



Sustainability Appraisal

Scoping Report

March 2019



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1. Introduction and methodology

This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report has been developed to inform the content of the emerging Starston Neighbourhood Plan (NP) and it marks the first key stage in the Sustainability Appraisal relating to the document.

Legislation states that it must be demonstrated how policies and proposals within Neighbourhood Plans contribute to achieving sustainable development. This is one of the 'basic conditions' of neighbourhood planning.

In addition, there is a legal requirement for emerging Neighbourhood Plans to undergo a screening assessment to determine whether a full Strategic Environmental Assessment is required, under EU Directive 2001/42/EC (also known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive).

Although Sustainability Appraisals are not a requirement of Neighbourhood Plans, the process can be a useful tool for Neighbourhood Plan steering groups to use to demonstrate the sustainability of the document and to develop meaningful and justifiable policies.

If carried out robustly it can also be used to demonstrate compatibility with the EU obligations discussed above. This is because, in the UK, the sustainability appraisal process complies with and adds to the European SEA requirements.

Location and Local Government administrative context

The parish of Starston covers an area of 9.02 square kilometres and lies within the Norfolk district of South Norfolk. Starston is close to the border between the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk (see Appendix A). Starston is a narrow, rectangular parish between its larger neighbours of Redenhall with Harleston to the east, and the Pulham parishes to the west. The parish is a single village largely covered by fields, with some small areas of woodland.

The designated Neighbourhood Area for the Starston Neighbourhood Plan is the whole of the civil parish of Starston (see Appendix B).

Local Strategic Planning Policy Context

As noted above, the Neighbourhood Plan includes land within the South Norfolk Council administrative area. The local strategic planning policy context is set out below.

South Norfolk Council (SNC)

Strategic planning policy for the SNC area is currently provided by the Greater Norwich Development Partnership Joint Core Strategy (2014) which sets out the strategy for growth in Norwich, Broadland and South Norfolk up to 2026.

Starston is identified as an 'Other Village' in Policy 16 of the Joint Core Strategy. As such it will have a defined development boundary within which very limited infill development can occur without affecting the form and character of the village. Due to its dispersed character, attractive valley landscape and extensive Conservation Area, the development boundary has been drawn to reflect the existing settlement form and to prevent further development extending into the surrounding open countryside. The development boundary has been drawn to include the main built form of the settlement (see Appendix C).

The Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP) is currently being developed and will build on the long-established joint working arrangements for Greater Norwich, which have delivered the current Joint Core Strategy for the area. The JCS plans for the housing and jobs needs of the area to 2026 and the GNLP will ensure that these needs continue to be met to 2036.

The GNLP will include strategic planning policies and allocate sites for development. It will aim to ensure that new homes and jobs are delivered and the environment is protected and enhanced, promoting sustainability and the effective functioning of the area.

The emerging GNLP is expected to be adopted in September 2021. Sites for around 35,700 homes are already identified in the existing Local Plans or already have planning permission. This is 83% of the sites needed for the period to 2036 (the total number is about 42,900 homes).

There are currently no proposed site allocations in the parish of Starston in the emerging GNLP. Appendix D shows the location of the proposed changes to the settlement boundary of Starston within the emerging GNLP.

The neighbouring parish of Redenhall with Harleston has three potential development sites that were consulted on in early 2018 and a further seven that are currently being consulted on through the stage B of the "Regulation 18" phase, the New, Revised and Small sites consultation. A map showing the sites being consulted on for Harleston can be seen in Appendix D. The potential growth of Harleston may impact on Starston, particularly site GNLP2115, which lies at the edge of Harleston, in the parish of Needham, north of Needham Road.¹

New or improved infrastructure will be funded and delivered through the Community Infrastructure Levy and S106 agreements (including use of planning conditions) having regard to the Greater Norwich Infrastructure Plan.

Application of SNC policies

The sustainability principles applied to the JCS and the emerging GNLP are applicable to the proposed Neighbourhood Plan. This Scoping Report therefore has regard to and builds upon the JCS and the GNLP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Reports.

¹ www.gnlp.org.uk website 12.11.2018

Government guidance on Sustainability Appraisals suggests that one Scoping Report can be produced for several Local Development Documents (to which the Neighbourhood Plan will be comparable), if it details sufficient information for each document concerned.

For the sake of brevity and where appropriate, this Scoping Report refers to sections of the JCS and GNLP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Reports, rather than reproducing them in full, and so they should both be read alongside this document.

The JCS Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2007 can be found at the following link:
www.greaternorwichgrowth.org.uk/dmsdocument/1725

The GNLP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report 2017 can be found at the following link:
<http://www.greaternorwichgrowth.org.uk/planning/greater-norwich-local-plan/sustainability-appraisal-scoping-report/>

Background to Sustainability Appraisal

Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic process undertaken during the preparation of a plan or strategy, as required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (S19(5)).

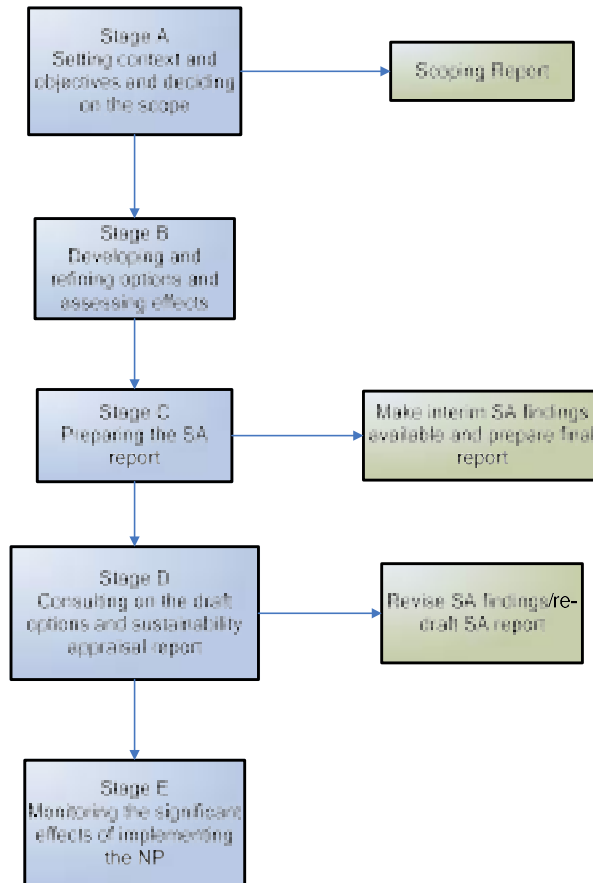
There is also a requirement for Development Plan Documents (to which Neighbourhood Plans are comparable) to undergo an environmental assessment (known as a Strategic Environmental Assessment) under European Directive 2001/42/EC (transposed into UK legislation by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004).

It is intended that this Sustainability Appraisal incorporates the Strategic Environmental Assessment in accordance with the regulations.

The Sustainability Appraisal process will:

- Adopt a long-term view of development within the area covered by the plan, with particular interest on the social, environmental, and economic effects of the proposed plan
- Develop an effective system for ensuring that sustainability objectives are transformed into sustainable planning policies
- Reflect global and national concerns, as well as concerns at the regional and local levels
- Provide an audit trail of how the Neighbourhood Plan has been revised to take into account the findings of the sustainability appraisal
- Incorporate the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive
- Produce and consult on a Scoping Report early in the process for the plan

Government guidance on undertaking Sustainability Appraisal of Local Development Documents (to which the Neighbourhood Plan will be comparable) presents a five-stage process, each of which contains criteria to fulfil that requirement. These stages are described in Government guidance in the following manner:



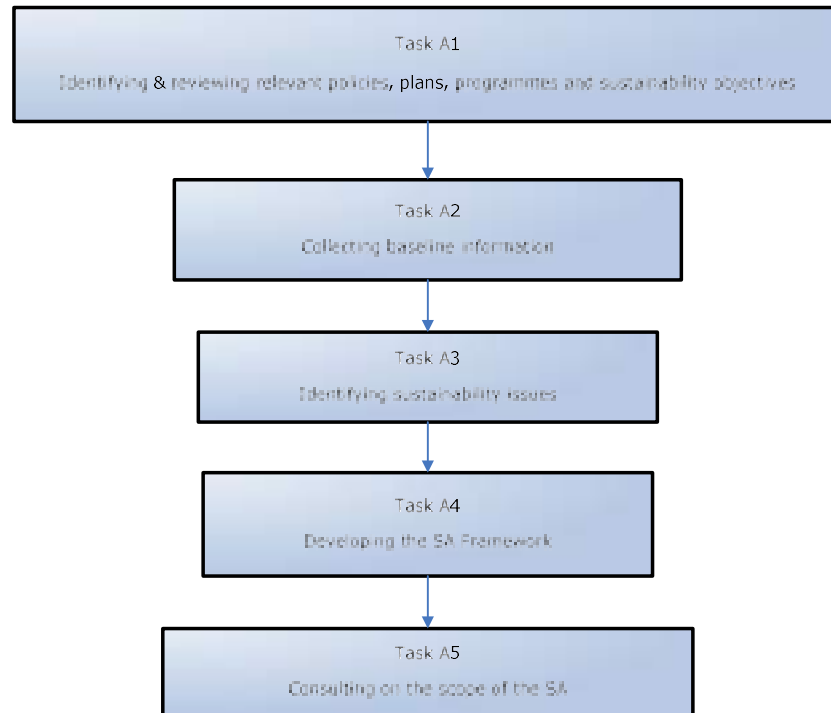
Stages in producing a Sustainability Appraisal

Sustainability Appraisal is an iterative and on-going process following the production of this Scoping Report (Stage A). The Sustainability Appraisal framework set out in Appendix G will be used to consider the effects of the different policy options proposed in the Neighbourhood Plan, and to consider key issues where they arise.

The Sustainability Appraisal process will run concurrently with the NP production process and after the scoping for the Sustainability Appraisal has been carried out the next stage will be the developing and refining of policy options and assessing their effects.

Scoping Report

As noted above, the first stage of Sustainability Appraisal (Stage A) requires the production of a Scoping Report. The preparation of a Scoping Report is based on the completion of five specific tasks set out in the table below. The tasks are part of a circular process of continuous improvement and refinement.



Stage A Scoping tasks

Each step shown in the chart above, corresponding to Stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal process (scoping), is addressed in turn in this report.

Starston Neighbourhood Plan

The Neighbourhood Plan will be a development plan for the parish of Starston. The power to produce neighbourhood plans is an output of the Localism Act (2011).

The aim of neighbourhood planning is for local communities to have greater control over what happens in their area.

The process of producing the Neighbourhood Plan is being undertaken by a Steering Group which is accountable to the Parish Council.

Progress so far includes the launch workshop for developing the Starston Neighbourhood Plan on Saturday 1st September 2018 in the Jubilee Hall and a further community consultation event on Saturday November 17th. The Steering Group is sending out a flyer to Starston residents during February 2019 to ask where small-scale development should go in Starston. When the responses have been received, the Steering Group may consider changing the settlement boundary to allow small-scale development and may consider allocating sites for development.

The Neighbourhood Plan working group comprises a group of residents of Starston including members of the Parish Council:

Janet Broadhurst – Parish Councillor

Sam Carter – Parish Councillor
Chris Doughty – Parish Councillor
Patrick Gray – Starston Resident
Peter Grimble – Chairman of the Starston Parish Plan 2008 & Jubilee Hall Trustee
Ann Leitch – Parish Council Chairman
Auriel Gibson – Starston Resident

The Steering Group meets monthly to progress the work of the Neighbourhood Plan. It is assisted by Rachel Leggett (Project Manager) and Emma Harrison (Sustainability Appraisal).

Community Engagement

The Starston Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group believe that effective community engagement and involvement is essential from the beginning of the Neighbourhood Plan process. This will involve five stages of consultation throughout the development of the Starston Neighbourhood Plan.

Regular progress updates will be available via Parish Council meetings, the village newsletter 'Pigeon Post' and there is also a section on the Neighbourhood Plan on the village website. Consultation events are held in the Jubilee Hall.

The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group runs a webpage for the project as part of the parish council website, the address is www.starstonvillage.co.uk/starston/neighbourhood-plan/. The website comprises all information on the Neighbourhood Plan, including published materials, updates and useful links.

Neighbourhood Plan Draft Aims, Draft Vision and Draft Objectives

The draft Aims, Vision and Objectives were developed in the Parish Plan launch workshop and then tested with the community at the Parish Plan consultation event on 17th November 2018.

Draft Aims, September 2018

By undertaking a Neighbourhood Plan, Starston parish aims to:

- Give a voice to residents to shape development and reach consensus
- Allow the village to grow sensitively and sustainably
- Enhance the sense of community
- Protect and maintain the natural environment
- Identify community needs for the use of developer contributions

Draft Vision, September 2018

- Starston will continue to be a small and vibrant rural parish, with a strong sense of community. As a distinct settlement from Harleston, it will have a variety of appropriate housing that meets local need and is in keeping with the character of Starston. The natural environment will be safeguarded whilst walking and cycling

access around the parish is improved. Starston will be a place where people of all ages choose to live, work and visit into the future.

Draft Objectives, September 2018

- **Community and Services**

To provide opportunities for all the community to access community facilities and public spaces

- **Housing and the Built Environment**

To support a small amount of appropriate new housing development for a mixed community

To encourage well-designed development that complements the distinctive character of Starston

- **Transport and Access**

To encourage safe walking and cycling within and beyond Starston parish

- **Environment**

To protect and enable access to the countryside within Starston and the surrounding countryside

To maintain a high quality built and natural environment for the village

- **Business and Employment**

To encourage and support appropriate new and existing businesses.

2. Review of relevant policies, plans, programmes and environmental objectives (task A1)

The objective of this section of the SA Scoping Report is to identify and highlight policies, plans, programmes and objectives that are of relevance to any policies and proposals that might emerge from the Neighbourhood Plan.

Guidance suggests that, where Neighbourhood Plans are within areas that have extant or emerging strategic plans and these strategic plans have recently been the subject of a Sustainability Appraisal, it is not necessary to replicate this exercise entirely.

South Norfolk Council (Joint Core Strategy) has an adopted Core Strategy for which Sustainability Appraisals were undertaken (*Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk: Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report*, 2007). This document is therefore not reviewed in this section but the findings are reflected later in this SA Scoping Report, principally as part of task A3, 'Key Issues'.

A Sustainability Appraisal scoping report has been produced for the emerging Greater Norwich Local Plan in 2017 and includes a literature review, which can be found in Appendix 1, page 156 – 173 at the following link:

<http://www.greaternorwichgrowth.org.uk/planning/greater-norwich-local-plan/sustainability-appraisal-scoping-report/>

The table below lists other local documents which are relevant in the consideration of sustainability objectives for the parish of Starston.

Administrative scope	Document title
National	Revised National planning Policy Framework 2018
County	Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies Development Plan Document 2010-2026
Local	Starston Parish Plan

LEVEL: NATIONAL
Plan name: Revised National Planning Policy Framework July 2018
Author: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Document date: July 2018
Summary
The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally-

prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
The National Planning Policy Framework must be taken into account when preparing the Neighbourhood Plan.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
To ensure the Neighbourhood Plan contributes to sustainable development.

LEVEL: County
Plan name: Core Strategy and Minerals and Waste Development Management Policies Development Plan Document 2010-2026
Author: Norfolk County Council
Document date: Adopted September 2011
Summary
Sets out the spatial vision for future mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities in Norfolk.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:
This document details where mineral extraction and associated development and waste management facilities should and shouldn't be located. Policy CS16 Safeguarding mineral and waste sites and mineral resources needs to be considered if the Neighbourhood Plan makes land allocations over 1 hectare.
Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:
To ensure that future development takes into consideration waste management requirements and facilities. Any future applications will need to comply with the requirements of Norfolk Minerals and Waste Core Strategy CS16 regarding site investigation and prior extraction.

LEVEL: Local
Plan name: Starston Parish Plan
Author: Starston Parish Plan Committee
Document date: 2008
Summary
The Starston Parish Plan is used by the Parish Council, South Norfolk Council and other

agencies to understand the needs and priorities of the people living in Starston on a wide range of issues such as planning, traffic calming, village facilities and the environment. The list of actions at the end of the report helps to guide the Parish Council when planning projects to improve the quality of life for Starston residents. The parish plan is based on consultation with residents through questionnaires and public meetings.

Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in Neighbourhood Plan:

The consultation results need to be taken into consideration in the Neighbourhood Plan. The results of the consultation cover: The Future of Starston, Safety and Well-being, Village Facilities and Activities, Planning, Housing and Development, Traffic, The Environment and Services outside the Village. Housing development was seen overwhelmingly as the major planning issue. The major concern was with the pace and scale of development. A cluster of responses focused on housing need in the village, both affordable housing to allow people, including young people, to stay or return, as well as bungalows for the elderly. The greatest support was for modest and sympathetic infill development of up to ten houses over the next ten years. Most were opposed to major development. Since the plan was written, no new homes have been built in this timescale. Many people want Starston to remain as it is now. The largest number of responses to this question described the village as having a quiet, rural character which ought to be maintained.

Key objectives / requirements / conclusions to be taken into consideration in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report:

Actions recommended in the parish plan include:

- Review possibility of opening new footpaths and promoting existing footpaths around the village
- Investigate the possibility of developing more cycle paths around the village
- Consider improving and preserving the verges around the village
- Clean up area in and around the Beck
- Arrange regular clean-up
- Investigate possibility and efficiency of locating recycling and composting facilities in the village. Research if the range of plastic being recycled could be extended
- Monitor performance of wind power or other generation in villages of similar size to see what might be practical and cost effective
- Develop a long-term plan for tree and hedge planting around the village
- Review effectiveness of speed limits & current traffic calming measures and possible improvements with NCC Highways
- Review signage around the village for effectiveness
- Investigate whether roadside footpaths in and around the village can be changed to improve pedestrian safety
- Carry out traffic survey to determine effectiveness of weight restrictions
- Brief results of Parish Plan survey to South Norfolk Council Housing and the Built Environment Dept and to Registered Social Landlords eg Saffron Housing Trust regarding affordable housing and sheltered housing
- Feedback to South Norfolk Council Housing and the Built Environment Dept & local

councillors results of questionnaire on future criteria for housing development

- Investigate potential use, possible locations, cost and funding for a community woodland
- Investigate potential use, possible locations, cost and funding for an improved village hall
- Investigate potential use, possible locations, cost and funding for a village green in the village
- Investigate potential use, possible locations, cost and funding for a children's play area in the village
- Liaise with owner of wind pump over progress on restoration and potential for being made operative for demonstrations etc
- Investigate possible interest in / location for village allotments
- Review current village websites and see if they can be linked, or the formation of a single village website
- Review current arrangements for the Homewatch programme and publish in Pigeon Post and on website
- Investigate economics and effectiveness of group purchase of heating oil for Starston residents
- Investigate possible cost reduction of group purchase of septic tank emptying service
- Review current arrangements for the mobile library
- Review current arrangements for the Borderhoppa minibus service
- Publicise routes & stops for public transport
- Investigate the possibility of reviving the existing Starston Events Committee to develop community events
- Collect information and contact details of young persons' activities in the area and publish

3. Baseline information (task A2)

This section of the Scoping Report sets out a summary of the current characteristics of Starston. It considers in turn, a summary of environmental, social and economic conditions.

The baseline information has been collected from a variety of sources including the Parish Plan, the Conservation Area Appraisal Report, data from the 2011 Census and other sources. All sources of information are referenced throughout.

History

The name of the parish may be derived from an old English name and may refer to 'Styrr's enclosure'.² Starston appears in the Domesday Book of 1086 as 'Sterestuna' and measured a mile and five furlongs long and five furlongs wide. 'Tun' was the Old English word for enclosure but as settlements grew in size it came to mean a farm, a village or even a town. The name of the village may mean 'an enclosure for cattle' (steers) or 'the farm belonging to Styrr' (an Old Norse personal name). Starston has several entries in the Domesday book. The church of St. Margaret's dates from circa 1300 although evidence of an earlier building is present. The tower and chancel date to the 15th century and are in the perpendicular style.

The main centre of the village is designated as a Conservation Area. A number of notable buildings have been demolished over the years, several within living memory. Starston Place, probably at least the second manor house to be built on the site, was demolished around 1960 and the remains of Priory Farm along Skinner's Lane can still be seen when the soil is ploughed. Rather longer ago, Archdeacon Oldershaw's house, which was next to the Rectory, was pulled down around 1850. The old 'Town House' for housing the poor of the parish, which stood on what is now the new part of the churchyard, was demolished in the early part of the nineteenth century and replaced by the Stone Cottages, built in 1828, along Pulham Road. In 1856 the Waveney railway line was built with a station just south of the village giving access to Norwich. In 1877 the census showed a population of 545. The railway closed in 1966.

A windmill in Rushall Road was physically moved to St James, South Elmham in the 1870s where it continued to operate as a working mill until 1923. Other notable buildings remain but are now private houses – the school which closed in 1969, The Gate public house which closed in 1954 (although it continued as the village shop and post office for some years), the farm buildings originally part of Home Farm at Starston Place, the Rectory, the Station House and the Blacksmith's Shop. The Jubilee Hall is a converted cowshed formerly belonging to the Rectory. The wind-pump, which is a rare hollow-post wind-pump, one of only two in the country, was originally installed to provide a water supply from the Beck for the livestock at Home Farm. It is a scheduled monument which remains a feature of the village and has been restored.³

² <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF1249> 09.11.2018

³ Starston Parish Plan 2008

The Historic Environment

There is one Grade I listed building in Starston and 28 Grade II listed buildings and a Scheduled Monument.⁴ The Grade I listed building is St. Margaret's Church, which stands in the centre of the village on Church Hill above the bridge and across the Beck from the Old Rectory. The Scheduled Monument is the Wind pump, which also has a Grade II listing.

The location of the listed buildings in Starston can be seen on the maps below. The Wind pump is shown as a Grade II listed building.

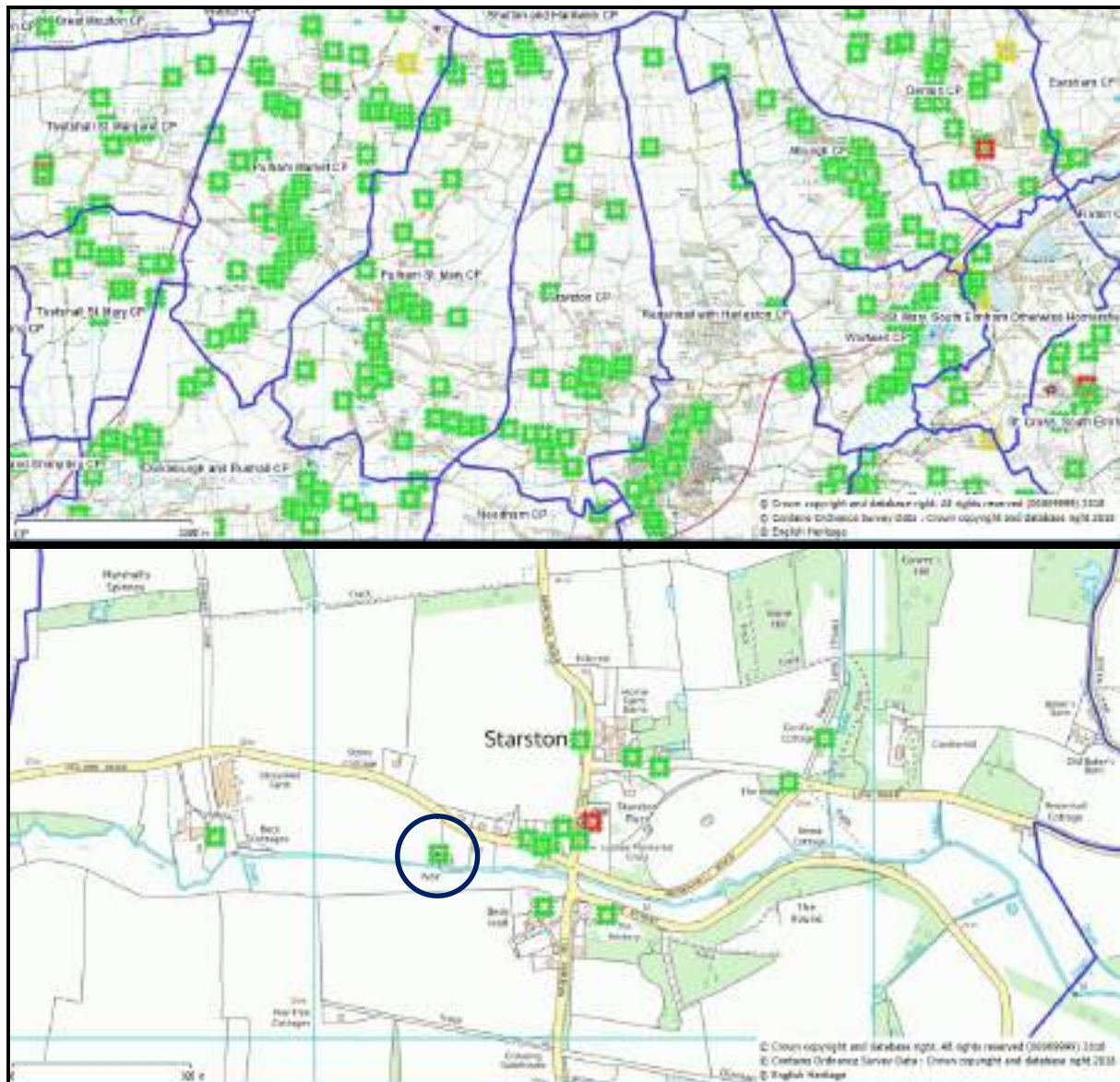


Figure 1 above: Listed buildings in Starston Parish (Grade I: red square; Grade II: green square; Scheduled Monument: blue circle). Source Parish Online Website 1st November 2018.

⁴ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list> 09.11.2018

Part of Starston parish is designated as a Conservation Area due to the special architectural and historic interest whose character and appearance it is desirable to preserve or enhance.⁵ The Conservation Area boundary can be seen in the map in Figure 2. South Norfolk Council is in the process of producing new and updated Conservation Area Appraisals. The aim is to have an updated Conservation Area Appraisal for Starston by July 2019.



Figure 2 above: The Conservation Area Boundary in Starston. Source: Parish Online website 8th November 2018.

There is one building on Historic England's 'Buildings at Risk' register for Starston⁶, which is the church of St Margaret which is recorded as being in very bad condition. It has received an Heritage Lottery Fund Places of Worship Grant and is currently being repaired.

The Norfolk Historic Environment Record is the comprehensive and definitive record of the historic environment of Norfolk.⁷ A search conducted found 42 historic find spots, buildings and monuments in Starston parish. A find spot is the location where an historic item is found. The list and maps from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record showing a record of all find spots, buildings and monuments, can be found in Appendix E. There has been little archaeological investigation in the parish, and unlike its neighbouring parishes which boast hundreds of sites each, Starston has only 42 recorded sites. The lack of metal detector activity in particular means that very few objects have been recovered. This form of evidence is of unparalleled importance for the pre-medieval periods, from which buildings are unlikely to survive.⁸

The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group may consider the full range of heritage assets and identify those they feel are most significant and then consult the community. The Historic

⁵ Starston Conservation Area Character Appraisal, South Norfolk Council, 2000

⁶ <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/> 09.11.2018

⁷ <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk> 09.11.2018

⁸ <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF1249> 09.11.2018

Environment Service's planning advice team will be consulted for ways in which the heritage assets can be protected and enhanced and for advice on the wording of historic environment policies as the Neighbourhood Plan is developed.

Natural Environment

South Norfolk Council's Landscape Character Assessment 2001 classifies Starston as Waveney Tributary Farmland.

The key characteristics of the Waveney Tributary Farmland are:

- Transitional landscape occupying the mid ground between the upland plateau (Great Moulton Plateau Farmland) and the main river valley (Waveney Valley).
- Undulating landform to the south of the area where it is dissected by tributaries. Land is higher and flatter towards the north of the character area adjoining the Great Moulton Plateau Farmland.
- A large-scale open landscape on the higher ground with some distant views. Pockets of enclosure and intimacy associated with the tributaries.
- Narrow streams, drainage channels (within grass verges) ponds and moats are characteristic. Ditches occur along road sides and in places divide fields.
- Predominantly arable farmland with a varied field pattern. Fields are small to the south of the character area, larger on the higher plateau areas.
- Mature hedgerow trees are very distinctive especially large mature oaks.
- Hawthorn/ blackthorn hedges divide fields.
- Scattered blocks of woodland with some larger blocks having SSSI designations.
- Pockets of parkland and remnant parkland occur.
- Diversity of ecological assemblages including grassland, wet habitats, woodland, some of which are SSSI.
- Round tower and isolated churches are distinctive landmarks. Moats and earthworks are a feature.
- Settlement occurs throughout the character area. Villages are frequently linear along roads with some villages set around greens.
- Large farm units and processing units are present plus pylons which cut through this area.
- The A140 and the Norwich-Diss railway line cut across the character area north south. Otherwise winding rural roads, and sunken lanes dissect the rural area.
- A peaceful and rural landscape.

Any development in the area must respect the character of Waveney Tributary Farmland and in particular must:

- Conserve the rural peaceful character, with the pattern of small villages and settlements set within the agricultural landscape, but not dominating it.
- Conserve the character and individual identity of the villages either set around

greens or loosely following roads. Infilling or extension of settlements could result in a change to a more compact character and merging of settlement and loss of individual identity.

- Seek to maintain the soft grass verges and open frontages that characterise the settlements along rural roads and avoid creation of hard boundaries or surfaces which would impart a more urban character.
- Conserve village greens and commons.
- Conserve the local vernacular features that contribute to the rural character – including the distinctive road signs and road names. Conserve the quiet, rural character of the narrow lanes that cross the area.
- Consider potential effects of potential large-scale developments (for example relating to airfield sites).

Parts of Starston parish are covered by the Gawdy Hall Big Wood Site of Special Scientific Interest impact zone, and the Pulham Market Big Wood Site of Special Scientific Interest impact zone.

The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group will consider the impact of policies on these protected areas and consult Natural England for advice if required. A Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is a formal conservation designation for an area which is of particular interest because of its fauna, flora or geological or physiological features. SSSIs are designated by an official authority. In England this is Natural England. Planning applications must demonstrate plans to avoid affecting protected sites and areas and Natural England can object to planning applications if mitigation measures aren't acceptable.

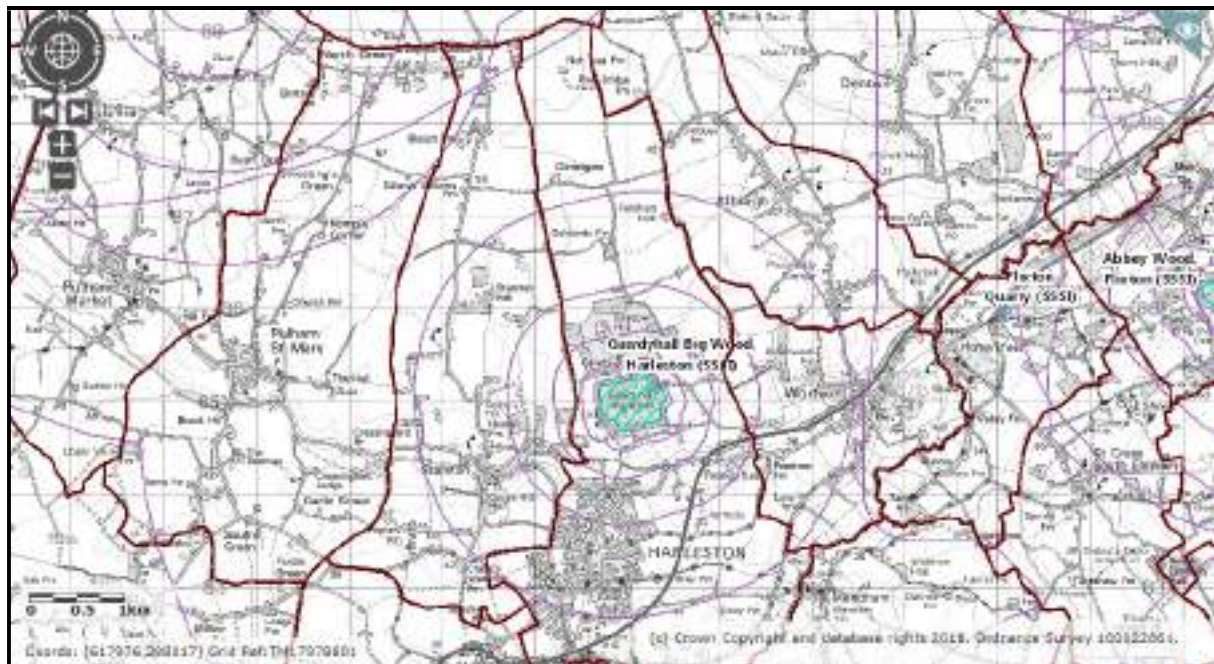
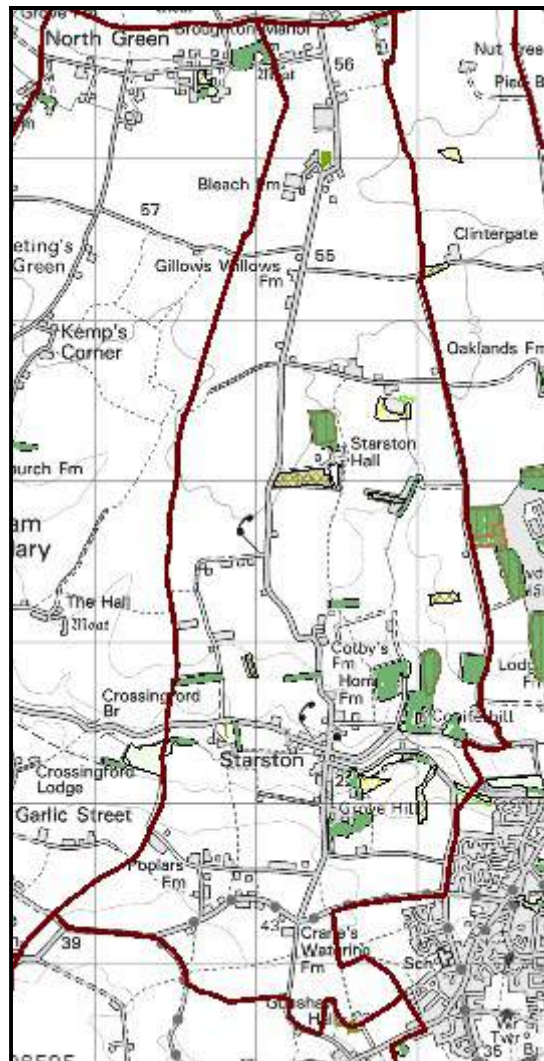


Figure 3 above: Map showing the location of the SSSI impact zones covering Starston parish shown by the purple lines. Source: Magic.gov.uk website 9th November 2018.

A search by the Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service found 2290 finds of protected species in Starston parish. Any development will need to consider impact on the protected species.

The Lapwing, Grey Partridge and Turtle Dove are protected species found in Starston and are on the red list for conservation. This means they are a species that need urgent action for protection.⁹



(c) Crown Copyright and database rights 2018. Ordnance Survey 100022861.

Figure 4 above: Map showing woodland. Green is deciduous woodland, red hatching is ancient and semi-natural woodland, lime green hatching is mixed mainly conifer woodland. Source: Magic.gov.uk website 9th November 2018.

⁹ www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/wildlife-guides/uk-conservation-status-explained/ 12.11.2018

There are two County Wildlife Sites in the parish of Starston. Site 2047 is Gower's Hill, a small area of sloping, basic grassland and tall scrub. Site 2119 is Starston Wood and is a small area of largely semi-natural woodland, dominated by hornbeam, which is an indicator of ancient woodland. The location of the sites can be seen in Figure 5 below.

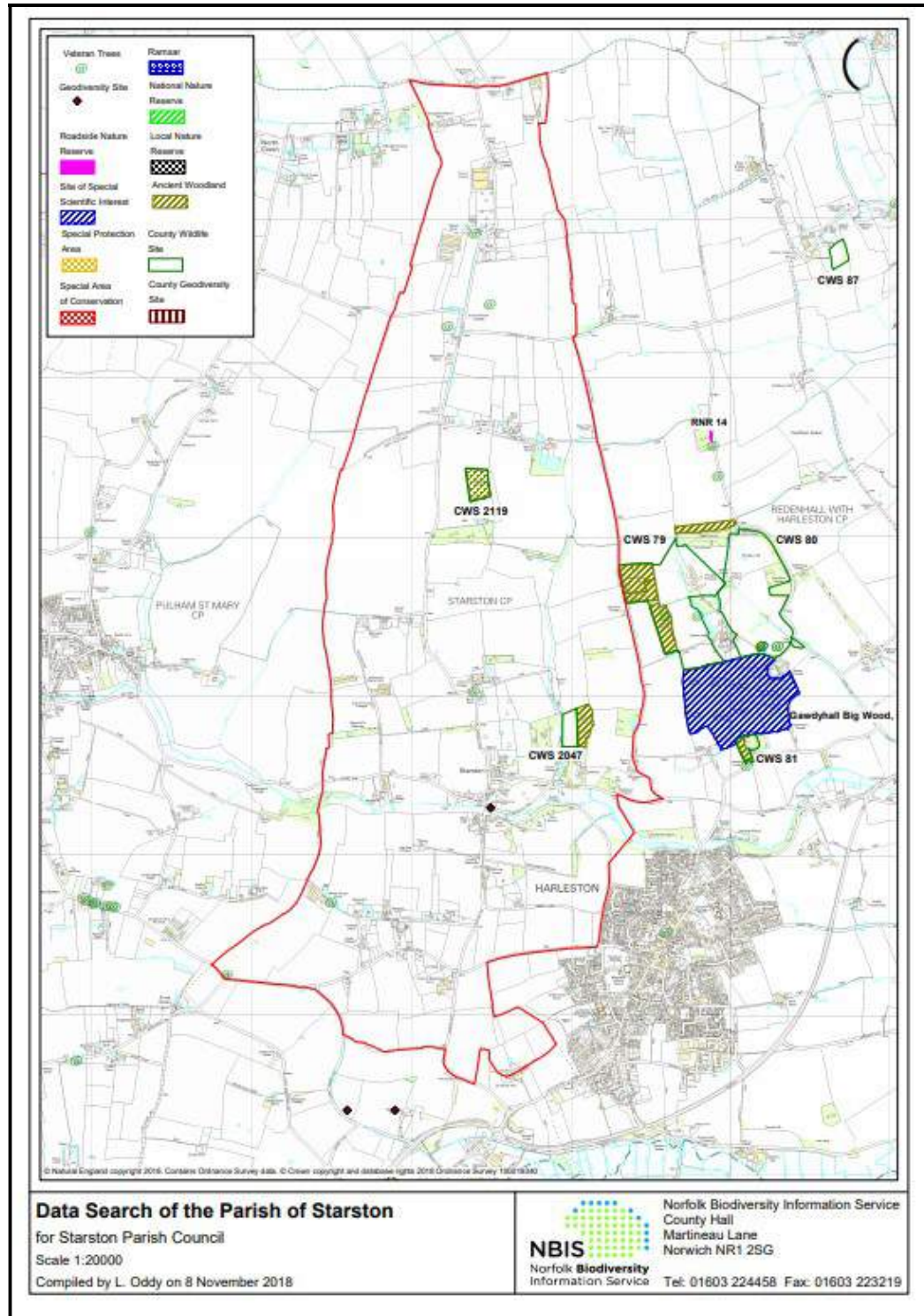


Figure 5 above: Map showing two County Wildlife Sites in the parish of Starston.
Source: Norfolk Biodiversity Information Service.

Public rights of way

There are a number of public rights of way in Starston and they can be seen on the map below.

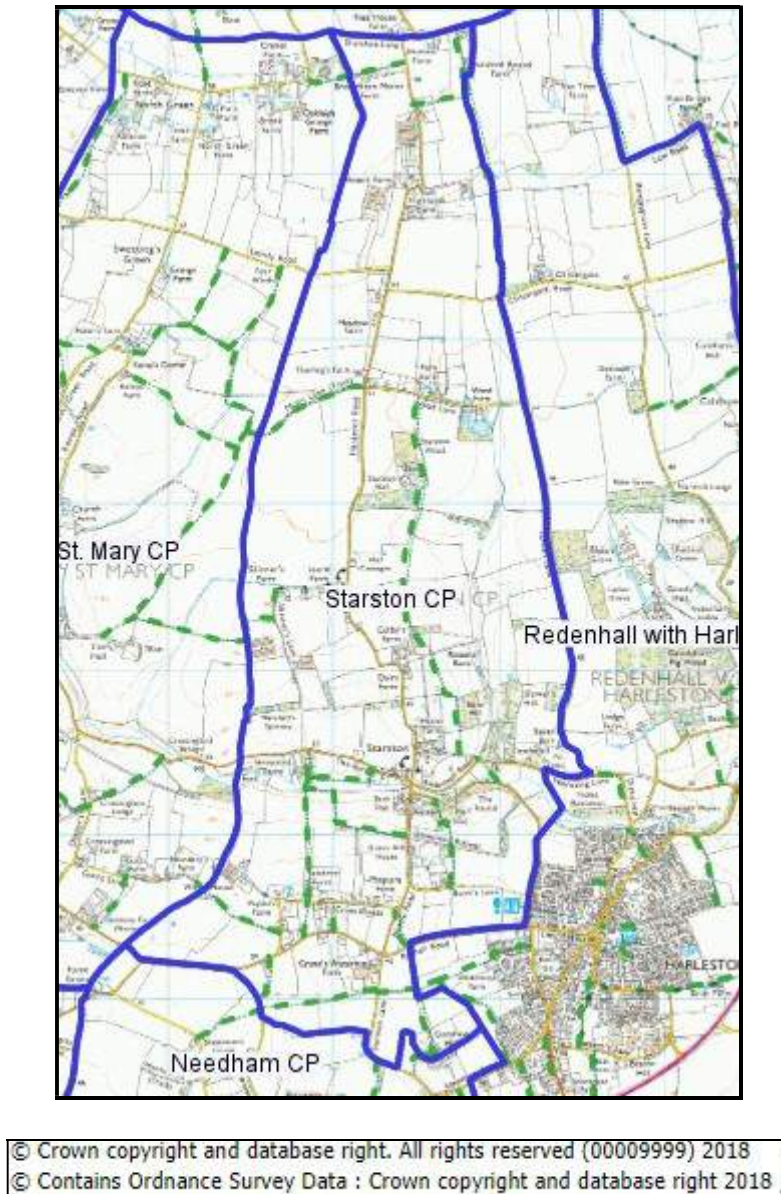


Figure 6 above: Public Rights of Way (shown in green). Source: Parish Online Mapping website 5th November 2018.

Air Quality

There are no air quality issues or air quality management areas in Starston.

Minerals and Waste

Norfolk County Council have been consulted and there is a Waste Water Recycling Centre in the neighbouring parish of Redenhall with Harleston, whose consultation area overlies a

very small part of Starston parish. There are also a few isolated areas of safeguarded sand and gravel resources in the parish. If the Neighbourhood Plan proposes to make allocations within any safeguarded area then it will need to consider the requirements of Adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy CS16 during the Plan making process. A map showing the safeguarded mineral and waste designations around Starston can be seen in Appendix F.

Water and Flooding

The Environment Agency's surface water flood risk map shows there is a risk of flooding from surface water in some small areas of Starston parish. The Environment Agency's flood maps will be consulted when developing the Neighbourhood Plan using www.flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk. Flooding from small watercourses and groundwater will be considered on a site by site basis if the Neighbourhood Plan is considering allocating sites for development.

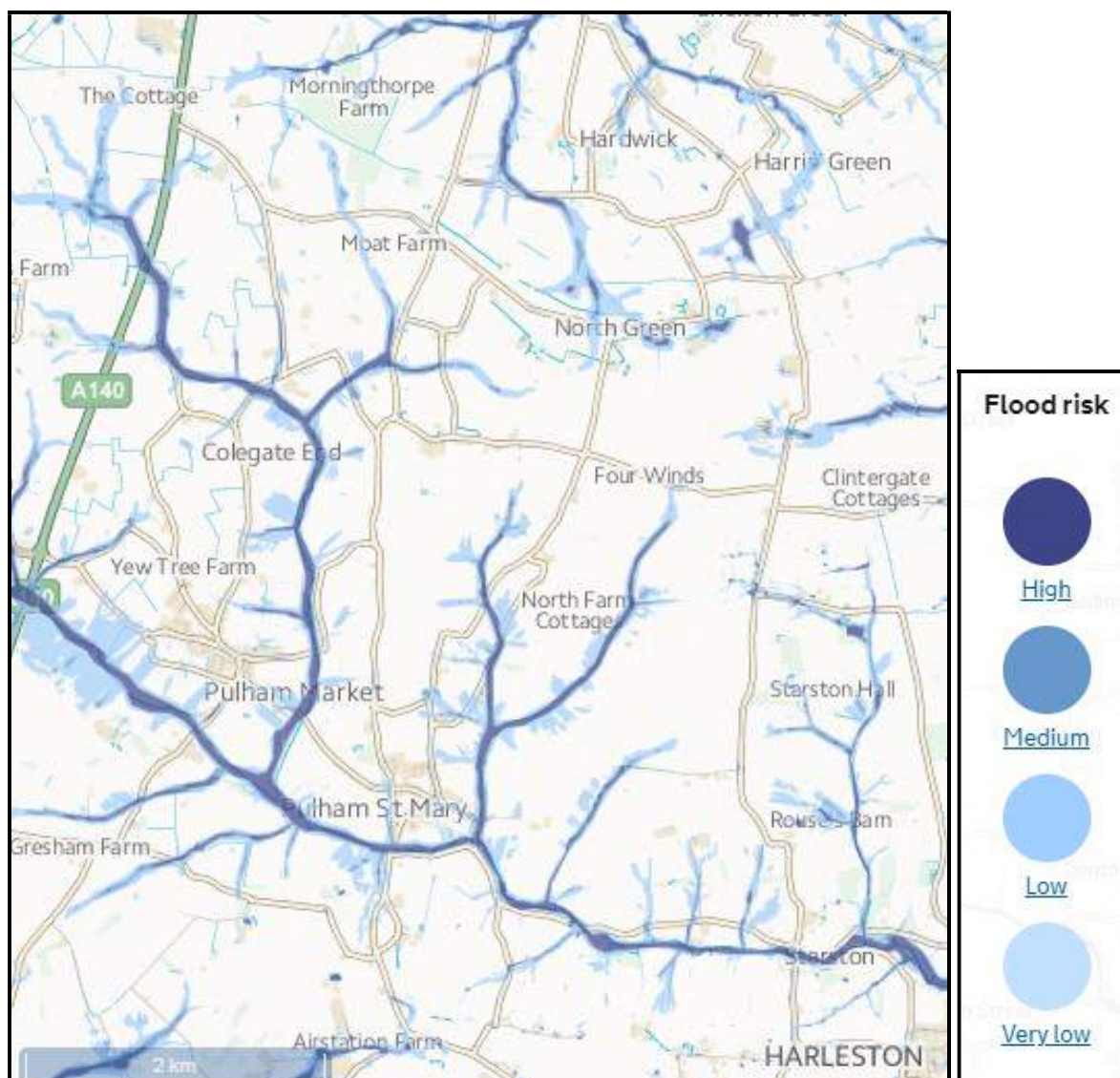


Figure 7 above: The Environment Agency's Surface Water Flood Risk Map.
Source: www.Flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk.

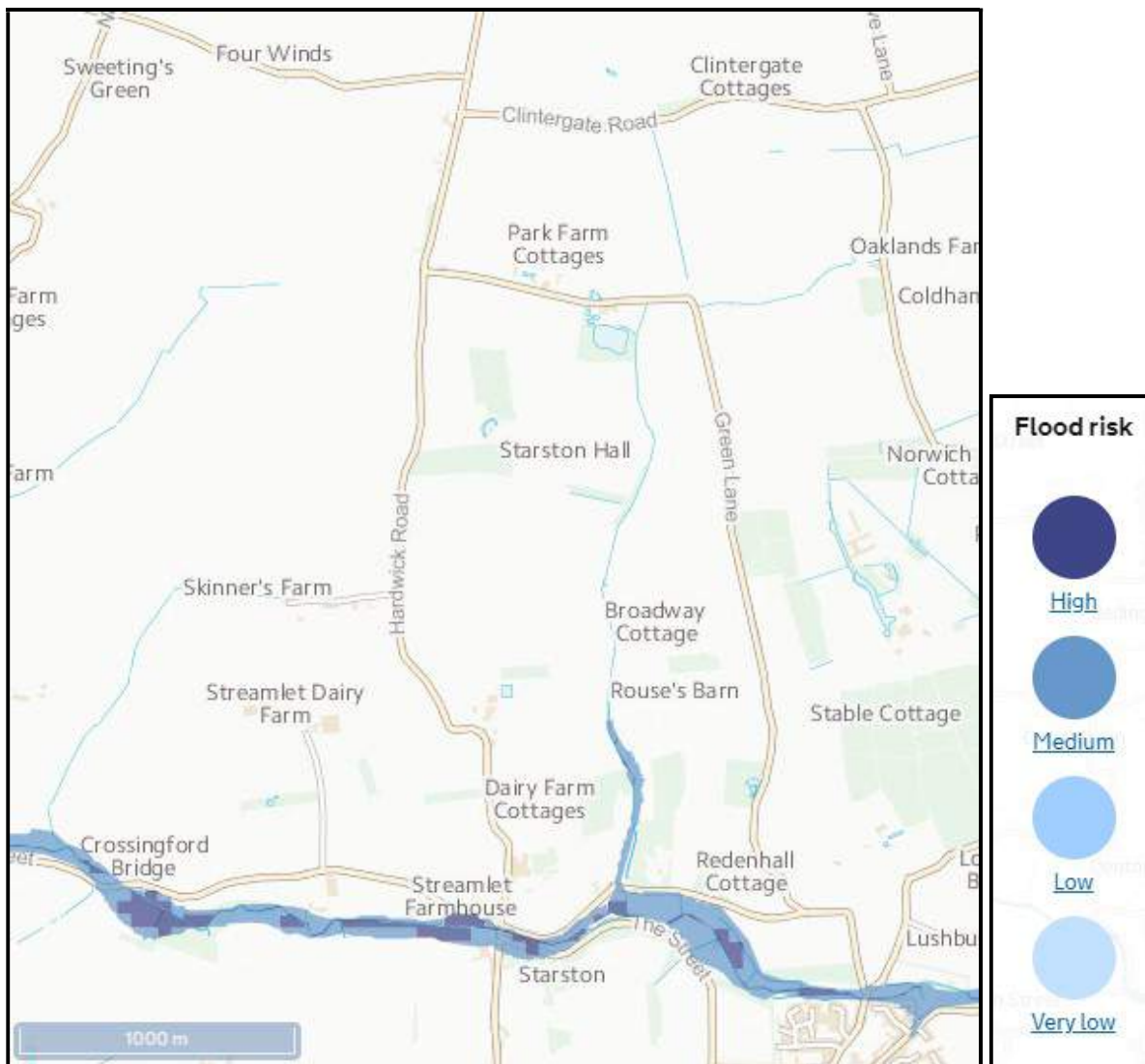


Figure 8 above: The Environment Agency's Flood Risk Map from the rivers or the sea.
Source: www.flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk.

Starston is within a Drinking Water Safeguard Zone, which are catchment areas that influence the water quality for their respective Drinking Water Protected Area (Surface Water), which are at risk of failing the drinking water protection objectives. These non-statutory Safeguard Zones are where action to address water contamination will be targeted, so that extra treatment by water companies can be avoided. Safeguard Zones are a joint initiative between the Environment Agency and water companies. Safeguard Zones are one of the main tools for delivering the drinking water protection objectives of the Water Framework Directive.

Demographics

In 2011 the population of Starston stood at 331¹⁰. The estimated parish population of Starston in 2016 was 335.¹¹

The mean age of residents of Starston is 42.2 years, compared with a mean age of 42.7 for Norfolk.¹²

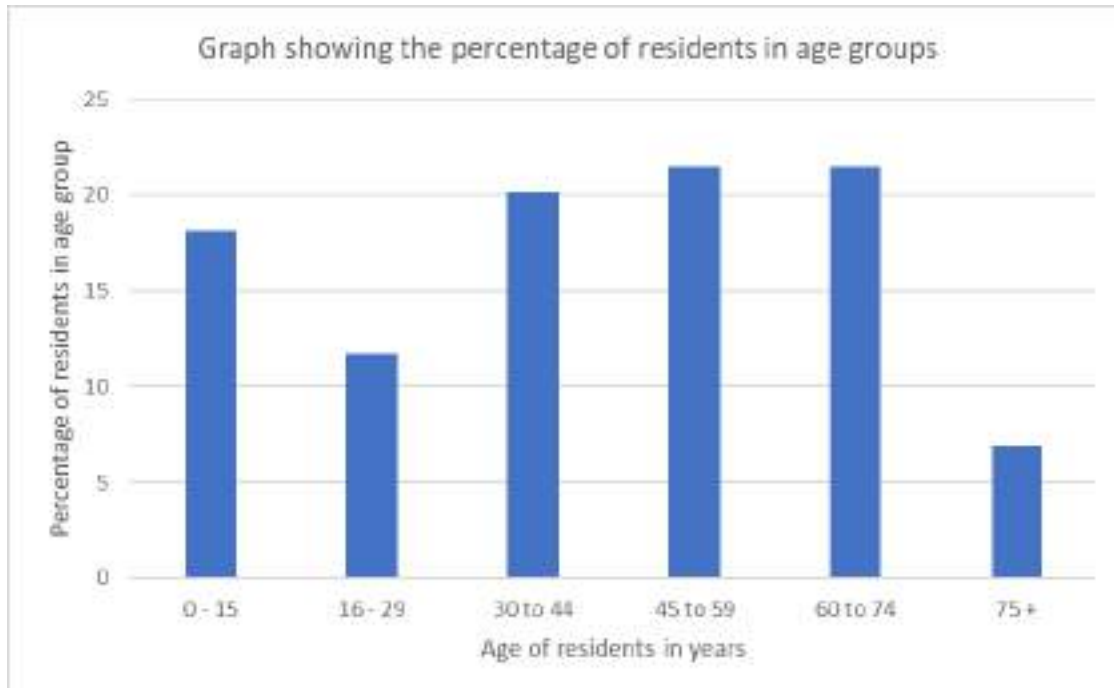


Figure 9 above: A graph showing the percentage of the population in age groups. Source: Nomisweb.co.uk website, data from the Census 2011.

Housing

Data from the 2011 census shows the number of households in Starston parish as 143. Of these, 138 (96.5 per cent) had at least one usual resident and 5 (3.5 per cent) had no usual residents.¹³

Household composition data from the 2011 census shows that Starston has 22.5 per cent of one-person households, 74.6 per cent of one family households and 2.9 per cent of 'other' households, which don't fall into the categories given. Starston has 7.2 per cent of one-person households aged 65 and over compared to 14.3 per cent for Norfolk.

¹⁰ Nomisweb.co.uk website 06.11.2018, Census data from 2011

¹¹ www.norfolkinsight.org.uk website. Data extracted 26.11.2018

¹² Rural Services Online website 06.11.2018, Census data from 2011

¹³ www.nomisweb.co.uk Census data 2011. Data extracted 06.11.2018

74.6 per cent of households in Starston are owned compared to 66.9 per cent for Norfolk. 0.7 per cent are shared ownership, 4.3 per cent are social rented, 17.4 per cent are private rented and 2.9 per cent are living rent free.¹⁴

There are no shared dwellings in Starston, 100 per cent of dwellings are unshared. 62.2 per cent of dwellings are detached houses and bungalows in Starston compared to 39 per cent for Norfolk. 33.6 per cent of dwellings are semi-detached compared to 29.4 per cent for Norfolk. 3.5 per cent of dwellings are terraced and 0.7 per cent are flats, maisonettes and apartments in a converted house.

The property website Zoopla.co.uk suggests that the average price paid for a house in Starston over the last 12 months October 2017 – October 2018 was £452,571 and the current average value of a property is £265,983 and property prices have increased 1.24% over the past year.¹⁵

Deprivation and Crime

The English Indices of Deprivation explorer 2015 shows that South Norfolk 013A LSOA (i.e. neighbourhood), is ranked 12,138 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England; where 1 is the most deprived LSOA. This is amongst the 40% most deprived neighbourhoods in the country for barriers to Housing and Services.¹⁶ This is calculated by measuring household overcrowding, the proportion of all households in a Lower-layer Super Output Area which are judged to have insufficient space to meet the household's needs, homelessness and housing affordability: Difficulty of access to owner-occupation or the private rental market, expressed as the inability to afford to enter owner-occupation or the private rental market.

2015 IMS crime domain data for Starston, shows that levels of crime are low. Starston falls within South Norfolk 013A LSOA (i.e. neighbourhood), which is ranked 27,522 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England; where 1 is the most deprived LSOA. This is amongst the 20% least deprived neighbourhoods in the country for crime levels.¹⁷

There are no significant areas of multiple deprivation within the parish (according to the English Indices of Deprivation 2015). The map below shows the Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) that Starston is located in. South Norfolk 013A Lower Super Output Area (i.e. neighbourhood), which is ranked 18,101 out of 32,844 LSOAs in England; where 1 is the most deprived LSOA. This is amongst the 50% least deprived neighbourhoods in the country.

¹⁴ Rural Services Online website 11.09.2011 Census data from 2011

¹⁵ Zoopla.co.uk website 06.11.2018

¹⁶ <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html> 12.11.2018

¹⁷ <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html> 12.11.2018

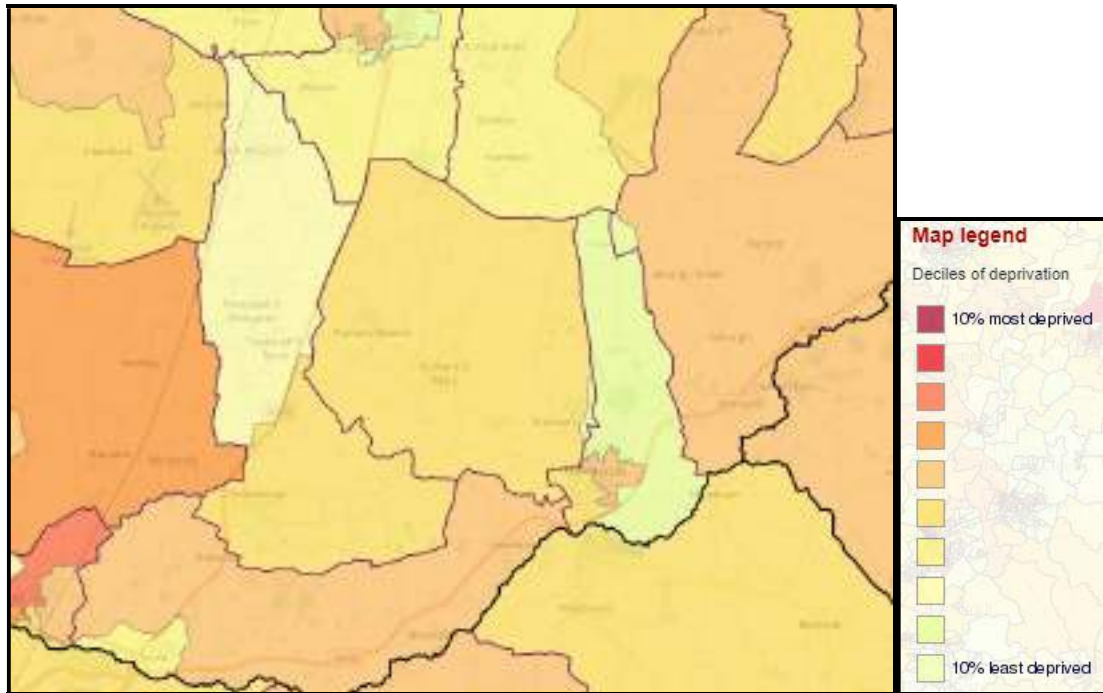


Figure 10 above: Map showing indices of multiple deprivation 2015 by Lower Super Output Areas. Source: Indices of Deprivation 2015 explorer.

Data from the 2011 census shows that 53.2 per cent of residents reported very good health, 33.5 per cent good health, 10.9 per cent fair health and 2.4 per cent bad health.

Fire and Rescue

Norfolk Fire and Rescue Service advocates the installation of sprinklers in all new developments. Sprinklers have a proven track record to protect property and lives.

Education

There is no school or pre-school provision in Starston. Most children go to school in Harleston.

Economically active

Data from the Census 2011 shows that of residents aged 16 – 74, 72.2 per cent are economically active and 27.8 per cent of residents are economically inactive. Of the 72.2 per cent of economically active residents aged 16 – 74, 16.1 per cent of residents are in part-time employment, 27.4 per cent of residents are in full-time employment and 25.4 per cent of residents are self-employed. 2.4 per cent of residents are unemployed and 0.8 per cent are full-time students.

Totalling the 27.8 per cent of economically inactive residents, 13.7 per cent are retired compared to 17.9 per cent for Norfolk, 4.4 per cent are students, 4 per cent are looking

after family, 2.4 per cent are long-term sick or disabled and 3.2 per cent fall into the category 'other'.

Occupation data from the census, shows that residents aged 16 – 74, 19.7 per cent are managers, directors and senior officials, 17.3 per cent are in professional occupations, 11 per cent are associate professional and technical occupations, 6.4 per cent are administrative and secretarial occupations, 16.2 per cent are skilled trades occupations, 12.7 per cent are caring, leisure and other service occupations, 6.9 per cent are sales and customer service occupations, 3.5 per cent are process plant and machine operatives and 6.4 per cent are in elementary occupations.

Transport and Access

Car ownership levels in Starston are high. Only 2.9 per cent of the population has no access to a car or van compared to 11.7 per cent for South Norfolk. 40.6 per cent of households have 1 car or van in the household, 39.1 per cent have 2 cars or vans, 11.6 per cent have 3 cars or vans and 5.8 per cent have four or more cars and vans in the household.

Distance travelled to work data from 2011 Census shows that 5.7 per cent of residents in employment travel less than 2km, 12.7 per cent travel 2 – 5 km, 9.3 per cent travel 5 – 10km, 16.1 per cent travel 10 – 20km, 14.4 per cent travel 20 – 30km, 2.9 per cent travel 30 – 40km, 2.4 per cent travel 60km and over, 24.9 per cent work mainly from home and 11 per cent fall into a category of other.

The bus route from Starston to Harleston and Starston to Norwich is run by First Bus and is route 38A.

The Bordahoppa provides a flexi-bus service covering the parish.

The nearest train station is in Diss, 16km from Starston.

The online website www.liftshare.com provides a website for registering car sharing journeys.

Kickstart Norfolk is a charity that can provide moped and scooter loans to help people access work and training www.kickstartmopeds.co.uk.

Voluntary Norfolk run a non-emergency patient transport volunteer service. The organisation matches volunteer drivers with people needing to access medical appointments www.voluntarynorfolk.org.uk.

Community and Leisure Facilities

Starston has an active community and is in close proximity to the nearby market town of Harleston, which is used for services such as schools, shops, doctors and dentists and the library.

Starston Jubilee Hall was opened in 1978 and in 1980 it won an award from the Norfolk Society in recognition of its contribution to the conservation and improvement of the countryside. It is now a registered charity run by five trustees and supported by a management committee. Social events and public meetings are held at the hall and it is available for private bookings.

In 2012, Jubilee Hall took responsibility for the Glebe Meadow after local people and businesses had raised the funds to buy this meadow as a community space. Starston Glebe Meadow is a 2-acre community meadow in the centre of the village stretching east from the bridge and bounded on the north by the Beck and Low Road and on the south by Harleston Road. It is owned by the Jubilee Hall Trust which manages it on behalf of the village. In February 2012, village families planted native fruit trees to create the new Jubilee Orchard. Over the next few years, volunteers supplemented the hedging and introduced hives managed by a community Bee Group. Glebe Meadow was fenced to make it safe for children and dogs, trees are managed to enhance ecology, and bird and bat boxes made by children installed. A footbridge was built over the Beck and seating provided. A stile was provided to link in with the existing footpath network, and the meadow now attracts people from both Starston, Harleston and surrounding villages. The estimated footfall exceeds 3,000 a year for quiet recreation and the meadow is also used for many village events. It is now firmly at the heart of the community.

Pigeon Post is the village magazine for Starston. It is produced monthly and is delivered free to every house in Starston. PDF copies of the magazine can be sent by email if required and a copy sits on the village website <http://starstonvillage.co.uk/starston/pigeon-post/>. The Youth Club provides an opportunity for local children and families to get to know one another.

Public consultation feedback

The first Neighbourhood Plan public consultation event took place on 17th November 2018 in the Jubilee Hall. Approximately 20 per cent of the population of Starston parish attended. The key themes that emerged from the consultation include:

- Strong support for small scale development.
- Strong opposition to large-scale development.
- Support for self-build.
- Explore possibility of converting farm buildings.
- Strong community spirit.
- Need for larger community meeting space.
- Improved broadband required.
- Support for home-based working and businesses required.
- Small business units required.
- Maintain strategic gap between Starston and Harleston.
- Protect and enhance wildlife.
- Maintenance of the Beck.
- Speeding traffic is an issue.
- Improvements required for pedestrians and cyclists including more footpaths.

4. Key issues (task A3)

The objective of this section of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report is to identify a series of key sustainability issues in Starston.

The issues identified and set out below are based on the review of documents set out above under task A1 and the review of baseline conditions set out under task A2.

In addition to including issues identified from tasks A1 and A2 we have included issues identified by the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Reports for the Joint Core Strategy and the emerging GNLP. The issues written in italics are not relevant to the parish of Starston but to the wider area covered by the Local Plans.

The key issues below are arranged under the following three headings:

- Environmental
- Social
- Economic

Where appropriate, SEA topics are provided in brackets to identify which parts of the table correspond to specific SEA requirements.

The issues identified provide a basis to develop a set of sustainability appraisal objectives and the sustainability framework set out in the next section.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES (SEA topics: bio-diversity, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, cultural heritage, architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape)

STARSTON SPECIFIC RESEARCH (2018)

Natural environment

- Parts of Starston parish are covered by the Gawdy Hall Big Wood Site of Special Scientific Interest impact zone and the Pulham Market Big Wood Site of Special Scientific Interest impact zone.
- Starston is covered by Priority area for Countryside Stewardship measures addressing Lapwing habitat issues. Grey Partridge and Turtle Dove are protected and are on the red list for conservation. This means they are a species that need urgent action for protection.
- There are some areas of deciduous and ancient and semi-natural woodland in Starston parish.
- The Environment Agency's surface water flood risk map shows there is a risk of flooding from surface water and from the river in some small areas of Starston parish.
- Starston is within a Drinking Water Safeguard Zone.
- Norfolk County Council have been consulted and there is a Waste Water Recycling Centre in the neighbouring parish of Redenhall with Harleston, whose consultation area overlies a very small part of Starston parish. There are also a few isolated areas of safeguarded sand and gravel resources in the parish. If the NP proposes to make allocations within any safeguarded area, then it will need to consider the requirements of Adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Policy CS16 during the Plan making process.
- There are two County Wildlife Sites in Starston parish that should be protected.

Built environment

- Part of Starston parish is designated as a Conservation Area due to the special architectural and historic interest whose character and appearance it is desirable to preserve or enhance. The Conservation Area appraisal is being updated by South Norfolk Council.
- There is 1 building on Historic England's 'Buildings at Risk' register for Starston – St Margaret's Church, which is also the only Grade I building in the parish, standing in the centre of the village on Church Hill above the bridge and across the Beck from the Old Rectory.
- There are 27 Grade II listed buildings and a Scheduled Monument. The Scheduled Monument is the Wind pump.
- The Norfolk Historic Environment Record is the comprehensive and definitive record of the historic environment of Norfolk. A search conducted found 42 historic find spots, buildings and monuments in Starston parish.

JOINT CORE STRATEGY FOR BROADLAND, NORWICH and SOUTH NORFOLK SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT (2007)

Natural environment

- There is a wealth of natural assets and ecology (including high levels of water quality), which need protecting, maintaining and enhancing, and re-creating where lost.

- *There is a wealth of high quality agricultural land, which makes Greater Norwich an important supplier to the food industry. This will need protecting, as its loss would be irreversible.*
- Improving sustainable access to the countryside.
- *Making the city and urban areas greener and with increased links to the fringe areas. This will require some retrofitting of existing areas if a genuine sustainable city is to be developed.*
- Greenspaces and green corridors will need to be integrated into development and include the use of walking and cycling network.
- *There is generally poor status of SSSIs particularly in Norwich. Overall the quality of habitats needs to be improved and some areas need extending.*
- Pressures from new development means that a significant area of greenfield land may be needed for new development.
- Landscape character and heritage should be retained, reflected and enhanced through the designs of new developments.
- Cross-boundary effects are also an important consideration. Activity promoted through the JCS is also likely to have an effect on areas outside its administrative boundary, such as the Broads Authority area. Water quality and biodiversity downstream will be particularly vulnerable to changes from new development.
- Water quality is important for freshwater eco-systems and as a secondary effect the angling and tourism industry. Biological and chemical water quality will need to be enhanced through land use practises, such as installing SUDs and treatment works.

Built environment

- The Greater Norwich Area has a wealth of Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings and other architecturally distinctive structures all of which need protection.
- The special historic character of Norwich and its hinterland should be preserved and enhanced; the unusual number of churches in the city, the valued listed buildings and the largest groups of industrial monuments in the country, namely windmills, will be important in retaining the city's unique character and heritage.
- Preserve the distinctive character of the historic built environment and landscape, protecting and enhancing these and using them to promote the Greater Norwich and Broads areas.
- New developments will need to be integrated into the existing form and character of local areas to minimise the negative impacts that could be brought to the heritage of the area. Historic Landscape Characterisations can provide valuable assistance for integrating landscape distinctiveness into new developments.
- Brownfield land is in increasingly short supply, particularly in rural areas, so there is pressure to make best use of sites that do exist.
- New construction can have negative impacts on existing development, town and cityscape from noise, air quality and dust.
- Indirect impacts on the built environment could arise from the additional pressures of development and climate change.

- Measures should be taken to enhance the historic core of Norwich and other distinctive heritage features, by making them able to withstand development pressures arising in the immediate future, such as traffic growth.

Climate change

- Climate change threatens the long-term future of some habitats and species; their capacity to withstand these changes must be improved.
- Significant areas in Greater Norwich are at risk of flooding, including previously developed areas in the City. The area at risk of flooding will increase with climate change.
- Flood risk in areas like the Broads can also be exacerbated by developments upstream causing a change to natural watercourses and the water cycle.
- There is a need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure that contributions to climate change are reduced throughout, particularly as the rural areas of Broadland and South Norfolk are so much more reliant on using the private car.
- All new, and some existing, developments will need to adapt to the likely consequences of climate change through their design and locations.
- Adapting to the effects of climate change will need to include the ability to design developments that are water efficient and recycle water resources as Norfolk is one of the drier parts of the country.
- Some aspects of retrofitting existing development, such as improving energy efficiency in private sector housing, tackling traffic congestion and promoting reduction, reuse and recycling of waste.
- Some aspects of change could bring benefits e.g. more wetlands.
- Renewable energy solutions for the area will be essential and should be sought to minimise the use of carbon-burning technology for energy generation. This would also have the benefit of opening many new opportunities for economic development, such as a hydrogen energy sector.
- Norwich and Norfolk's carbon footprints are currently unsustainable, and promoting adaptive lifestyles will be necessary to reduce them.
- New developments in all sectors, land uses and activities will need to minimise their carbon emissions.
- *The growth in popularity of Norwich.*
- *Airport use will also need to be redressed through carbon-saving elsewhere.*

Natural resources

- There is increasing pressure on the natural resources needed to facilitate new development, which will impact on water quality and supply, air quality, energy and minerals use.
- Water quality must be enhanced given the rise in phosphate levels that are occurring in water courses.

- The irrevocable loss of quality soil resources should be minimised.
- Water supplies must be sufficiently able to service new developments and new designs of development must conserve water use as much as possible and seek to reduce the water use throughout the area.
- Greater Norwich should consider the impact on catchment reserves.
- Minerals efficiency will need to be improved to minimise the environmental impact of extraction and processing, including increasing the use of aggregate captured from recycled construction material.
- Ensuring that existing and new development is resource efficient.
- There is a need to reduce the amount of waste from Greater Norwich sent to landfill sites and find alternative methods of disposal.
- Energy captured from waste should be increased.
- Waste management will experience increased pressure on services to accommodate growth, supply new treatment facilities and minimise waste production overall.
- Efforts should be made to treat and use contaminated land as a priority for restoration, provided its use won't present health risks.

Transport

- High motor vehicle use, particularly in rural areas, stemming from a general dependency on the private car.
- *Use of transport, in urban areas, and its growth in volume has impacts on human health through contributing to poorer air quality in urban areas.*
- There is an on-going an urgent need to encourage a modal shift in transport use away from private cars and into public transport, and to replace CO2 emitting modes with less polluting forms of transport.
- General environmental amenity will be put under pressure from new development, particularly due to noise, air and water pollution.
- Transport movements associated with minerals, waste and other service provision will need to be minimised.

GREATER NORWICH LOCAL PLAN SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT 2017 bio-diversity, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, cultural heritage, architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape

Air Quality

- *Although air quality is generally good in the area, there are Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in Norwich City Centre*
- *There are high noise levels around Norwich International Airport and main roads in the area and light pollution from urbanised areas.*

Climate Change

- Climate change is expected to increase the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as heat waves, drought and intense rainfall.
- Fluvial/tidal flooding is a risk affecting limited parts of the area, while surface water and sewer flooding is a risk in a number of places.

- Although per capita CO2 emissions have been declining in line with national trends, they are above the national average in rural parts of the area.
- There is potential to increase renewable energy production chiefly from solar, wind and biomass developments, as well as from micro-renewables.

Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Green Infrastructure

- *There is a need to protect and enhance nationally and internationally protected nature conservation interests and geodiversity sites in and adjacent to the area, with particular emphasis on reducing visitor pressure on and improving water quality in Natura 2000 sites.*
- There are a number of locally important biodiversity sites that should be protected and enhanced.
- Long term investment in improvements to the defined green infrastructure network is required.

Landscape

- Development should maintain important aspects of Greater Norwich's varied landscapes, including historic parks and gardens and ancient woodlands.
- Defined strategic gaps, including those between Wymondham and Hethersett and Hethersett and Cringleford, are important to maintain the settlement pattern in rural areas.
- *Regard must be had to the distinctive landscape of the Broads.*

Water

- Since the area has low rainfall, water efficiency is a significant issue locally.
- *Water quality in Natura 2000 protected sites is an issue, particularly in relation to water abstraction from the River Wensum and water disposal at Long Stratton and into the River Yare. Consequently, there is a need to improve water quality to achieve Water Framework Directive (WFD) targets and to protect habitats.*

Built Heritage

- There is a great wealth of heritage assets in the area of both national and local significance. A limited number of these assets are on the heritage at risk register.
- Due to the long history of habitation in the area, there is significant potential for archaeological artefacts and finds throughout Greater Norwich.

Natural Resources, Waste and Contaminated Land

- It is important to ensure waste management accords with the waste hierarchy and reduces the overall quantity of waste.
- Waste facilities will need to be provided to cater for a growing population, prevent fly tipping and increase recycling rates.
- Appropriate storage and segregation facilities for waste will need to be provided on new development.
- Mineral resources including sand and gravel and minerals and waste infrastructure should be safeguarded.

- The use of secondary and recycled aggregates in all developments to reduce the need for primary aggregate extraction and increase inert construction and demolition waste recycling should be promoted.
- There are high quality soils (grades 1, 2 and 3a) in many parts of the area and limited areas of contaminated land mainly on brownfield sites.

SOCIAL ISSUES (SEA topic: population)

STARSTON SPECIFIC RESEARCH (2018)

Access to services

- Residents are dependent on the nearby market town of Harleston for many services.

Transport

- Initial public consultation for the Neighbourhood Plan identified a desire for more footpaths and to reduce the speed of traffic through the village.

Population:

- There is a wealth of natural assets and ecology (including high levels of water quality), which need protecting, maintaining and enhancing, and re-creating where lost.
- Rising population through inward migration requires more homes services and facilities.
- Creation of unbalanced communities through:
 - Increasingly ageing population in rural areas;
 - Increasingly younger population in the city; and,
 - Migration of families from the city towards the suburban and rural areas.
- Household sizes are becoming smaller as more people remain single for longer or become single, and as a result require more homes to cater for this trend.
- In-migration of populations from other areas in the region, and nationally and internationally, is increasing the demand for housing, community facilities and services.
- The proportion of the population for whom English is their second language is increasing. This is likely to have implications for the future provision of services and facilities such as education and community learning.
- Reducing the environmental impact of individuals will be important in maintaining sustainable communities.

Deprivation:

- Deprivation affects certain sectors of the community in many ways, including distinct variations between urban and rural areas.

- Deprivation is generally heightened in urban areas, but also affects significant pockets of rural communities.
- Reducing deprivation includes:
 - Education and attainment
 - Income deprivation
 - Health and environmental quality
 - Crime
 - Social exclusion
- Reducing levels of unemployment will help reduce poverty and inequality and improve home affordability.
- If the house price – income ratio continues to widen, home owners will have less disposable income as mortgages/rents increase.

Access to services:

- The Greater Norwich population dispersal has a distinct urban, rural and urban-fringe split, which has implications for accessing facilities, providing services for dispersed communities, and identifying a role for some settlements.
- There is a pressing need to find the best location for new development to have access to services and facilities.
- Services must be provided for an increasingly ageing population, and all services must consider the rising levels of disability in the population, this includes building homes to lifetime homes standards as well as providing specialised accommodation.
- Access to higher education establishments is problematic for pupils in the more rural areas where public transport links are poor.
- Difficulties in accessibility should not be allowed to restrict training opportunities, as this would have economic impacts for the future.
- As the population is rather dispersed, the roles of towns and local settlements will be important to cater for people's needs.

Health

- The need to promote healthy lifestyles, particularly through the design of, and access to, new developments.
- More health infrastructure, and better access to health facilities, is needed for all communities.
- Addressing the links between lower levels of health and higher deprivation will help to reduce social inequalities.
- *Air Quality Management Areas should be mitigated and the impacts of congestion and localised emissions concentrations should be reduced through traffic management schemes. Projects such as the CIVITAS Initiative can help cities to achieve a more sustainable, clean and energy efficient urban transport system through integrated technology and policy based measures.*
- *Traffic can have negative health impacts across the area and these should be mitigated against, such as if the airport expands.*
- Providing permanent sites for Gypsy and traveller groups will lead to better access to health care facilities as well as education.
- *Localised health facilities, such as cottage hospitals, could be more viable and provide an essential service to new growth, particularly in the rural areas, to relieve pressure on the major hospitals.*

Crime

- Improving community identity and welfare will be needed to help to reduce anti-social behaviour and increase the feel of local ownership of an area.
- *Reducing anti-social behaviour will be closely associated with managing the evening economy.*
- Building-up community cohesion will increase the viability of local community-based events and facilities, and improve local democracy and public participation in local elections and parish planning.

Leisure, culture and recreation

- Need to provide access to a good range of cultural and leisure facilities, including improved access to the countryside and local green spaces.
- Facilities for local play and interaction are needed to help build strong communities.
- Access to cultural activity is very important for recreation and personal development and community integration. Adequate cultural provision, such as libraries, will be integral to sustainable communities and need to be planned for from the outset.
- Lifelong learning can also utilise cultural facilities and provision of community centres where community capacity and neighbourhood identity can be promoted.
- An emphasis on good design of new facilities will ensure that communities can benefit from improves standards and it will bring some more 'identity' and community involvement in the area.
- Tourism can play an important part in building-up cultural awareness and for providing jobs and business growth. Support should be given to local tourism-related development linking cultural, social and economic aspects.
- Town and village centres should be retained and encouraged as a focus point or a hub of community activity, particularly in response to local services and facilities being amalgamated or withdrawn from villages into larger settlements, affecting the viability of communities.

Education

- There are varying levels of attainment across the area; generally lower levels are experienced in the urban area and amongst older people.
- Ensuring the viability of educational services in rural areas will be increasingly difficult as populations in those areas become collectively older. This has implications not only for facilities provision but also for maintaining the existing high standards of educational achievement.
- Opportunities for lifelong skills and training need to be encouraged to 'up-skill' the overall workforce.
- Links between lower educational attainment, workplace qualifications and deprivation need to be addressed.
- As in-migration rises there may be a need to improve educational opportunities within communities.

Housing

- There is a variety of housing tenure across the area, with significantly more owner-occupation outside Norwich city.
- *There is a need to provide a sufficient and appropriate mix of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of all and reduce the number of household in unsuitable accommodation, for example Norwich may prove to contain too many flats and not enough family units.*
- The most sustainable locations for a substantial number of new housing developments will need to be found, exact numbers of which must be planned for as arise from the Regional Spatial Strategy (subsequently updated through the Joint Core Strategy).
- The need to improve the quality of new and existing housing stock.
- There is an increasing gap between house prices and income levels, particularly in South Norfolk and Broadland.
- The affordability of new housing stock needs to be at a level that will ensure that local communities and key workers can access their local housing markets.
- The potential for providing new affordable homes must be maximised in each development proposal.
- Gypsies and Travellers should also benefit from a measured provision of sites across Greater Norwich and be treated equally.
- More effective use of the existing housing stock, such as returning vacant homes to beneficial use, could increase access to housing.

Transport

- Improving access to jobs, services and facilities by public transport and reducing the need to travel by private car.
- Providing appropriate transport infrastructure.
- Improving the accessibility to services and facilities for those who wish to walk and cycle.
- There is a need to improve the opportunities to walk and cycle and use open space provisions as a means of recreation and for leading a more sustainable lifestyle.

GREATER NORWICH LOCAL PLAN SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT, 2017

People and Communities

- There is a need to provide for continued growth in the population of approximately 15-16 per cent from 2012 to 2036.
- It is necessary to provide services and housing to meet the needs across the area, particularly those of younger adults in Norwich, of remote rural communities and of the growing older population throughout the area. There will be a particular need to provide services and housing to meet the needs of younger adults in Norwich and to provide for the growing older population throughout the area.
- The needs of the small but growing ethnic groups in the area will need to be taken into account.
- There is a need to minimise socio-economic disadvantage and reduce deprivation, which particularly affects a number of areas of Norwich and some rural areas.

Health

- It will be important to ensure that Greater Norwich's good levels of health are supported, with a particular focus on reducing the health

gap between different areas and on providing the necessary health services and facilities for a growing and ageing population.

Crime

- *Although levels of crime are generally low, there are higher crime levels in inner urban wards, particularly in areas with a concentration of late night drinking establishments.*

Education

- It is important to increase educational attainment and skill levels, particularly in the more deprived parts of the area. and in other areas where there is low educational attainment.

Transport and Access to Services

- Development should be located where transport options are, as far as possible, not limited to using the private car, so that sustainable transport options can be promoted, and where the need for additional infrastructure can be minimised.
- *There is a need to improve the strategic transport network, most particularly improvements to the rail network, to the A47 and to provide good quality public transport access to Norwich International Airport.*
- *Further investment is required to promote sustainable transport patterns. The completion of the NDR provides the opportunity to implement further improvements in the Norwich urban area and in the main growth locations and to reduce cross city traffic movements.*
- In rural areas, access to public transport is poor and subsidies are likely to decline, so it will be important to sustain local public transport services where possible and to support demand responsive transport
- It will be important to improve access to high speed broadband and mobile phone connectivity, particularly in rural areas.
- Road safety should be improved.

ECONOMIC ISSUES

STARSTON SPECIFIC RESEARCH (2017)

Growth

- The Greater Norwich Local Plan (GNLP) is currently being developed and will build on the long-established joint working arrangements for Greater Norwich, which have delivered the current Joint Core Strategy for the area.
- There are currently no proposed site allocations in the parish of Starston in the emerging GNLP. The settlement boundary for Starston is proposed to be changed in the emerging GNLP. The Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group is consulting residents about where small-scale development could be located in Starston.
- Some site proposals in neighbouring Harleston and Needham could impact on Starston parish.
- Car ownership levels in Starston are very high.

- 24.9 per cent of the population of Starston parish work mainly from home.
- Initial public consultation for the Neighbourhood Plan identified the need for improved broadband services.
- Initial public consultation for the Neighbourhood Plan identified the need to support home working by conversion of old farm buildings for business hubs.
- Initial public consultation for the Neighbourhood Plan identified the desire to maintain the buffer between Harleston and Starston.
- Initial public consultation for the Neighbourhood Plan identified the desire for small-scale growth.

Transport Infrastructure

- Community Consultation identified the need for improved bus services and footpaths.

JOINT CORE STRATEGY FOR BROADLAND, NORWICH and SOUTH NORFOLK SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT (2007)

Growth:

- There is a generally diverse, successful and growing economy, with a strong Research and Development industry.
- There is a focus of employment provision in the city, with a smaller, growing importance of areas outside the city.
- Currently, there is an emphasis towards large employers being in the City, and small employers in Broadland and South Norfolk. This may suggest a need to improve diversity of employers across the economy.
- Maintaining high levels of employment and improving the ability of local populations and those with fewer qualifications to access employment markets.
- Where agricultural viability declines, diversification and indigenous investment needs support in rural economies.
- Locating employment growth in the most sustainable locations will be a key factor for a prosperous economy.
- *The evening economy can bring a 24-hour business diversity for business opportunities in some areas.*
- Increasing the provision of jobs in local areas will increase local economic growth and prosperity, so local jobs provision should be encouraged that can also offer vocational training opportunities.
- Allocations for new jobs, as required under the Regional Spatial Strategy must be provided for in the most sustainable locations.
- Diversification and extension of the tourism base across the area.
- Promotion of tourism development whilst protecting the important landscapes, environment and cultural heritage of Greater Norwich and the Broads area.

Resources:

- Domestic and business waste management, including waste minimization, increased recycling and resource efficiency improvements, such as energy generation and recovery.
- Maximising opportunities for economic growth and employment through new waste management facilities.

- Promotion of sustainable energy technologies.
- Enabling sustainable production and consumption.
- Agriculture provides a significant resource for the Greater Norwich economy and its ability to compete in the national and regional sector needs to be supported.
- An environmentally-sustainable economy can be developed through a general reduction in food and business mile generation, improved energy savings, development of the renewable energy sector, and through enterprises such as eco-tourism.

Skills

- Promoting the knowledge economy will be a key influence in the growth of Greater Norwich and will require support through business infrastructure and training opportunities.
- There is an unbalanced workforce, as graduates take up intermediate jobs and so present difficulties for those with lower qualifications to access jobs.
- Improving the levels of educational attainment amongst school leavers will be a vital part of improving the skills and training of the Greater Norwich workforce.
- The knowledge economy needs to be able to develop an environmentally-friendly sector that helps provide localised training to provide skills for creating sustainable communities, such as sustainable construction skills.

Transport Infrastructure

- Access to jobs needs to be improved, particularly for those in rural areas where local employment opportunities may not be so readily available.
- Providing job opportunities closer to centres of population, particularly in the rural areas, will be important in reducing the dependency on the private car, reducing the need to travel, and building community cohesion.
- Links to regional, national and international transport networks should be maximised for their ability to bring growth and investment.

Deprivation:

- Deprivation affects certain sectors of the community in many ways, including distinct variations between urban and rural areas.
- Deprivation is generally heightened in urban areas, but also affects significant pockets of rural communities
- Reducing deprivation includes:
 - Education and attainment
 - Income deprivation
 - Health and environmental quality
 - Crime
 - Social exclusion

- Reducing levels of unemployment will help reduce poverty and inequality and improve home affordability.
- If the house price – income ratio continues to widen, home owners will have less disposable income as mortgages/rents increase.

Access to services:

- The Greater Norwich population dispersal has a distinct urban, rural and urban-fringe split, which has implications for accessing facilities, providing services for dispersed communities, and identifying a role for some settlements.
- There is a pressing need to find the best location for new development to have access to services and facilities.
- Services must be provided for an increasingly aging population, and all services must consider the rising levels of disability in the population. This includes building homes to lifetime homes standards as well as providing specialised accommodation.
- Access to higher education establishments is problematic for pupils in the more rural areas where public transport links are poor.
- Difficulties in accessibility should not be allowed to restrict training opportunities, as this would have economic impacts for the future.
- As the population is rather dispersed, the roles of towns and local settlements will be important to cater for people's needs.

Health

- The need to promote healthy lifestyles, particularly through the design of, and access to, new developments.
- More health infrastructure, and better access to health facilities, is needed for all communities.
- Addressing the links between lower levels of health and higher deprivation will help to reduce social inequalities.
- *Air Quality Management Areas should be mitigated and the impacts of congestion and localised emissions concentrations should be reduced through traffic management schemes. Projects such as the CIVITAS Initiative can help cities to achieve a more sustainable, clean and energy efficient urban transport system through integrated technology and policy based measures.*
- *Traffic can have negative health impacts across the area and these should be mitigated against, such as if the airport expands.*
- Providing permanent sites for Gypsy and traveller groups will lead to better access to health care facilities as well as education.
- *Localised health facilities, such as cottage hospitals, could be more viable and provide an essential service to new growth, particularly in the rural areas, to relieve pressure on the major hospitals.*

Crime

- *Some higher crime levels exist in the urban areas, particularly in the more deprived wards.*
- Improving community identity and welfare will be needed to help to reduce anti-social behaviour and increase the feel of local ownership of an area.
- *Reducing anti-social behaviour will be closely associated with managing the evening economy.*
- Building-up community cohesion will increase the viability of local community-based events and facilities, and improve local democracy and public participation in local elections and parish planning.

Leisure, culture and recreation

- Need to provide access to a good range of cultural and leisure facilities, including improved access to the countryside and local green spaces.
- Facilities for local play and interaction are needed to help build strong communities.
- Access to cultural activity is very important for recreation and personal development and community integration. Adequate cultural provision, such as libraries, will be integral to sustainable communities and need to be planned for from the outset.
- Lifelong learning can also utilise cultural facilities and provision of community centres where community capacity and neighbourhood identity can be promoted.
- An emphasis on good design of new facilities will ensure that communities can benefit from improves standards and it will bring some more 'identity' and community involvement in the area.
- Tourism can play an important part in building-up cultural awareness and for providing jobs and business growth. Support should be given to local tourism-related development linking cultural, social and economic aspects.
- Town and village centres should be retained and encouraged as a focus point or a hub of community activity, particularly in response to local services and facilities being amalgamated or withdrawn from villages into larger settlements, affecting the viability of communities.

Education

- There are varying levels of attainment across the area; generally lower levels are experienced in the urban area and amongst older people.
- Ensuring the viability of educational services in rural areas will be increasingly difficult as populations in those areas become collectively older. This has implications not only for facilities provision but also for maintaining the existing high standards of educational achievement.
- Opportunities for lifelong skills and training need to be encouraged to 'up-skill' the overall workforce.
- Links between lower educational attainment, workplace qualifications and deprivation need to be addressed
- As in-migration rises there may be a need to improve educational opportunities within communities.

Housing

- There is a variety of housing tenure across the area, with significantly more owner-occupation outside Norwich city.
- There is a need to provide a sufficient and appropriate mix of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of all and reduce the number of household in unsuitable accommodation, for example Norwich may prove to contain too many flats and not enough family units.
- The most sustainable locations for a substantial number of new housing developments will need to be found, exact numbers of which must be planned for as arise from the Regional Spatial Strategy.

- The need to improve the quality of new and existing housing stock.
- There is an increasing gap between house prices and income levels, particularly in South Norfolk and Broadland.
- The affordability of new housing stock needs to be at a level that will ensure that local communities and key workers can access their local housing markets.
- The potential for providing new affordable homes must be maximised in each development proposal.
- Gypsies and Travellers should also benefit from a measured provision of sites across Greater Norwich and be treated equally.
- More effective use of the existing housing stock, such as returning vacant homes to beneficial use, could increase access to housing.

Transport

- Improving access to jobs, services and facilities by public transport and reducing the need to travel by private car.
- Providing appropriate transport infrastructure.
- Improving the accessibility to services and facilities for those who wish to walk and cycle.
- There is a need to improve the opportunities to walk and cycle and use open space provisions as a means of recreation and for leading a more sustainable lifestyle.

GREATER NORWICH LOCAL PLAN SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT, 2017

Employment and the Economy

- Greater Norwich is a regionally important economic centre, with the potential for significant growth.
- Employment land provision needs to support the existing main employment sectors including retail; health; and financial services and also sectors with high growth potential including advanced manufacturing and engineering; agritech; energy; ICT/digital culture; and life sciences.
- *Norwich city centre is a main regional focus for employment, retailing, tourism, culture, education and leisure.*
- Rural enterprises remain important to the local economy and home working is likely to increase in significance.

Housing

- New housing and economic growth need to be planned together to focus housing growth in locations where it can provide the greatest benefits and sustainable access to services and jobs. It is essential to ensure the locations chosen for growth will result in the delivery of the amount and range of housing required to meet needs.
- The delivery of affordable housing is a priority across the whole Greater Norwich Area, with a particularly high need in Norwich.
- There is a need to ensure sufficient pitches are provided to meet the needs of the Gypsies & Travellers along with those of Travelling Showpeople.

5. Sustainability appraisal framework (task A4)

A framework of objectives, key questions for decision making criteria and indicators has been developed to cover a broad range of environmental, social and economic factors.

These are based on the SA framework prepared for the Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk Joint Core Strategy and use the same Environmental, Economic and Social objectives. This, in turn, was informed by the ODPM guidance: Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents (2005).

A new set of SA objectives have been developed for the Greater Norwich Local Plan, which cover the same topics and can be seen on page 141 of the GNLP Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, these have been incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal Framework in Appendix G.

Figure 14: Sustainability objectives from the Joint Core Strategy

Objectives	Reference
Environmental	
To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment	ENV1
To improve the quality of the water environment	ENV2
To improve environmental amenity, including air quality	ENV3
To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity	ENV4
To maintain or enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes, and conserve the historic environment in a manner appropriate to its significance	ENV5
To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change	ENV6
To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk	ENV7
To provide for sustainable uses and sources of water supply	ENV8
To make the best use of resources, including land and energy	ENV9
To minimise the production of waste	ENV10
To conserve soil resources and quality	ENV11
Social	
To reduce poverty and social exclusion	SOC1
To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles	SOC2
To improve education and skills	SOC3
To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home	SOC4
To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.	SOC5
To offer more opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all	SOC6
To improve the quality of where people live	SOC7
To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs	SOC8

Economic	
To encourage sustained economic growth	ECON1
To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment	ECON2
To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth	ECON3
To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy	ECON4

6. Consulting on the SA Scoping Report (task A5)

This SA Scoping Report has been open to comment from various stakeholders with an interest in the effects of the NP.

It is important to ensure that key organisations can play a part in the on-going Sustainability Appraisal process and help the emerging development plans consider the wide variety of factors identified through the scoping process. In accordance with the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, the Scoping Report was sent to the following organisations for a five week consultation period between Friday 1st February 2019 and Friday 1st March 2019:

- Natural England
- Historic England
- Environment Agency

In addition, the Scoping Report was sent to:

- South Norfolk Council
- Norfolk County Council

This document is also be available on the internet for public viewing. The responses from the consultation and the subsequent amendments to the scoping report can be seen in Appendix H. South Norfolk Council has advised that the conclusion of the statutory consultees at this time is that a Sustainability Appraisal is not required for the production of the Neighbourhood Plan. If the final Plan includes allocations of land for development, the promotion of significant new development or substantial redrawing of the existing development boundaries then a new opinion may be required. The Neighbourhood Plan Group will maintain contact with South Norfolk Council as the Neighbourhood Plan develops.

Although a Sustainability Appraisal is not required, the framework devised through the SA scoping report will play a significant role in developing policies within the emerging NP to support the production of a robust and justifiable Neighbourhood Plan. Its application will be documented in a SA Report as part of Stages B and C following the completion of the consultation process on this Scoping Report (Stage A).

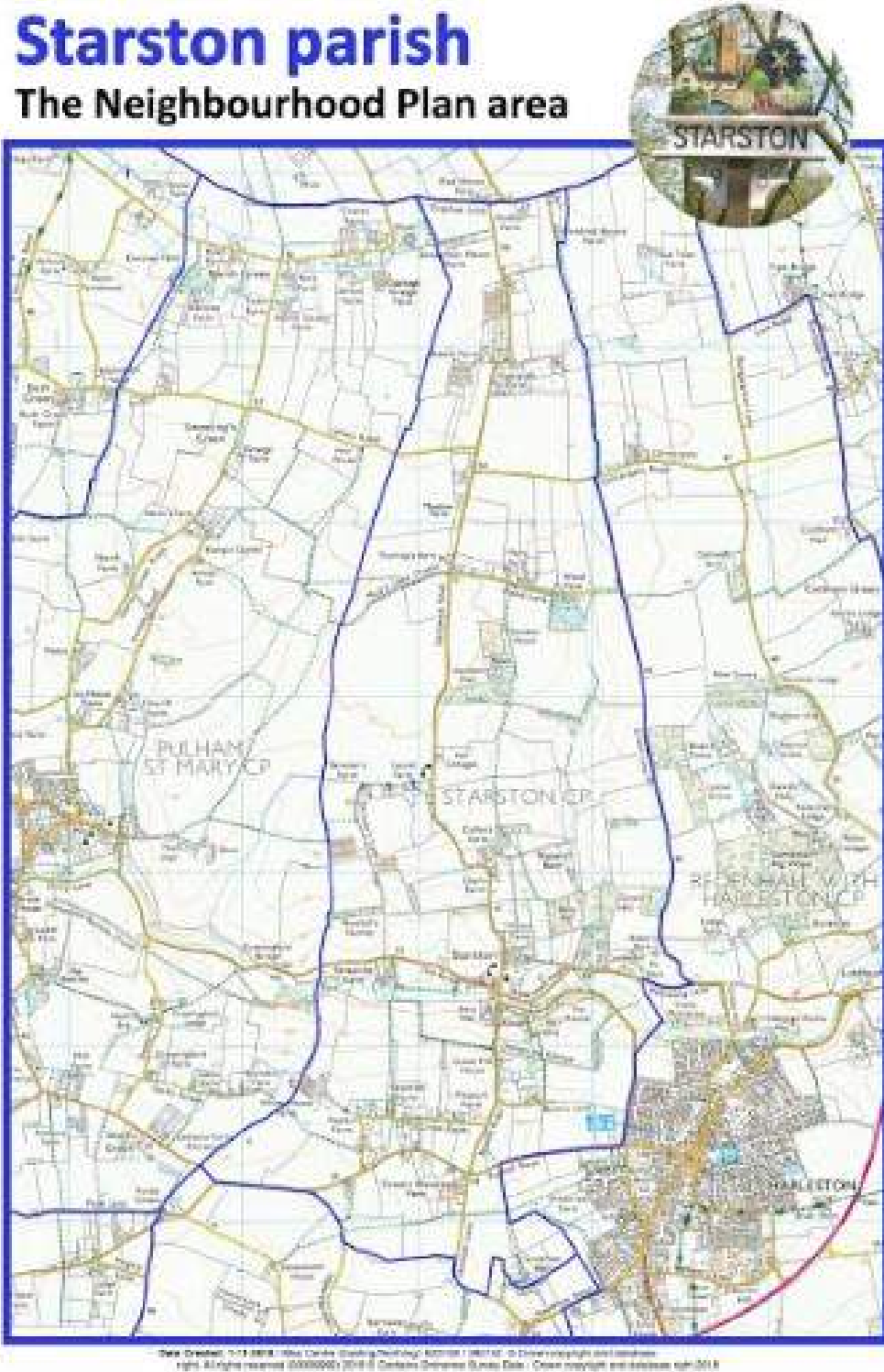
Appendices

Appendix A: A map showing the location of Starston in Norfolk (denoted by red circle)

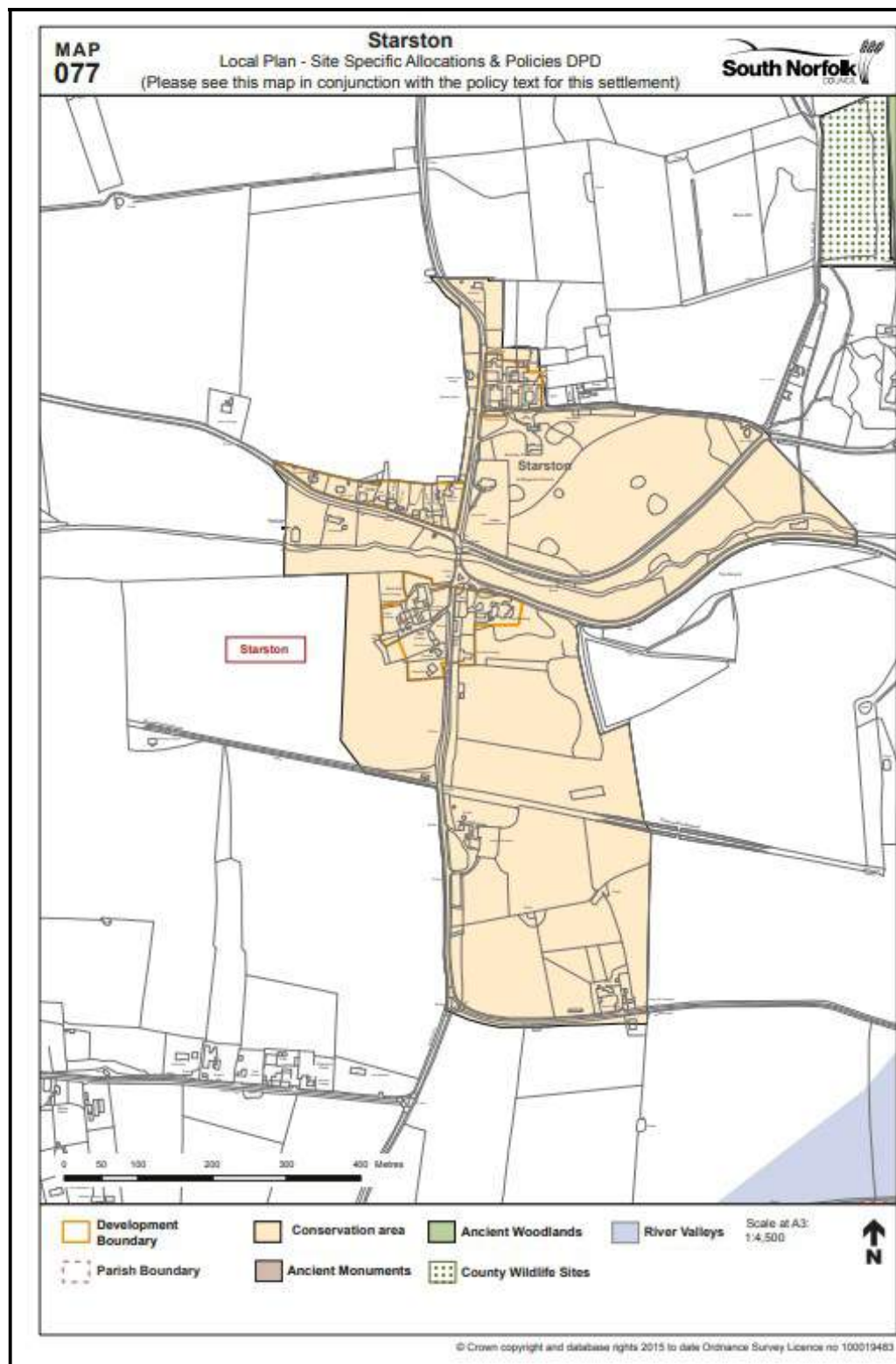
Source: Parish Online website 5th November 2018



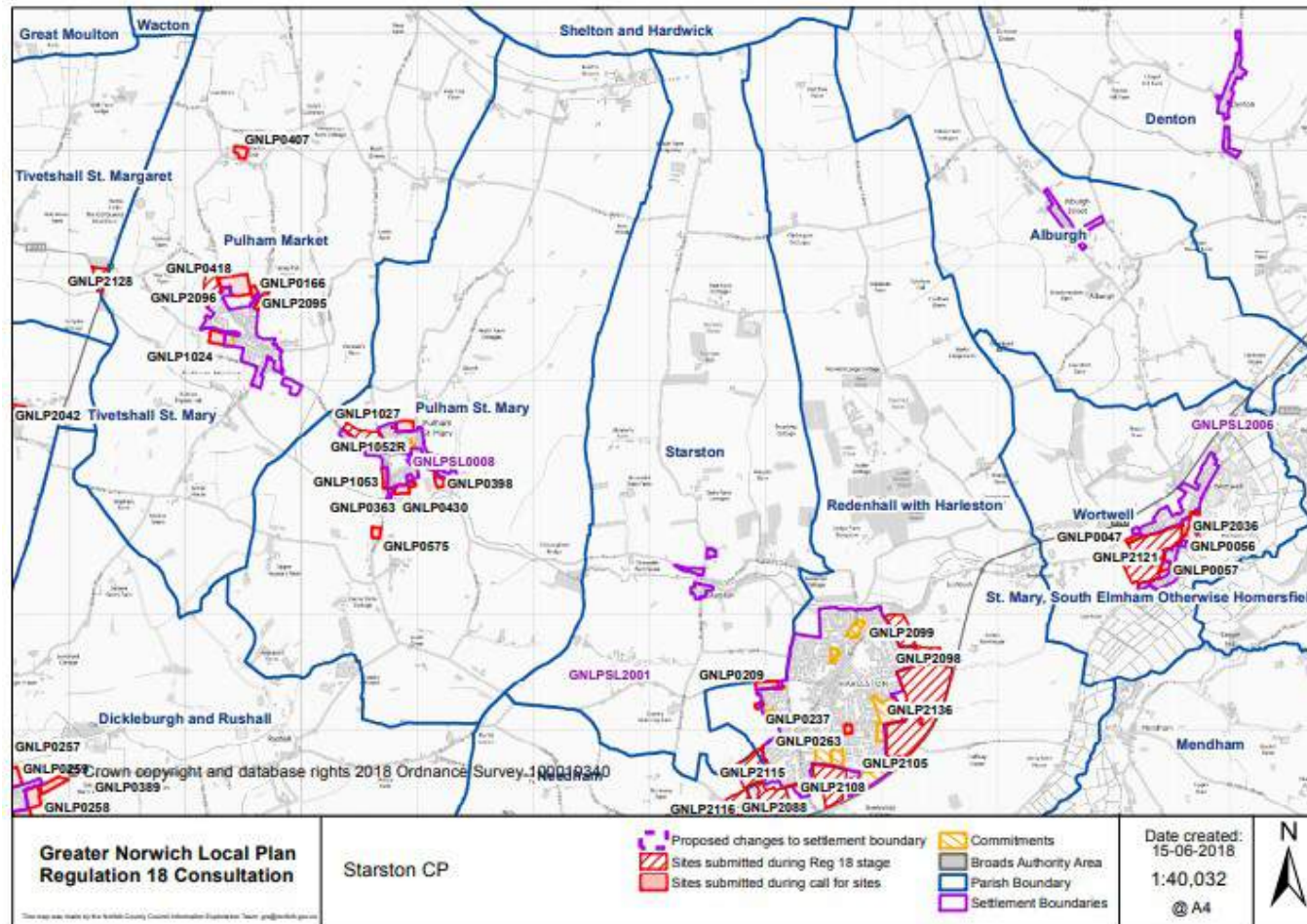
Appendix B: A map of the designated Starston Neighbourhood Plan area



Appendix C: South Norfolk Council's Site-Specific Allocations and Policies Development Plan Document DPD 2016 Policy Map for Starston

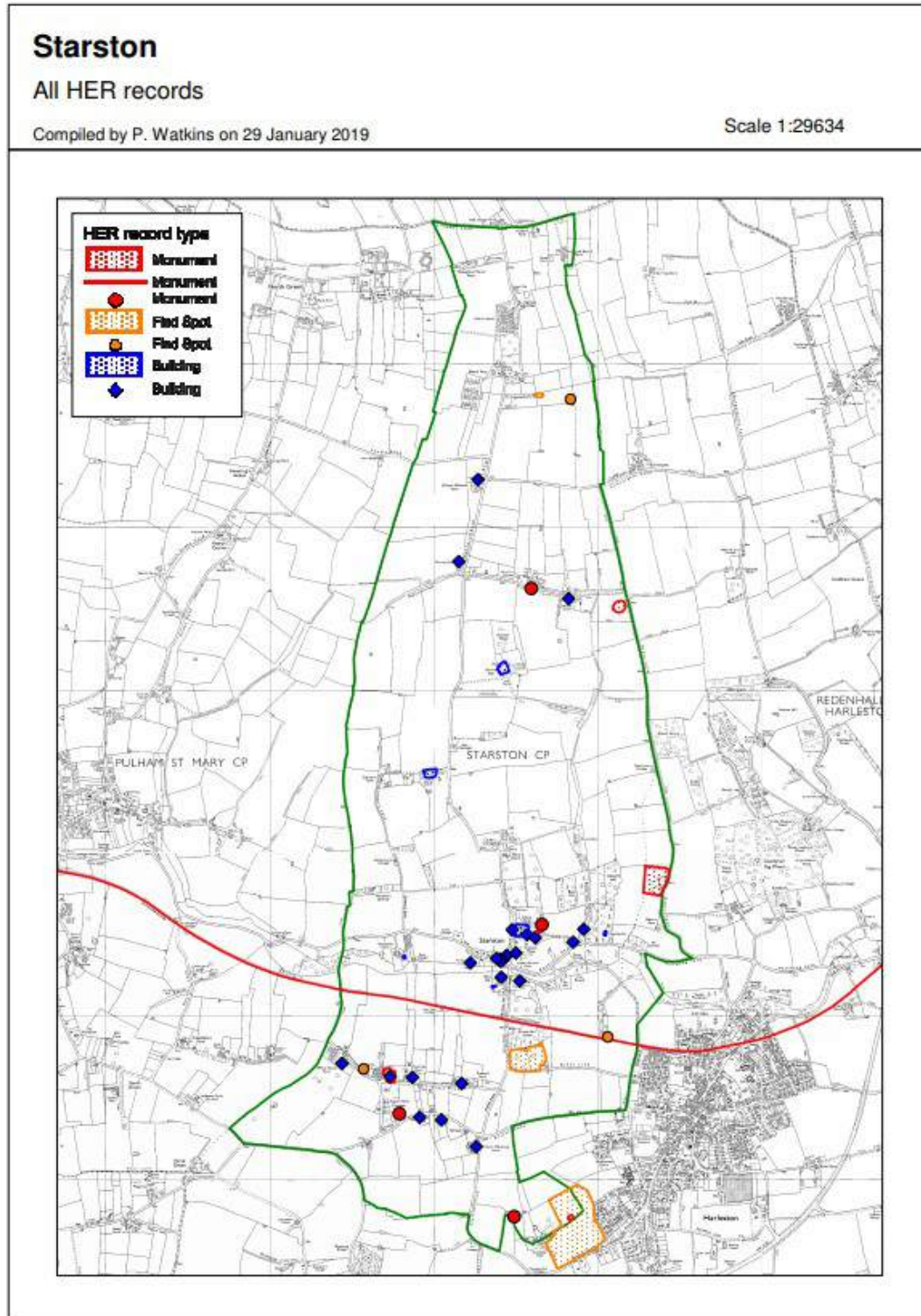


Appendix D: Greater Norwich Local Plan Site Proposal Map for Starston
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Appendix E: The Historic Environment Record for Starston

A map from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record showing a record of all find spots shown in orange, buildings shown in blue and monuments shown in red. Further details are shown in the maps and tables on the following pages.



PrefRef	RecordType	Name	Summary
10775	BLD	Starston Hall	Starston Hall is clad in 19th century brick in 'Tudor' style on three sides, but the building underneath actually dates to around 1600. To the north a small strip of the original wall is visible above a lean-to, and reveals the wallplate of a timber frame
11082	BLD	Wind Pump approximately 330 yds southwest of Church of St Margaret, Pulham Road	This wind pump dates to around 1832, and was used to pump water to Starston Place. It is a small circular red brick round house with a tarred roof supporting an iron post surmounted by four single shutter spring sails with leading boards and twin rudder,
11084	MON	Possible medieval moated manorial site	This site is recorded as being a medieval manorial site, the old seat of the Cottons, and it consists of a linear east to west pond around 5m wide, set in a deep depression. The ruined farm buildings surrounding the west end are undergoing redevelopment.
11085	MON	Possible site of Georgian icehouse	An ice-house that served Starston Place, a Georgian mansion now demolished, is marked on Ordnance Survey maps. The position of this icehouse is given as a small wood at the south end of a wedge-shaped pond to the northeast of house, but a site visit in 19
11086	MON	Possible medieval moated site	This is the site of a possible medieval moat, of a depth of 1.5m to 2.5m, the western and northern ditches of which had been cleaned out to their original shape in 1989. About 1.5m of waterlogged greyish silt was recovered from the deepest part of the dit
11090	BLD	Starston Place model farm	Starston Place Farm was built by Samuel Taylor of Stoke Ferry in around 1840 as a model farm. There are various buildings in fint with red brick dressings arranged around a central courtyard. A number of buildings originally associated with this farm are
11091	BLD	St Margaret's Church, Starston	St Margaret's Church dates to as early as the 15th century, although parts of the exterior and most of the interior were rebuilt during the 1870 restoration by Phipson. During this restoration a superlative wallpainting of a deathbed scene, believed to be
11098	MON	Redenhall 5th century Roman coin hoard and post medieval brickworks	This site, now wooded with some flooded pits, was a brickworks during the post medieval period, although the name of the owner is not known. It is in this area that a hoard of 144 copper alloy coins,

			includes seventy-eight 'barbarous' coins, was recovered
11704	MON	Possible Bronze Age ring ditch on Harleston Common	Aerial photography from 1976 recorded a possible Bronze Age ring ditch on Harleston Common north of the footpath.
12771	FS	Roman coin	Around 1975 a Roman copper alloy antoninianus coin of the emperor Allectus, minted between AD 293 and AD 296, was recovered on the ploughed surface of the site just north of the railway.
13577	MON	Route of Waveney Valley Railway (Tivetshall to Beccles)	The Tivetshall to Beccles line was opened by the Waveney Valley Railway from the Norwich to Diss line (NHER 13578) on 1 December 1855, at that point reaching only as far as Harleston. In 1860 it reached Bungay, and in 1863 it reached Beccles. Some station
13675	MON	World War Two crash site	This is the area of a World War Two crash site of a USAAF B-17F Fortress bomber.
16394	MON	Site of 19th century windmill	A windmill was situated on this site before 1836, and was last used in 1878 when the body of the building was moved to South Elmham St James, in Suffolk, and put onto a new roundhouse.
18105	BLD	Beck Hall, Starston Hill	Beck Hall is listed as a 17th century rendered timber-frame house with a steep black glazed pantile roof with gabled ends. However it is thought that it may actually be the remains of a 15th century hall house with parts of the crownpost roof remaining.
21654	FS	Prehistoric worked flints	Fieldwalking in 1984 and 1989 recovered a number of worked flints, including flakes and one showing signs of retouching.
28917	BLD	Gillows Willows Farmhouse, Hardwick Road	Gillows Willows Farmhouse probably dates to the early 17th century; a date of 1618 is said to be carved on a beam inside, although this may refer to renovation work, in which case the house is earlier although probably not before 1580. Timber framed in co
30307	BLD	Laurel Farm, Skinners Lane	Laurel Farm is a timber framed two storey farmhouse in three cells, with a parlour end of unusually high quality. Outwardly the building looks likely to date to the 17th century, but it is possible that the building originated as a medieval hall house, wi
33197	FS	13th or 14th century copper alloy mount	In 1997 a medieval cast copper alloy strip mount was recovered on the surface of a field. The mount was triangular in cross section with

			a stylised animal head, and is thought to date to the 13th or 14th century.
35422	FS	Multi-period finds	Metal detecting in 2000 and 2001 recovered a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flaked flint axehead, a medieval shield-shaped lead trade weight, an early post medieval hook piece from a book clasp and a post medieval lead cloth seal. Roman, medieval, and post me
36079	MON	Medieval to post medieval pottery sherds and possible site	A large amount of pottery sherds, including some showing signs of recent breakage, have been recovered from this area. These have included many different types of pottery and have been dated to the medieval and post medieval period. This has led the area
39359	FS	Bronze Age axe, Late Saxon balance and multi-period metal objects	Metal detecting in 2003 recovered a large number of metal objects dating largely to the medieval and post medieval period. A Late Bronze Age socketed axehead and a Late Saxon balance were also recovered.
39402	BLD	Streamlet Farmhouse, Pulham Road	Streamlet Farmhouse is an early 17th century timber framed building, encased in red brick with blue headers in the late 19th century. The two storey house has a steep black glazed pantile roof and a tall off-centre chimney stack. The interior has chamfere
39444	BLD	Thurlings, Hardwick Road	The Thurlings probably dates to the early 17th century, and is a timber-framed house faced in 19th century red brick, with a heightened lower pitched pantile roof with gabled ends. The building has a long range in two storeys and a 19th century gabled por
40718	BLD	Coniferhill 19th century mansion	Coniferhill is a large late 19th century red brick mansion with shaped gables, single storey bay windows with pyramid roofs, and tall chimneys.
43959	MON	Poorly-located medieval pit, Gissing to Harleston mains pipeline (Tivetshall St Mary, marginal; Dickleburgh and Rushall, marginal; Needham, marginal)	A watching brief maintained during the installation of a new water main between 2005 and 2006 identified a heavily truncated medieval pit although unfortunately its exact position on the pipeline route does not appear to have been recorded. The exact prov
45557	BLD	The Willows, Rushall Road	The Willows is a 17th or 18th century timber-frame cottage, encased in brick and now painted. The building is of one storey and an attic,

			with a steep pantile roof with gabled ends. There is an internal brick chimney stack near the east end and an externa
45614	BLD	Home Farm Lodge, Church Hill	Home Farm Lodge was originally part of Starston Place Farm (NHER 11090), a model farm built by Samuel Taylor of Stoke Ferry around 1840. Constructed of flint cobbles with yellow brick dressings and a black glazed pantile roof with gabled ends, the buildin
45615	BLD	Tyne House, Cross Roads	Tyne House is a 17th century timber-frame house, much altered. It has a modern brick-faced ground floor, is rendered above, and has a steep pantile roof with gabled ends. The building is one storey and attic, with a rendered brick chimney stack off centre
45627	BLD	Crane's Watering Farmhouse, Rushall Road	Crane's Watering Farmhouse is a 17th century timber-framed house with many later alterations. It was refronted in the early 19th century, and the right hand side was also refronted in the early 20th century to match. The building has two storeys in five b
45815	BLD	Cottage, The Street	This cottage was originally late 18th or early 19th century red brick semi-detached cottages, although it is now one house. This two storey building has a black glazed pantile roof with coped gable end and wide eaves and two brick chimney stacks.
45909	BLD	Hillside, The Street	Hillside is a 17th century timber-frame house, with roughcast and the remains of panel pargetting. This two storey building has a steep tiled roof with gabled ends and an off centre brick chimney stack. There is a doorway in front of the chimney stack, wi
48366	BLD	Pheasantry Cottage, Church Hill	Pheasantry Cottage was originally part of Starston Place Farm (NHER 11090), a model farm built by Samuel Taylor of Stoke Ferry around 1840. The cottage was formerly a garden house to Starston Place, now demolished, and is made of plastered clay lump on a
48367	BLD	Whitehouse Farmhouse, Cross Roads	Whitehouse Farmhouse is a 16th century timber-frame hall house, floored in the 17th century and with plastered walls with traces of panel pargetting on front. This two storey house has a steep black glazed pantile roof with plated ends, and an off centre
48368	BLD	Cottage, The Street	The cottage began life as two early 19th century semi-detached red brick cottages, though it has now been combined into one house. This two storey building has a black glazed pantile roof with gabled

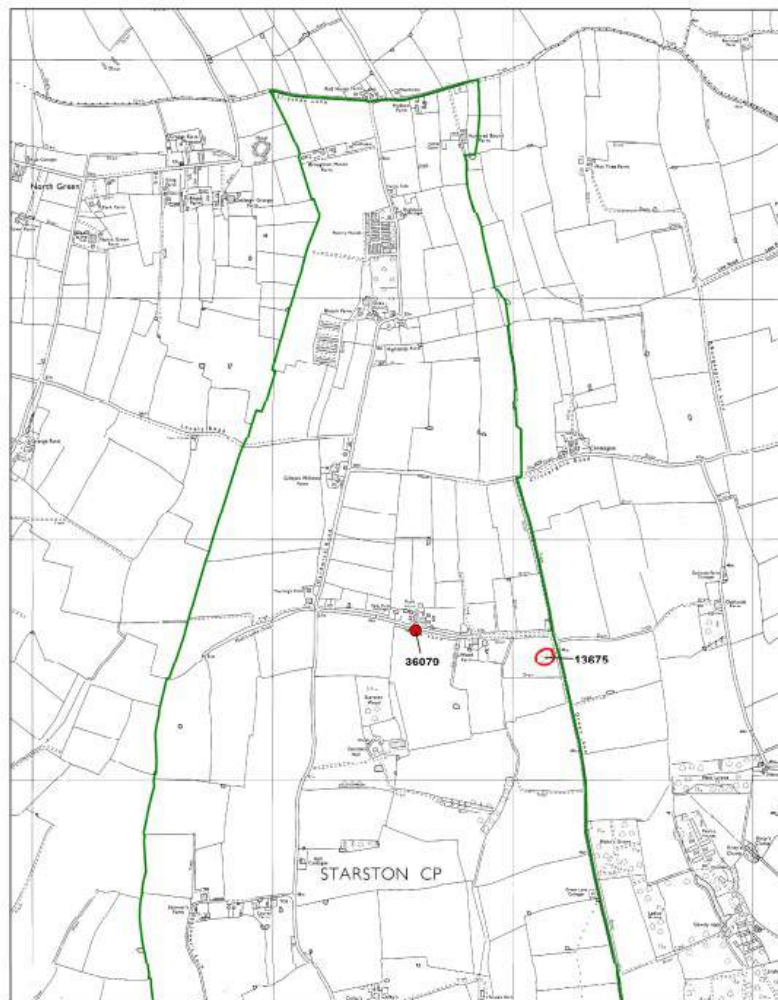
			ends and brick dentil eaves.
48569	BLD	Starston Grange, Cross Roads	Starston Grange is a 17th century or earlier timber-framed and roughcast house, with a later lower pitched black glazed pantile roof. This two storey building has two early 19th century pilastered architrave doorcases with cornices and panelled doors, one
48570	BLD	The Lodge, Redenhall Road	This single storey stuccoed lodge dates to around 1840 and has a thatched roof with gabled ends with shaped barge boards and pendants. There is a projecting gabled wing at the centre forming a T-shaped plan, as well as a gabled porch with thatched roof al
48571	BLD	The Cottage, Rushall Road	The Cottage is a 17th century timber-framed and rendered house with a steep pantile roof with gabled ends. This two storey building has a large internal brick chimney stack at the south end, and a 19th century one storey addition on the north end.
48572	BLD	Fourways, The Street	Fourways is an early 18th century plastered house with a black glazed pantile roof with gabled ends. This two storey building has an external brick chimney stack at the west end.
48573	BLD	Wood Farmhouse, Wood Lane	Wood Farmhouse is a largely 19th century building with an earlier timber framed wing dating to the 17th century. This original wing was also faced in brick and has a number of other 19th century alterations including a steep black glazed pantile roof with
48611	BLD	K6 Telephone kiosk	This telephone kiosk is of the K6 type designed in 1935 by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and made by various contractors. It is made from cast iron, and is square with a domed roof.
48639	BLD	The Rectory, Harleston Road	The Rectory is outwardly of 1871 but this rendering and remodelling hides a 17th century timber-framed front range. Of two storeys, this house has a steep pantile roof with gabled ends with shaped and pierced barge boards. To the left and right the ground
48717	BLD	Cottage, Rouse's Lane	This cottage is a small early 18th century timber framed and plastered house with a steep pantile roof with gabled ends. This one storey cottage has a central brick chimney stack and a narrow brick cross wing on the west end which dates to the mid 19th ce
48725	BLD	Implement shed with granary loft and	The shed, loft and adjoining cottage were originally part of Starston

		adjoining cottage at Home Farm, Church Hill	Place Farm (NHER 11090), a model farm built by Samuel Taylor of Stoke Ferry around 1840. These buildings were built of flint cobbles with red brick dressings and given low pitched hippe
48726	BLD	Yew Tree Farmhouse, Cross Roads	Yew Tree Farmhouse is a 16th or 17th century timber framed house which was fronted in yellow brick in the late 19th century. The two storey house has a steep pantile roof with gabled ends and an off centre brick chimney stack, and the moulded fireplace br
53075	LND	Scole-Dickleburgh co-axial field system	
55984	BLD	Goatshed Cottage	A barn is first shown in this location on the tithe map (1838) but the building plan shown on the 6 inch 1st edition ordnance survey map (1879-1886) and modern maps is smaller suggesting the barn was either extended or replaced by a new structure sometime
60380	FS	Medieval seal matrix	Metal-detecting in 2015 recovered a medieval seal matrix.
63011	MON	Late post-medieval/modern brick drain or soakaway	A watching brief maintained during the installation of a new water main between 2005 and 2006 recorded a brick structure of probable late post-medieval or modern date. This was interpreted as a probable field drain or soakaway.

Starston

HER Monument records

Compiled by P. Watkins on 1 November 2018

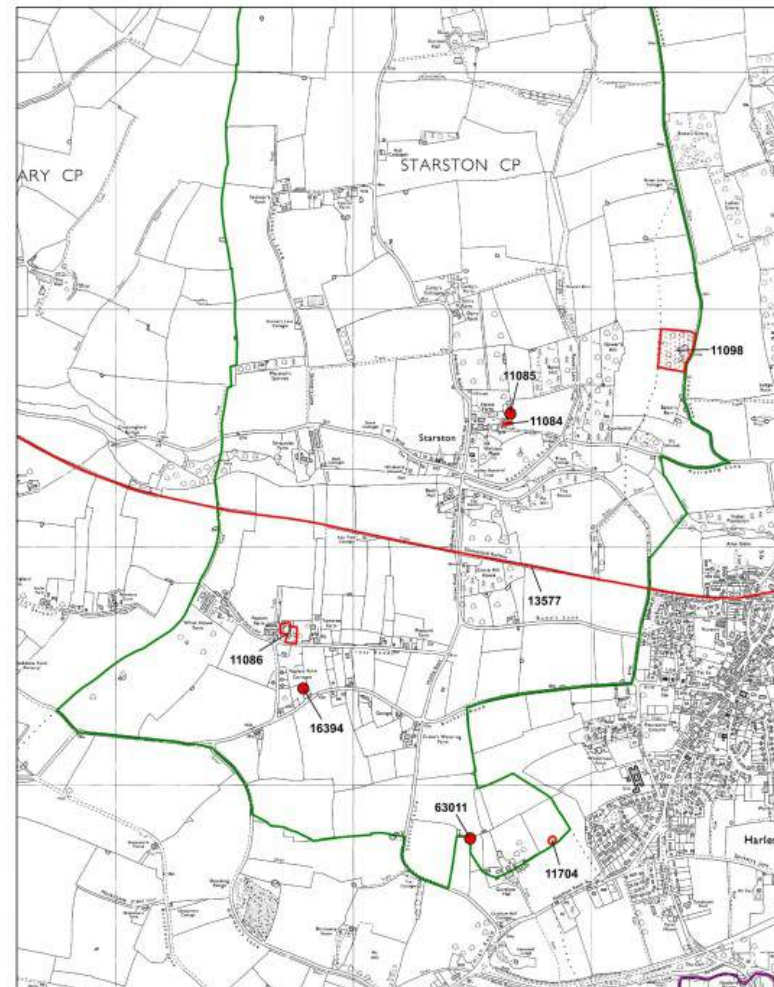


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Starston

HER Monument records

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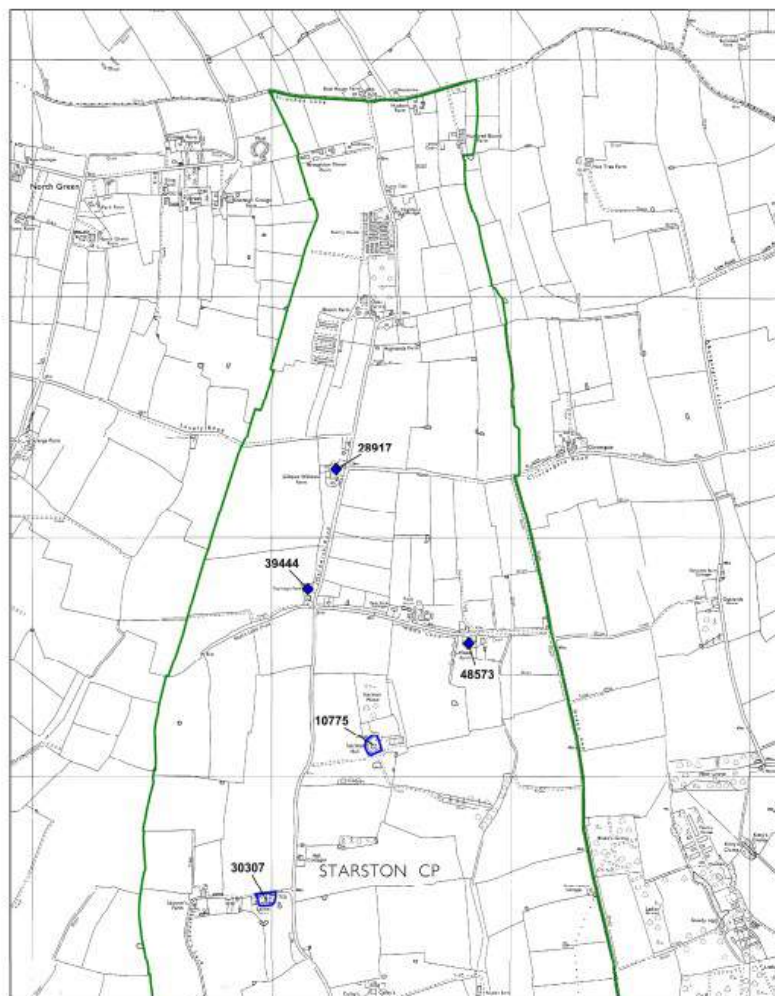


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Starston

HER Building records

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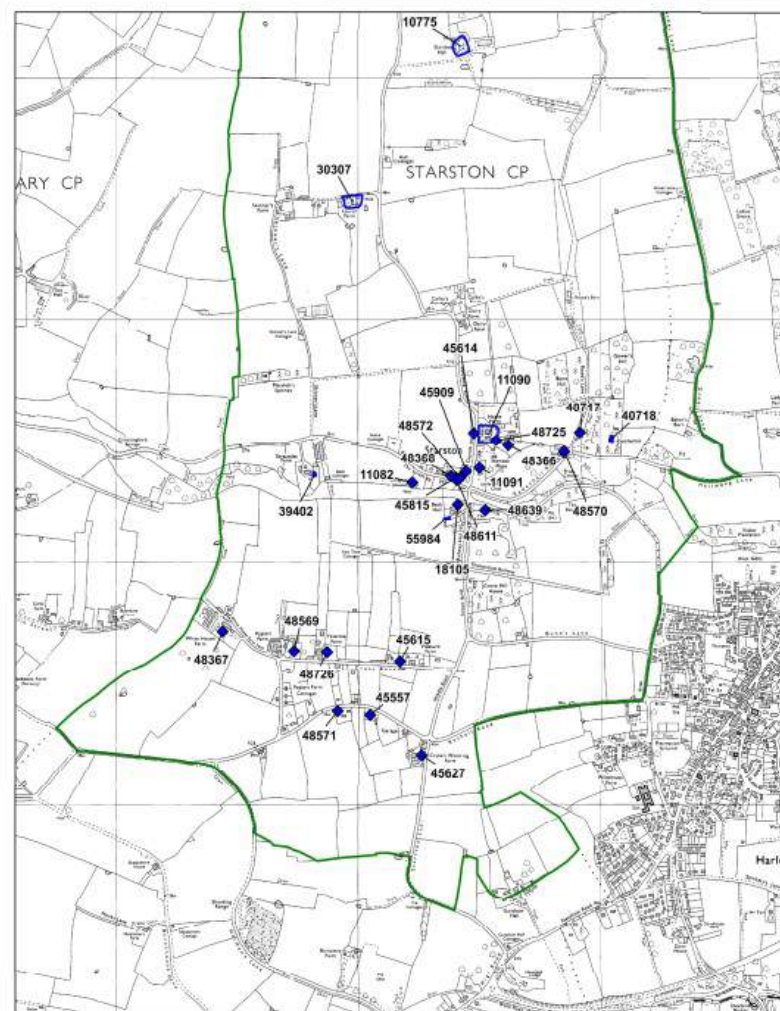
Starston

HER Building records

Compiled by P. Watkins on 1 November 2018 Scale 1:18000



Community and Environmental Services
Historic Environment Service

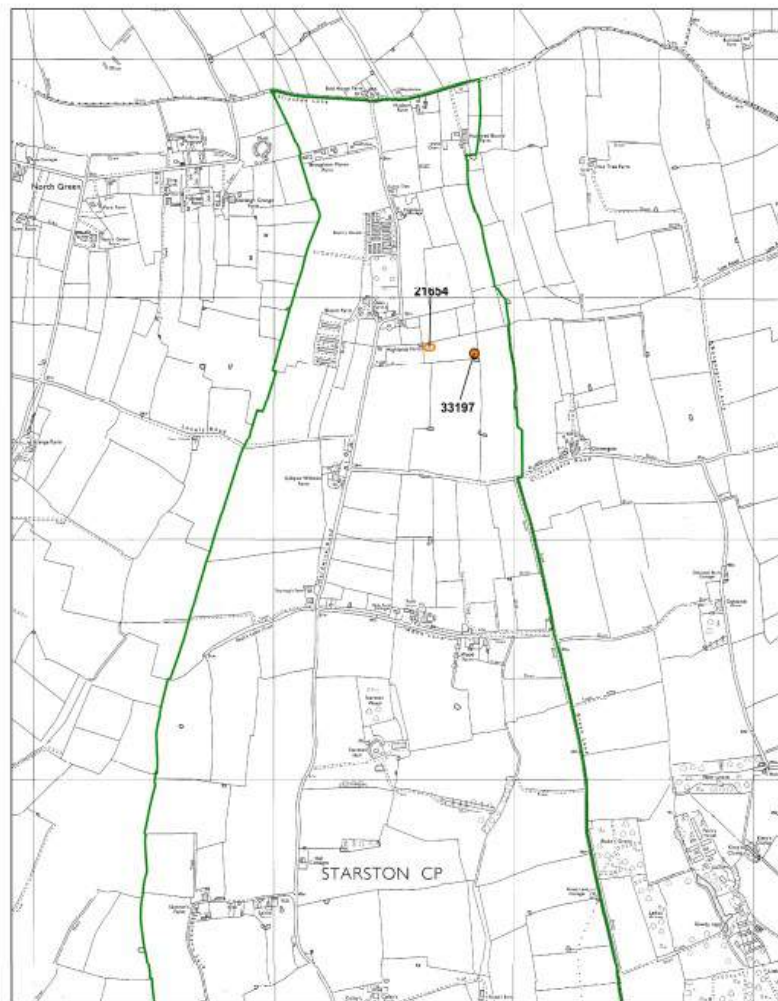


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Starston

HER Find Spot records

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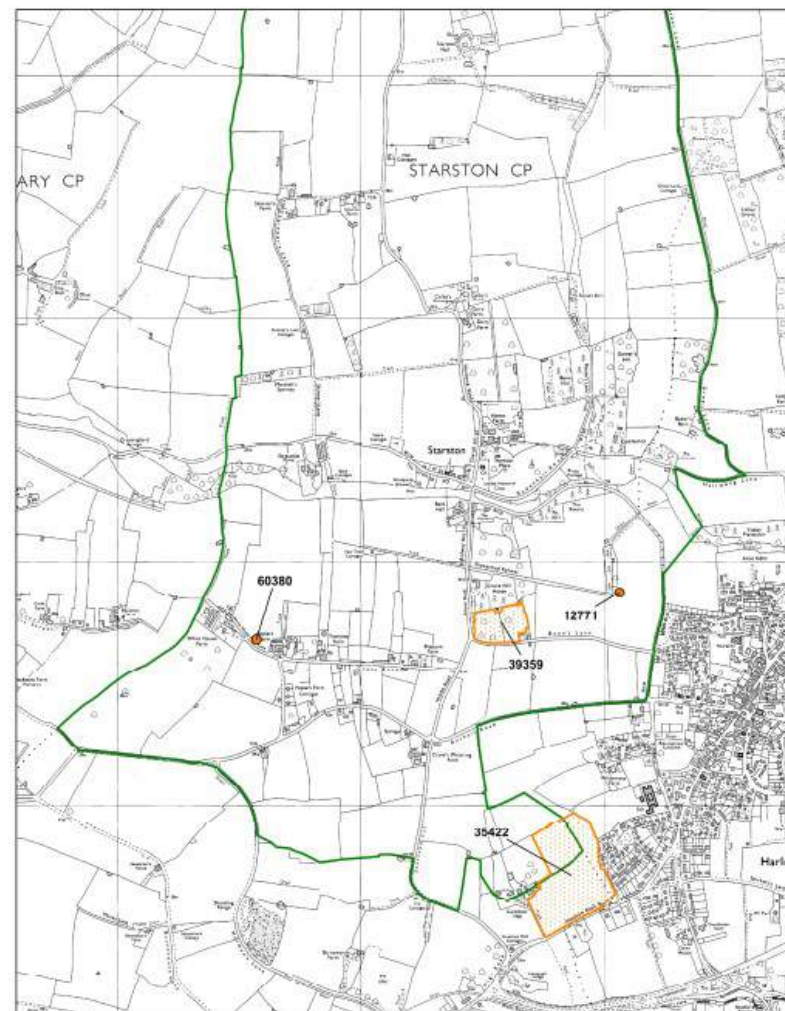


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Starston

HER Find Spot records

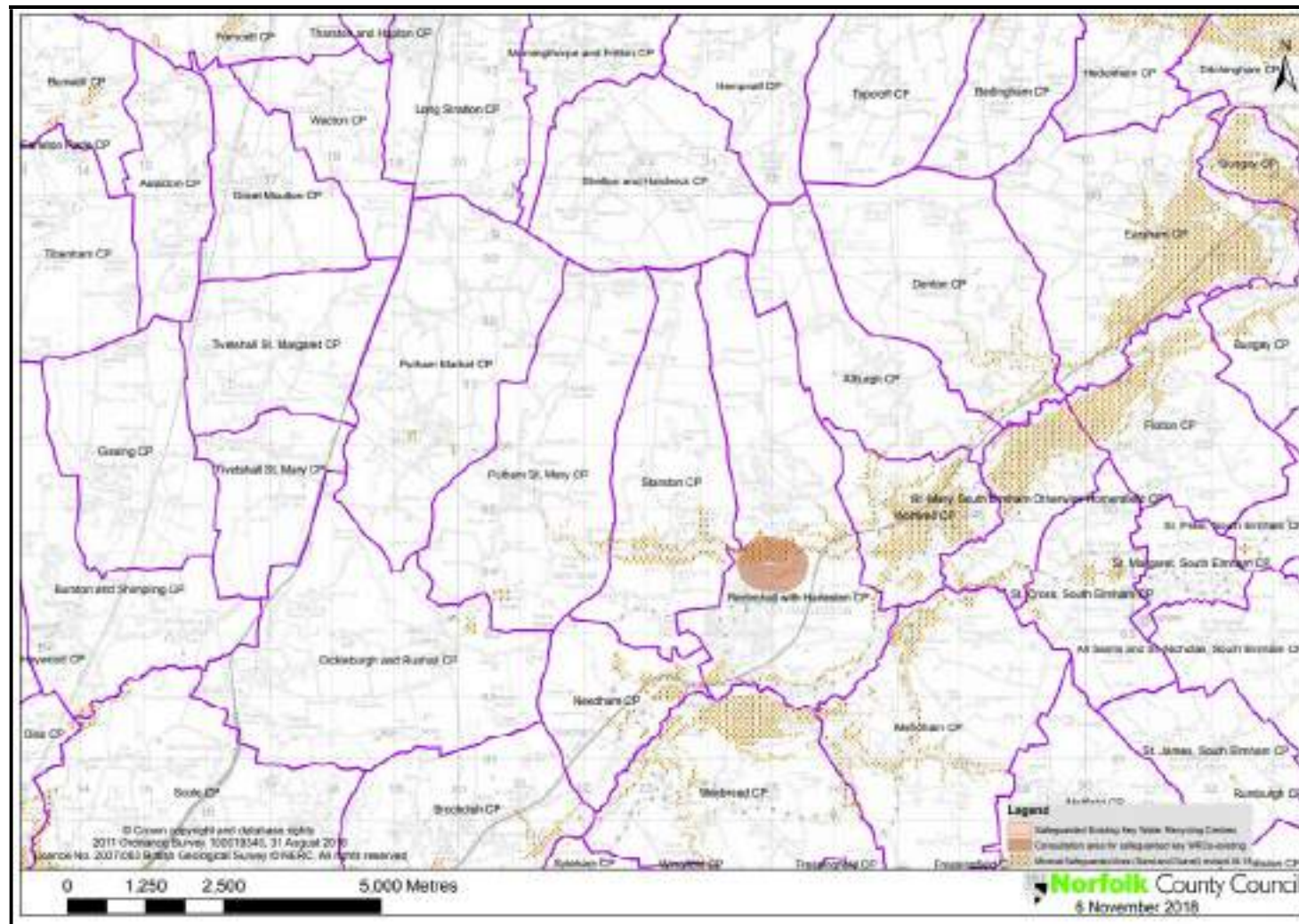
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Appendix F: Map showing the Mineral Safeguarding area for sand and gravel in Starston parish

Surface development within a mineral safeguarding area is required to be accompanied by a minerals resource assessment.



Appendix G: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Below is the framework we intend to use for the Sustainability Appraisal. This is based on the framework prepared for the Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk Joint Core Strategy and uses the same Environmental, Social and Economic Objectives.

This Sustainability Appraisal Framework also incorporates the objectives, decision making criteria and indicators and targets used in the Greater Norwich Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Framework and these are shown in blue in the following table under the relevant Joint Core Strategy SA Objectives.

Applying the SA framework will allow a systematic approach through all the stages of sustainability appraisal and plan making. By comparing the proposed Neighbourhood Plan objectives, policy and allocations against this framework, it should be possible to determine if the Neighbourhood Plan is contributing to sustainable development. The combined Sustainability Appraisal Framework will ensure that the Starston Neighbourhood Plan applies the same sustainability principles as the current and the emerging Local Plans.

SA Objective	Decision making criteria / Points to consider	Indicators and targets	Relevant Policies	Short, Medium and Long Term Effects	Assessment of Effects	Commentary
Environmental						
ENV1 – To reduce the effect of traffic on the environment.	Will it reduce traffic volumes, ease the flow of traffic and reduce congestion? Will new development be in the best locations to reduce the need for people to travel / encourage travel by methods other than the car?	Increase in the percentage of people travelling to work by more environmentally friendly means				

<p>SA12 Transport and access to services Reduce the need to travel and promote the use of sustainable transport modes</p>	<p>Does it reduce the need to travel? Does it promote sustainable transport use? Does it promote access to local services? Does it promote road safety? Does it promote strategic access to and within the area?</p>	<p>Indicator Percentage of residents who travel to work: a) By private motor vehicle b) By public transport c) By foot or cycle d) Work at, or mainly at, home Target Decrease in a), increase in b), c) and d) Indicator IMD Access to services and housing Target Increase the number of LSOAs in the least deprived 50% on the IMD for access to housing and services</p>				
<p>ENV2 – To improve the quality of the water environment.</p>	<p>Will it improve the quality of the water environment (streams, rivers, lakes etc.)? Will it help to support wetland habitats and species?</p>	<p>Any activities should not cause deterioration in waterbody status or prevent a waterbody from reaching ‘Good Status’ as defined under the Water Framework Directive Activity should seek to improve the status of the waterbody Development permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality grounds.</p>				
<p>ENV3 – To improve environmental amenity, including air quality.</p>	<p>Will it improve air quality and reduce the emission of atmospheric pollutants?</p>	<p>Look to decrease the number of designated Air Quality Management Areas and the concentration of air pollutants.</p>				

		Look to reduce the Nitrogen Dioxide in the Hoveton Air Quality Management Area				
SA1 Air Quality and Noise – Minimise air, night and light pollution to improve wellbeing	<p>Will it have a significant impact on AQMAs in Norwich city central and Hoveton?</p> <p>Will it minimise impact on air quality?</p> <p>Will it minimise the impact of light and noise pollution?</p>	<p>Indicator</p> <p>Concentration of selected air pollutants:</p> <p>a) NO2</p> <p>b) PM10 (particulate matter)</p> <p>Target Decrease</p>				
ENV4 – To maintain and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity.	<p>Will it conserve/enhance natural or semi-natural habitats, species diversity and promote habitat connections?</p> <p>Is it likely to have a significant effect on sites designated for international, national or local importance?</p> <p>Do landscaping proposals demonstrate that thought has been given to maximising potential ecological enhancements?</p> <p>Have recreational impacts on ecological features been considered?</p>	<p>Look at changes in the conditions of SSSIs, CWS and natural / semi – natural habitats</p> <p>Number of planning permissions likely to have an adverse impact on the environment</p> <p>Development should become a ‘Check, Clean, Dry’ partner to make sure the users of rivers and broads follow good biosecurity practice every time they visit a water body.</p> <p>Any proposal should seek to enhance and improve the quality of habitat of European designated sites or UK Biodiversity Action Plan habitats. Applications should be considered in terms of their individual and cumulative effects.</p>				

<p>SA3 – Biodiversity, Geodiversity and Green Infrastructure Protect and enhance the area’s biodiversity and geodiversity assets, and expand the provision of green infrastructure</p>	<p>Will it minimise impact on designated sites and important species and habitats? Could it provide opportunities for bio- or geo-diversity enhancement? Could it contribute to green infrastructure networks? Will it help minimise the impact on air quality at designated sites? Will it ensure that current ecological networks are not compromised and future improvements in habitat connectivity are not prejudiced?</p>	<p>Indicator Net change in Local Sites in “Positive Conservation Management” Target Year on year Improvements Indicator Percentage of SSSIs in: a) favourable condition b) unfavourable recovering c) unfavourable no change d) unfavourable declining e) destroyed/ part destroyed Target 95% of SSSIs in ‘favourable’ or ‘unfavourable recovering’ condition Indicator Number of Planning Approvals granted contrary to the advice of Natural England or Norfolk Wildlife Trust (on behalf of the County Wildlife Partnership) or the Broads Authority on the basis of adverse impact on site of acknowledged biodiversity importance. Target None Indicator</p>				
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		Percentage of allocated residential development sites, or sites permitted for development of 10 or more homes, that have access to a semi-natural green space of at least 2ha within 400m. Target Minimise				
ENV5 – To maintain or enhance the quality of landscapes and townscapes, and conserve the historic environment in a manner appropriate to its significance	Will it protect and enhance the quality of landscapes, townscapes and countryside character, including the character of the Broads and its setting where relevant? Will it maintain and enhance the distinctiveness of the landscapes/townscapes and heritage? Will it reduce the amount of derelict, underused land? Will it protect and enhance features of historical, archaeological and cultural value?	Increase in the number of new developments on previously developed land Increase in areas placed into Countryside Stewardship schemes Number of planning approvals within the setting of a listed building that are assessed as either positive or neutral to the significance of the listed building Number of listed building consents granted Monitor the designation of locally listed structures or spaces				
SA4 – Landscape Promote efficient use of land, while respecting the variety of landscape types in the area	Will it minimise impact on the landscape character of the area, including the setting of the Broads? Will it enable development of previously developed land?	Indicator Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land Target 18% to 2026 (based on JCS				

	Will it make efficient use of land?	housing allocations, update in line with GNLPI) Indicator Number of Planning Approvals granted contrary to the advice of the Broads Authority on the basis of adverse impact on the Broads Landscape Target None				
SA13 – Historic Environment Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their setting, other local examples of cultural heritage, preserving the character and diversity of the area’s historic built environment	Does it enable the protection and enhancement of heritage assets, including their setting? Does it provide opportunities to reveal and conserve archaeological assets? Could it benefit heritage assets currently ‘at risk’?	Indicator Percentage of Conservation Areas with appraisals Target Year on year increase Indicator Heritage at risk – number and percentage of Listed buildings; and b) Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Buildings at Risk register Target Year on year reduction				
ENV6 – To adapt to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change.	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will more energy needs be met from renewable sources? Will it increase the capacity of the area to withstand the effects of	Decrease in Total CO2 emissions per capita (million tonnes carbon equivalent) and reduction of Carbon Footprint of area. Increase in renewable energy generation capacity				

	climate change, minimising risks to lives, land and property?					
SA2 – Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Continue to reduce carbon emissions, adapting to and mitigating against the effects of climate change.	<p>Will it minimise CO2 emissions?</p> <p>Will it support decentralised and renewable energy generation?</p> <p>Will it minimise the risk of fluvial or surface water flooding?</p>	<p>Indicator CO2 emissions per capita</p> <p>Target Reduction in emissions</p> <p>Indicator Sustainable and renewable energy capacity permitted by type</p> <p>Target Year on year permitted capacity increase</p> <p>Indicator Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality grounds</p> <p>Target Zero</p>				
ENV7 – To avoid, reduce and manage flood risk.	<p>Will it minimise the risk of flooding to people and property?</p> <p>Have Sustainable Drainage Systems been considered?</p> <p>Will future development have a neutral or positive impact on flooding?</p>	Development permissions granted contrary to officer advice on flood risk. Officer advice can come from the Environment Agency, Local Planning Authority or Norfolk County Council under the role as Lead Local Flood Authority.				

ENV8 – To provide for sustainable use and sources of water supply.	Will it conserve groundwater resources and promote water efficiency?	Look at patterns of daily domestic water use (per capita consumption)				
SA16 - Water Maintain and enhance water quality and ensure the most efficient use of water	Will it maximise water efficiency? Will it minimise impact on water quality? Will it impact on water discharges that affect designated sites? Will it contribute to achieving the River Basin Management Plan actions and objectives?	Indicator Water efficiency in new homes Target All new housing schemes to achieve water efficiency standard of 110 litres/person/day (lpd) No indicators for water infrastructure have been identified. See also flood section (Number of planning permissions contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality grounds)				
ENV9 – To make the best use of resources, including land and energy, and to minimise waste production.	Will it minimise consumption of materials and resources? Will it use land efficiently? Will it minimise the loss of 'Greenfield' land? Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources? Will it minimise energy consumption and promote energy efficiency alongside promoting renewable energy sources? Will it lead to less waste being produced and/or promoting more	Increase the percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land. Look at Kilograms of waste produced per head of population; and percentage change on previous year Look for increase in the percentage of household waste recycled and composted Preventing the needless sterilisation of safeguarded mineral resources through investigation, assessment and				

	<p>recycling and composting? Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation? Will it prevent the needless sterilisation of safeguarding mineral resources? Has the need for future recycling and composting facilities been assessed? Are there opportunities for minimising the opportunity and impact of fly tipping?</p>	<p>potential prior extraction and reuse to make best use of onsite resources. Monitor Waste Water Capacity.</p>				
ENV 10 – To minimise the production of waste.	<p>Will it lead to less waste being produced and/or promoting more recycling or composting? Will it increase waste recovery for other means e.g. energy generation?</p>	<p>Look at Kilograms or waste produced per head of population; and in % change on previous year. Look for increase in % of household waste recycled and composted</p>				
<p>SA14 – Natural Resources, Waste and Contaminated Land Minimise waste generation, promote recycling and avoid the sterilisation of mineral resources. Remediate contaminated land and minimise the use of the best and most</p>	<p>Does it contribute to the minimisation of waste production and to recycling? Does it safeguard existing and planned mineral and waste operations? Will it help to remediate contaminated land? Does it avoid loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land (grades 1-3a)? Will there be adequate provision for</p>	<p>Minerals and waste indicators and targets tbc Indicator Number of planning permissions granted on non-allocated sites on class 1, 2 or 3a agricultural land Target Zero Indicator Percentage of land allocated for development, or subject to an extant</p>				

versatile agricultural land.	waste and recycling facilities?	planning permission of 5 or more dwellings that is identified as Grade I or II agricultural land value. Target Minimise No indicators for contaminated land have been identified				
ENV11: To conserve soil resources and quality.	Will it avoid the loss of good quality agricultural land and preserve soil resources?	Increase the % of dwellings built on previously developed land.				
Social						
SOC1 – To reduce poverty and social exclusion.	Will it reduce poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in those areas most affected?	Reduce the percentage of children living in low-income households Key benefit claimants – percentage of working age population claiming benefits				
SA7 – Deprivation To reduce Deprivation	Will it help to reduce deprivation?	Indicator and targets from IMD to be identified				
SOC2 – To maintain and improve the health of the whole population and promote healthy lifestyles.	Will it improve access to high quality health facilities for existing and new communities? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? How? Will the links between poorer health and deprivation be addressed? Will links to the countryside be maintained and enhanced?	Look at percentage of population receiving incapacity benefits. Is there an increase in Life expectancy of residents?				
SA8 – Health	Will it maximise access to health	Indicator				

To promote access to health facilities and promote healthy lifestyles	services, taking into account the needs of an ageing population? Will it promote healthy lifestyles? Will it avoid impact on the quality and extent of existing assets, such as formal and informal footpaths?	Percentage of physically active adults Target Increase percentage annually or achieve percentage above England average Indicator and target for access to health facilities to be identified				
SOC3 – To improve education and skills.	Will adequate education infrastructure be provided for existing and new communities? (by improving and retaining qualifications and skills for both young people and amongst the workforce and promoting lifelong skills) Will links between lower levels of education and deprivation be addressed?	Workforce qualifications – percentage of working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level or above School leaver qualifications – percentage of school leavers with 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grades				
SA10 – Education	Will it enable access to education and skills training?	Indicator and target for access to education facilities to be identified				
SOC4 – To provide the opportunity to live in a decent, suitable and affordable home.	Will it increase the range of types, sizes and affordability of housing for all social groups? Will it reduce the housing need and ensure that housing provision addresses the needs of all?	An increase in the percentage of housing stock that is affordable housing and a decrease in number of unfit dwellings in housing stock				
SA5 – Housing Ensure that everyone	Will it ensure delivery of housing to meet needs in appropriate locations?	Indicator Net housing completions				

has good quality housing of the right size and tenure to meet their needs.	Will it deliver affordable housing and other tenures to meet needs? Will it ensure a variety in the size and design of dwellings, to meet a range of circumstances and needs?	Target Meet or exceed annual trajectory requirements Indicator Affordable housing completions Target tbc Indicator House completions by bedroom number, based on the proportions set out in the most recent Sub-regional Housing Market Assessment Target Figures within 10% tolerance of the Housing Market Assessment Requirements Indicator Starter Homes completions Target 20% of homes delivered are starter homes				
SOC5 – To build community identity, improve social welfare, and reduce crime and anti-social activity.	Will it encourage engagement in community activities contributing to a mixed and balanced community? Will it reduce fear and instances of crime?	Incidences of crime committed per 1,000 households				
SA9 – Crime To reduce crime and the fear of crime	Will it help design out crime from new development?	Indicator and target for crime reduction to be identified				
SOC6 – To offer more	Will it reduce unemployment	Look for decrease in the				

opportunities for rewarding and satisfying employment for all.	overall? Will help to improve earnings?	percentage of the economically active population who are unemployed Look for decrease in the percentage of unemployed people who are long-term unemployed				
SOC7 – To improve the quality of where people live.	Will it improve the quality of dwellings? Will it improve the quality of local open space? Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods?	Decrease the percentage of overall housing stock not meeting the 'Decent Homes Standard' Increase in the percentage of public housing stock built to the standard of the Code for Sustainable Homes (pending)				
SA6 – Population and Communities Maintain and improve the quality of life for residents	Will it enhance existing, or provide new community facilities? Will promote integration with existing communities?	No indicators for provision of community facilities have been identified				
SOC8 – To improve accessibility to essential services, facilities and jobs.	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities (including health, education, leisure, open space, the countryside and community facilities)? Will it improve access to jobs and services for all whilst reducing dependency on the private car?	Increase the percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents				
Economic						
EC1 – To encourage	Will it assist in strengthening the	Look for increase in the				

sustained economic growth.	<p>local economy?</p> <p>Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?</p> <p>Will it increase vitality and viability of town centres and improve economic diversity?</p>	<p>percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses</p> <p>Look for increase in average weekly pay for full-time employees</p>				
<p>SA11 - Economy</p> <p>Encourage economic development covering a range of sectors and skill levels to improve employment opportunities for residents, and maintain and enhance town centre</p>	<p>Will it promote Greater Norwich as a regional economic centre?</p> <p>Will it promote employment land provision to support existing and future growth sectors?</p> <p>Will it promote a range of employment opportunities?</p> <p>Will it promote vibrant town centres?</p> <p>Will it promote the rural economy?</p>	<p>Indicator</p> <p>Amount of land developed for employment by type</p> <p>Target</p> <p>118ha B1 & 111ha B2 / B8 2007 to 2026 (split into five year tranches, based on JCS targets - update in line with GNLP targets)</p> <p>Indicator</p> <p>Annual count of jobs by BRES across the Plan area</p> <p>Target</p> <p>Measure against GNLP annualised jobs targets (2,222 p.a in JCS.)</p> <p>Indicator</p> <p>Employment rate of economically active population</p> <p>Target</p> <p>Increase</p> <p>Indicator</p> <p>Percentage of workforce employed in higher occupations</p> <p>Target</p>				

		Annual increase of 1%				
EC2 – To encourage and accommodate both indigenous and inward investment.	<p>Will it encourage indigenous business?</p> <p>Will it encourage inward investment?</p> <p>Will it make land and property available for business?</p> <p>Will it improve economic performance across the parish?</p> <p>Will it support/encourage diversification?</p>	Look for increase in number of small businesses				
EC3 – To encourage efficient patterns of movement in support of economic growth.	<p>Will it improve provision of local jobs?</p> <p>Will it improve accessibility to work, particularly by public transport, walking and cycling?</p> <p>Will it reduce journey times between key employment areas and key transport interchanges?</p> <p>Will it improve efficiency and sustainability of freight distribution?</p> <p>Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure?</p>	<p>Increase the percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport; foot or cycle; and reduce private car journeys</p> <p>Reduce average distance travelled to the workplace by residents</p>				
EC4 – To improve the social and environmental performance of the economy.	<p>Will it reduce the impact on the environment from businesses?</p> <p>Will it reduce the impact on residents from businesses?</p> <p>Will it attract new investment and skilled workers to the area?</p>	<p>Increase amount of various employment development on previously developed land or conversions</p> <p>Ecological footprint –decrease hectares required per capita to</p>				

	<p>Will existing business and employment provision be maintained?</p> <p>Where would employment provision best be located to serve urban and rural residents?</p>	<p>support current production and consumption</p> <p>Decrease unemployment benefit receipt</p>				
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Appendix H: Consultation responses and subsequent amendments to scoping report March 2019

Organisation	Comment	Amendment to Scoping Report	Page Number
South Norfolk Council	The advice will be followed and suggested amendments made to the scoping report. See amendments and comments below.		
Environment Agency	The advice will be considered when developing Neighbourhood Plan policies through use of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.	No amendment. The Sustainability Appraisal framework covers points raised in ENV4 and SA3.	
Historic England	Comment: We would suggest that, despite the caption identifying the monument, the map should ideally highlight Scheduled Monuments discretely from listed buildings. At present, it is not possible for a reader not familiar with the parish or the monument's location to easily discern where it is.	The Scheduled Monument has been identified by adding a blue circle to Figure 1.	15
Natural England		No amendments required.	
Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Planning	The advice will be considered when developing Neighbourhood Plan policies.	No amendments required.	
Norfolk County Council Lead Local Flood Authority	The advice will be considered when developing Neighbourhood Plan policies through use of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.	Added to Objective ENV7 in SA Framework: Will future development have a neutral or positive impact on flooding?	69



Emma Harrison (Neighbourhood Plan Project
Officer)
Via email

Swan Lane
Long Stratton
Norwich
NR15 2XE

Tel 01508 533801
kfisher@s-norfolk.gov.uk

Our ref: StarstonNPSEA

26 March 2019

Dear Ms Harrison

**Starston Neighbourhood Plan
Scoping Opinion for Sustainability Appraisal (SA)**

Further to your recent submission of a Scoping Report for consultation (January 2019) please find enclosed copies of the responses that we have received from the statutory consultees, as well as additional responses from Norfolk County Council. You will note that the conclusion of the statutory consultees at this time is that a Sustainability Appraisal is not required for the production of this plan. We understand however that you will be preparing a Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating a Strategic Environmental Assessment) to support the production of a robust and justifiable Neighbourhood Plan.

We wish to draw your attention to some of the additional comments made by the statutory consultees in response to the Scoping Report, as well as the additional sources of information that have also been highlighted. Historic England has made a suggestion relating to the clarity of the mapping/illustrations within the Scoping Report whilst the Environment Agency has highlighted an opportunity to enhance the natural environment as part of the Neighbourhood Plan policies. The Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) (Norfolk County Council) has also provided additional comments relevant to the proposed Plan and these are also included for your information.

The enclosed advice has been prepared on the basis of the information submitted at this time. Please be aware that if the final Plan includes allocations of land for development, the promotion of significant new development or substantial redrawing of the existing development boundaries then a new opinion may be required. As we are aware that the Neighbourhood Plan group is currently considering the above options we would recommend maintaining contact to ensure our advice remains relevant to the development of the Plan.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you wish to discuss the matter further.

Yours sincerely

K. Fisher

**Kate Fisher
Planning Policy Officer**



Ms Kate Fisher
South Norfolk District Council
South Norfolk House Swan Lane
Long Stratton
Norwich
NR15 2XE

Our ref: AE/2019/123812/01-L01
Your ref: StarstonNP/SEAScoping
Date: 08 March 2019

Dear Ms Fisher

STARSTON NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN SEA SCOPING REPORT - CONSULTATION

STARSTON PARISH COUNCIL

Thank you for your consultation dated 01 February 2019. We have reviewed the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Starston Neighbourhood Plan and consider that the environmental constraints found within the parish area are satisfactorily scoped in.

We note that there are not any specific allocated sites currently proposed for built development within the plan period for the GNLP designated for Starston. In light of this and consideration of the draft aims and objectives for the Neighbourhood Plan there are no significant likely environmental impacts that should arise within the Starston area. Therefore, we consider the need for a full SEA can be screened out.

Where the draft aims look to 'protect and maintain the natural environment', we consider that this can be expanded on further to ensure that the chosen policies incorporated into the plan also have a focus on enhancing the natural environment wherever possible. This can include existing green spaces, protecting and maintaining but also seeking opportunities to improve them. In addition, where any potential new development is proposed, there should be measures to provide net gain in biodiversity and enhancement to habitats through the use of natural capital assets like green infrastructure that can enable wildlife corridors and improved habitat linkages. National Planning Policy Framework paragraph 170, sub section d, states 'planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: minimizing impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.'

We trust that this advice is useful

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ed Abigail", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Mr Ed Abigail
Planning Advisor

Direct dial 0203 0254209
Direct e-mail Ed.Abigail@environment-agency.gov.uk



Historic England

EAST OF ENGLAND OFFICE

Ms Kate Fisher

Direct Dial: 01223 582746

South Norfolk Council

Swan Lane

Our ref: PL00542945

Long Stratton

Norwich

Norfolk

NR15 2XE

1 March 2019

Dear Ms Fisher

Ref: Scoping Opinion Starston SA Scoping Report

Thank you for your email requesting a scoping opinion for the Starston Scoping Report. As the Government's adviser on the historic environment Historic England is keen to ensure that the protection of the historic environment is fully taken into account at all stages and levels of the local and neighbourhood planning process. Therefore we welcome this opportunity to review and comment on this scoping report.

We would refer you to the guidance in Historic England Advice Note 8: *Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment*, which can be found here: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/>. This advice sets out the historic environment factors which need to be considered during the Strategic Environmental Assessment process, and our recommendations for information you may need to include.

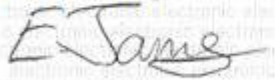
We welcome the summary of the history of Starston, and the historic environment information provided on pages 14-17. We would suggest that, despite the caption

identifying the monument, the map should ideally highlight Scheduled Monuments discretely from listed buildings. At present, it is not possible for a reader not familiar with the parish or the monument's location to easily discern where it is. We are pleased, however, to note the consideration of Starston's heritage at risk, as well as the reference to the existing and forthcoming conservation area appraisals.

We do not wish to make any further comments, but please note that the most recent revision of the National Planning Policy Framework was published in February 2019.

If you have any further questions, please contact the Historic Places Team who can be reached on 01223 582749.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'E. James', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Edward James
Historic Places Advisor, East of England
Edward.James@HistoricEngland.org.uk

cc:

Date: 22 February 2019
Our ref: 272537
Your ref: Starston Neighbourhood Plan - SEA Scoping Report

South Norfolk Council
kfisher@s-norfolk.gov.uk

BY EMAIL ONLY



Hornbeam House
Crewe Business Park
Electra Way
Crewe
Cheshire
CW1 6GJ

T 0300 060 3900

Dear Kate Fisher

Starston Neighbourhood Plan - SEA Scoping Report

Thank you for your consultation on the above dated 01 February 2019

Natural England is a non-departmental public body. Our statutory purpose is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced, and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

Natural England is a statutory consultee in neighbourhood planning and must be consulted on draft neighbourhood development plans by the Parish/Town Councils or Neighbourhood Forums where they consider our interests would be affected by the proposals made..

Natural England does not have any specific comments on this SEA scoping.

However, we refer you to the attached annex which covers the issues and opportunities that should be considered when preparing a Neighbourhood Plan.

For any further consultations on your plan, please contact: consultations@naturalengland.org.uk.

Yours sincerely

Danielle Priestner
Consultations Team

Kate Fisher

From: Chamberlain, Naomi <naomi.chamberlain@norfolk.gov.uk>
Sent: 21 February 2019 16:23
To: Kate Fisher
Cc: Hickling, Steve; Historic Environment Planning
Subject: NCC response to the Starston Neighbourhood Plan Scoping Report

Dear Kate

Thank you for consulting Norfolk County Council on the Starston Neighbourhood plan scoping report.

The Historic Environment Service has the following comments to make.

The scoping report covers the historic environment well and we look forward to being consulted in the future.

We would suggest that Historic England's published guidance on the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans is consulted (<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/planning/plan-making/improve-your-neighbourhood/>). It encourages the full consideration of heritage assets and suggests ways with which this can be achieved. Based on this guidance, we would like to suggest the authors of the plan follow a number of steps:

1. Study Historic England's published guidance and consider how the plan can take its advice on board.
2. Contact the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) and request information on designated and undesignated heritage assets within the plan area. The NHER can be contacted at heritage@norfolk.gov.uk.
3. Consider the full range of heritage assets within the plan area and identify those they feel are most significant. They may wish to prepare a local list of heritage assets they believe should be protected and enhanced and put this to the community for consideration.
4. Directly consult the Historic Environment Service's planning advice team (hep@norfolk.gov.uk), who can provide advice on which heritage assets are most significant and ways in which they can be protected and enhanced. They can also offer advice on the wording of historic environment policies.

Best wishes,

Naomi Chamberlain, Trainee Planner
Community & Environmental Services
Tel: 01603 638422
County Hall, Norwich NR1 2SG

Kate Fisher

From: Chamberlain, Naomi <naomi.chamberlain@norfolk.gov.uk>
Sent: 06 March 2019 13:03
To: Kate Fisher
Cc: Lead Local Flood Authority
Subject: NCC Starston Neighbourhood Plan SA Scoping Report Response

Dear Kate

Please see below additional comments from the Lead Local Flood Authority on the Starston Neighbourhood Plan SA Scoping Report.

LLFA comments below on the Starston Neighbourhood Plan SA Scoping Report (SASR)

We note and welcome that there is some mention of flooding and surface water issues in the SASR.

Should you wish to have a policy on flood risk issues in the Plan going forwards and, to assist, we have provided some suggested wording below:

INTENTION

This neighbourhood plan does not mention flood risks from surface water, or set a policy for surface water drainage for new developments. We would advise that ideally the plan would seek to contribute towards strategic multi-agency efforts to reduce the risk of flooding from all sources in the Starston area and would promote a range of assessment and mitigation measures that will ensure that any future development (or redevelopment) will have a neutral or positive impact on flooding.

POLICY: FLOODING

The Plan requires that any future development (or redevelopment) proposals show there is no increased risk of flooding from an existing flood source and mitigation measures are implemented to address surface water arising within the development site.

Any new development or significant alteration to an existing building within the Starston area should be accompanied by an appropriate assessment which gives adequate and appropriate consideration to all sources of flooding and proposed surface water drainage. Any application made to a local planning authority will be required to demonstrate that it would:

- Not increase the flood risk to the site or wider area from fluvial, surface water, groundwater, sewers or artificial sources.
- Have a neutral or positive impact on surface water drainage.

Proposals must demonstrate engagement with relevant agencies and seek to incorporate appropriate mitigation measures manage flood risk and to reduce surface water run-off to the development and wider area such as:

- Inclusion of appropriate measures to address any identified risk of flooding (in the following order or priority: assess, avoid, manage and mitigate flood risk).
- Where appropriate undertake sequential and /or exception tests.
- Locate only compatible development in areas at risk of flooding, considering the proposed vulnerability of land use.
- Inclusion of appropriate allowances for climate change

- Inclusion of Sustainable Drainage proposals (SuDS) with an appropriate discharge location.
- Priority use of source control SuDS such as permeable surfaces, rainwater harvesting and storage or green roofs and walls. Other SuDS components which convey or store surface water can also be considered.
- To mitigate against the creation of additional impermeable surfaces, attenuation of greenfield (or for redevelopment sites as close to greenfield as possible) surface water runoff rates and runoff volumes within the development site boundary.
- Provide clear maintenance and management proposals of structures within the development, including SuDS elements, riparian ownership of ordinary watercourses or culverts, and their associated funding mechanisms.

ALLOCATION OF SITES

For allocated sites, we would expect that the Neighbourhood Planning Process provide a robust assessment of the risk of flooding, from all sources, when allocating sites. If a risk of flooding is identified then a sequential test, and exception test where required, are undertaken. This would be in line with Planning Practice Guidance to ensure that new development is steered to the lowest areas of flood risk. However, any allocated sites will also still be required to provide a flood risk assessment and / or drainage strategy through the development management planning process.

More information can be found on our website at <https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/rubbish-recycling-and-planning/flood-and-water-management>

Please contact the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) if you have any queries on these comments at llfa@norfolk.gov.uk.

Best wishes,

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