The Borough has a rich heritage comprising 44 Conservation Areas, approx. 1,545 Listed Buildings, over 127 Scheduled Monuments, 5 Registered Parks and Gardens and 23 Ancient Woodlands</li> <li>National Heritage at Risk Register 2019 has identified 21/22 entries in the borough and a large proportion are places of worship, making sure these threats are also turned into opportunities by encouraging the repair of historic buildings and also through the new heritage action zones in King's Lynn in particular; which will try create opportunities for all sustainability principles by enhancing the medieval town and appearance for social and cultural benefit</li> <li>One new Conservation Area designated in Dersingham 2013 and potential for another at Stanhoe.</li> <li>Link between heritage and the tourism and construction economies</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Europe Landscape Convention (Florence, 2000)</li> <li>The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985)</li> <li>The Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (revised) (1992)</li> <li>Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979</li> <li>Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990</li> <li>National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</li> <li>Future High Streets Fund 2019</li> <li>High Streets 2030: Achieving Change 2018</li> <li>The High Street Report 2018</li> <li>Planning for the future 2020</li> <li>North Norfolk Coast AONB Management Plan 2014-2019</li> <li>Urban Development Strategy 2006</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>5. Avoid damage to protected sites and historic buildings.</li> <li>6. Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.</li> <li>7. Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good</li> </ul>

Sustainability Appraisal Topic	Summary of sustainability issues identified using baseline data	Reference to relevant plan, policy or programme resulting from the comprehensive review (appendix 1)	Sustainability Appraisal Objective
	<ul> <li>Diverse cultural heritage associated with The Wash</li> <li>11 distinct landscape character types in the Borough including coastal, fenland, estate and farmland landscapes.</li> <li>Pressure for change from built development, infrastructure, small scale and incremental change, recreation and tourism, climate change</li> <li>The Norfolk Coast Partnership AONB Management Plan and CPRE seek to protect significant areas of dark skies from increasing light pollution.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Hunstanton Town Centre and Southern Seafront Masterplan 2008 (New one being prepared)</li> <li>Conservation Area Character Statements</li> <li>Landscape Character Assessment 2007</li> <li>Retail Overview: King's Lynn Town Centre 2017</li> <li>Neighbourhood plans</li> <li>King's Lynn Heritage Action Zone</li> <li>King's Lynn High Streets Heritage Action Zone</li> </ul>	
Climate change and pollution	<ul> <li>Acknowledgement that low carbon electricity is an important source of energy, providing an alternative to coal, gas, and nuclear sources and easier to provide than large scale renewable energy projects. Production of electric cars set to increase alongside the number of charging points on public and private property</li> <li>Increased concern of needing to take measures to keep the global temperature well below 2 degrees and move towards a zero-carbon society by 2050</li> <li>If measures are not taken future emissions pathways project further sea level rise and rise in temperatures through to 2100.</li> <li>Increased mean temperature between the years 2009-2018 by an average of 0.3 degrees and some of the highest record</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement 2015</li> <li>European/ Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)</li> <li>IPCC Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5 Degrees Summary for Policy Makers (2018)</li> <li>IPCC. AR5 Synthesis Report: Climate Change (2014) of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)</li> <li>Climate Change Act (2008)</li> <li>UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)</li> <li>Flood and Water Management Act 2010</li> <li>National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</li> </ul>	8. Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land air, water or soils in the Borough including: noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.  9. Minimise waste production, reduce the use of nonrenewable energy sources and support the recycling of waste products

Sustainability Appraisal Topic	Summary of sustainability issues identified using baseline data	Reference to relevant plan, policy or programme resulting from the comprehensive review (appendix 1)	Sustainability Appraisal Objective
	temperatures and precipitation fall in 2019 and 2020  Need to take on challenging measures to meet further national carbon budgets in reductions in energy, transport, business and residential sector  Potential increase in extreme floods demonstrated by the tidal surge of 2013 and conversely potentially longer periods of drought due to climate change  Coastal change could be more rapid due to extreme weather events.  Sharp rise in emissions within the Borough between 2005-2017 the percentage increase which changed the most was 'industrial and commercial gas' which has fluctuated over the years  The sectors with the highest CO2 per capita for 2017 are industrial and commercial gas and LULUCF  Largest share in emissions industrial (50%), transport (27.7%), domestic (17.5%) and LULUCF (5.2%).  Per capita emissions (t) reduced slightly need to keep reducing emissions, KLWN is the highest contributor to Norfolk CO2 emissions  A number of Shoreline Management Plans have been produced marking a shift from widespread coastal defence to a more targeted approach and some areas left unprotected	<ul> <li>UK Clean Growth Strategy 2017</li> <li>UK Clean Air Strategy 2019</li> <li>The Planning Act 2008</li> <li>National Planning Policy Framework</li> <li>National Policy Statements</li> <li>National Planning Practice Guidance</li> <li>RTPI- Planning for a smart energy future 2019</li> <li>TCPA- Rising to the climate crisis: a guide for local authorities on planning for climate change 2018</li> <li>Committee on Climate Change- UK Housing fit for the future? 2019</li> <li>UK The National Adaptation Programme and the third strategy for climate adaptation reporting- making the country resilient to a changing climate 2018</li> <li>Met Office. 2018 UKCP18 Derived projections of future climate over the UK</li> <li>DBEIS. UK Local Authority Carbon Dioxide Emissions estimates 2017 (2019)</li> <li>DBEIS. 2018 UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions Final Figures 2020</li> <li>Lowe et al. UKCP18 Science Overview Report 2019</li> <li>Planning our electric future: a White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity (2011)</li> <li>DEFRA Safeguarding our soils- A strategy for England 2011</li> <li>Litter Strategy for England 2017</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>10. Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience and adaptation to climate change, taking account of flood risk and coastal change.</li> <li>11. New development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk</li> </ul>

Sustainability Appraisal Topic	Summary of sustainability issues identified using baseline data	Reference to relevant plan, policy or programme resulting from the comprehensive review (appendix 1)	Sustainability Appraisal Objective
	<ul> <li>Significant area of Borough vulnerable to flooding. Low lying land and coastal locations designated fluvial and/or tidal flood risk with potential for extreme flood events arising from tidal surges in The Wash and breaches of key flood defences on The River Great Ouse.</li> <li>Vulnerable properties such as caravans located directly adjacent to the coast with greatest risk to loss of life in flood events.</li> <li>Not all coastal areas will be subject to continued protection and therefore erosion may result in the loss of land, buildings and roads in the long term.</li> <li>Protection of dark skies and AONB Norfolk Coastline and the impact climate change and pollution may have for coastal habitats</li> <li>Poor air quality in 2 areas of central King's Lynn in reference to nitrogen dioxide which relates to road traffic</li> <li>Air quality issues and risks to wildlife and habitat should be limited in relation to agricultural and farming activities due to agricultural and farming activities due to agriculture is responsible for a large percentage of select GHG emissions (nitrous oxide and methane)</li> <li>Overall increase in household recycling and overall decrease and stabilisation in the amount of non-hazardous waste being taken to landfill sites.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans (2014)</li> <li>Shoreline Management Plan 4 Gibraltar Point to Hunstanton 2010</li> <li>Shoreline Management Plan 5 Hunstanton to Kelling Hard 2010</li> <li>Natural England A report on the environmental condition of the North Norfolk Coast 2018</li> <li>Norfolk Strategic Infrastructure Plan 2019</li> <li>Norfolk County Council. 2002 Annual Monitoring Report Waste Data 2018/2019</li> <li>Local Transport Plan LTP3 2011-2026</li> <li>King's Lynn and West Norfolk Settlements Surface Water Management Plan 2012</li> <li>The Wash East Coastal Management Strategy 2015</li> <li>Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Level 1 2018 and Level 2 2019</li> <li>Borough Council of King's Lynn &amp; West Norfolk. 2020. Comparative District Wide CO2 Emissions Bubble Report 2005 to 2017 (Yet to be published)</li> </ul>	

Sustainability Appraisal Topic	Summary of sustainability issues identified using baseline data	Reference to relevant plan, policy or programme resulting from the comprehensive review (appendix 1)	Sustainability Appraisal Objective
Healthy communities	<ul> <li>The borough has lower rates of very good health compared to national/regional average and also slightly higher rates of bad health</li> <li>Life expectancy at birth for males (79.6) and females (83.6) is almost the same as the England average (79.5 and 83.1 respectively).</li> <li>26.2% of West Norfolk estimated in 2017 to be over the age of 65 and over ranking one of highest in England. Knock on impact for health service demand and type of delivery of health services.</li> <li>The local hospital QEH is struggling financially and finding it difficult to recruit health and social care staff in West Norfolk.</li> <li>Issues compounded by the sparse population over a very large rural area.</li> <li>high proportion of people with chronic conditions such as diabetes, lung disease and obesity</li> <li>Increasing emphasis in Norfolk in response to aging population profiles. Implications for broader range of housing types to accommodate need and address future demand, provide accessible services and local, accessible green infrastructure, improve broadband provision and initiatives like LILY to help reduce social isolation, importance of the health and social care sector to Norfolk's economy.</li> <li>Lower crime rate in Norfolk compared to the regional and national average; 3rd highest crime rate as a district compared to other areas in Norfolk (55.7 per 1000)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</li> <li>National Planning Practice Guidance</li> <li>Localism Act 2011</li> <li>Green Infrastructure Strategy 2009/2010</li> <li>Norfolk and Waveney Clinical Commissioning Group. Shaping the future of commissioning across Norfolk and Waveney- Strategic Commissioning Strategy 2020</li> <li>Coastal Access Natural England's Approved Scheme 2013</li> <li>England Coast Path: Plan of the Weybourne to Hunstanton Stretch 2018</li> <li>England Coast Path: Plan of the Hunstanton to Sutton Bridge Stretch 2015</li> <li>Norfolk's Right of Way Improvement Plan 2006-2017</li> <li>Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk Annual Monitoring Report 2018/2019</li> </ul>	12. Maintain and enhance human health.  13. Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime  14. Improve the quantity and quality of Green Infrastructure, including green belt, publicly accessible open space, Public Rights of Way and access.

Sustainability Appraisal Topic	Summary of sustainability issues identified using baseline data	Reference to relevant plan, policy or programme resulting from the comprehensive review (appendix 1)	Sustainability Appraisal Objective
	<ul> <li>Amount of traffic collisions increased by 9.4% from 2017/18 data to 2018/2019 data (363 to 413)</li> <li>Anti-social behaviour has dropped by 0.3% lower than Norfolk and England average</li> </ul>		
Inclusive communities	<ul> <li>Population increased by 12,200 people between 2001 and 2011 to 147,451 people in the Borough. Population now estimated to be 151,800 in ONS 2018 estimates.</li> <li>Sparsely populated, rural in character.</li> <li>Average household size 2.31 people, high rate of married couples with no dependent children, few lone parents.</li> <li>The Borough is ranked 251 out of 376 districts on the proportion of its population classified as Non-White, placing the area in the lowest 40% of districts nationally.</li> <li>High level of economic migrants associated with the agricultural workforce.</li> <li>Lower educational attainment than the national average in GCSE's and higher-level qualifications such as NVQ Level 4 and above</li> <li>Need to raise educational attainment and help people to develop skills in order to access changing job market which is suggested to need jobs with higher skills as a general demand</li> <li>In 2019 the Borough was ranked 97 out of 317 local authority districts on our deprivation score of 787, putting it in the top 25% most</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) 1953</li> <li>Human Rights Act 1998</li> <li>The Culture White Paper 2016</li> <li>National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</li> <li>Localism Act 2011</li> <li>Neighbourhood Planning Regulations (2012)</li> <li>Affordable Housing Policy 2011</li> <li>Neighbourhood Plans</li> <li>Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment update (GTANA)</li> <li>New Anglia Economic Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk 2017</li> <li>Norfolk Strategic Infrastructure Plan 2019</li> <li>Assessing King's Lynn and West Norfolk's Housing Requirement 2015</li> <li>Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Update 2014/ Housing Need Assessment (HNA) 2019/2020</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>15. Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities).</li> <li>16. Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income.</li> <li>17. Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.</li> <li>18. Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities.</li> </ul>

Sustainability Appraisal Topic	Summary of sustainability issues identified using baseline data	Reference to relevant plan, policy or programme resulting from the comprehensive review (appendix 1)	Sustainability Appraisal Objective
	<ul> <li>deprived districts nationally and ranking 79th out of 317 overall</li> <li>The borough falls under the most deprived districts in education (top 10%) and health (top 20%), employment (top 30%), income domain, housing (top 40%) and the least deprived was crime (lowest 20%)</li> <li>There is a lower level of the population in the most deprived and least deprived categories than the national average</li> <li>Most deprived areas in the borough were around King's Lynn and the smaller towns predominantly</li> <li>Improving educational standards has had an increased emphasis at county level by New Anglia LEP to develop skills and qualifications to meet demands. Lower skilled jobs are projected to decline in future.</li> <li>The Localism Act 2011, Neighbourhood Planning 2012, The creation of New Anglia Local Economic Partnership (and the Greater-Cambridge Greater Peterborough LEP, highlights a number of measures introduced by the Conservative Government to provide more power and financial control at the local level.</li> </ul>		
Economic activity	<ul> <li>Data estimates foe 2019 show level of economically active people (80.9%), but reflecting the size of the working age population this is estimated in 2018 to be 56.7% which is lower than regional and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Securing the Future – Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy (2011)</li> <li>National Planning Policy Framework (2019)</li> <li>GOV Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future (2018)</li> </ul>	<b>19.</b> Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence.

Sustainability Appraisal Topic	Summary of sustainability issues identified using baseline data	Reference to relevant plan, policy or programme resulting from the comprehensive review (appendix 1)	Sustainability Appraisal Objective
	national average and can be attributed to the size of the elderly population  Lower percentage of people in managerial and professional/technical occupations (39.7%) compared regional/national average conversely more people are employed in sectors such as care, leisure and process, plant and machine operatives compared to other areas  High level of agricultural workers and casual workers.  Low unemployment in comparison to national averages but a large increase in claimant counts from 2018 to 2020 also lower paid on average weekly gross  Agriculture is key to the local economy comprising food processing to engineering, seed technology and agri-tech, as well as specialist food related companies covering aspects such as precision engineering, software design and packaging.  Additional economic sector strengths in advanced engineering and manufacturing, electronics, materials sciences, and medical technologies.  Targets from New Anglia LEP's Economic Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk 2017 to deliver 88,000 more jobs, 30,000 new businesses, 140,000 more homes, increase population % with NVQ Level 3 or higher and increase average gross income in Norfolk and Suffolk by 2036; a more ambition target than	<ul> <li>DEFRA East of England Statistics: Agricultural Facts- Commercial Holdings at June 2018 (Unless Stated)</li> <li>DEFRA. 2020. Total Income from Farming for the Regions of England Second estimates for 2018</li> <li>Norfolk Rural Development Strategy 2013-2020</li> <li>Future High Streets Fund 2019</li> <li>High Streets 2030: Achieving Change 2018</li> <li>The High Street Report 2018</li> <li>Norfolk County Council Norfolk Rural Strategy 2017-2020</li> <li>New Anglia Economic Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk 2017</li> <li>Draft New Anglia Local Industrial Strategy 2020</li> <li>Urban Development Strategy 2006</li> <li>Hunstanton Town Centre and Southern Seafront Masterplan 2008 (New one being prepared)</li> <li>Employment Land Review 2017/2018</li> <li>Retail Overview King's Lynn Town Centre 2017</li> </ul>	20. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy.

Sustainability Appraisal Topic	Summary of sustainability issues identified using baseline data	Reference to relevant plan, policy or programme resulting from the comprehensive review (appendix 1)	
	<ul> <li>set for 2026 for homes, businesses, income and skill improvements</li> <li>The Health and Social Care sector is the largest sector in New Anglia in employment terms.</li> </ul>		

# 16 Summary of changes since the Local Plan Review SA Scoping Report 2017

- 16.1 Whilst there has not been fundamental change in sustainability issues over the past 10 years, there are examples of shifts in policy focus for a few issues. Table 6 below is not intended to represent a summary of all fundamental sustainability issues for the Borough but to identify sustainability issues that have increased in significance over the past 10 years from an international to a local level of importance. Table 6 reflects on new research and papers that have been read and understood to be relevant for the input into the SA Scoping Report and the Local Plan since 2017. As stated in the previous draft SA Scoping Report 2017, "it is important that arising issues are addressed by the original Sustainability Objectives and if not, that new objectives are formed, or wording of objectives altered to encompass it".
- 16.2 After analysing research, consultation comments/reports and understanding the new shift in focus predominantly around climate change the original sustainability objectives have shifted and changed from the scoping report 2006, scoping report 2017 and now for the scoping report 2020. The main change has been the shift in wording and number of objectives. The new scoping report and sustainability objectives have changed from 19 to 20. There has been a change in detail to wording in objective 8 in reference to Reducing Pollution and GHG emissions and the movement towards reducing the reliance on fossil fuels and also an added objective which is now objective 11 for "new development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk". The objectives which have been changed are under the SA Topic Climate Change and Pollution; all other objectives have remained the same from the SA Scoping Report 2017 under the other SA topics it is only objective numbering which has changed due to objective 11 has been added.

Table 6 Summary of changes since the Local Plan Review 2017 Scoping Report

SA Topic	New information since SA Scoping Report 2017	Change since 2017	Explanation	SA objective
Land and water resources  Climate Change and Pollution	<ul> <li>Water for life livelihoods Part 1: Anglian river basin district River basin management plan (2015)</li> <li>Litter Strategy for England (2017)</li> <li>DEFRA Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (2011)</li> <li>UK A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018)</li> <li>UK Clean Growth Strategy (2017)</li> <li>UK Clean Air Strategy (2019)</li> <li>DEFRA. 2019. Bathing water classifications 2019</li> </ul>	Focus on cleaner air, water and soil quality and better environmental standards	Importance on improving the environment as a whole and the quality of natural resources have played a key role in research policies, programmes and evidence that has been published since the last scoping review. A real reflection on the need to move and focus on improving environmental standards and keeping the quality of air, water, soils and reducing pollution to a minimum. This incorporates into the importance of the new SA objectives and original.	Addressed by SA Objectives 1,2,8,9,11,12 for a focus on water resources, land, soil, air quality and the health effects from this
Climate Change and Pollution	• WRE. 2020. Collaborating to	Focus on understanding climate change pressures		

	secure Eastern England's Future Water Needs- Our initial water resource position statement • Environment Agency. 2020. Meeting our future water needs: a national framework for water resources- accessible summary • Water UK 2016.Water resources long term planning framework (2015-2065) • Preparing for a drier future, England's water infrastructure needs, National Infrastructure Commission (2018)	and needed change to cope with population growth, water usage demands and weather changes	could face with climate change pressures and expected population growths on water supply and demand in recent papers.	
Climate change and pollution	<ul> <li>RTPI - Planning For A Smart Energy Future (2019)</li> <li>Climate Change Act (2008)</li> </ul>	becoming zero carbon and planning for low	New emphasis on reducing carbon emissions by 100% from 1990 baseline levels (before 80%), focusing on this need to move towards a low/zero carbon environment and need for smarter energy usage in housing, infrastructure and sustainable futures.	Whilst a shift in focus, targets for non-renewable energy production are still in force and are addressed by original SA objectives 2 (now merged with 10) and 9.

Climate change and pollution	<ul> <li>Committee on Climate Change (CCC)- UK Housing: Fit for the future? (2019)</li> <li>TCPA - Rising to the Climate Crisis: A</li> </ul>	Focus in new policy making documents and papers nationally, regionally and locally on addressing climate change measures	and ensure safe future development in flood risk areas and work towards	New objective 11
	Guide for Local Authorities on Planning for Climate Change (2018)  Planning for the Future 2020		standards	
Climate change and pollution	<ul> <li>IPCC Special Report:         Global Warming of 1.5         Degrees Summary for         Policy Makers (2018)</li> <li>IPCC. AR5 Synthesis         Report: Climate         Change (2014) of the         IPCC Fifth         Assessment Report         (AR5)</li> <li>Met Office. 2018.         UKCP18 Derived         Projections of Future         Climate over the UK</li> <li>DBEIS. UK local         authority carbon         dioxide emissions         estimates 2017 (2019)</li> <li>DBEIS.2018.         UK         Greenhouse         Gas</li> </ul>	Data sets and Climate Change reports preparing scenario pathways for understanding the expectation of for more extreme weather events and pressures if rise in temperatures exceed over the years	extreme floods demonstrated by the tidal surge of 2013 and conversely potentially longer periods of drought due to climate change.	Addressed by modified objective 8 and new objective 11, as well as original objective 10.

	Emissions, Final figures (2020)  Lowe et al, 2019. UKCP18 Science Overview Report  Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk. 2020. Comparative District Wide CO2 Emissions Bubble Report 2005 to 2017  Tr Andrew Boswell Local Plan Review: Consultation Administrative Info Report 2019			
Biodiversity and Geodiversity  Healthy Communities	<ul> <li>Draft Norfolk Access Improvement Plan 2018-2028</li> <li>The Wash and North Norfolk Coast EMS Annual Report 2018</li> <li>Natural England A report on the current environmental condition of the North Norfolk Coast 2018</li> <li>Coastal Access Natural England's Approved Scheme 2013</li> </ul>	A rise in population growth will put more visitor pressure on the coastline and to European Sites, AONB and SPAS etc and working on ways to further tackle this and improve access to the countryside and county	The demand for new housing and the expected boost in population growth is placing pressure on recreational areas which is concerning for reserve managers of European Sites. Norfolk Councils and partners have joined together to understand the implications and ultimately mitigate against adverse impacts of growth. Which will be reflected in a new	Not specifically addressed in an objective, however, is encompassed in SA objectives 3, 4, 5 and 14.

	<ul> <li>England Coast Path: plan of the Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch 2018</li> <li>England Coast Path: plan of the Hunstanton to Sutton Bridge stretch 2015</li> </ul>		Norfolk Coast AONB policy in the local plan.	
Landscape and Townscape	<ul> <li>King's Lynn Heritage Action Zone</li> <li>King's Lynn High Streets Heritage Action Zone</li> <li>National Heritage at Risk Register 2019</li> </ul>	Movement into further understanding of the issues and opportunities which can arise with important designated and locally recognised buildings being at risk or neglect of their historic properties.	zones and data to emphasis the protection needed allows our planning policies where appropriate to re-enhance	Encompassed in SA objectives 5, 6 and 7
Landscape and Townscape Inclusive Communities	<ul> <li>Building Beautiful Commission's report 2020</li> <li>Planning for the future 2020</li> </ul>	Emphasis on building and designing better and more beautiful sustainable homes and spaces	Understanding the importance and emphasis to moving towards more beautiful and greener design for development of homes and wider infrastructure to enhance their natural and built surroundings and the incorporation of local	Encompassed in SA objective 7, new and adapted objective 8 and new Objective 11, 15, 17,18

			communities within these proposals.		
Inclusive communities	New Anglia Economic Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk 2017	Raising educational attainment	Improving educational standards has historically been an issue for Norfolk however there is an increased emphasis at county level and by New Anglia LEP to develop skills and qualifications to meet demand. In the Economic Strategy 2017 for Norfolk and Suffolk target to get 60% of the set population to have NVQ Level 3 or higher by 2036. Lower skilled jobs are projected to decline in future and there is more of a movement towards higher skilled jobs set in a more digital economy.	Addressed by objective 15.	SA
Economic activity	<ul> <li>New Anglia Economic Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk 2017</li> <li>Draft New Anglia Local Industrial Strategy 2020</li> </ul>	New Anglia LEP Targets 2017	Ambitious targets by New Anglia LEP Economic Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk 2017 is to deliver more businesses, homes and boost income growth from the last strategy for 2026. The strategy for 2036 is to deliver 88,000 more jobs, 30,000 new	Addressed by objective 19 and 20.	SA

Economic activity	<ul> <li>Future High Streets Fund 2019</li> <li>High Streets 2030: Achieving Change (2018)</li> <li>The High Streets Report (2018)</li> </ul>	New focus on improving high streets and regenerating towns to boost the local economy, their performance and connection to the historic and future environment of	development and infrastructure being regenerative, not leaving places behind and boosting towns to attract newer businesses, skills	Addressed by SA objective 19 and 20.
	<ul> <li>Building Beautiful Commission's report 2020</li> <li>King's Lynn High Streets Heritage Action Zone</li> </ul>	our borough.	and shops. High Streets Funds and High Streets Heritage Acton Zone is a focus to incorporate the importance of our historic environment with new development and ensure that sustainable development and its importance is dealt with in the construction of reusing buildings, creating new buildings/developments and bringing the socioeconomic and cultural opportunities to light within the borough.	
Economic activity	<ul> <li>Norfolk Strategic Infrastructure Plan 2019</li> <li>Planning for the Future (2020)</li> </ul>	Focus on moving into a more digital and innovative economy	Imitative towards creating more space for innovation and new approaches to move towards a more	Addressed by SA objective 19 and 20.

	digitalised economy and	
	System	

## 17 Conclusion

- 17.1 This report comprises a thorough review of the Local Plan Review SA Scoping Report 2017. It is evident from reviewing relevant plans, policies, programmes and sustainability objectives in addition to updating the baseline data that there has been a needed change in focusing further on climate change. Whilst there has been change since the Local Plan Review 2017 scoping exercise, predominantly change has shown a shift in added reference and detail to SA objectives under the topic climate change and pollution. There has been a continuation of theme of most of the local sustainability issues and wider policy framework. Most of the SA Objectives in the 2017 report were developed to be sufficiently broad to ensure that the main sustainability issues could be addressed by 19 key objectives. This provides a manageable framework of objectives for which to measure and rate future planning policies against.
- 17.2. In considering the new policy framework and sustainability issues in chapter 14, it was determined that identified sustainability issues can largely be addressed by the original Sustainability Objectives with a few changes suggested by the statutory consultees and comments made in the pre submission stage and the latest research evidence. The original 20 Sustainability Objectives from 2006 were reduced to 19 by merging the previous two that related to waste (numbers 2 and 10) in the SA Report 2017. However, again the decision was made to now make the SA Objectives go back to 20 and this was with a new objective 11 which added further need for "new development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk", and also modification to objective 8 for more detail on reducing GHG emissions under SA topic climate change and pollution. Change for climate change objectives has been the major shift in movement from the Local Plan Review SA Scoping Review 2017 to address climate change measures further for movement of progress in the Local Plan:

## King's Lynn and West Norfolk Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

- 1. Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped Greenfield land, agricultural (Best Most Versatile Grade 1-3) land and productive agricultural holdings.
- 2. Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems.
- 3. Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.
- **4.** Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.
- **5.** Avoid damage to protected sites and historic buildings.
- **6.** Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.
- 7. Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
- **8.** Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including: noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.
- 9. Minimise waste production, reduce the use of non-renewable energy sources and support the recycling of waste products.
- 10. Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience and adaptation to climate change, taking account of flood risk and coastal change.
- 11. New development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk
- **12.** Maintain and enhance human health.
- 13. Reduce and prevent crime and reduce the fear of crime.

- **14.** Improve the quantity and quality of Green Infrastructure, publicly accessible open space, Public Rights of Way and access.
- **15.** Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities).
- **16.** Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income.
- 17. Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.
- 18. Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities.
- **19.** Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence.
- **20.** Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy.

## Appendix 1 Review of relevant plans, policies, programmes and sustainability objectives

Document Title (policy/para number)	Key objectives relevant to SA and Local Plan	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
INTERNATIONAL				
European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) 1953	Details the basic civil and political rights of individuals and nations.	Lists the rights and freedoms of the individual	Create policies which promote equality within the local plan	Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income.
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of international importance, especially waterfowl habitat (1971)	The conservation and wide use of all wetlands through local, regional and national actions and international cooperation, as a contribution towards achieving sustainable development throughout the world.		To accord with the agreement and mitigate and conserve the effect of growth on internationally designated sites.	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Paris Agreement (2015)	Establish an agreement which enhances and implements the aim to respond to climate change in the context of sustainable development by pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase, reduce risks and impacts of climate change through	The Paris Agreement central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and	Create policies which promote sustainable development and support the global response of reducing the global temperature rise and threat from climate change.  Bringing a climate change policy into the	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles

Document Title (policy/para number)	Key objectives relevant to SA and Local Plan	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
	climate resilient development and supporting such matters at a local level	to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Additionally, the agreement aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impacts of climate change.	local plan while also supporting climate change and reducing this impact through different policies	New development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change  Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience and adaptation to climate change, taking account of food risk and coastal change
European Water Framework Directive, EC Directive 2000/60/EC	Seeks to establish a framework for the protection of inland, surface, transitional and coastal waters.		Seek to develop policies within the local plan which do not impact on water resources.	Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems.
European The Drinking Water Directive (98/83/EC)	Protection of human health from adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.	Directive concerns the quality of water intended for human consumption.  Part of the River Nar water safeguarding zone is located within King's Lynn & West Norfolk boundary.	Seek to develop policies within the local plan which protect, improve and do not impact on water resources and human health	Reduce pollution that affects the quality of water.  Maintain and enhance human health.
EU Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC)	Commitment to ensure a high level of protection of bathing water and the quality of bathing water and safeguarding public health and clean bathing waters	Monitoring and assessment of the quality of the bathing water, informing the public about bathing water quality	Seek to develop policies within the local plan which protect, improve and do not impact on water resources and human health	Reduce pollution that affects the quality of water.  Maintain and enhance human health.
EU Council Directive on the Conservation of	Conservation of a wide range of rare, threatened or	The main aim of this Directive is to promote	Seek to develop policies within the local plan	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural

Document Title (policy/para number)	Key objectives relevant to SA and Local Plan	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
Natural Habitats of Wild Fauna and Flora (92/43/EEC)	endemic animal and plant species. Seek to maintain the protection of biodiversity in need and the contribution to protection with sustainable development	the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements, and makes a contribution to the general objective of sustainable development; whereas the maintenance of such biodiversity may in certain cases require the maintenance, or indeed the encouragement, of human activities	which protect, improve and enhance the conservation of species of wild fauna and flora and natural habitats which are under threat	environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.  Avoid damage to protected sites and historic buildings
EU Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	Protect and conserve areas of interest for wild bird species and natural habitats.	Aims to protect wild birds and their habitats across the European territory of the Member States to which this Treaty applies to.	Policies are in place to protect wildlife and their habitats within the local plan	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest
Europe Landscape Convention (Florence, 2000)	The Convention recognises the need for landscape management and protection across the member states to be situated in law. It also recognises the importance of stakeholder involvement in landscape management and protecting and maintain landscape for individual wellbeing and sustainable growth	Promotes the protection, management and planning of the landscapes and organised international co-operation on landscape issues	Adopt policies and measures at local level for protecting, managing and planning landscapes. For all to enjoy and for sustainable development to flourish	Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.

Document Title (policy/para number)	Key objectives relevant to SA and Local Plan	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
European Ambient Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC)	Establishing objectives to prevent, reduce and avoid harmful effects on the environment and human health as a whole from air pollutants and maintain improving development to monitor and implement design around improving the ambient air quality	Sets legally binding limits for concentrations in outdoor air of major air pollutants that impact public health such as particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2).	Local plan address needs to reduce air pollution and create policies to address the concerns of air pollution on the environment and human health. Locate development in the most sustainable locations to enable further sustainable development, active travel with better links for walking/cycling	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles
Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC)	Requires assessment of the effect of certain public and private projects on the environment.		Integrate environmental considerations into the preparation of plans and programmes with a view of promoting sustainable development.	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.
EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (2011)	New strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services in the EU by 2020	The six targets cover: - Full implementation of EU nature legislation to protect biodiversity - Better protection for ecosystems, and more use of green infrastructure More	Ensure a comprehensive Habitats Regulation Assessment Monitoring and Mitigating Strategy is in place to understand the impact of growth on nature features and	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and

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		sustainable agriculture and forestry - Better management of fish stocks - Tighter controls on invasive alien species - A bigger EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.	offset environmental losses	connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.
IPCC Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5 Degrees Summary for Policy Makers (2018)	Understanding the climate related risks, impacts and projected changes and highlighting this through the local plan and relevant policies	Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.	Creating policies which relate and respond to climate change and adapting/mitigating the projected risks and highlighting this evidence within the local plan	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.  New development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk
IPCC. AR5 Synthesis Report: Climate Change (2014) of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)	Understanding the risks and causes from climate change and the relevance adaptation and mitigative policies and decision making can have towards sustainable development and reducing uncertain impacts	This synthesis report discusses topics on observed changes and causes of climate change risks, impacts, future projections and pathways from climatic risks and future pathway for adaptation,	Creating policies which respond to the projected future risks posed from climate change and adapting/mitigating the projected risks and highlighting this evidence within the local plan	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and

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		mitigation and sustainable development		reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.
The Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985)	Reinforcing policies for the enhancement and protection of conservation areas and conserving local heritage in West Norfolk and which are internationally important in Europe.	Having regard to the European Treaty which concerns the adaptation and requirements of integrated conservation of architectural heritage, and the ideas and principles which are their common Heritage. Acknowledging the importance of reaching agreement on a common policy for conserving/enhancing architectural heritage and passing down the cultural importance of this to future generations	Creating policies which acknowledge, protect, enhance and conserve the important aspects of West Norfolk's historic environment and having polices in the local plan which protect local architecture and heritage.	Avoid damage to protected sites and historic buildings Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.
The Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (revised) (1992)	Conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage is one of the goals of urban and regional planning policies and will fall appropriate into local plans	Preserving and by means appropriate protecting archaeological heritage	Creating planning policies which are designed to be well balanced in acknowledging and protecting the important aspects of West Norfolk's archaeological heritage interest	Avoid damage to protected sites and historic buildings  Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.

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NATIONAL				
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979	Make provision for the investigation, preservation and recording of matters of archaeological or historical interest and for the regulation of operations or activities affecting such matters		Policies should seek to protect and enhance the historic environment	Avoid damage to protected sites and historic buildings.  Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.
The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (2004)	Sets out the requirements and directions plans which are likely to have significant environmental effects should follow and consulting statutory consultation bodies	Sets out the requirements for plans, programmes and modifications in reference to environmental effects and required assessments the responsible authority should comply with	Local plan should be in accordance with the regulations and its commitment to overcoming, mitigating and assessing the need of environmental effects within the given area	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.
Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	Consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats and 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the conservation of wild birds	An Act to repeal and reenact with amendments the Protection of Birds Acts 1954 to 1967 and the Conservation of Wild Creatures and Wild Plants Act 1975; to prohibit certain methods of killing or taking wild animals; to amend the law relating to protection of certain	Policies in the local plan should seek to protect and enhance the conservation and habitats of wildlife and the countryside	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.

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		mammals; to restrict the introduction of certain animals and plants; to amend the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act 1976; to amend the law relating to nature conservation, the countryside and National Parks and to make provision with respect to the Countryside Commission; to amend the law relating to public rights of way; and for connected purposes.		
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Consolidates enactments relating to special controls in respect of buildings and areas of special architectural or historic interest with amendments		Policies in the local plan should seek to protect and enhance the historic environment	Avoid damage to protected sites and historic buildings.  Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	The Act creates a new statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, modernises the public rights of way system, strengthens nature conservation legislation, and facilitates better management of AONBs.	An Act to make new provision for public access to the countryside; to amend the law relating to public rights of way; to enable traffic regulation orders to be made for the purpose of conserving	Local plan should accord with the act and create policies which provide protection, support and enhance the AONB, PRoW and nature conservation.  The local plan will	Improve the quantity and quality of Green Infrastructure, publicly accessible open space, Public Rights of Way and access  Maintain, restore and enhance the natural

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		an area's natural beauty; to make provision with respect to the driving of mechanically propelled vehicles elsewhere than on roads; to amend the law relating to nature conservation and the protection of wildlife; to make further provision with respect to areas of outstanding natural beauty; and for connected purposes.	include a new AONB policy.	environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006	Promoting nature conservation and protecting biodiversity, conserving and enhancing the landscape, securing the provision and improvement of facilities for the study, understanding and enjoyment of the natural environment, promoting access to the countryside and open spaces and encouraging open-air recreation, and contributing in other ways to social and economic well-being through management of the natural environment and to sustainable development	An Act to make provision about bodies concerned with the natural environment and rural communities; to make provision in connection with wildlife, sites of special scientific interest, National Parks and the Broads; to amend the law relating to rights of way; to make provision as to the Inland Waterways Amenity Advisory Council; to provide for flexible administrative arrangements in connection with	Policies should accord to the legislation and promote, enhance and protect natural environments within the local plan and address how sustainable development can be supported for all when improving the access, use and enjoyment of the natural environment	Improve the quantity and quality of Green Infrastructure, publicly accessible open space, Public Rights of Way and access.  Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.

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		functions relating to the environment and rural affairs and certain other functions; and for connected purposes.		
Climate Change Act (2008)	Places a duty on the Government to assess the risk to the UK from the impacts of climate change and to set 5 yearly carbon budgets. The target reductions and need to address climate change plays a vital role in the local plan.	Act of parliament which sets legal requirements of a target for the year 2050 to reduce GHG emissions, establish a Committee on Climate Change, set a system on carbon budgeting and make power and provision over limiting emission activity  The net UK carbon account for the year 2050 is at least 100% lower than the 1990 baseline; the 1990 baseline as set out in Part 1 (2) (a) means the aggregated amount of net UK emissions of carbon dioxide for that year and (b) net UK emissions of each of the other targeted greenhouse gases for the year that is the base year for that gas.	Create policies within the local plan which seek to minimise increase in carbon emissions and address such matters in a climate change policy.	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air water or soils in the Borough: including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.

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Marine and Coastal Areas Act 2009	Taking into considerations the requirements laid out in the Act and the Marine Plans and policies which are relevant to West Norfolk for marine conservation and management	Act of Parliament to make provision in relation to marine functions and activities	Creating planning policies which are designed to be well balanced in acknowledging and protecting the important aspects of West Norfolk's marine conservation and designated sites interests and supporting the MMO East Marine Plan documents which fall relevant under this act.	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.
UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	Sets out a balance of different energy sources which will achieve target increase in use of renewable energy	Legally binding target to ensure 15% of our energy comes from renewable sources by 2020.	Ensure policies strike a fair balance between landscape protection and encouragement of renewable energy sources	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air water or soils in the Borough: including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.
Water for life livelihoods Part 1: Anglian river basin district River basin management plan (2015)	Highlights the areas of land and bodies of water that have specific uses that need special protection such as water used for drinking water, bathing, commercial shellfish harvesting or	The RBMPs support the government's framework for the 25-year environment plan. And will allow local communities to find more cost-effective ways to take action to	Develop policies within the plan that address water and land resources and the need to protect and enhance the benefits of the water environment	Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems.  Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites

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(policy/para fidiliber)	sustains wildlife species and habitats	further improve our water environment, understand the current environmental pressures and engagement needed to address this.		designated for biological and geological interest  Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air water or soils in the Borough: including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.  Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience and adaptation to climate change, taking account of flood risk and coastal change
Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Provide better, more comprehensive management of flood risk for people, homes and businesses towards contribution to the achievement of sustainable development	Primary legislation which sets a number of objectives such as ensuring the use of SUDs in new development	Develop the local plan using the latest Flood Zones and Tidal Hazard Mapping.	Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience and adaptation to climate change, taking account of flood risk and coastal change.  New development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017	Provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of		Policies and text within the local plan accord to the statutory legislation	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites

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	'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites.  Competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.		of protecting and enhancing the conservation of natural habitats and 'European Sites'	designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.
National Planning Policy Framework (2019)	Sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system with a key focus on sustainable development within plan making	No specific targets but a set of general overarching principles for planning and for Local Plan production in order to achieve sustainable development	The Local Plan must operate in accordance with the provisions set in the NPPF. The plan must demonstrate a presumption in favour of sustainable development	Applicable to all Sustainability Appraisal objectives
National Policy Statements	Being aware of NPS and the role and need the government and local plans must take to accord to the adaptation and mitigation to climate change.	National Policy Statements are produced by the government and give reasons for national policy to be set out how they are with explanation to contributing to sustainable development and particularly adapting	Having planning policies in the local plan which are well balanced and appropriate in scope with the NPS and the movement and impacts needed to be addressed and encouraged to move towards the government interests and tackling in particular the	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.

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		and mitigating climate change. The NPS cover a vast number of subjects and roles of particular energy, infrastructure, transport, water and waste infrastructure.	sustainability issues which we face in relation to climate change.	Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience and adaptation to climate change, taking account of flood risk and coastal change.  New development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk  Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems  Minimise waste production, reduce the use of nonrenewable energy sources and support the recycling of waste products
National Planning Practice Guidance	Important to understand requirements and guidance set out by the government in order to support and deliver the appropriate policies fit for West Norfolk's local plan in accordance to national policy.	National guidance on relevant planning practices.	Implementing local planning policies which are addressing necessary issues and core land use planning principles within the local plan to work towards sustainable development which is appropriate for West Norfolk and addressing tackling issues relevant to the nation; including	Applicable to all SA objectives

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		D. 0000 www.ill.hamaa	but not limited to policies on climate change, housing supply, flood risk, GI, economy and neighbourhood plans.	
Planning our electric future: a White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity (2011)	Sets out the Government's commitment to transform the UK's electricity system to ensure that our future electricity supply is secure, low-carbon and affordable.	By 2030 we will have: a flexible, smart and responsive electricity system, powered by a diverse and secure range of low-carbon sources of electricity	Consideration of the use of alternative energy sources and implications of transport systems dependant on electricity.	Reduce pollution that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils, including emissions of greenhouse gasses, noise, light and vibrations.
Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011)	A healthy, properly functioning natural environment is the foundation of sustained economic growth, prospering communities and personal wellbeing.	The Government wants this to be the first generation to leave the natural environment of England in a better state than it inherited.	Ensure policies promote access to nature and understands the value of the natural environment on the local economy.	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.
The Plan for Growth (2011)	The Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries.	To create the most competitive tax system in the G20; To make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business; To encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; To create a	Create strong economic policies to support sustainable economic growth in the Local Plan and within West Norfolk.	Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy

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		more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe		
GOV. Regenerating seaside towns and communities (2019)	Support the movement of regenerating seaside towns and sustainable socio-economic activity all year round with more opportunities for all	Investment from central government must be focused on supporting sustainable, long-term regeneration, not piecemeal, short term initiatives. Local authorities, alongside business and community leaders, have a crucial role to play in providing vision, leadership and enforcement, enabling partnerships, and setting a favourable planning environment.  https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/ld201719/ldselect/ldseaside/320/32002.htm	Understanding the challenges faced within coastal towns and settlements and supporting this in policies within the local plan, to encourage movement away from the economy not just relying on seasonal tourism and lack of opportunities	Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy  Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence
Future High Streets Fund (2019)	King's Lynn the largest town within the borough and within the local plan has been picked as a high street to be part of the funding phase. The funding will help focus on the improvement of sustainable socio-economic growth within the area.	The aim of the Future High Streets Fund is to renew and reshape town centres and high streets in a way that drives growth, improves experience and ensures future sustainability. It will do this by providing	Local Plan and strategic policies reflect and understand the importance of improving town centres and specifically King's Lynn part in achieving successful and	Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy  Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence

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		co-funding to successful applicants to support transformative and structural changes to overcome challenges in their area. <a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/783531/Future_High_Streets_Fund_prospectus.pdf">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/783531/Future_High_Streets_Fund_prospectus.pdf</a>	sustainable economic growth in the borough.	Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good
High Street 2030: Achieving Change (2018)	Report stated how town centres need to be more accessible, environmentally friendly, have a larger variety of experiences, options and public spaces for the community to interact and engage with.	The changes of town centres and the challenges they face was dealt with through evidence and research in this report and a focus on selected towns. Focusing on discussions and interactive methods to highlight obstacles to change and need for high streets reflects the importance of local place knowledge, local need and different age groups economic needs.  https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/govern	Planning policies must create and enhance the support towards successful town centres and high streets. Understanding the local needs and issues presented from town centres now and reflecting on the movement to create more sustainable options for the local context.	Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy  Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good

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		ploads/attachment_dat a/file/767529/High_Stre et_2030- Achieving_Change.pdf		
The High Street Report (2018)	Understanding the uniqueness of towns, heritage and culture and supporting the funds and need to improve employment areas, employment skills, opportunities and attractiveness to create better spaces.	Major obstacles and changes high streets and town centres have seen with the nature of the economy and buying has led to the need to keep shops open, increasing footfall and attracting sustainable community activities. Need to unite and create successful towns, local communities and social interaction. Future funding is being offered to town centres/high streets to improve the appropriate need for changes.	Creating policies which support and encourage economic growth and sustainable movements in town centres to boost the livelihood, community and social interaction and visitor attraction of the local economy; especially in King's Lynn which is one town that has been picked for the Future High Streets Fund.	Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy  Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good
MHCLG. Planning for the future (2020)	Sustainability and design of the construction of new homes to boost the needed supply. To deliver the housing need in a sustainable manner to the local environment and the focus on moving towards greener principles.	Government sets out to achieve and deliver a number of sustainable systems, strategies, publications and legislation to achieve creating more affordable, greener and attractive homes in	Creating sustainable policies which address the focused need on sustainable, affordable, greener and more beautiful homes for the local community.	Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character  Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good

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, , , ,		beautiful places which locals will value and appreciate.		Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing
HM Government. Litter Strategy for England (2017)	Creating and protecting the natural environment and local environment has many benefits for people's wellbeing, being attractive for visitors, boosting the economy and enhancing environmental sustainability. By taking on board the need to improve waste management and the environment for a profound quality of life to boost the value of living in West Norfolk and supporting the Local Plan.	Targets are to be the first generation to leave the natural environment of England in a better state than it was found, focusing on cleaning up the country, changing our culture and finding the best practices within education, enforcement and infrastructure to substantially reduce littering, litter behaviour and waste management.	Making sure policies are in place to support, protect and enhance the natural environment in order to safeguard areas for their valuable benefits to the local community and visitors. Litter reduction could also be an aspect neighbourhood plans and local communities may focus on further in specific policies throughout the local plan period through design, community aspirations.	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest  Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good  Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles  Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities
DEFRA Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (2011)	Understanding the threats to soil from climate change, erosion, compaction and organic decline. The	The key target and visions are to manage better agricultural soil, the impacts from	Local plan consider the issues faced for soils in the area and how this could impact	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air water or soils in the Borough including

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	strategy highlights arise that need to be prioritised in tackling degradation and issues on such environmental properties will play a role in protection in the local plan through climate change.	climate change and soil carbon, valuing soil through development/constructi on phases and preventing soil pollution and contaminated land.  https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69261/pb13297-soil-strategy-090910.pdf	sustainable growth and development. Will consider enhancing soil protection and its management through development stages and construction. Also, how soil can play its part in climate change, through carbon storage and reducing national emission targets.	noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles  Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped Greenfield land, agricultural (Best Most Versatile 1-3) land and productive agricultural holdings  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristics habitats and species
Localism Act 2011	The Act devolves power from central government to local authorities and contains a number of proposals to give local authorities new freedoms, flexibility and duty to cooperate with neighbourhood plans and statutory consultees for planning of sustainable development		Closer collaboration with local communities and ongoing duty to cooperate with statutory consultees when developing local plans. Also ensuring a close collaboration is maintained with local communities with their involvement and interest in pursuing movement with neighbourhood plans.	Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities

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Neighbourhood Planning Regulations (2012)	Legislation to enable communities to produce their own plans for their designated area which can have detailed planning policies or site allocations which go in further detail to the local plan in reference to topics such as design, conservation and community needs and must conform with the local plan.	The key target is to enhance community power which relates to the Localism Act 2011, for local communities to tackle local development needs head on, which would conform with set out legislation, regulations and local/national planning policies.	Planning will have a closer collaboration with local communities which express an interest in creating a neighbourhood plan. Ensuring NPs have a general conformity with strategic policies in the Local Plan, and policies are detailed and set out the local needs and relevant evidence which will enhance sustainable development for the area involved.	Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities  Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing  Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good
National Planning Policy for Waste, 2014	The Waste Management Plan for England1 sets out the Government's ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.	Ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, such as housing and transport, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can make to the development of sustainable communities.	Create policies within the local plan which help to minimise waste and encourage the reuse of materials which enhances sustainable development and design.	Minimise waste production, reduce the use of non-renewable energy sources and support the recycling of waste products.
Self-Build and Custom House Building Act, 2015	Requires LPAs to compile a register of persons seeking to acquire land to build or commission their own home and to have regard to that register when carrying out	Develop register of interested parties and register of available land for self-build	Create in the local plan a planning policy which supports the importance of development of self- build/custom house	Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.

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	their planning, housing, disposal and regeneration functions		build sites where is deemed appropriate	Create places, spaces, buildings that work well, wear well and look good
DEFRA Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting rural productivity, August 2015	Recognises the value to the rural economy and seeks to promote growth by implementing the 10 steps.	1. Extensive, fast and reliable broadband services 2. High quality, widely available mobile communications. 3. Modern transport connections 4. Access to high quality education and training 5. Expanded apprenticeships in rural areas 6. Enterprise Zones in rural areas 7. Better regulation and improved planning for rural businesses 9. Increased availability of affordable childcare 10. Devolution of power	Highly relevant to West Norfolk. Create policies to encourage and lay the foundations of a more productive rural economy particularly focusing on housing, infrastructure, transport, and rural businesses	Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy.  Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence
Housing and Planning Act 2016	Duty to promote the supply of 'starter homes' when carrying out planning functions, permission in principle for housing-led development, ensure that there are sufficient serviced permissioned plots consistent with local demand for self and custom housebuilding, provisions to	LPA's must compile a register of brownfield land and planning permissions in principle	Policies in the Local Plan must deliver starter homes and must consider allocating self- build plots. Update monitoring system to reflect provisions in the Act	Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing

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	speed up the neighbourhood planning process			
The Culture White Paper (2016)	Ensure the local plan is consistent with the visions set out in the paper to protect the cultural assets relevant in West Norfolk. The historic built environment is a unique asset making a cultural contribution to the regeneration, health and wellbeing of the borough.	Sets out how the government will support cultural sectors and how culture will play an active role in building a fairer and prosperous nation. Focuses on how the national vision can be delivered through innovative examples at a local level to value culture in communities. https://assets.publishin g.service.gov.uk/govern ment/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_dat a/file/510798/DCMS_T he Culture_White_Paper3_pdf	Policies should seek to protect and enhance cultural assets, heritage and important creative sectors where appropriate. This includes the importance cultural assets has on our environment and society – including the historic environment, arts, architecture, libraries, museums etc.	Avoid damage to protected sites and historic buildings.  Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character  Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities
Human Rights Act (1998)	Detailing the rights of the individual	An Act to give further effect to rights and freedoms guaranteed under the European Convention on Human Rights; to make provision with respect to holders of certain judicial offices who become judges of the European Court of Human Rights; and for connected purposes.	Create policies which promote equality within the local plan	Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income.

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UK Clean Growth Strategy Leading the way to a low carbon future (2017)	Understanding the opportunities and challenges on tackling the response to combat climate change and improve sustainable development within environmental and socio-economic opportunities. Focusing on contributing from a local level to national key policies in this strategy with regards to supporting energy efficiency for businesses, homes, low carbon transport	Strategy sets out the government's proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy through the 2020s. It explains how the whole country can benefit from low carbon opportunities, while meeting national and international commitments to tackle climate change.	Creating policies within the local plan to support and enhance the progress of sustainable development within cutting GHG emissions and playing a part in tackling climate change at a local level by supporting movement into low carbon and energy efficient development	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.
UK A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018)	The key policies within the 25-year plan is to achieve cleaner air and water, allow nature and wildlife to thrive, use resources sustainably and enhance the natural environment; while mitigating and adapting to climate change, waste production/consumption.  These objectives to enhance sustainable development and supporting policies for enhancing nature, human health, wellbeing and managing land will be incorporated through SA	Government's 25-year environmental plan which sets out the goals for improving the environment, within a generation and improving this for future generations. The goals are to boost our natural capital and improve the air quality, habitats and wildlife, cleaner growth revolution within businesses and economic growth and champion sustainable development	Local plan policies will support, enhance and mitigate the effects faced from climate change and put in place policies which tackle the need to improve the natural environment and protected landscapes, flood risk/coastal erosion, and supporting a thriving economy which improves human wellbeing and the incorporation of GI	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristics habitats and species  Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness

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	objectives and into local plan policies			of landscape and townscape character
				Maintain and enhance human health
				Improve the quantity and quality of Green infrastructure, publicly accessible open space, Public Rights of Way and access
				Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience and adaptation to climate change, taking account of flood risk and coastal change
GOV Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future (2018)	Strategy sets out how to improve businesses, skills, industries and infrastructure of the future and to embrace technological change in communities. This will be relevant to the local plan and SA for improving and supporting the movement	Five foundations align for the focused vision for a transformed economy within this paper: ideas, people, infrastructure, business environment and places. The five structures are there to	Set policies within the local plan to support economic growth and the skills/opportunities this can bring for the sustainable development of the area and the local people	Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)  Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place
	into a digital workforce, and encouraging and supporting economic/business to bring	boost and develop investment into innovative funds, invest in digital educational		of residence  Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and

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	in new skills and opportunities	skills, support digital infrastructure, transport, housing and business sectors to strengthen local economic opportunities		adaptability of the local economy
UK Clean Air Strategy (2019)	Contributing to the action of clean growth is relevant for the sustainable development of the area	Aims to reduce harmful pollution, including taking action on problem areas and dealing with all sources of air pollution, making our air healthier to breathe, protecting nature and boosting the economy.  The strategy sets out actions required to improve air quality, human health, the environment, clean growth and innovation, reducing emissions from transport, homes, farming and industry and monitoring the progress	Set policies within the local plan to support the improvement of air quality and reducing the use of harmful emissions which effect human health, the environment and the economy	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.  Maintain and enhance human health
The Planning Act (2008)	Meeting legislative requirements and securing policies within the plan to contribute to sustainable	An Act to establish the Infrastructure Planning Commission and make provision about its	Local plans must have policies which secure sustainable development and	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including

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	development, good design and climate change	functions; to make provision about, and about matters ancillary to, the authorisation of projects for the development of nationally significant infrastructure; to make provision about town and country planning; to make provision about the imposition of a Community Infrastructure Levy; and for connected purposes	contribute to matters such as achieving good design, climate change and the contribution to mitigate and adapt to this	noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.  Maintain and enhance human health  New development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk  Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience and adaptation to climate change, taking account of flood risk and coastal change  Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Local plan must accord to the PCPA Act.  PCPA 2004 S19(1A) inserted 2009 by the Planning Act 2008 for local development plans to include policies designed to ensure that the development and use of land in LPA area	An act to make provision relating to spatial development and town and country planning; and the compulsory acquisition of land.	Local plan and policies must exercise the function with the objective of contributing the achievement of sustainable development, creating policies to mitigate and adapt to climate change	Complies with all SA Objectives and new ones  Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including: noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable

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	contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. A new Climate Change Policy has been inserted into the Local Plan Review after Reg.18 consultation 2019.			transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles  New development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk
RTPI - Planning For A Smart Energy Future (2019)	Understanding the importance of smart energy in planning and new development; incorporating this support in relevant policies	Paper to examiner the importance of smart energy and the transition to a clean energy future. Exploring some of the key issues and opportunities between now and 2030. Looking at the potential to support the delivery of smart, clean energy as a fundamental component of placemaking in the provision of housing, transport and economic growth	Encourage and support through local plan policies the need and improvement of smart energy growth and smart new development including such as renewable energy, incorporating green infrastructure measures and energy efficiency	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.
TCPA - Rising to the Climate Crisis: A Guide for Local Authorities on Planning for Climate Change (2018)	Understanding the importance and implementation of embedding climate change mitigation/adaptation into local plan making	Guide to bring the empowerment local authorities can have to act on climate change, using spatial planning to bring together this ambition, technology and legislation to deal with the climate crisis	Setting out policies to adapt and mitigate to the climate crisis which focus on supporting the issues of climate change, coastal change, renewable/low carbon energy sources	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and

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				reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.
				New development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk
				Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience and adaptation to climate change, taking account of flood risk and coastal change
Committee on Climate Change (CCC)- UK Housing: Fit for the future? (2019)	Understanding and highlighting the importance housing plays for reducing GHG emissions and the impact on climate change; support better quality and design of new homes to improve efficiency	Urgent need of change for improving policies to support low carbon measures, efficiency and design standards for housing. Areas of change are needed in five areas: performance and compliance, skills gap, retrofitting existing homes, building new homes and finance and funding.	Create policies in the local plan which support sustainable development and the need to enable new development to encourage and support improved water efficiency, improve carbon impact of new homes, better design standards and sustainable travel and best location for homes	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.  New development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk
UK The National Adaptation Programme and the	Understanding the climate related risks, impacts and projected changes and	The NAP is a government strategy that explains the variety	Creating policies which respond to the risks posed from climate	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or
Third Strategy for	highlighting this through the	of climate risks which	change and	soils in the Borough including

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Climate Adaptation Reporting – Making the country resilient to a changing climate (2018)	local plan and relevant policies	affect our natural environment, our critical infrastructure services, our communities and buildings, local government and businesses. The importance of adapting to these climate challenges and transitioning to a low carbon economy is set out, drawing on a large body of ongoing work across government	adapting/mitigating the projected risks and highlighting this evidence within the local plan	noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.  New development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk
Met Office. UKCP18 Derived Projections of Future Climate over the UK (2018)	Understanding the impact of future projections of GHG emissions in different emission pathways and the atmospheric risks that can happen and how taking action of mitigation and adaptation is relevant at a local level	The global model projections of UKCP18 provide a set of projections for the RCP8.5 scenario of greenhouse gas emissions and concentrations. This report details methodologies for using the RCP8.5 data to derive two 50-year simulations at global mean warming levels of 2°C and 4°C above preindustrial, and for an alternative scenario RCP2.6, which corresponds to a lower level of warming than	Creating policies which respond to the projected future risks posed from climate change and adapting/mitigating the projected risks and highlighting this evidence within the local plan	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.

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DBEIS. UK local authority carbon dioxide emissions estimates 2017 (2019)	Reflect the relevant issues and statistics into the local plan when implementing climate change policies and related text	RCP8.5. https://www.metoffice.g ov.uk/pub/data/weather /uk/ukcp18/science- reports/UKCP18- Derived-Projections-of- Future-Climate-over- the-UK.pdf This publication presents the latest estimates of end user carbon dioxide emissions for local	Highlighting the climate related issues in supporting text and taking this on board for improving climate	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations.
	Telated text	authority areas in the UK for 2005-2017  Highlights key issues which also raised increased emissions for the LPA King's Lynn & West Norfolk	change policies	Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.
DBEIS. 2018 UK Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Final figures (2020)	Reflect the relevant issues and statistics into the local plan when implementing climate change policies and related text	This publication presents the latest estimates and data breakdown of end user carbon dioxide emissions for local authority areas in the UK for 1990-2018	Highlighting the climate related issues in supporting text and taking this on board for improving climate change policies	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.

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Lowe et al. (2019). UKCP18 Science Overview Report	Understanding the impact of future projections of the UK climate and how this will be affected by the future of GHG emissions. How taking action of mitigation and adaptation is relevant at a local level	UKCP18 provides a number of tools to investigate climate variability and change over the UK land areas. It provides a new set of probabilistic projections that combine information from several collections of computer models, including those used to inform the IPCC 5th assessment  https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/pub/data/weather/uk/ukcp18/science-reports/UKCP18-	Creating policies which respond to the projected future risks posed from climate change and adapting/mitigating the projected risks and highlighting this evidence within the local plan	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles
The Report of Building Better, Building Beautiful Commission's 2020	Understanding the importance of placemaking, design process and need to build better new housing developments	Overview-report.pdf  Report proposes a new development and planning framework which will ask for beauty, refuse ugliness and promote stewardship. Aim is for long term investment in which the values that matter to peoplebeauty, community, history and landscape are safeguarded.	Beautiful placemaking reflected through the local plan and policies. Making sure policies protect the beauty of the landscape through policies.	Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good
DEFRA. 2019. Bathing water classifications 2019	Understand the issues of water quality within the	Lists the bathing waters in the UK and classifies the water quality status	Address water quality issues within relevant areas of the plan.	Maintain and enhance human health

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	bathing waters in the borough	which is sampled in the Borough the areas sampled are Old Hunstanton, Hunstanton and Heacham.		Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including: noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles
Preparing for a drier future, England's water infrastructure needs, National Infrastructure Commission (2018)	Understanding the need for a reliable water supply and the water related risks/shortages. Addressing the action needed at a local level which may come from increased population growth, climate change and protecting the environment through policies and encouraging more sustainable ways such as reducing water consumption within new development	Addressing the posed threats and pressures of overusing water/ water supply and of future droughts and how to establish appropriate levels of drought resilience	Policies address the local water issues within the borough making sure protection and support is given to vulnerable areas, climate change is addressed, reduction of water usage and new development proposals support the risk of water supply and demand in a sustainable manner.	Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems  Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including: noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles
Water UK 2016.Water resources long term planning framework (2015-2065)	Understanding the future water needs that should be addressed and the key objectives this is affected by including water usage, climate change, the agricultural economy.	Examining the questions and problems/pressures for water related issues including drought resilience, climate change, demand growth and the increase	Policies address the local water issues within the borough making sure protection and support is given to vulnerable areas, climate change is addressed, reduction of	Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems  Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or

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		pressure to reduce abstraction and make changes to protect aquatic environment.	water usage and new development proposals support the risk of water supply and demand in a sustainable manner.	soils in the Borough including: noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles
Environment Agency. 2020. Meeting our future water needs: a national framework for water resources- accessible summary	Understanding the future water needs that should be addressed and the key objectives this is affected by including water usage, climate change, the agricultural economy.	The national framework explores the long-term water needs for public water supplies, agriculture, the power and industry sectors and environmental protection between the years 2025 to 2050. It marks a move to strategic regional planning to address water solutions of the challenges we face and the opportunities that can arise from climate change, reducing water usage etc.	Policies address the local water issues within the borough making sure protection and support is given to vulnerable areas, climate change is addressed, reduction of water usage and new development proposals support the risk of water supply and demand in a sustainable manner.	Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems  Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including: noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles
REGIONAL				
Norfolk Rural Development Strategy 2013-2020	This strategy is focused on how rural areas can be developed so that the rural economy continues to grow, the community in rural	Build on strengths in agri-tech, engineering and manufacturing sectors 2. Increase the quality and number of	Create planning policies which lay the foundations from a more productive rural economy particularly	Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy

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	Norfolk is successful and inclusive and Norfolk's high-quality natural environment is maintained and enhanced.	rural jobs 3. Increase the number of rural business start-ups 4. Deliver superfast broadband 5. Improve mobile phone coverage 6. Increase attainment in rural schools 7. Improve links to research and development to drive innovation 8. Increase the rate at which new affordable housing is developed 9. Increase private water storage capacity 10. Increase the area of land in environmental management	focusing on housing, infrastructure, transport, and rural businesses. Highlighting the importance of rural economy and supporting economic opportunities and improvements to current issues of low wages, low skills and part time work.	Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence  Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)
Norfolk County Council Norfolk Rural Strategy 2017-2020	Strategy identifies priority areas where the Norfolk rural community, businesses and agencies need focused support to deal with rural changes and challenges	Strategy identifies priority areas where the Norfolk rural community, businesses and agencies need focused support to deal with rural changes and challenges of Brexit, rural economic development, technological movement into a more digital focused economy, tourism	Create planning policies which lay the foundations from a more productive rural economy particularly focusing on housing, infrastructure, transport, and rural businesses. Highlighting the importance of rural economy and supporting economic opportunities and improvements to current issues of low	Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy  Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence  Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)

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		attraction, enabling growth in the agri-sector	wages, low skills and part time work.	
Norfolk County Council Norfolk Minerals and Waste Development Framework 2011 Core Strategy and Mineral and Waste Development Management Policies Development Plan Document 2010-2026	Allocated sites within West Norfolk for waste management and minerals.	Sets out the spatial vision for future mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities in Norfolk. It also contains strategic objectives and policies that make clear where, in broad terms, mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities should be located in Norfolk,	Ensure conformity with adopted County Plans. Consider implications of emerging minerals applications on new residential allocations.	Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy
Norfolk County Council Single Issue Silica Sand Review of the Norfolk Minerals Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document 2017	The Silica Sand Single Issue Review allocates a number of minerals sites in West Norfolk		Ensure conformity with adopted County Plans. Consider implications of emerging minerals applications on new residential allocations	Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy
WRE. 2020. Collaborating to secure Eastern England's Future Water Needs- Our	Understanding the unique vulnerability of the Eastern region and the sustainability issues which may be faced	This position statement discusses the approach which is being taken within the regional management plan for	Policies address the local water issues within the borough making sure protection and support is given to	Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems

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initial water resource position statement	in reference to water related risks.	water resource in the Eastern Region. Taking note of the future risks of climate change, population growth, public water supply/demand and levels of abstraction/irrigation for agricultural use.	vulnerable areas, climate change is addressed, reduction of water usage and new development proposals support the risk of water supply and demand in a sustainable manner	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including: noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles
East Inshore and East Offshore Marine Plans (2014)	Understand the requirements of the marine plan relevant to West Norfolk and the policies in place to support managing the marine area and the activities, interactions which will happen within them. Making sure the marine plan policies are supported and incorporated into the local plan, so interaction between the borough and marine is appropriate and sustainable.	Marine plans underpin the planning system for England's seas through the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. They offer a clear approach to managing marine areas and ensure sustainable development around these in planning.	Incorporate policies in the local plan which will have reference to marine plans and support the MMO policies where appropriate within West Norfolk's coastal and marine areas to ensure protection and any sustainable impacts are taken into account with regard to marine conservation and important assets.	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.  Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience and adaptation to climate change, taking account of flood risk and coastal change.
				New development

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,, ,,				should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk
				Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems Minimise waste production, reduce the use of non-renewable energy sources and support the recycling of waste products
Shoreline Management Plan (SMP4) Gibraltar Point to Hunstanton (2010)	Identification of the best ways to manage flood and erosion risk to people and the developed, historic and natural environment.	Reduce the threat of flooding and erosion to people and their property. Benefit the environment, society and the economy as far as possible.	Ensure planning policies are set out to reflect the long-term plan set out in the SMP. Having environmental policies which reduce the risk of coastal flooding and erosion on coastal areas and their communities. By focusing new development away from flood risk areas when suitable.	Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience and adaptation to climate change, taking account of flood risk and coastal change.  New development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk
Shoreline Management Plan (SMP5) Hunstanton to Kelling Hard (2010)	Identification of the best ways to manage flood and erosion risk to people and the developed, historic and natural environment.	Reduce the threat of flooding and erosion to people and their property. Benefit the environment, society and the economy as far as possible.	Ensure planning policies are set out to reflect the long-term plan set out in the SMP. Having environmental policies which reduce the risk of coastal flooding and erosion on	Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience and adaptation to climate change, taking account of flood risk and coastal change.  New development should be designed to be better adapted

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			coastal areas and their communities. By focusing new development away from flood risk areas when suitable.	to climate change and flood risk
Natural England - Site Improvement Plan: The Wash and North Norfolk Coast 2014	Take on board the issues which threaten protected areas of interest and the natural environment within areas of the borough and adjacent, and reflect this protection through the local plan	Provides a high-level overview of the issues (both current and predicted) affecting the condition of the Natura 2000 features on the site(s) and outlines the priority measures required to improve the condition of the features.	Ensure planning policies reflect the importance and encouragement of protecting and mitigating environments.	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.
Natural England - Site Improvement Plan: Breckland SPA 2014	Take on board the issues which threaten protected areas of interest and the natural environment within areas of the borough and adjacent, and reflect this protection through the local plan	Provides a high level overview of the issues (both current and predicted) affecting the condition of the Natura 2000 features on the site(s) and outlines the priority measures required to improve the condition of the features.	Ensure planning policies reflect the importance and encouragement of protecting and mitigating environments.	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.
Natural England - Site Improvement Plan: Ouse Washes SAC/SPA 2014	Take on board the issues which threaten protected areas of interest and the natural environment within areas of the borough and reflect this protection through the local plan	Provides a high level overview of the issues (both current and predicted) affecting the condition of the Natura 2000 features on the site(s) and outlines the	Ensure planning policies reflect the importance and encouragement of protecting and mitigating environments.	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.

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		priority measures required to improve the condition of the features.		Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.
Natural England - Site Improvement Plan: Norfolk Valley Fens SAC 2014	Take on board the issues which threaten protected areas of interest and the natural environment within areas of the borough and reflect this protection through the local plan	Provides a high-level overview of the issues (both current and predicted) affecting the condition of the Natura 2000 features on the site(s) and outlines the priority measures required to improve the condition of the features.	Ensure planning policies reflect the importance and encouragement of protecting and mitigating environments.	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.
Natural England Site Improvement Plan: Roydon Common and Dersingham Bog 2015	Take on board the issues which threaten protected areas of interest and the natural environment within areas of the borough and reflect this protection through the local plan	Provides a high-level overview of the issues (both current and predicted) affecting the condition of the Natura 2000 features on the site(s) and outlines the priority measures required to improve the condition of the features.	Ensure planning policies reflect the importance and encouragement of protecting and mitigating environments.	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.
New Anglia Economic Strategy for Norfolk and Suffolk 2017	The Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) sets out an ambition to harness distinct sector strengths and natural assets to deliver more jobs, new businesses and housing.	Details a number of key actions promoting a framework for sector growth.  Set targets for New Anglia (Norfolk & Suffolk) by 2036:	Plan means an increased level of delivery of housing and jobs in order to help meet the LEP targets.  Support and encourage through the plan the need for improving	Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence.  Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and

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	Applies the theory of cluster or sector development to growth of industry in Norfolk and Suffolk	88,000 more jobs 30,000 new businesses, gross added value per job will be £39 per hour, 140,000 new houses, 66% of the population with NVQ 3+ and £200 per week median wage increase	skills, training and delivery of economic/housing areas.  Under the duty to cooperate with neighbouring authorities to strengthen economic policy to meet shared goals and promote sector growth	adaptability of the local economy.  Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)
New Anglia Local Industrial Strategy 2020	The industrial strategy in the next phase from the Economic Strategy focusing on the importance of clean growth, clean energy and being a technological and inclusive economy.	This Local Industrial Strategy sets out a series of coherent and specific actions that will drive productivity and growth across the economy as a whole focusing on sectors such as: clean energy, agri-sector and ICT	Plan must assist in recognising and acknowledging the challenges the area faces. Plan must work towards supporting the need for a range of economic skills and opportunities in the borough and providing sustainable infrastructure to move towards a eco-friendly future.	Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence.  Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy.  Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)  New development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk

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Norfolk Biodiversity Partnership Habitat and Species Action Plans	Holds a number of plans on different topics which relate to key habitats and species	Each Action Plan has objectives and targets – often seeking to maintain or increase the extent of or to improve habitats.  www.norfolkbiodiversity org/habitats-and- species/	Develop environmental planning policies which promotes biodiversity and the importance of conserving and protecting species and habitats within the borough.	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.
Norfolk Strategic Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2019	This plan pulls together information on key infrastructure needed to deliver sustainable growth in Norfolk. It is a working document that will be regularly updated as information becomes available. The Plan will help co-ordinate implementation, prioritise activity and respond to any funding opportunities.	Details a number of key infrastructure initiatives in relation to roads, rail, utilities (water, waste), flood protection, education, open space etc	Work with NCC to deliver strategic infrastructure initiatives. Ensure planning policies complement strategic plan and support the delivery of sustainable economic growth.	Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities).  Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence
Norfolk County Council Connecting Norfolk: Local Transport Plan 2011- 2026	Norfolk's 3rd Local Transport Plan, Connecting Norfolk, sets out the strategy and policy framework for transport up to 2026. This will be used as a guide for transport investment in Norfolk as well as considered by other agencies when determining	The strategy is accompanied by an implementation plan, setting out the measures to be delivered over the short term	Work with NCC to deliver strategic transport initiatives. Ensure planning policies complement strategic plan by moving towards more sustainable transport options, low carbon emissions and enhanced sustainable	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.

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	planning or delivery decisions.		growth in infrastructure, accessibility and safety.	Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)  Improve the quantity and quality of GI, publicly accessible open space Public Rights of Way access
The Wash East Coastal Management Strategy 2015	The Strategy covers a 13.5km length of coastline, on the Norfolk coast of The Wash, from Hunstanton Cliffs to Wolferton Creek. It was developed from the Wash Shoreline Management Plan (SMP2). A Pathfinder project followed to evaluate options for securing contributions towards coastal management and investigate adaptation measures.	Specific projects focusing on coastal management, adaptation and flood risk strategy	Create policies which will reduce the risk of flooding and erosion for the local communities and natural environment between Hunstanton and Wolferton. Local plan will consider the impacts of coastal change and climate change with reference to new development.	Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience and adaptation to climate change, taking account of flood risk and coastal change.  New development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk
North Norfolk Coast AONB Management Plan 2014-2019	The Management Plan is primarily for use by the members of the Norfolk Coast Partnership to inform, guide and influence their activities within the area	Sets themes, objectives and policies in relation to landscape, biodiversity and geodiversity http://www.norfolkcoastaonb.org.uk/mediaps/pdfuploads/pd003458.pdf	Ensure consideration of management strategy when formulating planning policies which would impact coastal areas and communities.	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest  Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.

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				New development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk
Norfolk Access Improvement Plan (NAIP) 2019-2029	The document incorporates the Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2007-2017) which sets out priorities for improving access to the countryside for residents/visitors to Norfolk. Bringing in initiatives to deliver new routes, use disused railway tracks, expanding on sustainable travel options and connecting areas together to improve the routes which are under increasing demand from the rise in population and visitor numbers.	Key strategic objectives are to: manage the countryside access network to meet the varying demands, increase public, economic and environmental benefit upon it, actively seek the involvement of communities, take a pragmatic approach to responsibilities and resources, increase investment in the countryside access network  https://www.norfolk.gov_uk/out-and-about-in-norfolk/public-rights-of-way/about-public-rights-of-way/about-public-rights-of-way	Ensure planning policies consider the importance of supporting and encouraging sustainable transport connections and initiatives going ahead. Also, with the expected rise in housing numbers and population increase make sure there is reference to understanding the need to improve connectivity and access around the towns and countryside within the borough.	Improve the quantity and quality of Green Infrastructure, publicly accessible open space, Public Rights of Way and access.  Maintain and enhance human health  Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)  Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.
The Wash and North Norfolk Coast EMS (WNNCEMS) Annual Report 2018	Records the condition of the Wash Estuary and outlines management strategy to ensure that the Marine	Organisations with responsibility for activities or land management in the	Ensure consideration of the management strategy when formulating policies	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites

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	Protected Areas (MPAs) are maintained or restored to favourable condition.	Wash area submit data and information which forms overview of management issues; including tourism and recreation monitoring, education and social connections.  https://wnnmp.co.uk/wp = content/uploads/sites/2 9/2019/03/WNNMP-Annual-Report-2018.pdf	which would impact the natural environment, coastal areas and local communities. Making sure policies in the Local Plan reflect the challenging tasks of increased tourism/recreation, climate change, mitigation monitoring and new development growth.	designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.  Avoid damage to protected sites and historic buildings
Natural England A report on the current environmental condition of the North Norfolk Coast 2018	Report indicates the pressures the North Norfolk Coast natural environment is facing with input from a small public survey to highlight the importance of the coastline, wildlife, landscape and cultural setting.	Key indicators in the report focused on an update of the condition of the NCC natural environment and pressures on the wildlife interest.  https://wnnmp.co.uk/wp  content/uploads/sites/2 9/2019/03/Natural- England-SNNC- report.pdf	Local plan policies support the enhancement and protection of the North Norfolk coastline and the benefits the habitats bring to local communities and tourists. Focusing strategies/policies to protect such pressures the coastline faces and future pressures which may come with climate change which is valued by the borough through natural capital.	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.  Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience and adaptation to climate change, taking account of flood risk and coastal change  Maintain and enhance human health

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National Character Area Profiles	NCAs are areas that share similar landscape characteristics, and which follow natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries, making them a good decision-making framework for the natural environment. National Character Area profiles are guidance documents which can help communities to inform their decision-making about the places that they live in and care for.	Under the NCA Profile: 76 North West Norfolk (NE520): http://publications.natur alengland.org.uk/public ation/53009207284203 52?category=587130  Indicates the diverse topography the borough has including the importance of agriculture grassland landscape, geology characteristics and soil fertility.	Local Plan policies should seek to recognise and enhance distinctive landscapes.	Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.  Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped Greenfield land, agricultural (Best Most Versatile 1-3) land and productive agricultural holdings
Urban Development Strategy 2006	The Urban Development Strategy is a model which sets out the renaissance for King's Lynn. It provides the basis on which a programme of structured and other improvements can be planned and implemented.	Whilst the overarching principles are still relevant, some of the key projects have now been superseded by projects such as Nar Ouse, Major Housing Project at Lynnsport and the King's Lynn Transport Interchange	The Local Plan should link in with, and promote the latest regeneration strategies and proposals.	Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities).
Hunstanton Town Centre and Southern Seafront Masterplan 2008 (a new one is currently being prepared)	The Hunstanton masterplan sets out a vision of Hunstanton as: an active town, expanding the existing water sports and activities offer		The Local Plan should link in with and promote the latest regeneration strategies and proposals. Hunstanton should be recognised	Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities).

Document Title (policy/para number)	Key objectives relevant to SA and Local Plan	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
(ропсу/рага пишьег)	a town that meets the needs of its residents and acts as a good local service centre a more attractive seaside destination, where visitors return, stay longer and spend more a town that respects its heritage - whilst looking to the future a town that makes the most of its setting and natural assets, linking town and seafront and emphasising the views.	indicators	as a significant town within the Borough.	
Affordable Housing Policy 2011	Detailed explanation of the Councils affordable housing policy		Currently links to CS Policy CS09. And also, further guidance as a response to changes to national policy: <a href="https://www.west-norfolk.gov.uk/info/200">https://www.west-norfolk.gov.uk/info/200</a> 01/housing/269/housin g_strategy_policies_an d_information  Further detail will need to consider implications for affordable housing policy when drafting the review	Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.
Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) Update 2014/	SHMA update (2014) itself is being updated as a HNA. As required by, and inline with		The HNA provides the evidence to justify housing policy in the	Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.

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Housing Need Assessment (HNA) 2019/2020	national policy. A draft has been published: https://www.west- norfolk.gov.uk/downloads/d ownload/305/shma_docume nt		Local Plan. Note that Local Housing Need (LHN) is now calculated following a standard methodology introduced through national policy (NPPF 2019) and guidance (PPG various). Although, it should be noted MHCLG have indicated through their 'Planning for the future paper' that this will be reviewed and revised: https://www.gov.uk/gov ernment/publications/pl anning-for-the-future	
Assessing King's Lynn and West Norfolk's Housing Requirement 2015	This report provides an independent and objective assessment of the Borough's objectively assessed need for housing (OAN).		The Local Plan must provide housing to meet the target OAN	Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.
Conservation Area Character Statements	highlights the special qualities which underpin the character of the Conservation Area, justifying its designation. It also seeks to increase awareness of those qualities so that where changes to the environment occur, they do	Each of the Conservation Areas has specific Conservation Area Objectives.	Need to ensure planning policies and allocations seek to protect and enhance Conservation Areas	Avoid damage to protected sites and historic buildings.  Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.

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	so in a sympathetic way without harm to the essential character of the area.			
Neighbourhood Plans	A number of Neighbourhood Plans are under development in the Borough. There are currently 31 parishes interested or have begun the process of NPS. A variety of parishes have completed their examination stage including Holme-next-the-Sea and Upwell (2020) with more too follow. There are six adopted NP plans: Brancaster (2015) (now undergoing a review), Sedgeford (2019), Snettisham (2018), South Wootton (2015), Walpole Cross Keys (2018), West Winch/North Runcton (2018).	Each Neighbourhood Plan has specific objectives and policies	Ensure Neighbourhood Plans are in general conformity with the Local Plan. Develop closer links between community aspirations in Neighbourhood Plans and Local Plan objectives and policies	Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities.
Coastal Access Natural England's Approved Scheme 2013	Coastline stretch in question for West Norfolk is important for the SA and local plan in understanding the interests of coastal path access and issues that may be apparent for users and protection of the coast.	The scheme goes through the detailed implementation process which takes place among the coastal stretch in question. Developing, proposing, determining and opening up coastal access pathways and issues and mapping	Being aware of the scheme and making sure policies and the plan implement protection and enhancement for access among favoured coastline stretches and the proposals taking place. Having sufficient access in coastal areas	Improve the quantity and quality of Green Infrastructure, publicly accessible open space, Public Rights of Way and access.

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		which also come into play for affected land areas.	for the enhanced sustainable improvements of the area.	
England Coast Path: plan of the Weybourne to Hunstanton stretch 2018	Improving key coastal access points along the Norfolk coast brings valuable benefits to meet everyone's needs and enhance sustainability of the area	Proposals on the East of England coast path on this coastal stretch have been published but not yet determined (stage 4). https://assets.publishin g.service.gov.uk/govern ment/uploads/system/uploads/attachment dat a/file/691549/weybourn e-hunstanton-overview.PDF	Aware of the proposals in place which will be considered in the local plan and the need of improved or enhancing coastal access points.	Improve the quantity and quality of Green Infrastructure, publicly accessible open space, Public Rights of Way and access.
England Coast Path: plan of the Hunstanton to Sutton Bridge stretch 2015	Improving key coastal access points along the Norfolk coast brings valuable benefits to meet everyone's needs and enhance sustainability of the area	Proposals on the East of England coast path on this coastal stretch is in development	Aware of the proposals in place which will be considered in the local plan and the need of improved or enhancing coastal access points.	Improve the quantity and quality of Green Infrastructure, publicly accessible open space, Public Rights of Way and access.
Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment update (GTANA)	The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTANA) provides an assessment of the need for Gypsy and Traveller pitches and	Sets target number of pitches required to meet identified need between 2013 and 2031.	Local Plan must deliver target number of pitches to meet demand.	Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.

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	Travelling Showmen's plots within the Borough.			
Local Plan and CIL Viability Study	Detailed report outlining how CIL could deliver the development outlined in the Local Plan. Considers viability issues to inform setting CIL rates		CIL will form one of the Local Plan documents.	Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities).
King's Lynn Transport Strategy (2020)	The King's Lynn Area Transport Strategy has taken a wide list of potential interventions for King's Lynn and refined these in to considered schemes and options to help deliver a more sustainable and vibrant town		Study helps to inform growth options around King's Lynn and details the infrastructure requirements.	Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities).
Wisbech Access Strategy	Series of model tests for the town of Wisbech in Cambridgeshire with forecasts through to 2031. These tests looked at the impact of three large developments, and form part of the local Councils' continuing work in bringing forward development in the town.		Study helps to inform growth options around Wisbech and details the infrastructure requirements.	Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities).
Green Infrastructure Strategy 2009/2010	A Strategy, Action Plan and Business Plan were developed to promote and support the delivery of GI in the Borough.	Sets an action plan detailing high, medium and low priority projects.	Local plan will support the delivery of GI projects through supportive policies. Coordinate the network of Green Infrastructure ensuring that new	Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good  Improve the quantity and quality of Green Infrastructure, publicly

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			development is supported by open space provision.	accessible open space, Public Rights of Way and access.
Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Final Report: Level 1 2018 and Level 2 2019	Identifies and maps the generalised flood risk zones over the whole of the Borough. Undertakes more detailed flood risk assessments of King's Lynn and other key urban areas within the Borough. Models the probability and consequences for a range of flood defence breach scenarios throughout the Borough.		The Local Plan must be informed by up to date flood risk mapping and consideration of future likely flood risk scenarios through an updated SFRA. The plan must protect and support the movement of new development away from flood risk areas and take on board the implications from climate change.	Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience and adaptation to climate change, taking account of flood risk and coastal change.  New development should be designed to be better adapted to climate change and flood risk
Landscape Character Assessment 2007	Provides an integrated assessment of the landscape character of the Borough at 1:25,000 scale, to serve as a baseline inventory to enable a better understanding of the Borough's landscapes and for monitoring change.		Local Plan policies should seek to recognise and enhance distinctive landscapes.	Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.
Employment Land Review 2017/2018	Examines the economic needs and development needs of the Borough in terms of future employment land provision.	Provide an updated position on the economic issues within the borough and an evidence for the policies	Forms an updated evidence base position of the economic strategy and employment land	Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy.

Document Title (policy/para number)	Key objectives relevant to SA and Local Plan	Key targets and indicators	Implications for Local Plan	Implications for SA
		that determine employment land provision	allocations since the SADMP 2016. Need to review the strategy to determine whether needs have been addressed for future employment land demand and suitability of existing sites.	
Retail Overview: King's Lynn Town Centre 2017	Need to promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for the management and growth of town centres including Kings Lynn the Local areas primary sub regional centre	Paper provides an analysis of the need for town centre retail in King's Lynn and summarises that there is still a need to provide an additional 20,000 m2 of retail floorspace in King's Lynn Town Centre redevelopment of vacant units and sites to house new development should be a focus reuse of smaller units, with strategies for (unused) upper floors should also be looked at	Understanding the need, issues and analysis of the town centre for creating economic policies and focused attention on King's Lynn which will promote sustainable growth within the local area	Improve the efficiency, competitiveness and adaptability of the local economy.
King's Lynn Heritage Action Zone	Acknowledging and incorporating the importance of the historic	HAZ aims to turn what could be seen as a threat into an	Acknowledging the opportunity and importance of HAZ in	Avoid damage to protected sites and historic buildings Maintain and enhance the
	environment and opportunities new	opportunity to show how well-designed new	the local plan and how new development and	diversity an distinctiveness of

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	design/development can bring to the town centre of Kings Lynn	development which works with the history of King's Lynn in West Norfolk can reinforce sustainable development through socio-economic and environmental vitality of the modern medieval town	design can incorporate into the opportunities of improving the historic and future look of Kings Lynn	landscape and townscape character Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good
King's Lynn High Street Heritage Action Zone	Incorporating the importance of HAZ and designated conservation areas into local plan policies and supporting the need for highest quality design in new buildings and reusing current buildings	Plans on this High Streets HAZ will incorporate and restore improvement linked to the Kings Lynn HAZ whereby restoration and improvement in high street properties can enhance their historic appearance	Understanding the importance of heritage at risk and the high streets role within Kings Lynn HAZ. Having policies within the local plan which support the historic environment and the restoration and repair of buildings and making sure new development requires the highest standard of design to protect the historic locality	Avoid damage to protected sites and historic buildings Maintain and enhance the diversity an distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character  Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good
King's Lynn and West Norfolk Settlements Surface Water Management Plan 2012	Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) for selected settlements within the Borough.	Sets priorities for action and timescale for implementation	Consider drainage infrastructure and capacity when directing growth and making allocations	Minimise vulnerability and provide resilience and adaptation to climate change, taking account of flood risk and coastal change.
Norfolk and Waveney Clinical		Partnership of local health and care	Need to plan for an aging population	Maintain and enhance human health.

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Commissioning Groups Shaping the future of commissioning across Norfolk and Waveney- Strategic Commissioning Strategy (2020)	Making a difference to the health and wellbeing of people living locally. Tackling to the root causes of poor health, challenges NHS facing in delivering healthcare in the short/long term.	organisations working to build healthier communities, improving health outcomes and tackling issues/challenges this area faces. Report covers detail on the current local health outcomes, current health inequalities/deprivation.	particularly in relation to housing and care home provision but also all aspects of policy making. Need to plan to improve the connections of infrastructure with people reducing the rate of urban/rural deprivation	Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)  Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income
Natura 2000 Sites Monitoring and Mitigation Strategy 2016	The Strategy identifies measures to avoid potentially significant effects on European sites arising from recreational pressures linked to development.	The aim of this strategy is to provide a proportionate and precautionary approach to protecting the integrity of designated European Sites from potential recreational pressure arising from new development	The plan and policies will seek to improve the quality of life and the natural environment in the Borough and protect impacts through environmental policies including LP17 Environmental Assets & LP24 HRA Policy	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.
Norfolk GI/RAMS Strategy 2019 Ongoing	Coordinating housing growth with protection enhancements of the natural environment and protected areas (Natura 2000 Sites)	This strategy aims to help leaders of organisations, local planning authorities, developers and others to achieve consistent and joined-up thinking on green infrastructure across administrative boundaries so that together we can:	The plan will support the delivery and enhancement of GI projects and opportunities within the borough for the longterm wellbeing of the area. Strategic and environmental policies and the development of the HRA Strategy will	Maintain, restore and enhance the natural environment and sites designated for biological and geological interest.  Maintain and enhance the range, functionality and connectivity of characteristic habitats and species.

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		Integrate a GI & RAMS approach across social, economic and environmental land use and planning. A common understanding and effective communication Protecting and where appropriate enhancing the relevant assets, support a co-ordinated approach to the delivery of GI & RAMS, Making more attractive places to live and work	help utilise measures and mitigation needs for impacts which may arise from planned housing growth.	Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good  Improve the quantity and quality of Green Infrastructure, publicly accessible open space, Public rights of way and access
Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk. 2020. Comparative District Wide CO2 Emissions Bubble Report: 2005 to 2017 (2020)	Highlighting the CO2 emissions of the borough which should be examined and focused on for sustainable movement towards reducing emissions	Report detailing the comparative analysis across all districts in Norfolk and specifically of the sector CO2 emissions analysis of King's Lynn & West Norfolk. Highlighting the statistical change in emission levels between the period 2005-2017. Data can be found and analysed from DBEIS.	Creating policies within the plan which reflect positive movement towards supporting the reduction in CO2 emissions	Reduce pollution and GHG emissions that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils in the Borough including noise, light, vibrations. Mitigate GHG emissions by moving towards sustainable transport systems and reducing the reliance on fossil fuel-based vehicles.
Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework	Progress of this strategic planning forum identifies how through the local plan identified needs and objectives will be explored	The Norfolk Strategic Planning Framework addresses issues and topic areas that are strategic in nature and	The local plan will address the actions and shared objectives from the NSPF within the local plan reflecting on	Applies to all SA objectives

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	and addressed to ensure protection, potential and support for necessary factors of sustainable development for housing, social-economic impacts and environmental.	cross boundaries of Local Planning Authorities.  Agreements are made that by 2036 co- operation between the LA will seek to maximise objectives around economic potential, reducing GHG emissions, addressing housing needs, quality of life, improve conservation/biodiversit y environment	strategic cross boundary issues and priorities. One subgroup has investigated and formed a joint working paper to understand the implications of climate change within the local area and how issues can be addressed in the local plan. The Local Plan Review has adopted a new climate change policy to take such ideas on board.	

## Appendix 2: Site Sustainability Factors

	Site Sustainability Factors	Includes positive and negative anticipated results in terms of, for example:
а	Access to Services	Proximity to services; development providing supporting local services; availability of public
		transport to towns and such major service centres.
b	Community and Social	Local community support for proposals; provision of community facilities; provision of housing, especially
		types/tenures/mixes that meet community needs; neighbourhood plan promoted development; development
		contributing to healthy lifestyles
С	Economy A: Business	Promotes economic development; creates supports employment
d	Economy B: Food	Use of higher or lower grade agricultural land; development that involves/supports food production
	Production	
е	Flood Risk	Development of land at different levels of flood risk; development type sensitivities
f	Heritage	Conservation or enhancement of cultural heritage, including listed and other historic buildings, conservation
		areas and others of local distinction, archaeology, etc.
g	Highways and	Relationship of development to transport networks, especially public transport; safety, free flow and efficiency
	Transport	of use of highway and other
		transport networks; transport infrastructure improvements and extensions; cycle and footway provision/availability for practical access and reduction of car use
h	Landscape and	Conservation and enhancement of designated Norfolk Coast Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and other
"	Amenity	distinctive landscapes; protection and improvement of local amenity (including visual/aural/olfactory)
i	Natural Environment	Biodiversity and geodiversity
j Infrastructure, Pollution and W Provision, protection		Provision, protection and best use of infrastructure; avoidance of waste and pollution
	aste	
		Quality of design of new development adapting to climate change/flood risk, avoidance of adding to higher GHG emissions
		and adding towards minimizing the vulnerability of climate change