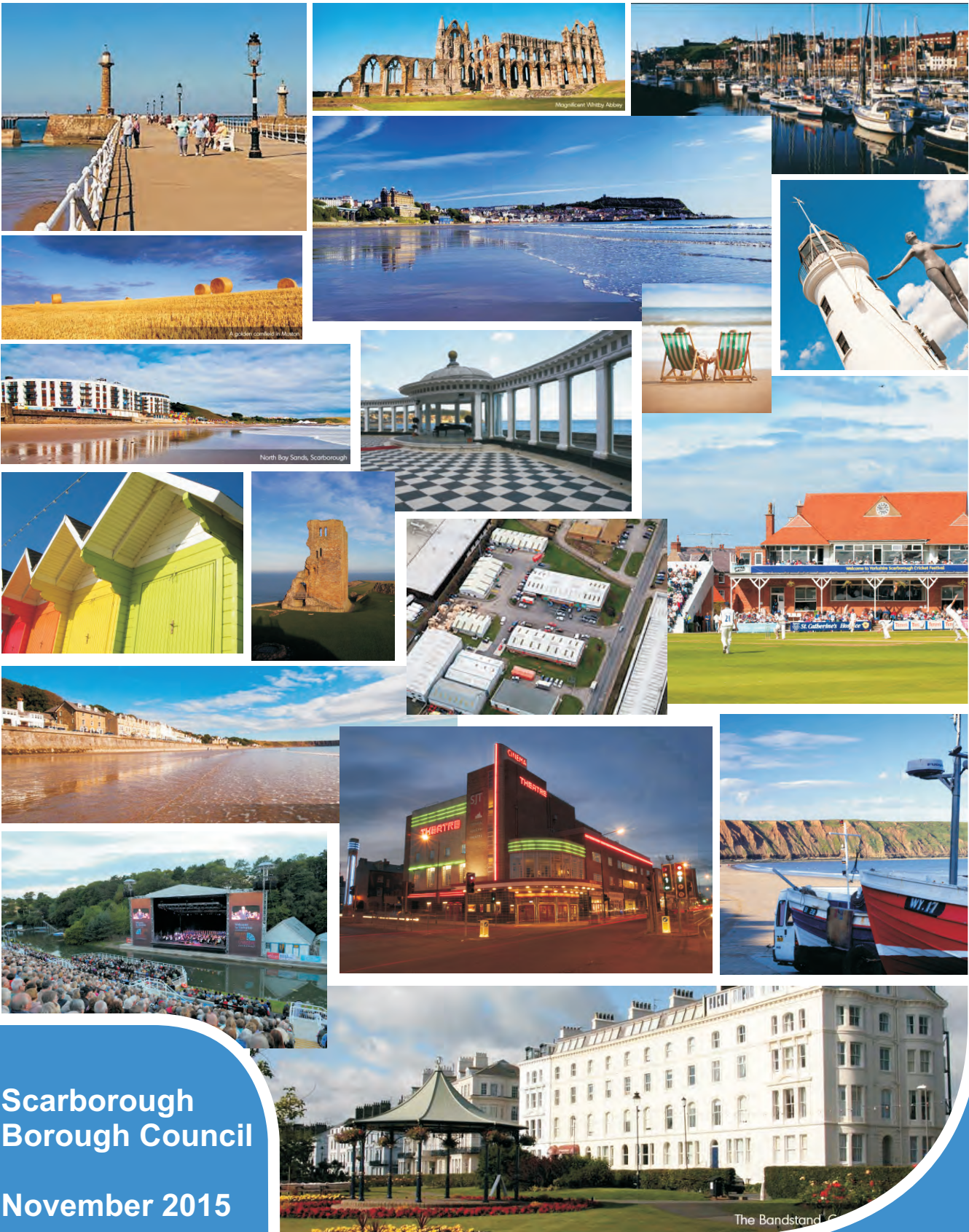


Proposed Submission Scarborough Borough Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal



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Scarborough
Borough Council

November 2015

The Bandstand

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1 Introduction

1 Introduction

1.1 This document sets out a Sustainability Appraisal for the Borough Local Plan. When preparing documents as part of the Local Plan, the Council is required to carry out a Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment (SA/SEA) so as to meet the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (“The SEA Regs”), and help ensure that the emerging plan does not lead to significant adverse effects on the environment. It is also a way to ensure that the emerging policy framework reflects the principles of sustainable development and that the effects of policies can be monitored in the longer term. The Council wishes to ensure that sustainable development principles are at the heart of the Local Plan to ensure that it sets out a sustainable approach to future development.

1.2 SEA and SA are separate processes but have similar aims and objectives. Simply put, SEA focuses only on the likely environmental effects of a plan whilst SA includes a wider range of considerations, extending to social and economic impacts. The Government’s Plan Making Manual shows how it is possible to satisfy both requirements by undertaking a joint SA/SEA process, and to present an SA report that incorporates the requirements of the SEA Regulations. This document has been prepared in the spirit of this integrated approach and throughout the report the abbreviation ‘SA’ should therefore be taken to refer to both SA and SEA.

1.3 Sustainability Appraisals are tools that enable sustainability aims to be built into the process of developing policies, action plans and projects. They work by assessing how well a proposal, whether it is a regional strategy, a local economic development plan or a grant application, meets a predetermined set of sustainability aims. The results of an appraisal show how a proposal is likely to contribute to sustainable development and where improvements can be made. Appraisals can be used to evaluate different possible options to identify which is the most sustainable. The results of an appraisal should be used to inform decisions made on the proposal to make it more sustainable. To be most effective, a Sustainability Appraisal should be part of the proposal of developing a process from the very start.

1.4 This SA helps to identify any potential adverse effects and suggests ways in which these can be mitigated or avoided through the inclusion of criteria based policies in the Local Plan.

1.5 It is also required to undertake an ‘Appropriate Assessment’ (AA) so as to meet the requirements of the Habitats Regulations (“The Habitat Regs”), and ensure that the emerging plan does not lead to inappropriate impacts on designated sites of European Nature Conservation Importance (“Natura 2000 Sites”).

1.6 The Council has therefore undertaken a SA of its emerging plan, incorporating the requirements of both the SEA Regs and the Habitats Regs. Furthermore, this SA report has been prepared in accordance with the guidance available and represents the third stage (Stage C: Preparing the SA Report) in the preparation of a Sustainability Appraisal for the Local Plan document.

1.7 In addition to meeting the requirements above, it helps to deliver ‘sustainable development’ - development that takes into account economic, social and environmental issues at a global and local level now and in the future. Sustainable development means finding a way to improve quality of life now and in the future by breaking the link between economic growth and

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environmental damage/social exclusion. It means developing our economy in a way that avoids pollution, protects and enhances natural habitats, uses resources efficiently and tackles social inequalities to ensure that people in this region and elsewhere are able to enjoy the benefits.

1.8 This document is being published with the aim to produce a SA to inform the emerging plan. The Local Plan will set out the vision and spatial distribution of development, and development requirements up to 2032. It contains the key policies for meeting that vision. Separate Sustainability Appraisals will be published for other subsequent Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) as part of the Local Plan.

1.9 This report relates to the Proposed Submission version of the new Borough Local Plan and it should be read in conjunction with that document.

1.10 The SA ensures that social, environmental and economic considerations are taken into account in a systematic way at all stages of policy production and in doing so places the principle of sustainable development at the heart of decision making. Each stage involved in preparing the Local Plan has an associated stage in the SA process. The SA is underpinned by the requirements of the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment or 'SEA Directive' (European Directive 2001/42/EC) which requires that all plans and programmes are assessed in terms of their impact on the environment.

Collection of Baseline Information

1.11 The baseline data has been updated to ensure the most up to date picture of the Borough was known prior to appraising the options and to take into account the review of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. A full set of baseline data is included in Section 4. This evidence base is a key component of the SA process and a legal requirement under the SEA directive. This information helps to form an understanding of the Borough and enables identification of sustainability issues. It provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects of the Local Plan.

1.12 The requirements for baseline data vary widely, but it must be relevant to environmental, social and economic issues, be sensitive to change and should ideally relate to records which are sufficient to identify trends.

How to Comment

1.13 In accordance with the statutory requirements, this Sustainability Appraisal report and the Habitats Regulation Assessment will be published for comments alongside the Proposed Submission version of the Local Plan.

Responding to the Sustainability Appraisal Report

1.14 Your comments on this report are invited. Further details regarding the consultation and opportunity to comment are available on the Council's website at <http://www.scarborough.gov.uk/localplan>.

Or by contacting the Council:

Forward Planning Section
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1 Introduction

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1.15 Please note however that this document does not cover those parts of Scarborough Borough that are inside the North York Moors National Park. A separate Planning Strategy is produced for the National Park. For further details, contact the North York Moors National Park Authority, The Old Vicarage, Bondgate, Helmsley, North Yorkshire YO62 5BP (Tel. 01439 770 657)

Background 2

2 Background

2 Background

2.1 Scarborough Borough Council (SBC) is the Local Planning Authority for part of the Borough of Scarborough in North Yorkshire. SBC is in the process of preparing a Local Plan (formerly Local Development Framework - LDF) for that part of the Borough that is outside the North York Moors National Park. This will replace the existing Scarborough Borough Local Plan 1999 and set out guidelines for the future development of Scarborough Borough.

2.2 Pending the Government's recent changes to the national planning system, the Borough Council had been committed to producing a different set of DPDs under the overall branding of 'Local Development Framework'. The first DPDs to be produced as part of the LDF were the Core Strategy DPD and the Housing Allocations DPD, the latter was subsequently to be combined with the Community, Environment and Economy DPD (CEE DPD). An Area Action Plan (AAP) for Whitby Business Park was also being progressed.

- Core Strategy DPD

The Core Strategy DPD was to be a strategic document that sets out a vision for the development of the Borough and the broad planning policies needed to achieve that vision, providing the overall approach towards the scale and type of developments to be planned for in different parts of the Borough.

- Housing Allocations DPD / CEE DPD

The Housing Allocations DPD was to set out the development proposals for new homes for the towns and villages in the Borough up to 2026.

The consultation on the CEE DPD covered issues not previously covered in the Core Strategy or Housing Allocations documents including industry, shopping, tourism, recreation and so on. The intention was to roll the CEE DPD and the Housing Allocations DPD into a single document providing the more detailed land allocations and 'development management' policies that sought to implement the overall Core Strategy.

- Whitby Business Park AAP

Scarborough Borough Council and the National Park Authority have adopted a joint document which looks at the Business Park in a comprehensive manner, addressing a number of issues including highways, environmental improvements and further development of the site.

2.3 Ever since the coalition Government initially came into power in 2010, the planning system has been under significant scrutiny by Government, and there has been a constant stream of actual and proposed changes. The Forward Planning team has sought to respond pragmatically to the changing context to identify a practical way forward and produce local policy documents as soon as possible to deliver the Council's regeneration ambitions.

2.4 The Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber (RSS) was abolished following the enactment of the appropriate section of the Localism Act. In light of this, the Council then moved towards implementing the Government's emerging approach to development plans,

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changing from the production of the 'Local Development Framework' to a 'Local Plan'. The Local Plan covers strategic policy, land allocations and more detailed development management policies (essentially combining the current 'Core Strategy DPD', 'Allocations DPD' and 'CEE DPD') in addition to the Area Action Plan for Whitby Business Park. It should be recognised that the RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber has helped shape the strategic approach of the emerging plan.

2.5 The Council has prepared a revised strategic policy document in order to progress the Local Development Framework, now known as the Borough Local Plan. The Local Plan effectively combines the Core Strategy DPD and the CEE DPD. The AAP for Whitby Business Park continued its earlier approach.

Previous Core Strategy and SA and Methodology

2.6 Scarborough Borough Council began to prepare a Local Development Framework in 2004. An initial scoping report was prepared by White Young Green Environmental (WYGE) in October 2005. This informed the Sustainability Appraisal Framework used for the initial 'Core Strategy Issues and Options' document. A final Sustainability Appraisal Report for the initial Core Strategy was published in September 2006. WYGE also carried out the SA published alongside the 'Core Strategy/Housing Allocations Issues and Options' Consultation produced in 2007.

2.7 In 2009, a SA of the Core Strategy and Housing Allocations (Preferred Options) was produced in-house by the Borough Council's Forward Planning team having regard to the previous SA of the initial Core Strategy. The revised Sustainability Appraisal Report was adopted by the Council in November 2009. When the involvement of WYGE stopped in 2007, officers decided to streamline WYGE's 19 SA objectives into 15, mainly to simplify use and reference. It was considered that this resulted in no loss of the content of the objectives, and led to the reformulation of objectives that were stronger and sharper.

2.8 Note that the tasks involved in the earlier stages of the SA were undertaken in relation to the Core Strategy, but that this work has been updated where relevant to ensure that it applies to the new Local Plan and reflects the current policy context and baseline situation in the Borough of Scarborough.

2.9 In terms of the Appropriate Assessment, SBC followed the specific steps as outlined in the Habitats Regs Guidance Note 1997, and in particular sought the views of Natural England during the draft appropriate assessment concerned.

2.10 As such, the approach to both SEA/SA and AA accords strongly with both the letter and spirit of the relevant legislation and related statutory guidance.

2.11 This current document has also been undertaken by the Borough Council's Forward Planning team and updates the 2009 Sustainability Appraisal. It also establishes a revised set of sustainability objectives against which the emerging Local Plan Policies are assessed.

2.12 The framework agreed through consultation contains 15 sustainability objectives grouped according to their economic, social or environmental influence. The sustainability objectives are:

2 Background

Economic Activity

1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.

Community/Health

2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.

3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.

4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.

Land Use and Development Patterns

5. Provide good access to facilities and services.

6. Provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances accessibility.

7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.

Environmental Protection

8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.

9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.

10. Protect and enhance the built environment.

11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Borough.

12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.

13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.

Resource Use and Climate Change

14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.

15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

Appraisal Methodology 3

3 Appraisal Methodology

3 Appraisal Methodology

3.1 Whilst the requirements to undertake Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal are distinct there is a level of compatibility, and it is therefore possible to satisfy both through a single appraisal process. Therefore a combined Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment framework has been developed. In doing so it is intended that this will optimise and use collated information to satisfy all appraisal requirements, ensure consistency between objectives, maximise synergies through integrated assessment, facilitate transparency in decision making through analysis techniques that generate comparable findings, and assert a consistent level of rigour throughout the appraisal process. The key requirements of the combined appraisal framework are:

- Collection and presentation of baseline information;
- Prediction of significant environmental, social and economic effects of the plan and addressing them during its preparation;
- Identification of reasonable plan options and their effects which fully consider sustainable development;
- Involvement of the public and Authorities with social, environmental and economic responsibilities as part of the assessment process;
- Monitoring of the actual effects of the plan during its implementation.

3.2 Appendix 1 contains the SA/SEA Quality Assurance checklist⁽¹⁾ which highlights how the requirements of the SEA Directive as well as the SA requirements have been met. The following guidance has been referred to in carrying out the Sustainability Appraisal:

- A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM, 2005)⁽²⁾
- (ODPM, 2005) – informed production of Scoping Report but has now been superseded by the PAS guidance
- Sustainability Appraisal Advice Note (Planning Advisory Service, 2010)
- Local Development Frameworks Guidance on Options Generation and Appraisal (Planning Advisory Service 2009)
- Successful Plan-Making: Advice for Practitioners (Local Government Association and Planning Advisory Service, 2013)
- Draft National Planning Practice Guidance – Strategic Environmental Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal (DCLG, 2013)

3.3 Officers have appraised each objective, housing option and proposed policy against each of the 15 SA objectives and recorded the appraisal by way of matrices showing whether the policy would lead to a very positive, positive, neutral, negative, very negative or unknown effect. The table below shows this more clearly as follows:

1 As recommended in Successful Plan-Making: Advice for Practitioners (Local Government Association and Planning Advisory Service, 2013)

2 Whilst this guidance has now been replaced it informed the initial Scoping stage and contains useful information that remains relevant

Appraisal Methodology 3

Significance of Effect		Implications
++	Major Positive	Objective/policy will have a major positive effect on the SA objective being assessed when compared to the current and future baseline conditions
+	Minor Positive	Objective/policy will have a positive effect on the SA objective being assessed when compared to the current and future baseline conditions. Minor adverse effects may result but the overall effect will be positive
0	Neutral	Objective/policy being assessed is unlikely to create any significant impact (positive or negative) at present or in the future
-	Minor Negative	Objective/policy will have a negative effect on the SA objective being assessed when compared to the current and future baseline conditions. Minor positive effects may result but the overall effect will be negative
--	Major Negative	Objective/policy will have a major negative effect on the SA objective being assessed when compared to the current and future baseline conditions
?	Unknown/Uncertain	There is insufficient information about the implications of the option to make a robust assessment. Or where the option has significant positive and negative effects

When was the Sustainability Appraisal carried out?

3.4 The development of the Sustainability Appraisal was initiated from the outset of the work on the production of the Scarborough Borough Local Plan and its preceding components of the Local Development Framework, and has been undertaken as an integral element of the production of the document. Sustainability Appraisal has been undertaken by officers of both the Forward Planning Section, Development Management Section, Regeneration Section and the Partnerships and Sustainable Communities Manager within Scarborough Borough Council with input from other organisations where appropriate through the consultation process.

3.5 In relation to housing, a Sustainability Appraisal was carried out when considering the various options of housing delivery in preparing the objective assessment of housing need. These options were:

Option A Natural Change (1191 dwellings)

Option B Household Projections (2012 based) (3668 dwellings)

Option C No Job Growth (3329 dwellings)

3 Appraisal Methodology

Option D Medium Employment Growth (7209 dwellings)

Option E High Employment Growth (9681 dwellings)

Option F Very High Employment Growth (12,153 dwellings)

Option G Delivering Affordable Housing at 25% (27,320 dwellings)

3.6 In relation to housing and employment land a detailed assessment was carried out on all the sites put forward and allocated, it is our belief that the methodology engaged in that assessment is SA/SEA compliant. The assessments can be accessed under the supporting documents tab of the Scarborough Borough Local Plan found at <http://scarborough.objective.co.uk/portal>. The methodology is attached at Appendix 3.

3.7 The Habitat Regulation Assessments is a statutory document which determines whether the policies and proposals in the Scarborough Borough Local Plan will have a significant effect on the integrity of European Conservation Sites, known as "Natura 2000" sites, within the vicinity of Scarborough Borough.

3.8 The European Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Flora and Fauna (the 'Habitats Directive') provides a legal framework for the protection for habitats and species of European importance. Article 2 of the Directive requires the maintenance or restoration of habitats and species of interest in the EU in favourable condition. This is implemented through a network of protected areas referred to as Natura 2000 sites. The Natura 2000 network of sites is made up of Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Offshore Marine Sites (OMS). Whilst Ramsar sites are not included within the European Directive, the now-revoked PPS9 indicated that Ramsar sites should be treated as fully designated European sites for considering developments, which affect them and therefore have been included in the Scarborough Borough HRA alongside SPAs and SACs.

3.9 The Natura 2000 sites being assessed as part of the HRA are:

- Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs SAC and SPA
- Beast Cliff SAC - Whitby (Robin Hood's Bay)
- Fen Bog SAC
- Arnecliffe and Park Hole Woods
- Eller's Wood SAC
- North York Moors SAC and SPA
- River Derweent SAC
- pSPA at Flamborough and Filey Coast
- pSAC at Flamborough

Appraisal Methodology 3

3.10 A separate HRA has been produced to accompany the Local Plan. This can be found on the Local Plan page of the Scarborough Borough Council website via the following link: www.scarborough.gov.uk/localplan .

3 Appraisal Methodology

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4 Baseline Information

4 Baseline Information

Study Area

4.1 The Borough of Scarborough is located on the east coast of North Yorkshire. It shares borders with Redcar and Cleveland Borough to the north, Hambleton and Ryedale Districts to the west and the East Riding of Yorkshire to the south. Scarborough Borough covers an area of 81,654 hectares.

4.2 The North York Moors National Park dominates the western portion of the Borough with over half of the designated area lying within the Borough of Scarborough. The Local Plan will only cover those areas of the Borough outside the National Park.

Key Sustainability Issues

4.3 A review of policies, plans and programmes and the baseline information was undertaken and key sustainability issues were identified, in order to help characterise the Borough of Scarborough and to develop a locally appropriate SA framework for appraising the emerging Local Plan. The key sustainability issues are presented under the relevant themes below.

Population and Settlements

4.4 Scarborough is the largest town by some distance and acts as the main centre for the Borough and indeed is the 'Coastal Capital' for a much wider area. Filey, and to a certain extent Hunmanby, and particularly Whitby serve surrounding rural areas. Whitby was defined in the former Regional Spatial Strategy for Yorkshire and the Humber as a 'Principal Town' and also interacts with settlements in the Borough of Redcar and Cleveland. Scarborough Borough contains extensive rural areas outside the North York Moors National Park and it is important to plan for a scale of development that enables rural settlements to be sustained but retains their essential character.

4.5 The total population of the Borough is 108,800 (Census 2011). When taking into account only that part of the Borough that is outside the North York Moors National Park, the population is approximately 98,000. The majority of the population resides in the three seaside towns of Scarborough, Whitby and Filey (population 7,090). The town of Scarborough, with a population of 38,400 (approaching 60,000 for the wider urban area) is the only major town or settlement with a population over 15,000. The Borough's second largest town is Whitby, with a population of 13,570. The remaining population is spread among a number of rural villages, which vary in size and in the level of services they provide. The National Park area is not within the scope of this document but is covered by a separate Planning Strategy prepared by the National Park Authority.

4.6 The population and households are not distributed evenly across the authority. A large proportion of households are contained within the Scarborough sub-area (Housing Market Area), which is approximately four times the size of the next larger sub-area, Whitby. The rural sub-areas contain far fewer numbers of households which are more sparsely distributed across smaller villages and hamlets.

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4.7 The 2011 population estimates continue to show an ageing population in both North Yorkshire and Scarborough, and parts of the Borough are popular retirement areas. In 2011, the population aged 60+ accounted for 28% of the population in North Yorkshire and 31.1% of the population in Scarborough compared to 22.5% in England and 22.7% in the Yorkshire & Humber region.

4.8 Over half of the population in Scarborough (52.6%) are aged over 45 compared to 41.7% in England and 42.2% in the Yorkshire & Humber region. In 2011, those aged under 15 accounted for 14.8% of the population in the Borough. This is lower than the average for North Yorkshire (16.1%) and for the Yorkshire & Humber region (17.6%). These figures raise concerns about the outward migration of young people from the Borough, and how best to meet specialist needs in terms of suitable care, health and nursing facilities, as well as housing which is capable of being adapted to suit changing life circumstances.

4.9 Whilst Yorkshire is noted to be an ethnically diverse region, a large proportion of its ethnic population is concentrated in the urban areas of West and South Yorkshire. Just under 4% of the North Yorkshire population was identified to be 'non-white' in the ONS 2007 population estimates compared to 10% across the region. Scarborough has one of the least ethnically diverse populations.

4.10 The population of Scarborough has a smaller estimated proportion of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) groups than the national average of 17.2% with just 6.9% of the population classified in other categories than 'White British'. Within these minority groups, the 'White Other' category accounts for 2.4% of the total population of Scarborough (ONS Mid-2009 Population Estimates Experimental Data).

4.11 However, Scarborough's ethnic population is changing. Traditionally there has been little ethnic diversity in the town, though recently this has significantly increased, especially as a result of economic migration from Eastern Europe.

Crime

4.12 The Borough is a relatively safe area, with crime rates below the national average, although rates are generally higher than the county as a whole.

The Special Character of the Towns and Villages

4.13 The regionally significant Coast corridor, which falls partly within the North York Moors National Park, runs from Staithes in the north to Spurn Point in the south. It contains areas designated as a Heritage Coast including Flamborough headland, one of the most impressive areas of chalk cliffs in England.

4.14 Scarborough is the key coastal settlement. To the north of Scarborough, settlements are limited mainly to small fishing villages and the historic town of Whitby. Situated to the south are Filey and Bridlington. The historic pattern and style of buildings and settlements is distinctive and the coastal landscape is an important area for prehistoric remains.

4 Baseline Information

4.15 The Borough has a rich and diverse historic environment. Its assets include some of the most important archaeological sites in the Country (including the internationally-important Mesolithic lakeside encampment at Star Carr), Scarborough's medieval castle (which has played an important role in the political history of England), and the romantic ruins of the former Benedictine Abbey at Whitby (which were the inspiration for the Dracula story). Its heritage assets have given its towns, villages and countryside their distinctive character and have been one of the key elements that have attracted visitors to the Borough. The Plan area has 1,045 Listed Buildings, 50 Scheduled Monuments and 4 Historic Parks and Gardens. 27 areas within the Borough have been designated by the Council as Conservation Areas because of their special architectural or historic interest. However, the designated heritage assets represent only a fraction of the heritage resource of plan area. The archaeological landscapes of the Vale of Pickering, for example, exhibit evidence of continuing human habitation and activity from the early prehistoric periods through to the present day and are considered to be of international importance. However, they are not a designated heritage asset.

4.16 Despite the importance of these assets, a number are under threat. The 2014 Historic England heritage At Risk Survey revealed that 18 of its Scheduled Monuments, 1 of its Historic Parks and Gardens, and 4 of its Conservation Areas were at risk as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development, or were vulnerable to becoming so.

Climate Change and a Changing Natural Environment

4.17 Coastal erosion remains a very significant issue in parts of the Borough. The Shoreline Management Plan has recently been reviewed, and sets out the overall approach to coastal defence for a significant stretch of the northeast coast of England.

4.18 Some parts of the Borough around the coast are also at risk of flooding from the sea, especially along Scarborough and Whitby seafronts and close to the River Esk in Whitby. In the Filey area, there has been flooding from groundwater/overland flow in recent years. Overland flow flooding incidents have also occurred in the areas draining from the cliffs to the south of Scarborough town. Flooding from groundwater and overland flow has also been reported along the northern base of the Yorkshire Wolds, in the south east of the Borough.

4.19 The impacts of climate change could also lead to summer droughts and impact on water resources in the Borough.

4.20 As a rural and coastal community there are a number of ways in which the Borough may be affected by climate change. The Yorkshire and Humber Regional Adaptation Study provides an assessment of the possible impact by 2050.

Constraints on development and growth

4.21 Scarborough and particularly Whitby are adjoined by areas of environmental protection/landscape designation and their development has been significantly influenced by local topography.

Baseline Information 4

4.22 In the south of the Borough, Filey and the nearby large village of Hunmanby (population of around 3,300) are less confined by topography than Whitby and Scarborough, but have constraints to development in terms of flood risk (as evidenced by the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for North East Yorkshire) and water treatment capacity constraints.

A Changing Economy

4.23 Scarborough Borough's economic profile is very different to that of the other Local Authority areas in North Yorkshire with the lowest average economic activity rate at 73.2%. The Borough's weaker economy is reflected in its income levels which are heavily concentrated in the lower income brackets, with 66.8% of the Borough's population earning less than £23,400. Salaries are 15% lower than the national average, and rising house prices over recent years have seen the provision of affordable homes become an important issue.

4.24 Scarborough Borough is in the top third most deprived Local Authorities in England (ranked as 85 out of 326 Local Authorities). The Borough is ranked 56 out of 336 for local concentration of deprivation which indicates that Scarborough Borough has certain 'hot spots' of deprivation. Indeed, two wards (Castle and Eastfield) are in the top 10% of deprived wards in England.

4.25 Traditionally, the Borough of Scarborough has been highly dependant upon the coastal economy, which is dominated by fishing and tourism. Both of these industries have been subject to long term decline. Tourism in the Borough has reflected the general national decline in traditional seaside holidays, but it is still a key component of the local economy; supporting over 21.7% of jobs in Scarborough (the national percentage is 8.2% for individuals employed in the tourism-related industry) and contributing around £294 million to the local economy (Yorkshire Economic Impact Model 2010). Across the Yorkshire region, Scarborough Borough hosts the highest proportion of staying visitors, accommodating 22% of all overnight visitors. It is within the top five UK destinations for domestic overnight stays (UK Tourism Survey). In 2010, the annual average bed occupancy figure for serviced accommodation was 48.48% (Yorkshire Bed Occupancy Stats 2010).

4.26 The manufacturing industry's proportion of employment in the Borough (11.1%) remains above the national level (8.7%), but also remains lower than the county and regional figures. Transport and communications, banking, finance and insurance also remain lower than the county, regional and national situations. The proportion of working people in the Borough who are self-employed is 8.8% (9.1% in Great Britain as a whole).

4.27 The former RSS for Yorkshire and the Humber stated that the Borough suffers from a perception of remoteness and peripherality from the main growth areas in the region. This means that it has been difficult to attract major new employers to the Borough.

4.28 However, there are significant opportunities for future employment, with tens of thousands of jobs predicted to be coming to the region in the next five to ten years in offshore wind and through the establishment of a new potash mine in North Yorkshire. Dogger Bank wind farm development is to be sited approximately 80 miles off the Yorkshire coast and the potash mine to be situated to the south of Whitby.

4 Baseline Information

4.29 Both potash mining and renewable energy, particularly offshore wind, offer the biggest employment and economic opportunities the Borough has seen for a generation. Conservative estimates propose that over 50,000 jobs will be directly created in these industries across the UK, predominantly in the areas of engineering, manufacturing, and the sciences at all levels. If the Borough could tap into a proportion of the jobs created by these two developments it would be a welcome boost to the local economy and the Borough's employment market.

Rural Economy

4.30 Agriculture makes up 81% of the land area within the Borough of Scarborough, 77% of which is classified as Grade 2 or 3, meaning that the land is of a high agricultural quality. The proportion of people employed in agriculture and fishing is four times the national average.

4.31 The agricultural industry has undergone a long period of steady decline and farm incomes are low and decreasing. The socio-economic base of many rural communities is under threat as a result of low incomes and residents being unable to afford houses in their local community, many farms have diversified into tourism and the horse industry.

Housing

4.32 The Borough faces a combination of a generally low wage economy and above average house prices. A Strategic Housing Market (Needs) Assessment (SHMA) was prepared in August 2015. It identifies a need for 526 affordable homes per year in the plan area over a 5 year time frame. The shortage of affordable housing is felt right across the Borough although the impact of high house prices and levels of housing need is more extreme in certain parts of the Borough.

4.33 Scarborough Borough is experiencing a demographic shift towards an ageing population, and as the area has a reputation as a retirement destination, this trend is not surprising, although it will affect housing delivery.

4.34 Scarborough has experienced a rise in average house prices since 2000, peaking at a high of £172,100 in 2008/09. Current average house prices stand at just over £159,000. This is the lowest average price across North Yorkshire and reflects the different socio-economic and stock profile of the urban sub-areas of Scarborough and to a lesser extent, Whitby. Values are relatively low across a large part of the Local Authority area, compared with North Yorkshire averages. However, the more rural parts show prices that are more comparable to neighbouring authorities. The Northern Parishes sub-area records the highest median house price of £242,400 which is linked to the premium that people are willing to pay to live in a National Park. The Western Parishes sub-area also records an average price of around £195,000. There are clear concentrations of higher values outside of the urban areas of Scarborough, Whitby and Filey. House prices in the rural areas and Whitby are significantly higher than in some wards in Scarborough Town. However, on average, prices in the Borough remain considerably lower than the regional and national average.

4.35 The Registered Providers operating within the Borough have met their decency targets and report that 100% of their stock now meets decency standard.

Baseline Information 4

Health

4.36 The health of people in Scarborough Borough is mixed compared with the England average. Deprivation is lower than average, however about 3,900 children live in poverty. Life expectancy for both men and women is similar to the England average. However, there is a clear link between life expectancy and deprivation, with the average expectancy being 8.0 years lower for men and 6.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of the Borough when compared to the least deprived areas. Health is poorest across Castle ward and in significant parts of Eastfield, Ramshill and Woodlands wards, which are amongst the most disadvantaged areas nationally. These health inequalities need to be addressed.

4.37 Participation in exercise and “active” (walking or cycling) transportation compares well with the rest of the region, however adult’s participation in sport is the lowest in the county. The majority of residents do not engage in regular exercise. About 17.8% of Year 6 children are classified as obese. Levels of teenage pregnancy, GCSE attainment and alcohol-specific hospital stays among those under 18 are worse than the England average.

4.38 Rates of statutory homelessness, violent crime, long term unemployment and drug misuse in the Borough are higher than the national average.

4.39 Scarborough has higher rates of road injuries and deaths and people claiming incapacity benefits for mental illness than the England average.

4.40 In the rural areas, transport difficulties are consistently identified as a barrier to accessing health services, as well as leisure opportunities which contribute to a healthy lifestyle.

Education

4.41 North Yorkshire County Council is the Local Education Authority for the Borough of Scarborough.

4.42 Overall, in the Borough skill levels and educational attainment are lower than national, regional and sub-regional averages. The percentage of pupils across the Borough in 2008 achieving 5+ A*-C grades in GCSE including Maths and English was 43.5%. This is 4% below the national average, over 10% lower than North Yorkshire and 1% below the regional rate.

4.43 Local results for achievement at A-level and equivalent are also below average. The points score per student across the Borough is 686, compared to 740 nationally and 778 in North Yorkshire. The average point score per examination is also lower. In addition the numbers of young people progressing from school to further and higher education is lower than average.

4.44 There is a lower proportion of people (adults, 19+) locally with higher level skills. The proportion of the working-age population with degree level qualification is 5% lower in the Borough than the national average and almost 10% lower than the County rate. The proportion of adults with A-level equivalent qualifications (NVQ level 3) is also below the national, regional and sub-regional levels.

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Recreation

4.45 Sport is vitally important in promoting good health and well being for all ages. Physical activity is important in reducing obesity and other health issues and provides opportunities for positive social contact.

4.46 Within the Borough there are a range of sport and leisure activities and facilities available. This includes facilities provided by the Local Authority and private sector facilities within schools which can be used by local residents. Additionally, several hundred sports clubs and community groups provide a wide range of activities for all ages and reflect the significant contribution made by volunteers.

4.47 Furthermore the coast, moors and forests within the Borough provide opportunities for walking, biking and riding, as well as water based activities such as rowing, sailing and surfing. There is excellent potential for the development of outdoor adventure activities for residents and visitors.

Accessibility and Transport

4.48 The former RSS stated that the connectivity of the Yorkshire and Humber Coast Sub-region is affected by relative remoteness and peripherality. However, Scarborough Borough still has important interdependencies and connections with the cities of York and Hull and, especially in the case of Whitby, with the Tees Valley City Region.

4.49 The Borough's most important transport link is the road and rail corridor of the A64 and Trans-Pennine rail link. The Trans-Pennine line provides an hourly service (every 2 hours on Sunday) direct to York (the Yorkshire region's most popular tourism destination with east coast main line connections to London), Leeds (the region's economic hub), Manchester and Liverpool. Northern Trains connect Scarborough with Filey, Bridlington and Hull.

4.50 The scenic Esk Valley Line runs from Whitby to Middlesbrough. Currently the line is an important transport link for the remote villages of the Esk Valley and transports children from these villages to school in Whitby each day. The limited frequency, particularly in early mornings and evenings and the journey time render it more popular with tourists than commuters. The line encourages linked trips between the North York Moors National Park and Whitby.

4.51 North York Moors Railway operate a heritage line between Grosmont and Pickering (with some connections to Whitby). This is primarily a line for leisure and tourism use and carries substantial numbers of visitors through the National Park.

4.52 In terms of road links, the A64 has strategic importance as the main route from York, with the A171, A170 and A165 also significant routes within the Borough. Bus services serve the Borough's towns and villages and link Scarborough and Whitby with Middlesbrough, York, Leeds and Hull.

4.53 The main routes into Scarborough town are Scalby Road, Seamer Road, Falsgrave and Filey Road, all of which experience congestion during busy periods. Congestion is a problem particularly during summer when tourist-related traffic is at its highest.

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4.54 In Whitby, traffic issues are particularly acute in the summer months, when the tourism season is at high peak. A Park & Ride site was introduced in 2014.

Sea Ports

4.55 There are two sea ports in the Borough, the Port of Scarborough and the Port of Whitby, both of which have been in decline over recent years. It is thought that this is due to relatively poor road and rail links compared to the major ports in the region, such as Teesport, Hull, Immingham, Goole and Grimsby. The Port of Scarborough now only handles pleasure boats and a dwindling fishing fleet. The Port of Whitby is the one remaining working port in North Yorkshire.

Geodiversity

Geology and Soils

4.56 Geodiversity is the variety of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils, landforms and natural processes. In general terms the geology of North Yorkshire comprises a range of sedimentary rocks that slope gently to the east so that the oldest rocks are present in the west of the County and the youngest in the east.

4.57 The underlying strata of the Borough of Scarborough are mainly of the Jurassic age (195-140 million years ago). Underlying the northern upland area are thick sandstones and thin impure limestones of the Middle Jurassic age. These form the dramatic scarp slope and the steep cliffs on the coast between Kettlewell and Scarborough town. The youngest part of the Jurassic, the Kimmeridge Clay, underlies the Vale of Pickering, but exposures are rare.

4.58 In the south of the Borough, the Jurassic rocks are overlain by chalk from the Cretaceous period (142-65 million years ago). This geology has been modified significantly in places by faulting (leading to features such as Scarborough Castle headland) and by glacial and post-glacial processes. Clearly the geology has had significant impact on the landscape of the Borough.

4.59 The coastal cliffs of the Borough are predominantly hard, consisting of chalk, limestone and sandstone, with some soft cliffs of boulder clay. These are of considerable importance for their geological stratigraphy and fossils. Erosion and marine related landslips have historically been a problem along the coast particularly where the predominant geology is dominated by soft boulder clay deposits. The Shoreline Management Plan ⁽³⁾ sets out the plan for protection of the coastline from erosion and for the management of sea defences. This will be replaced by the Coastal Management Plan being prepared by the Marine Management Organisation.

4.60 The Jurassic rocks in the Whitby area are well known for the Jet that they contain which is a valuable source for the production of jewellery. Furthermore the Upper Lias rocks of the coast east of Whitby are the richest source of fossil marine reptiles of this age anywhere in Britain.

3 River Tyne to Flamborough Head Shoreline Management Plan (North East Coastal Authorities Group, 2007).

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Water Environment

Rivers

4.61 The main rivers in the Borough of Scarborough are the River Esk, the River Derwent and the River Hertford. The River Esk flows eastwards from the northern North York Moors and joins the North Sea at Whitby. The River Derwent flows south from the southern North York Moors and then westward into Ryedale district. The River Hertford flows westwards, from its source near Hunmanby, to meet the River Derwent just outside the Borough boundary.

4.62 The River Derwent is of very high water quality and is highly valued for nature conservation, ecology and landscape. It is also used extensively for public water supply and for recreation, including fishing. Downstream of Scarborough Borough, the River Derwent is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest and a Special Area of Conservation. In addition, sections of the River Esk, including the Esk Estuary at Whitby are designated as Local Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation.

4.63 The River Hertford has relatively poor chemical water quality compared to its biological water quality. This is because the River Hertford is a canalised land drainage beck, which takes flows from Hunmanby, Folkton and Seamer sewage treatment works, plus urban drainage from Eastfield Industrial Estate.

4.64 In addition to the Esk, Derwent and Hertford river systems there are a number of smaller but still significant watercourses within the Borough. These include Staithes Beck, East Row Beck and Sandsend Beck at Sandsend, Kings Beck and Marner Dale Beck at Robin Hoods Bay, Hayburn Beck at Staintondale, Scalby Beck and a number of other minor becks along the coast. Some of the streams which feed the Esk arise in neighbouring districts (Hambleton and Redcar and Cleveland), while Staithes Beck forms part of the boundary with Redcar and Cleveland, and so are at risk from contamination outside the boundaries of the Borough.

Groundwater

4.65 There are significant areas of major groundwater aquifers to the south of the Borough. Major aquifers may be highly productive and able to support large abstractions for public water supply. Many of the aquifers are of high or intermediate soil leaching potential.

4.66 There are three major aquifers within the Borough which are highly vulnerable to penetration by contaminants from the surface:

- The Yorkshire Wolds although only a small area of these are within the boundaries of the Borough;
- The northern half of Hertford Vale, running inland from Filey Brigg through into Ryedale, and into the hills immediately north of Hertford Vale. The boreholes at Irton and Cayton draw water from this source; and
- A somewhat smaller area surrounding and to the north of Hackness.

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4.67 In addition, much of the north of the Borough is underlain by minor aquifers. Although not producing large quantities of water for abstraction, minor aquifers are important for local supplies and in supplying base flow to rivers. The southern half of Hertford Vale (running inland from the coast south of Filey) and much of the Esk Valley are covered by impermeable layers, and are therefore unlikely to be at risk of contamination.

4.68 Source Protection Zones (SPZ) have been developed as part of the Environment Agency's Groundwater Protection Policy in an attempt to protect groundwater sources. They represent areas that form the catchments to water supplies that are potentially vulnerable to contamination from polluting activities. There are significant areas of Scarborough Borough within the inner (Zone 1) and outer (Zone 2) protection zones, as well as considerable areas forming the total catchment (Zone 3).

Coastal Waters and Beaches

4.69 Due to the coastal location of Scarborough Borough, water quality of inshore coastal waters is a significant environmental issue. The Environment Agency published a Marine Strategy in November 2005. The Environment Agency's priorities relating to the marine environment are:

- Getting results for people, businesses and wildlife by promoting sustainable development;
- Integrating management between the land and sea;
- Efficiently regulating our coasts and seas; and
- Making sure that we all value our marine environment.

4.70 The town of Scarborough is one of the most popular resorts on the Yorkshire Coast. Its popularity started in Victorian times and has remained high since then. There are two designated bathing beaches in Scarborough and these are separated by the Castle Headland.

4.71 The Borough Council manages eight beaches (two are in the National Park). Four are resort beaches (Filey, North Bay Scarborough, South Bay Scarborough and West Cliff Bay, Whitby) and four are rural beaches (Cayton, Robin Hoods Bay, Sandsend and Runswick Bay). These eight beaches are covered by the EU Bathing Water Directive standards. In 2009, all met the Guideline Standards for water quality.

4.72 Two levels of awards are held by the Borough's beaches. The most prestigious is the European Blue Flag Award, which requires Guideline standard bathing water quality. Beach awards are based on the bathing water quality results from the previous season and in the summer of 2014, the Borough had two Blue Flag Awards for beaches at Scarborough North Bay and Whitby West Cliff and eight Quality Coast Awards for beaches at Scarborough South Bay, Scarborough North Bay, Filey Bay, Cayton Bay, Robin Hoods Bay, Sandsend, Whitby West Cliff Bay and Runswick Bay.

Water Resources

4.73 All public water within the Borough is supplied by Yorkshire Water from seven main sources, six of which are within the Borough, as follows:

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- Boreholes at Cayton;
- Boreholes at Irton;
- River abstraction (sink holes) from the River Derwent at Irton;
- River Abstraction from the River Esk at Ruswarp;
- Hazel Head springs (south-east of Goathland); and
- Scaling Dam reservoir (operated by Northumbrian Water).

4.74 The Borough Council inspects and monitors around 320 private water supplies which supply about 600 properties within the Borough. The majority of these are in the valleys to the south of the River Esk, along with a significant number in the Hackness and Troutdale areas.

4.75 The Derwent and Esk and Coast CAMS licensing strategies (2013) for the North East, prepared by the Environment Agency, states that there is no additional water available from groundwater sources in the majority of the Borough, and no additional surface water available in summer across the whole Borough. This means that there may be issues if there is any increase in water demand for the Borough. Yorkshire Water is also responsible for waste water in the Borough. Upgrading of sewage treatment works has been undertaken for Scarborough town, Whitby and Filey to ensure high quality bathing waters quality.

Flood Risk

4.76 A number of areas within the Borough of Scarborough are at risk of flooding from the River Derwent and the River Hertford. Areas are also at risk of flooding from a number of smaller watercourses in the Borough.

4.77 Limited areas around the coast are at risk of flooding from the sea, especially in Whitby and along the sea front at Scarborough town. A significant number of flooding incidents due to overland flow flooding have been reported in the Borough. Many of these incidents have occurred in the valleys within the North York Moors, and also along the southern edge at the foot of the North York Moors. Overland flow flooding incidents have also occurred in the areas draining from the cliffs to the south of Scarborough town. Flooding problems, due to groundwater/overland flow, have also been reported along the northern base of the Yorkshire Wolds, in the south east of the Borough. Sewer flooding problems have been reported in Scarborough town, Filey and the settlements draining to the River Hertford. Some evidence exists of the impact that agricultural land use practices may have on flood risk.

4.78 In Whitby, the River Esk is the principal source of predicted flood risk in combination with tidal influences, but significant flooding is also predicted from Stakesby Vale and, to a lesser degree Spital Beck.

Biodiversity and Nature Conservation

Biodiversity Resource

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4.79 The Borough of Scarborough has a wide and diverse biodiversity. In particular the coastal and moorland areas provide habitats for a variety of plants and animals, many of which are of national and international importance. For example, the open heather moorland of the North York Moors is very important for vegetation and breeding birds, especially the Golden Plover. Many of these are within the North York Moors National Park (NYMNP) however there are still a number of important habitats and species in the Local Plan area (outside the NYMNP boundary).

Statutory Sites

4.80 SSSIs are the country's very best wildlife and geological sites. They include some of the most spectacular and beautiful habitats; wetlands teeming with wading birds, winding chalk rivers, flower-rich meadows, windswept shingle beaches and remote upland peat bogs. There are 13 SSSIs in Scarborough Borough, underlining the importance of the Borough's geological resources nationally and internationally.

4.81 Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) are designated under European laws to protect Europe's rich variety of wildlife and habitats. Together, SPAs and SACs make up a series of sites across Europe, referred to collectively as Natura 2000 sites. In the UK they are also known as European sites.

4.82 SPAs are designated under the European Commission's 'Birds Directive' to protect wild birds and their habitats. SACs are designated under the 'Habitats Directive' to conserve habitats and species other than birds that are important in their own right.

- SACs in the Borough of Scarborough:
 - Flamborough Head
 - Beast Cliff – Whitby (Robin Hood's Bay)
 - Fen Bog (partly)
 - Arnecliffe & Park Hole Woods
 - North York Moors
- pSACs in the Borough of Scarborough:
 - Flamborough Head
- SPAs in the Borough of Scarborough:

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- Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs
- North York Moors
- pSPAs in the Borough of Scarborough:
 - Flamborough Head Filey Coast
- SACs outside the Borough but considered in the HRA
 - Eller's Wood
 - River Derwent

4.83 National Nature Reserves (NNR) both protect some of the finest sites in England for wildlife and geology, and provide great opportunities for people to experience nature. There is one NNR in the Borough of Scarborough, Forge Valley Woods, which is located 5km south west of Scarborough town.

4.84 National Parks are extensive tracts of country that are protected by law for future generations because of their natural beauty and for the opportunities they offer for open air recreation. The North York Moors National Park is the largest expanse of heather upland in England. Approximately 50% of the NYMNP is in the northern part of the Borough. It is a large area, encompassing a spectacular coastline, breathtaking moorland, ancient woodland and many historical sites, bordered on the east side by the North Sea coast, the north and west by the Cleveland Hills and the south by the Tabular Hills and the Vale of Pickering.

Non-Statutory Sites

4.85 The Scarborough Biodiversity Action Plan (SBAP) identifies local and national priority habitats. It also sets targets for their conservation and outlines mechanisms for achieving these targets. Action Plans have been produced for 12 habitat types and 11 species.

4.86 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) are designations used in many parts of England to protect areas of importance for wildlife and geology at a county scale and they complement nationally and internationally designated geological and wildlife sites. There are 71 SINCs within the Borough which are considered to be of local importance for biodiversity.

4.87 Consultation with English Nature highlighted the importance of brownfield sites as being of nature conservation importance, particularly for protected species such as great crested newts.

4.88 The Borough of Scarborough lies along a coastline of approximately 67km (42 miles), stretching from Staithes in the north to Speeton Cliffs in the south. Over 34 miles of the Borough's coastline is defined as Heritage Coast, although the majority (about 75%) of it is in the North

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York Moors National Park. Heritage Coasts are managed so that their natural beauty is conserved and, where appropriate, accessibility for visitors improved. Many stretches are easily accessible by a network of public footpaths and bridleways, some of the most challenging of which are designated as National Trails.

Climate Change

4.89 Projections for North Yorkshire suggest that the area will experience milder winters with an increased likelihood of flooding. Summers will be longer, hotter and drier, putting pressure on both urban and rural communities. Increases in temperature, flooding during winter months and reduced water availability in the summer may impact on infrastructure and human health

4.90 Coastal erosion is a significant issue within the Borough. Sea wave action and the level of the water table can be factors which affect rates of coastal erosion. Sea levels are rising and the trend is expected to continue. Rising sea levels could potentially increase the rate of coastal erosion in the future. The soft soil and geological character of the Scarborough coast makes it susceptible to coastal erosion.

4.91 There is a need to improve energy efficiency and also to encourage renewable energy generation in order to reduce emissions. This will require investigation into different types of renewable energy which could be utilised in the Borough, e.g. the use of solar panels on new buildings and wind power.

Air Quality

4.92 Air quality in the Borough as a whole is very good, possibly due to the predominately rural nature of the Borough and the lack of any severely congested roads. There is no Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in the Local Plan area.

Noise

4.93 Background noise levels vary considerably within the Borough of Scarborough. However, high background noise levels are principally associated with road corridors. Tourism in the Borough is also a potential source of noise pollution, particularly in the summer when numbers of visitors are highest.

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5 Developing Sustainability Objectives for the Borough

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Key Sustainability Issues facing Scarborough Borough

5.1 The following is a list of the key sustainability issues facing the Borough:

- High house prices relative to incomes;
- A high proportion of summer only and low paid seasonal jobs;
- Reliance on a small number of employment sectors;
- Limitations in terms of access to services and facilities in the rural areas;
- New services and facilities will need to be provided in areas of housing growth;
- Relative peripherality within the Yorkshire and Humber Region;
- Gaps in public transport connectivity to urban areas outside the Borough;
- Concentrations of deprivation, particularly in Scarborough Urban Area;
- Development pressure could threaten the distinctive character and historical features;
- Development pressure could threaten biodiversity;
- Steep topography affects the economic viability of development;
- Limited availability of previously developed land for development;
- Increasing demand for resources. Development in the Borough can contribute to, and be affected by, climate change;
- Increasing demand for water supplies. Water treatment capacity constraints in the south of the Borough;
- A mature and ageing population and out-migration of the young working age population;
- Coastal erosion;
- Flood risk from rivers and the sea.

Potential Sustainability Conflicts

- A low affordable housing requirement will mean that local need for affordable housing will not be met. However, forcing developers to provide a higher proportion of affordable housing across the Borough may put developers at a disadvantage. This may reduce the potential for investment in the Borough and therefore impact upon economic growth.

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- Protection of lower priced housing would help meet the housing needs of local people as these houses are those needed the most. However, resisting the conversion of housing to other uses such as visitor accommodation could have impacts for the tourist industry.
- Encouragement of regeneration is likely to improve the urban landscape. However, regeneration schemes need to take into account local distinctiveness.
- Potential for new development to be vulnerable to risk of flooding and to increase the risk of flooding. Depends on the provision of adequate flood protection and the provision of a sustainable urban drainage system.
- Limited waste disposal options for significant housing and employment development.

Sustainability Objectives

Economic Activity
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.
Community/Health
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.
Land Use and Development Patterns
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.
Environmental Protection
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Borough
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.

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13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.

Resource Use and Climate Change

14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.

15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

5.2 The following table provides a framework for assessing and monitoring the sustainability of the Plan:

SA Objective	Appraisal Questions: Will the Plan ...	Indicators
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safeguard jobs or create new employment opportunities? • Promote business expansion / development? • Promote growth in key economic sectors? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land available for employment use – long term and short term 2. One and three year survival rates of VAT registered businesses 3. Employment land by sector taken 4. Unemployment rates
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the requirement for affordable housing is met across a range of tenures? • Decrease the number of vacant properties and properties that don't meet the decent homes standard? • Site new housing in deliverable locations linked to identified need? • Ensure that a mix of housing type and size is available in the Borough? • Improve energy efficiency and reduce fuel poverty? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affordable dwellings completed as a % of identified annual need 2. Dwellings judged to be unfit to occupy 3. Number of homeless 4. Ratio of average household income to average house price 5. Fuel poverty level
3. Promote good physical and mental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to the promotion of healthier lifestyles and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IMD health deprivation index 2. Length/usage of local cycle network

Developing Sustainability Objectives for the Borough 5

SA Objective	Appraisal Questions: Will the Plan ...	Indicators
health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	<p>healthy leisure opportunities (e.g. cycling and walking?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to public open space / green infrastructure? • Reduce health inequalities? • Improve access to healthcare? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Obesity Rate 4. Access to sports facilities 5. Sports participation figures 6. Life expectancy
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance a sense of safety and security? • Deter / prevent crime? • Reduce the adverse impacts of traffic (including HGV's) or heavy industry on communities? • Encourage a sense of community and wider engagement in community activities or local democracy? • Cater for the needs of an ageing population? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IMD crime deprivation index 2. Fear of crime
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the need for travel / transport (e.g. by ensuring local needs are met locally or by telecommunication)? • Help people to access jobs, services and facilities easily? • Protect / increase the range of shops, services, amenities and employment opportunities in town and village centres in line with demand? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of public transport users in households 2. % of local residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, local services have got better or stayed the same
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote / widen opportunities for 'greener' modes of travel (walking, cycling public or shared transport)? • Ensure development is served by an appropriate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of residents who regularly cycle/walk to work 2. Levels of traffic congestion

5 Developing Sustainability Objectives for the Borough

SA Objective	Appraisal Questions: Will the Plan	Indicators
congestion and enhances connectivity.	level of transport infrastructure including public and sustainable transport networks?	
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the location of development on previously developed land? • Minimise the loss of better quality agricultural land to development? • Promote the maintenance, sensitive adaptation and re-use of buildings? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of new homes built on previously developed land 2. Area of remediated land (in Ha)
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance designated protected coastal landscape areas (i.e. Heritage Coast)? • Protect and maintain the quality of the Boroughs beaches? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of beaches with blue flag status
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance local landscape character and quality? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Future assessments of landscape character do not identify a deterioration in the landscape
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the character, appearance or setting of designated and non-designated heritage assets? • Reduce the number or severity of designated and non-designated heritage assets at risk? • Protect and enhance locally and regionally important designated and non-designated heritage assets? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and % of the following 'at risk': <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listed buildings • Conservation areas • Scheduled ancient monuments • Historic parks and gardens • Other important archaeological sites. 2. % of conservation areas with a character

Developing Sustainability Objectives for the Borough 5

SA Objective	Appraisal Questions: Will the Plan ...	Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realise the economic and educational potential of designated and non-designated heritage assets and help make them accessible? • Recognise the contribution of conserving and enhancing existing buildings and other heritage assets to local distinctiveness, sustainable resource use and climate change mitigation? • Ensure the recording and appropriate protection of undiscovered archaeological features in areas of potential development? 	<p>appraisal/management proposals</p> <p>3. Number of 'at risk' features removed from 'at risk' register and reason</p>
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Borough.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect or enhance areas of local biodiversity / geodiversity importance (LNR's, SINC's, and semi-natural ancient woodland)? • Prevent deterioration and fragmentation of habitat and establish and maintain sustainable habitat networks? • Will the Plan reduce the impact of climate change on habitats? • Improve access to or understanding of local biodiversity / geodiversity resources? • Ensure adequate and appropriate mitigation for any biodiversity loss which 	<p>1. Progress towards meeting Biodiversity Action Plan targets</p>

5 Developing Sustainability Objectives for the Borough

SA Objective	Appraisal Questions: Will the Plan	Indicators
	<p>may occur as a result of development?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create new areas or sites of biodiversity / geodiversity value? 	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the risk of / from flooding or coastal erosion? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of developments in high risk flood zones given planning permission 2. Number and percentage of developments with SUDS installed
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve access to public open space / green infrastructure? • Contribute to the promotion of healthier lifestyles and enhance opportunities for taking part in healthy leisure activities (e.g. Cycling, riding and walking?) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amount of new open space/green infrastructure (in HA) 2. Satisfaction surveys 3. % of residents regularly cycling or walking for leisure purposes
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and maintain or improve surface & groundwater quality or the physical integrity of aquifers? • Reduce the amount of water used? • Encourage an increase in the reduction, re-use, recycling and recovery of energy from waste (progress away from landfill and up the "waste hierarchy")? • Encourage the use of recycled / reused materials? • Minimise the use of new non-renewable resources? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water bodies failing / at risk of failing the UK Water Framework Directive 2. Water use per person per day 3. % of household waste recycled 4. Household waste collected per head 5. Number of housing developments incorporating waste minimisation measures (e.g. composting, recycling, grey water)
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the demand for energy consumption and increase energy efficiency? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Household energy consumption

Developing Sustainability Objectives for the Borough 5

SA Objective	Appraisal Questions: Will the Plan ...	Indicators
impacts of climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise greenhouse gas emissions from waste management? • Contribute to the development / wider use of renewable energy sources? • Contribute to the absorption of carbon dioxide? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Energy from renewable sources 3. Mode of travel to school / work

5 Developing Sustainability Objectives for the Borough

Options Appraisal - Objectives 6

6 Options Appraisal - Objectives

6 Options Appraisal - Objectives

Appraisals of Local Plan Objectives

Objective 1: To improve, regenerate and achieve accessible thriving town centres

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	This is a positive objective of the Plan which encourages development		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	+	Any housing in the town centres will be in an accessible location.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	Again development in town centres should lead to access to the main town centre uses including, leisure sport and recreation.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	?			Its only in the detailed design of a scheme that this can be accessed so effects are unknown.

Options Appraisal - Objectives 6

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	++	Town centres are the most accessible locations as they are transport hubs so any regeneration of the town centres would lead to good access to facilities and services.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	?			This objective in itself does not provide a sustainable transport network.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	+	Town centre tend to be previously developed land so any redevelopment must involve the reuse of land or/and buildings.		
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Development in town centres does not have an impact on the coastal or marine environment.

6 Options Appraisal - Objectives

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	+	By regenerating the town centre there would be a positive effect on protecting the landscape by building on previously developed land rather than greenfield sites.		
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	By regenerating the town centre there would be a positive effect on the built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Borough.	0			Would not have a positive or negative effect as there is little evidence of biodiversity in the town centre areas affected.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Any new development would be required not to have flood mitigation measures but without details it is difficult to assess.

Options Appraisal - Objectives 6

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			Would not have a positive or negative effect as it wouldn't effect existing green infrastructure or create new.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
12. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Difficult to assess as it would depend on the uses.
13. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	+			By focusing development in town centres it could be reducing the need to travel or at least offering alternatives to the car.

Objective 2: To support economic growth and build on the strengths and opportunities that exist within the Borough including the rural economy

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	This a positive objective which seeks to secure economic growth so matches the SA objective.		

6 Options Appraisal - Objectives

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	+	By supporting housing growth the Plan is seeking to provide affordable housing and a mix of housing in sustainable locations.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	By location housing in the most sustainable settlements this will give access to facilities and supports existing.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Options Appraisal - Objectives 6

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Borough.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				

6 Options Appraisal - Objectives

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Objective 3: To deliver a sufficient supply of land to meet the requirement for housing

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	By delivering housing this should have a knock on effect for jobs in construction plus in-direct jobs in support services.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	++	Only by providing a supply of housing land can we achieve affordable housing. By providing for the objectively assess need a selection of sites will be provided in various locations.		

Options Appraisal - Objectives 6

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	By delivering housing in sustainable locations they must have access a range of facilities.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	By delivering housing in sustainable locations they must have access a range of facilities.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	?			This objective in itself does not provide a sustainable transport network.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

6 Options Appraisal - Objectives

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		By building housing to meet the requirements there must be an element on greenfield land therefore there would have to be an impact on the landscape.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	Delivery of housing on brownfield sites when in accordance with design policies could have a positive impact on the built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Borough.	-		By building housing to meet the requirements there must be an element on greenfield land therefore there would have to be an impact on biodiversity	

Options Appraisal - Objectives 6

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Objective 4: To promote and deliver sustainable communities and neighbourhoods

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+	Promoting sustainable communities must have a positive impact on the economy.		
Community/Health				

6 Options Appraisal - Objectives

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	+	Sustainable communities must be definition have an element of affordable housing.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	Sustainable communities will have a full range of services.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	+	Sustainable neighbourhoods will provide a sense of community and therefore improve security.		
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	Sustainable communities will have a range of services.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	+	If the communities are to be sustainable that will include transport as well.		
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Options Appraisal - Objectives 6

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Borough.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
13. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

6 Options Appraisal - Objectives

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
14. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Objective 5: To enhance the Borough's recreational offer including access to green spaces, play and sporting facilities

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	++	By providing green spaces, play and sports facilities it gives increased access to healthy living.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive

Options Appraisal - Objectives 6

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	The objective is all about access to sport and recreation facilities		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed. The green space may be on the coast but by opening it up it may cause damage through over use.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	+	By creating/protecting green spaces it		

6 Options Appraisal - Objectives

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		will protect the landscape.		
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Borough.	+	By creating/protecting green spaces it will protect biodiversity		
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	+	By not building over green spaces it is allowing porous surfaces to aid run off and thereby minimise the risk of flooding.		
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	++	This objective is all about access to green infrastructure so must be a major positive.		
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Options Appraisal - Objectives 6

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Objective 6: To ensure the provision of adequate infrastructure so that development is delivered in a planned manner

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	By providing adequate infrastructure it will provide conditions for growth as well as generating employment itself.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	+	Adequate infrastructure includes affordable housing		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	++	Infrastructure includes health education and sport		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive

6 Options Appraisal - Objectives

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	++	By providing adequate infrastructure it will provide good access		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	++	Adequate infrastructure includes transport.		
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		By providing infrastructure land will need to be used therefore it is likely to have a negative impact on the landscape.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	?			Without site specific information it

Options Appraisal - Objectives 6

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				cannot be assessed.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Borough.	-		By providing infrastructure land will need to be used therefore it is likely to have a negative impact on biodiversity.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	+	Adequate infrastructure includes green infrastructure therefore it must be a positive impact.		
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

6 Options Appraisal - Objectives

Objective 7: To promote good design that reflects the distinct local character of the coastal towns, rural villages and rural hinterland

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	+	Good design can reduce crime.		
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public	+	Good design will involve sustainable		

Options Appraisal - Objectives 6

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.		transport links including cycle ways and footpaths		
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	++	The objective is about good design and reflecting the character therefore it must have a major positive impact on protecting the landscape character.		
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	++	The objective is about good design and reflecting the character therefore it must have a major positive impact on enhancing the		

6 Options Appraisal - Objectives

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Borough.	+	In designing schemes there will be open space provision which will enhance biodiversity.		
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	+	Good design will include flood mitigation measures.		
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	+	Good design will include providing green space.		
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	+	Good design will include water use reduction measures and recycling.		
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	+	Good design will provide layouts which include sustainable means of transport, renewable energy and reduction of waste all helping to reduce the impacts of		

Options Appraisal - Objectives 6

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		climate change.		

Objective 8: To protect, conserve and enhance local character including the built, natural and historic environment including biodiversity, the Borough's townscapes, the coast and countryside of both the Borough and its adjoining authorities including the protected landscapes of the North York Moors National Park.

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				

6 Options Appraisal - Objectives

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	++	The objective is about protecting, enhancing and conserving the environment including the coast.		
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	++	The objective is about protecting, enhancing and conserving the environment including the countryside.		
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	++	The objective is about protecting, enhancing and		

Options Appraisal - Objectives 6

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		conserving the environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Borough.	++	The objective is about protecting, enhancing and conserving the environment.		
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	+	By protecting and enhancing the natural environment including biodiversity the Plan will enhance the green infrastructure network.		
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

6 Options Appraisal - Objectives

Objective 9: To promote the efficient use of resources, adapt to climate change and reduce environmental risks wherever possible

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public	?			Without site specific information it

Options Appraisal - Objectives 6

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.				cannot be assessed
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	+	Efficient use of resources includes land and buildings by re-use.		
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	+	Objective is to reduce environmental risk which includes risk to the marine environment.		
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	The redevelopment of brownfield sites in urban areas could have a positive effect on the built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Borough.	+	Objective is to reduce environmental risk which must be positive in protecting the biodiversity of the Borough.		

6 Options Appraisal - Objectives

SA Objective: Will the Objective ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	++	Objective is to reduce environmental risk which includes flooding		
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	++	Objective is all about efficient use of resources and climate change.		
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	++	Objective is all about efficient use of resources and climate change.		

Options Appraisal - Housing Options 7

7 Options Appraisal - Housing Options

7 Options Appraisal - Housing Options

Sustainability Appraisal of Housing Options

7.1 The sustainability of housing developments is largely dependent on where the specific sites are located, how they relate to other land uses and the manner in which they are implemented. This appraisal is designed to be a high level assessment, which considers the strategic issues rather than those relating to specific sites. The appraisal has assumed that increased investment in housing will be accompanied by investment in employment, supporting infrastructure including public transport, retail and other commercial development. To make this a meaningful assessment local knowledge of the likely implications of the options has been used to minimise the number of "unknown" effects, as at this stage many issues could be considered unknown.

7.2 Each housing site considered in the preparation of the Plan has undergone a detailed assessment using a methodology which is Sustainability Appraisal compliant (SA by White Young Green August 2007) , therefore we have not replicated the appraisal of the sites within this document. This includes sites which have been taken forward in the Plan and sites that have been dismissed. The full site assessments can be found as background evidence on the Councils Website. A copy of the housing assessment methodology is attached at Appendix 3.

Settlement Hierarchy

7.3 The Settlement Hierarchy as proposed in the Local Plan was arrived at through the Local Development Framework previously carried out. This included the Core Strategy (Preferred Options) Consultation in 2006 which considered 4 spatial options:

1. Allow new development in all settlements in the Borough.
2. Allow new development in towns (Scarborough, Whitby and Filey) and selected key 'service' villages (e.g. Hunmanby, East and West Ayton) only.
3. Concentrate new development in the towns only.
4. Concentrate new development only in certain towns.

7.4 The options included a summary of the associated advantages and disadvantages. These were subject to a Sustainability Appraisal.

7.5 The Core Strategy and Housing Allocations 2009 Preferred Options advocated Option 2 and was subject to a further Sustainability Appraisal. It can be concluded therefore that the preferred option for distribution of housing and the dismissed alternatives have been subject to the full Sustainability Appraisal process.

Housing Options

7.6 The following matrices consider the different housing options generated in *Delivering a Local Plan Housing Target (including an Objective Assessment of Housing Needs within Scarborough Borough (2015))*, which identifies a number of options that could be pursued for a housing target for the period 2011-2032.

A Natural Change (1191 dwellings)

Options Appraisal - Housing Options 7

- B** Household Projections (2012 Based) (3668 dwellings)
- C** No Job Growth (3329 dwellings)
- D** Medium Employment Growth (3000 jobs) (7209 dwellings)
- E** High Employment Growth (5000 jobs) (9681 dwellings)
- F** Very High Employment Growth (7000 jobs) (12,153 dwellings)
- G** Affordable Housing (25% delivery) (27,320) *(based on an annual need of 526 over 5 years and then an annual need of 300)*

7.7 Table 1 below summarises the scores for each of the 6 housing options and brings them together to be able to compare and contrast and identify similarities and trends.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
Economic Activity							
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	-	+	+	++	++	++	++
Community/Health							
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	-	+	+	++	++	++	++
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0	?	?	0	0	0	?
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0	?	?	0	0	0	?
Land Use and Development Patterns							
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0	?	?	0	0	0	?

7 Options Appraisal - Housing Options

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score	Score
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0	?	?	0	0	0	?
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Environmental Protection							
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	+	-	-	-	-	--	--
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0	?	?	0	?	?	?
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	+	-	-	-	-	--	--
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resource Use and Climate Change							
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0	?	?	?	?	?	?
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0	?	?	?	?	?	?

Options Appraisal - Housing Options 7

Option A: Natural Change

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	--		Natural change results in limited need for housebuilding, hence little direct economic benefits.	
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	--		Natural change results in limited need for housebuilding, hence little provision of affordable housing.	
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			Limited housebuilding required therefore little impact.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			Limited housebuilding required therefore little impact.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			Limited housebuilding required therefore little impact.

7 Options Appraisal - Housing Options

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			Limited housebuilding required therefore little impact.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			Limited housebuilding required therefore little impact.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			Limited housebuilding required therefore little impact.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	+	As limited housebuilding is required there will be no impact on the landscape.		
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			Limited housebuilding required therefore little impact.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	+	As limited housebuilding is required there will be no impact on biodiversity.		
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			Limited housebuilding means limited

Options Appraisal - Housing Options 7

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				risk of flooding either to a development or as a result of.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			Limited housebuilding required therefore little impact.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			Limited housebuilding required therefore little impact.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			Limited housebuilding required therefore little impact.

Option B: Household Projections (2012 based)

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+	Some direct economic benefits from housebuilding and likely limited indirect benefits.		
Community/Health				

7 Options Appraisal - Housing Options

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	+	Would achieve a limited amount of affordable housing.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	?			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	?			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	?			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	?			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			With this lower level of development it is likely that a higher proportion of development would be on re-used land. In addition the plan itself will

Options Appraisal - Housing Options 7

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				promote efficiency of land use. As such this is a neutral effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			No impact.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		There would need to some outward expansion on greenfield land to meet these numbers.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	?			Difficult to assess any impact unless it was site specific.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		There would need to some outward expansion on greenfield land to meet these numbers.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The level of housing proposed would not require the allocation of land in vulnerable areas.

7 Options Appraisal - Housing Options

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Unknown impact.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Unknown impact.

Option C: No Job Growth

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+	Even though this proposes no job growth, there is still a requirement for new housing which will result in construction jobs and job succession from retirees.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	+	Would achieve a limited amount of		

Options Appraisal - Housing Options 7

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		affordable housing.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	?			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	?			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	?			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	?			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			With this lower level of development it is likely that a higher proportion of development would be on re-used land. In addition the plan itself will promote efficiency of land use. As

7 Options Appraisal - Housing Options

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				such this is a neutral effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			No impact.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		There would need to some outward expansion on greenfield land to meet these numbers.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	?			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		There would need to some outward expansion on greenfield land to meet these numbers.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The level of housing proposed would not require the allocation of land in vulnerable areas.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			Without knowing specific location for

Options Appraisal - Housing Options 7

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				development this is unknown.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Unknown impact.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Unknown impact.

Option D: Medium Employment Growth

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	Considerable housebuilding results in direct job creation and greater population supports economic growth.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	++	This level of housing would provide for a good level of affordable housing.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that	0			Without knowing specific location

7 Options Appraisal - Housing Options

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.				for development this is unknown.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			Notwithstanding the numbers proposed and the likely requirement for some greenfield expansion, the plan itself would still require the efficient use of land and re-use as far as practical. As such this is a neutral effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			No impact

Options Appraisal - Housing Options 7

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		There would need to some outward expansion on greenfield land to meet these numbers.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			Provided development was controlled to protect the built environment.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		There would need to some outward expansion on greenfield land to meet these numbers hence an impact on biodiversity.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The level of housing proposed would not require the allocation of land in vulnerable areas.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and	?			Unknown impact.

7 Options Appraisal - Housing Options

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
efficiently and minimise the production of waste.				
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Unknown impact.

Option E: High Employment Growth

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	Considerable housebuilding results in direct job creation and greater population supports economic growth.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	++	This level of housing would provide for a good level of affordable housing.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			Without knowing specific location

Options Appraisal - Housing Options 7

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				for development this is unknown.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			Notwithstanding the numbers proposed and the likely requirement for considerable greenfield expansion, the plan itself would still require the efficient use of land and re-use as far as practical. As such this is a neutral effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			No impact
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		There would need to be considerable outward	

7 Options Appraisal - Housing Options

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
			expansion on greenfield land to meet these numbers.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	?			Provided development was controlled to protect the built environment.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		There would need to be considerable outward expansion on greenfield land to meet these numbers and therefore impact on biodiversity.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The level of housing proposed would not require the allocation of land in vulnerable areas.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Unknown impact.

Options Appraisal - Housing Options 7

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Unknown impact.

Option F: Very High Employment Growth

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	Considerable housebuilding results in direct job creation and greater population supports economic growth.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	++	This level of housing would provide for a good level of affordable housing.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			Individual sites will have varying degrees of access to services and facilities.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			Housing numbers by itself will not improve safety

7 Options Appraisal - Housing Options

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				but location and design may.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			Notwithstanding the numbers proposed and the likely requirement for considerable greenfield expansion, the plan itself would still require the efficient use of land and re-use as far as practical. As such this is a neutral effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			No impact
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		There would need to be considerable outward	

Options Appraisal - Housing Options 7

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
			expansion on greenfield land to meet these numbers.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	?			Provided development was controlled to protect the built environment.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		There would need to be considerable outward expansion on greenfield land to meet these numbers and therefore impact on biodiversity.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The level of housing proposed would not require the allocation of land in vulnerable areas.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Unknown impact.

7 Options Appraisal - Housing Options

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Unknown impact.

Option G: Affordable Housing (25% Delivery)

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	Significant housebuilding would create substantial construction jobs and the larger population would support indirect economic benefits.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	++	Would achieve full affordable requirement if all housing delivered average 25% affordable.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	?			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	?			Without knowing specific

Options Appraisal - Housing Options 7

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				location for development this is unknown.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	?			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	?			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			Whilst the numbers would undoubtedly require greenfield expansion, the plan would still require the efficient use of land and re-use as far as practical. As such this is a neutral effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	--		The levels of housing	

7 Options Appraisal - Housing Options

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
			required would require significant expansion of the Borough's towns and villages into areas of open countryside.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	?			Provided development was controlled to protect the built environment.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	--		The levels of housing required would require significant expansion of the Borough's towns and villages into areas of open countryside.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	-		It is unknown if this level of housing could be accommodated on sites of low flood risk only. There is a reasonable risk that this level would have to look beyond the lowest risk areas.	

Options Appraisal - Housing Options 7

SA Objective: Will the Option ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			Without knowing specific location for development this is unknown.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Unknown impact.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Unknown impact.

7 Options Appraisal - Housing Options

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

Appraisals of Local Plan Policies

Policy SD1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	Presumption in favour of sustainable development provides for economic growth.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	++	In the presumption in favour of sustainable development includes providing housing for all.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	Sustainable development includes a wide range of facilities for a healthy community.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself is neither positive or negative in this regard.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	Sustainable development by its nature must provide access to		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		services and facilities by its definition.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	+	Sustainable methods of transport must be included in sustainable development		
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	+	Sustainable development will include the re-use of land and regeneration of sites whilst concentrating development in major centres with a range of facilities.		
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	?			Without site specific

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				information it cannot be assessed.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			All new developments must take into account flooding so effect should be neutral.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			All developments should be assessed against this and provide a neutral balance.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			Sustainable development should look to reduce travel but this is balanced against the need to use extra land.

Policy SH 1: Settlement Hierarchy

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+	Provides a positive policy for growth but limited to certain areas.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	+	By providing growth it would provide affordable housing in the main centres so therefore accessible.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	By locating the majority of major developments in the main centres which have a range of facilities it will provide access to these facilities.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	By concentrating developments in the main centres this		

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		would provide good access to facilities and services.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	+	By locating development in the main centres with a range of services it minimises the need to travel by car therefore offering other modes of transport and thereby minimise congestion.		
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			<p>Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.</p> <p>Although by concentrating development in existing centres it should involve the re-use of land and buildings, the scale of development required would also involve greenfield sites.</p>
Environmental Protection				

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	+	By concentrating development in the centres it reduces the need to encroach on the coastal areas.		
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		Whilst the Plan concentrates development in the main centres the scale of development required means greenfield sites must be used therefore having an impact on the landscape. and biodiversity. The Landscape character and impact on Natura 2000 sites was part of the assessment criteria when considering which sites to put forward.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	Redevelopment and improvement to sites in urban areas could		

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		have a positive effect on the built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		Whilst the Plan concentrates development in the main centres the scale of development required means greenfield sites must be used therefore having an impact on biodiversity. The Landscape character and impact on Natura 2000 sites was part of the assessment criteria when considering which sites to put forward.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	+			By locating the majority of development in the main centres with a range of services it is thereby reducing the need to travel and therefore reducing the impact on climate change.

Policy DEC 1: Principles of Good Design

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	0			Good design could improve the attractiveness of an area and therefore bring in investment but on the other hand good design requirements

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				could provide an extra cost burden on developments so overall its effect could be neutralised.
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	+	Part of providing good quality housing is in its design.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	++	Good design can design out crime leading to people feeling safe and secure.		
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	Good design will ensure there are links from developments to facilities and provide for facilities within developments where required.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that	+	Good desing will incorporate		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.		footpaths and cycleways to provide an alternative to the car.		
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	+	Good design will take into account the landscape character.		
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	++	Good design could lead to improvements of the built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	+	Good design will take into account the biodiversity of an area and could lead to improvements.		
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	+	Good design can incorporate water saving methods and recycling.		
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	+	Good design can cut down on energy consumption and reduce the need to travel having a positive effect on climate change.		

Policy DEC 2: Electric Vehicle Charging Points

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	0			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	It could be argued that the promotion of electric vehicles could lead to less emissions and a knock on effect on health.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	By having charging points in public		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.				
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.				
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.				

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.				
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.				
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.				
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.				
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.				
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.				
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.				

Policy DEC 3: The Efficient Use of Land and Buildings

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The objective in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	By the efficient use of land and buildings these developments are most likely to be in centres which have access to a range of services and facilities.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use	++	The policy is all about the efficient use of		

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
of previously developed land and existing buildings.		land so therefore must be positive.		
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	+	Less reliance on greenfield sites will protect the landscape.		
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	Re use of existing buildings would prevent dereliction and thereby potentially protect and enhance the built environment. The same can be said for the redevelopment of brownfield sites		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	+	By the re-use of land and buildings these in the main will be in existing centres therefore reduce the need to travel or generate energy to build and produce new materials.		

Policy DEC 4: Protection of Amenity

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.				or negative effect.
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	+	By protecting the amenity of residents it provides for good quality housing.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and	0			The policy in itself does not

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
efficiently and minimise the production of waste.				have a positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Policy DEC 5: The Historic and Built Environment

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	+	Protection of the environment also includes the marine environment.		
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	++	This policy is directly positive in respect of the built environment.		

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Policy DEC 6: Archaeology

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment	-		Any additional costs associated with	

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.			works could prevent investment or make it unviable.	
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	-		Any additional costs associated with works could prevent investment or make it unviable.	
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	+	Protection of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and non designated assets can assist in protecting important landscape features such as tumuli.		
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	Within built up areas there may be archaeological features which contribute to the built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Policy HC 1: Supporting Housing Development

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	This policy is promoting major housing development which in itself will have knock on effects for economic growth.		
Community/Health				

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	++	By providing for the scale of housing this will have a knock on effect for providing affordable housing as a proportion of market housing.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	Provision of the scale of housing will provide facilities and support existing facilities.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect as it does not allocate the sites just the scale of housing.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect as it does

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.				not allocate the sites just the scale of housing.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect as it does not allocate the sites just the scale of housing.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect as it does not allocate the sites just the scale of housing.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	--		By the provision of this scale of housing it would have to be accommodated partly on new greenfield sites and therefore have a negative effect on landscape character and biodiversity.	

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		By the provision of this scale of housing it would have to be accommodated partly on new greenfield sites and therefore have a negative effect on biodiversity.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect as it does not allocate the sites just the scale of housing.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect as it does not allocate the sites just the scale of housing.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect as it does

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				not allocate the sites just the scale of housing.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect as it does not allocate the sites just the scale of housing.

Policy HC 2: New Housing Delivery

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+	New housing developments have a knock on effect for economic growth including the provision of direct jobs and in direct jobs.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	++	The housing delivery spreads housing across the Borough with the main concentration around Scarborough		

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		Urban area providing housing in accessible locations. The scale of housing would allow for a major contribution to affordable housing.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	The concentration of new housing in the major urban areas ensures access to the major facilities.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	The concentration of new housing in the major urban areas ensures access to the major facilities.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect as the design will determine the transport links.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	+	In the allocations we are looking to maximise the re-use of previously developed land.		
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	+	There are no allocations in coastal areas.		
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-	The location of some developments on greenfield sites which will not protect landscape character.		
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-	The location of some developments on greenfield sites which will not protect biodiversity.		
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Policy HC 3: Affordable Housing

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+	By providing affordable housing it includes investment and employment opportunities.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	++	The policy is directly aimed at meeting this objective by the provision of affordable housing.		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	By providing affordable housing it will promote good mental health and well being and in locations that provide access to a range of services.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				cannot be assessed.

Policy HC 4: Rural Exceptions Housing

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+	Involves investment in rural areas.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	+	The policy is directly aimed at meeting this objective by the provision of affordable housing.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Land Use and Development Patterns				

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	-		As these are exceptions sites they are most likely to be greenfield sites on the edge of settlements.	
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		As these are exceptions sites they are most likely to be greenfield sites on the edge of settlements therefore impacting on landscape character.	

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		As these are exceptions sites they are most likely to be greenfield sites on the edge of settlements therefore impacting on biodiversity.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	-		As exceptions sites are more likely to be in smaller villages with a smaller range of	

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
			facilities any development is likely to lead to increased journeys.	

Policy HC 5: A Balanced Housing Market

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+	Any housing will bring economic benefits including direct jobs through construction.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	+	A balanced housing market includes housing for all including affordable.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	Provision will also be made for extra care.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	?			Without site specific information it

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				cannot be assessed.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Policy HC 6: Older Persons Housing

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range	+	This would create job opportunities in construction as well as the care sector.		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
of good quality employment opportunities.				
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	++	The locational criteria ensure developments will be in accessible locations.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	++	The locational criteria ensure developments of this kind would be accessible to facilities.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	+	Well designed purpose built facilities for the elderly will give a sense of security.		
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	++	The locational criteria will ensure this.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	+	The elderly are more likely to use and support the public transport system.		
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		The scale of development proposed will result in greenfield development and therefore must impact on the landscape	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		The scale of development proposed will result in greenfield development and therefore must impact on biodiversity.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			Without site specific information it

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Policy HC 7: Gypsy and Traveller Site Provision

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	0			As there are no sites allocated the effect of the policy cannot be assessed.
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health,	+	In the criteria based policy any sites which		

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.		are considered should have access to health, education etc.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	In the criteria based policy any sites which are considered should have access to health, education etc.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		Any sites are likely to be in the countryside so cannot be said to enhance the landscape quality.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		Any sites are likely to be in the countryside so cannot be said to enhance biodiversity.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Policy HC 8: Conversion of Buildings in the Rural Area for Residential Use

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	0			It could provide employment opportunities in conversion work but could also remove building from potential employment use which neutralises the effect.
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				or negative effect
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	+	Conversion by its nature is re-use of buildings.		
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	+	By re-use it is not building on pure greenfields therefore protecting the landscape.		
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	Where development includes the re-use of redundant buildings it		

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		could lead to improvements in the built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		If buildings are derelict they may have become habitats, so redevelopment would disturb those habitats.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	+	Re-use of buildings means that new resources do not have to be used to provide the same level of accommodation.		
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

Policy HC 9: Community Facilities

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	Community facilities provide for healthy communities.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	+	Community facilities can help develop a sense of community which in turn can lead to community safety.		
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	++	Provision of and protection of community services provides for		

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		good access to facilities.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	Conversion of a building would prevent its dereliction and therefore be positive to the built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				or negative effect
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Policy HC 10: Cemetery Provision

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
of good quality employment opportunities.				
.Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	Locational criteria will ensure good access.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
Environmental Protection				

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		Whilst built development will be minimal there would be a need for access roads and footpaths so would impact on the landscape.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	+	Cemeteries provide green infrastructure so any provision would increase that infrastructure and locationally		

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		they would be accessible.		
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect

Policy HC 11: Health Care and Education Facilities

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+	Provision of health care and education facilities has a direct economic benefit in short term construction and long term operation.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				or negative effect
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	Direct provision of health and education facilities has a positive impact on physical health.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	By direct provision of services this by definition provides good access.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				cannot be assessed

Policy HC 12: Whitby Health and Community Hub

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+	A multi functional site will provide a range of employment opportunities and investment		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	++	The provision of extra care in conjunction with North Yorkshire County Council will provide affordable housing in an highly accessible location.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	++	Direct provision of health facilities will ensure Whitby enjoys local health care for the future.		

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	++	Central location will ensure its accessible to all.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and environmental impacts.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	++	This is a redevelopment of an existing site so direct re-use.		
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	The existing development is not attractive so a redevelopment		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		of the site will see positive improvements to the built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	+	A redevelopment would see the introduction of green spaces and thereby enhance biodiversity.		
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

Policy HC 13: Former Rugby Club Site - Scalby Road, Scarborough

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+	Direct development of the site will lead to employment opportunities.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	Provision of a doctors surgery on part of the site improves access to health facilities.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	Providing additional health facilities ensures good access to facilities.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.				or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The site doesn't have any landscape character.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	The site is within an urban area but has remained derelict for some years. Redevelopment will improve the appearance of the area.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-	As the site has remained unused for a number of years there will have been habitats formed which will be destroyed by development.		

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Policy HC 14: Site of Former Gas Showroom - Station Approach, Filey

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+	Direct development of the site will lead to employment opportunities.		
Community/Health				

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	Provision of a doctors surgery on part of the site improves access to health facilities.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	Providing additional health facilities ensures good access to facilities.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Policy HC 15: Open Space and Sports Facilities

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	Provision of open space and sports facilities promotes good physical and mental health.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0+	Provision of open space and sports facilities provides good access to facilities.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	The provision of open space may improve the built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	+	Provision of open space		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		could protect biodiversity.		
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0	Provision of open space could enhance the quality of green infrastructure.		
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Policy HC 16: Open Space and Sports Facility Allocations

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
of good quality employment opportunities.				
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	Provision of open space and sports facilities provides good access to facilities.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	Provision of open space and sports facilities provides good access to facilities.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1) 8

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
of previously developed land and existing buildings.				or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	Provision of open space could enhance the appearance and setting of the built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	+	Provision of open space could enhance biodiversity		
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	+	Provision of open space could enhance the quality of green infrastructure.		

8 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part1)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

Appraisals of Local Plan Policies (Continued)

Policy EG 1: Supporting Industry and Business

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	The allocation of employment land creates an environment which allows economic growth and investment.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		The development of this scale of employment land will have to be partly on greenfield land and there fore effect the landscape character.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		The development of this scale of employment	

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
			land will have to be partly on greenfield land and therefore effect biodiversity.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Policy EG 2: Jobs, Skills and Employment Training

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success,	++	This policy is directly to		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.		provide employment opportunities.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	++	Promoting training would improve education.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and	0			The policy in itself does not

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
efficiently and minimise the production of waste.				have a positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Policy EG 3: Employment Land Delivery

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	The allocation of employment land creates an environment which allows economic growth and investment.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		The development of this scale of employment land will have to be partly on greenfield land and therefore effect the landscape character.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy in itself does not

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		The development of this scale of employment land will have to be partly on greenfield land and therefore effect the biodiversity.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

Policy EG 4: Safeguarding the Strategic Role of Scarborough Business Park

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	Safeguarding the strategic role of the Business Park provides for economic growth and investment.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public	?			Without site specific information it

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.				cannot be assessed.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	-		The land safeguarded is green field therefore it is not promoting re-use of land.	
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		The safeguarded land is greenfield therefore it cannot be said to protect landscape character.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		The safeguarded land is greenfield therefore it cannot be said to protect biodiversity.	

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Whilst use of renewables on all new developments will be encouraged the safeguarding of the land in itself does not contribute to minimising climate change but individual developments may.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

Policy EG 5: Safeguarding Existing and Committed Employment Sites

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	Safeguarding sites will contribute to economic growth and potential for investment.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.				
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	+	Retention of existing sites for employment uses encourages its re-use.		
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		The use of greenfield sites would not protect the landscape character.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		The safeguarded land is greenfield therefore it cannot be said to biodiversity.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Policy EG 6: Expansion of Existing Businesses in the Countryside

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	Allowing the expansion of existing businesses allows for investment and economic growth in rural areas.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	-		If the development is expansion into the countryside it is likely to be onto greenfield land and therefore not using previously developed land.	
Environmental Protection				

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		If the development is expansion into the countryside it is likely to be onto greenfield land and therefore unlikely to protect the landscape.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		If the development is expansion into the countryside it is likely to be onto greenfield land and therefore unlikely to protect biodiversity.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Policy EG 7: Conversion of Rural Buildings for Business Use

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	Allowing conversion for business use allows for economic growth and investment particularly in rural areas.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	+	Conversion implies re-use therefore would make a positive impact.		
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	+	By reusing existing buildings it would reduce the need to use greenfield sites and thereby protect the landscape.		
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	By reusing existing buildings it would reduce the need to use greenfield sites and also may bring back into use derelict buildings thereby enhancing the built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	+	The policy refers to investigations to take place to identify any species and how to deal with them.		
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Policy TC 1: Hierarchy of Centres

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	A positive policy seeking developments to be located in town centres to encourage investment which in turn could boost viability and boost further investment.		

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	As town centres are accessible to all by promoting uses in town centres it means they are accessible.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	Town centres have access by various modes of transport and are therefore accessible to all.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use	+	All town centre developments		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
of previously developed land and existing buildings.		will be on previously developed land.		
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	Redevelopment in town centres can assist in protecting the built environment by ensuring buildings are in use.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	+	By locating development in town centres which are accessible by alternative modes of transport including walking which could then reduce travel by car and CO2 emissions.		

Policy TC 2: Town Centre Development

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	A positive policy seeking developments to be located in town centres to encourage investment which in turn		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		could boost viability and boost further investment.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	As town centres are accessible to all by promoting uses in town centres it means they are accessible.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	Town centres have access by various modes of transport and are therefore accessible to all.		

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	+	All town centre developments will be on previously developed land.		
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	+	The operation of the sequential test will reduce the need to look out of centre and develop greenfield sites.		
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	Redevelopment in town centres can assist in protecting the built environment by ensuring buildings are in use.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy in itself does not

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	+	By locating development in town centres which are accessible by alternative modes of transport including walking which could then reduce travel by car and CO2 emissions.		

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

Policy TC 3: Regeneration of Scarborough Town Centre

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	Site for regeneration will encourage inward investment which may in-turn increase the attraction of the town for further investment.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	As town centres are accessible to all by promoting uses in town centres it means they are accessible.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	Town centres have access by various modes		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		of transport and are therefore accessible to all.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	++	The regeneration sites are all previously developed so the redevelopment must involve re-use of land and buildings.		
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	Redevelopment in town centres can assist in protecting the built		

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		environment by ensuring buildings are in use or demolition of unsightly buildings.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	+	By locating development in town centres which are accessible by alternative modes of transport including walking which		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		could then reduce travel by car and CO2 emissions.		

Policy TC 4: Additional Sites for Town Centre Uses

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	The additional site will allow investment and employment opportunities.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	By allocating an additional site this should ensure there is enough land to locate town centre uses around the town centre which gives good access.		

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	Town centre locations have the best access.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	++	Re-development of an existing previously developed site.		
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	The redevelopment of a derelict site will enhance the		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		As the site has been derelict for sometime, habitats may have established themselves and they will be under threat from any development.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	+	Town centre locations are the most accessible and sustainable		

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

Policy TC 5: Individual Local Shops

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	Retaining local services is important for access especially for those with impaired mobility.		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	The continuing use of a building helps to ensure it does not fall into disrepair and detract from the appearance of the built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	+	By retaining local shops in villages it will assist in minimising climate change by reducing the need to travel.		

Policy TOU1: New Tourism Facilities

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment	++	A positive policy which encourages		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.		development of tourist facilities.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	Development of tourism facilities may offer opportunities for leisure sport and recreation.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	Development of tourism facilities may offer opportunities for leisure sport and recreation. The attraction of tourists could support the retention of existing		

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		services for the benefits of all.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				cannot be assessed
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed

Policy TOU 2: North Bay Leisure Parks

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	The policy encourages investment		
Community/Health				

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	++	Promotion of leisure facilities in this location.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	Relative good access for all.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	++	Redevelopment of a derelict site.		
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	+	The landscape could be enhanced by redevelopment.		
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	This is a derelict site where redevelopment would have a positive impact on the built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		Redevelopment would effect the habitats of species in the area.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Policy TOU 3: Change of Use of Visitor Accommodation

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+	Allowing a positive policy approach prevents buildings becoming derelict and investment could improve the nature of an area.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	+	Changes of use could provide flat developments which are in high demand and also affordable units.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health,	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.				or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	++	Changes of use must by default be re-use of buildings		
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	They would have to demonstrate a positive impact on the on the environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

Policy TOU 4: Visitor Accommodation and Facilities in the Countryside

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+	A positive policy to encourage new visitor accommodation therefore encouraging investment in the rural areas.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.				or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		As these developments	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0		are in the countryside there must be an impact on the landscape although the	The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		policy seeks to minimise impacts. Potentially developments could have an adverse impact on biodiversity.	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
Resource Use and Climate Change				

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.

Policy TOU 5: Amusement Arcades

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	?			Restrictive policy which may prevent investment in amusement arcades but create an environment which encourages other investment.
Community/Health0				
2. Achieve affordable good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that	0			The policy in itself does not

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.				have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2) 9

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	Restriction of uses to certain areas will protect more sensitive areas from inappropriate development.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy in itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

9 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 2)

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

Appraisals of Local Plan Policies (Continued)

Policy ENV 1: Low Carbon and Renewable Energy

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+	The encouragement of Renewable energy technology offers the opportunity for new economic sectors to establish.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			Not directly related to housing although micro-renewable technology is encouraged.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy itself does not have a

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	-		Renewable energy technology can adversely affect the setting of the coastal landscape.	
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		Renewable energy technology can adversely affect the setting of the landscape.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	-		Renewable energy technology can adversely affect the built environment.	
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		Developments can impact on wildlife.	

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			Whilst this could have a minor beneficial impact by promoting renewable technologies the impact on flooding itself is likely to be minimal.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	++	The promotion of such technologies is an efficient / sustainable use of resources.		
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	++	This promotes more sustainable energy generation processes which cumulatively can help to minimise climate change.		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

Policy ENV 2: Wind Energy

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+			
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-	There must be an impact on the landscape.		
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-	There is a potential for harm to species.		
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	++	Use of wind as a natural resource to reduce the need for		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
		carbon burning energy production.		
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	++	Reduce the CO2 emmissions.		

Policy ENV 3: Environmental Risk

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	-		Whilst this may not prevent development per se, there is likely to be a cost to development in addressing risk which could affect the viability of a scheme or make it less attractive for investment.	
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health,	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.				
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	++	This policy seeks to protect the area from environmental risk which includes coastal erosion.		
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	++	The policy seeks to prevent development in areas of high flood risk.		
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	+	Some of the impacts of climate change would be addressed by this policy such as flooding and coastal erosion.		

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

Policy ENV 4: Groundwater Protection

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	-		Whilst this may not prevent development per se, there is likely to be a cost to development in addressing groundwater risk which could affect the viability of a scheme or make it less attractive for investment.	
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy itself does not have a

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy itself does not have a

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	++	This policy will ensure that potable water supply is not adversely affected by development in the most vulnerable areas.		
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Policy ENV 5: The Natural Environment

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	The protection or retention of such areas will retain accessible spaces for recreational purposes.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	++	The policy seeks to protect designated sites including SPA and pSPA areas on the coast.		

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	Preservation of the natural environment will be beneficial to the built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	++	The policy seeks to protect designated areas and support priority habitats identified in the BAP.		
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	+	The policy protects woodland, hedgerows and other contributors to the green infrastructure network.		
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	+	The protection or preservation of the natural environment is beneficial and can help minimise climate change.		

Policy ENV 6: Development Affecting the Countryside

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+	Whilst protecting the countryside the policy also provides the framework for sustainable development in the rural areas.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	Protecting the countryside also protects a valuable recreational resource for residents and visitors.		

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	++	The prime function of this policy is to protect the character of the open countryside, including the coastal areas.		
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	++	The prime function of this policy is to protect the character of the open countryside.		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	+	By limiting development in the countryside it helps to protect biodiversity.		
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	?			The impact of this policy is unknown.

Policy ENV 7: Landscape Protection and Sensitivity

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success,	0			The policy itself does not have a

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.				positive or negative effect.
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	++	The prime function of this policy is to protect the character of the open countryside, including the coastal areas.		
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	++	The prime function of this policy is to protect the character of the open countryside.		
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	+	By protecting sensitive environments it can assist in protecting biodiversity.		
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and	0			The policy itself does not have a

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
efficiently and minimise the production of waste.				positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Policy ENV 8: Green Infrastructure

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	The protection of green infrastructure will allow the retention of important recreational and leisure features for residents.		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	?			This could be beneficial if the green corridors are accessible to cycling, riding and walking, however, this is an unknown at this stage.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	++	The policy protects green infrastructure including those on the coast.		
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	++	Green infrastructure contributes to landscape character and this policy seeks to protect it.		

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	+	Green infrastructure can contribute to enhancing the built environment.		
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	++	Green infrastructure can provide wildlife habitats.		
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	++	This is the primary aim of this policy.		
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Policy INF 1: Transport

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success,	++	Good transport links and		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.		connectivity will encourage investment and economic growth.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	Improved transport links and encouraging walking, riding and cycling will lead to better opportunities for improving physical and mental health.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	++	The policy seeks to support better links which would result in better access to facilities.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public	++	The policy supports sustainable		

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.		modes of transport.		
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and	0			The policy itself does not have a

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
efficiently and minimise the production of waste.				positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Policy INF 2: Highway Schemes

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	Would aid reduce congestion at the business park and thereby encourage investment.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	+	Helps to reduce congestion.		
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Policy INF 3: Sustainable Transport and Travel Plans

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health,	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.				
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	The promotion of sustainable transport modes will help provide good access to services.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	+	The policy promotes sustainable transport and travel plans that directly correlate with this objective.		
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Policy INF 4: Cinder Track (The Former Scarborough to Whitby Railway Line)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.				
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	Access to the Cinder Track for new and existing residents promotes good physical and mental health through recreational opportunities.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	This provides good links to the areas along the Cinder Track.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	+	The retention and improvement of the Cinder Track encourages walking and cycling.		

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	?			Without site specific information it cannot be assessed.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Policy INF 5: Delivery of Infrastructure

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	Better infrastructure provides better opportunities for investment. Additionally, the construction of infrastructure provides direct job benefits.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	++	Policy requires contributions to education, health (surgeries), open space, sport, recreation, etc.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy itself does not have a

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
				positive or negative effect.
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	By improving infrastructure this provides better access.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	++	The policy could provide better sustainable transport links.		
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	+	Provision of green infrastructure and open space through planning obligations.		
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Policy INF 6 Telecommunications Development

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	+	Better communication especially broadband could encourage investment.		
Community/Health				

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	+	Better network coverage may make people feel safer.		
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	+	By sharing masts it reduces the need for other masts.		
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	?			
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		Policy protects from	

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
			unacceptable development.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	-		Policy protects from unacceptable development.	
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Policy SGA 1: South of Cayton Strategic Growth Area

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Economic Activity				

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	++	The growth area promotes economic growth directly through construction but also encourages indirect benefits with a large workforce adjacent to the Business Park. The link road would benefit the economy with an alternative link between the A64 and the A165.		
Community/Health				
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	++	The site would generate substantial affordable housing for this part of the Borough.		
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	+	The plan proposes additional open space, sports facilities and green links.		
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Land Use and Development Patterns				
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	+	The development would incorporate some local facilities but the greater population would also support the existing and potential expansion of the offer at both Cayton and Eastfield.		
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	+	The site would incorporate public transport penetration and walking/cycling links to the Business Park, Cayton, Eastfield and beyond.		
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	--		The site is almost 100% greenfield.	
Environmental Protection				
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.

Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3) 10

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	-		Whilst the landscape study considered the site to be fairly low in terms of sensitivity to development, it will obviously affect the landscape character of the area.	
10. Protect and enhance the built environment.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect.
11. Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Plan Area.	-		Large greenfield site which must contain a number of habitats which would be disturbed/destroyed .	
12. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	0			The policy itself does not have a positive or negative effect. Development would have to accord with other policies in the plan in relation to flooding.
13. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	+	The site would incorporate green links.		

10 Options Appraisal - Policies (Part 3)

SA Objective: Will the Policy ...	Score	Positive Effects	Negative Effects	Neutral / No Effects / Unknown
Resource Use and Climate Change				
14. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	-		A site of this size would likely increase waste production and increase the use of natural resources.	
15. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	+	This would be a sustainable development locationally, with good access to work (Business Park) and existing services and facilities (Cayton and Eastfield District Centre). As such locating here could maximise opportunities for green travel and sustainable commuting and other travel patterns.		

Implementation and Monitoring 11

11 Implementation and Monitoring

11 Implementation and Monitoring

11.1 The implementation of the Local Plan needs to be monitored to identify any significant effects. As residual significant effects are considered to be minimal, the monitoring proposed is broader and relates to most of the sustainability objectives. It should be recognised that in some cases the data available cannot be attributed to action as a direct result of the AAP but represents the best information available and will show overall progress against sustainability objectives. Some data relates to Scarborough Borough, and this includes the part of the Borough in the National Park. Indicators specific to Whitby Business Park, have been developed as part of the production of the AAP, although they focus largely on economic performance. An indicator relating to monitoring effects on Whitby Abbey has been added following consultation on the Draft AAP, replacing the indicator relating to Listed Buildings. A number of the other indicators have also been revised to reflect those contained in the Publication AAP. These will form part of the Sustainability Appraisal monitoring framework, contained in Appendix 9

Appendix 1 -Summary of Requirements of SEA Directive

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SEA Requirements	Reported in...
Where an environmental assessment is required an environmental report shall be prepared in which the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme, and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme, are identified, described and evaluated. The information to be given is:	
a. An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Scoping Report / Sustainability Reports
b. The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Scoping Report (summarised in Sustainability Reports)
c. The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Scoping Report (summarised in Sustainability Reports)
d. Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	Scoping Report (summarised in Sustainability Reports)
e. The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Scoping Report (Summarised in Sustainability Reports)
f. The likely significant effects (1) on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;	Sustainability Reports
g. The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Sustainability Reports

Appendix 1 -Summary of Requirements of SEA Directive

h. An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Sustainability Reports
j. A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10.	Sustainability Reports / Finalised in Sustainability Statement
k. A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	In relevant reports as above
The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment.	

Appendix 1 -Summary of Requirements of SEA Directive

Appendix 2 - Monitoring Framework

Appendix 2 - Monitoring Framework

Appendix 2 - Monitoring Framework

SA Objective	Indicators	Target
1. Provide conditions which enable business success, economic growth and investment in both urban and rural locations and contribute to a broad range of good quality employment opportunities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land available for employment use – long term and short term 2. One and three year survival rates of VAT registered businesses 3. Employment land by sector taken 4. Unemployment rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase survival rate of businesses • Increase the amount of employment land taken • Reduce unemployment
2. Achieve affordable, good quality housing in accessible locations.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affordable dwellings completed as a % of identified annual need 2. Dwellings judged to be unfit to occupy 3. Number of homeless 4. Ratio of average household income to average house price 5. Fuel poverty level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of people identified in need of affordable housing • Reduction in number of unfit dwellings • Reduction in numbers of homeless
3. Promote good physical and mental health by ensuring that everyone has access to health, education, leisure, sport and recreation facilities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IMD health deprivation index 2. Length/usage of local cycle network 3. Obesity Rate 4. Access to sports facilities 5. Sports participation figures 6. Life expectancy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the IMD health deprivation index • Increase the number of sports facilities and the participation in sports • Increase life expectancy
4. Improve the safety and security of people and property.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IMD crime deprivation index 2. Fear of crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the crime deprivation index
5. Provide good access to facilities and services.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of public transport users in households 2. % of local residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, local services have got better or stayed the same 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the use of public transport

Appendix 2 - Monitoring Framework

SA Objective	Indicators	Target
6. To provide a sustainable transport network that encourages the use of public transport, cycling and walking and minimises traffic congestion and enhances connectivity.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of residents who regularly cycle/walk to work 2. Levels of traffic congestion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of people cycling, riding and walking to work • Reduce levels of traffic congestion
7. Promote efficiency of land use through maximising the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of new homes built on previously developed land 2. Area of remediated land (in Ha) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve a high level of development on previously developed land • Increase the area of land remediated
8. Protect and enhance all aspects of the coastal and marine environment.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of beaches with blue flag status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of beaches with blue flag status
9. Protect and enhance the landscape character.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and % of the following 'at risk': <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listed buildings • Conservation areas • Scheduled ancient monuments • Historic parks and gardens • Other important archaeological sites 1. % of conservation areas with a character appraisal/management proposals 2. Number of 'at risk' features removed from 'at risk' register and reason 3. Progress towards meeting Biodiversity Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of properties/structures 'at risk' • Increase the % of conservation areas covered by character appraisal • Progressing towards 100% Biodiversity Action Plan targets
Protect and enhance the built environment.		

Appendix 2 - Monitoring Framework

SA Objective	Indicators	Target
Protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Borough		
10. Minimise the risk of flooding to and as a result of new development.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of developments in high risk flood zones given planning permission 2. Number and percentage of developments with SUDS installed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No developments given in high risk flood zones • Increase in number of developments with SUDS installed
11. Enhance the quality and accessibility of the Borough's green infrastructure network.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amount of new open space/green infrastructure (in HA) 2. Satisfaction surveys 3. % of regularly residents cycling or walking for leisure purposes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the amount of open space/green infrastructure • Increase in the number of residents cycling or walking
12. Use natural resources (including water) prudently and efficiently and minimise the production of waste.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water bodies failing / at risk of failing the UK Water Framework Directive 2. Water use per person per day 3. % of household waste recycled 4. Household waste collected per head 5. Number of housing developments incorporating waste minimisation measures (e.g. composting, recycling, grey water) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in water use per person • Increase in the amount of household waste collected per head • Increase the number of housing developments incorporating waste minimisation measures
13. Minimise climate change and reduce the vulnerability to the impacts of climate change.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Household energy consumption 2. Energy from renewable sources 3. Mode of travel to school / work 	<p>Reduction in household energy consumption</p> <p>Increase in energy from renewable sources</p> <p>Increase in the number of people travelling to school/work by public transport, walking or cycling.</p>

Appendix 3 - Housing Site Assessment Methodology

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Introduction

This methodology is used to provide the foundation from which the assessment and comparing of sites will take place in preparation for identification of land that will be allocated for housing in the Local Plan. Each site will be assessed in detail in order to establish the constraints, delivery potential and how it accords with the settlement hierarchy.

The Core Strategy DPD (Issues and Options) published in August 2007 asked for comments on a proposed list of criteria against which housing would be considered. Responses suggested additions to the criteria, however, none objected to the principles set out in the methodology. Thus, in line with comments received, in addition to guidance in the now revoked Regional Spatial Strategy and updated national guidance of the time, the formation of this document was completed initially in draft form. Comments received from individuals and organisations were generally satisfied subject to amendments. This enabled a robust and transparent methodology as was included within the Preferred Options iteration of the Housing Allocations DPD that assisted with not only pre-determined potential constraints but also had the ability to adapt to and weight accordingly any other site-specific factors that could affect the suitability or deliverability of a proposal. It was used to assess all sites put forward in the 2009 Housing Allocations DPD and subsequent submissions.

The methodology was updated in line with the National Planning Policy Framework ahead of the consultation on the draft Local Plan.

Intention of this Methodology

The methodology will be used to assess all potential housing sites, including;

- Sites submitted for consideration under the Local Plan (formerly LDF) by landowners, developers, agents, etc
- Any remaining allocations in the Borough Local Plan that have not significantly progressed towards the submission of a planning application;
- Any other sites as identified under the previous Urban Potential Study or current Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment ⁽⁴⁾.

What sites will be assessed?

The consultation of August 2007 asked whether all sites should be assessed and allocated or whether a size threshold should be imposed. The majority of responses supported all sites being assessed (78%) and all sites including those of 0.25ha or smaller being shown on the Proposals Map. Since the consultation exercise, more information has been released on the preparation of Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessments (SHELAA) and its subsequent completion concluded that all sites considered to yield more than 10 dwellings are assessed for their suitability, achievability and availability through the SHELAA. Therefore,

4 the SHELAA is a document that sets out the theoretical ability of the Council to meet its housing requirement and will also include additional sites identified by officers

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for the purpose of this document, the size of sites to be included assessed against the methodology is suggested to be schemes of 10 or more dwellings. The actual size of the site is therefore variable dependent on the location and density that can be achieved at each particular location.

Sites identified within the SHELAA that are located within existing development limits would not necessarily require allocation as these could be considered against the more general policies on infill development that are likely to be carried forward in some form into the Local Plan. For small sites outside of current development limits that are considered acceptable and suitable through the SHELAA, a simple alteration of the development limit boundary would enable development without the need for formal allocation.

The methodology proposes a 3 stage assessment of potential housing sites as follows;

- Stage A: Conformity with Settlement Strategy and determination of Major Constraints
- Stage B: First Round Scoring; a preliminary test of the suitability of the site in achieving sustainable goals
- Stage C: Detailed Site Implications; a test of the deliverability of a site including the identification of constraining factors that may prevent the feasibility or economic viability of development; and the capability of existing or required infrastructure to incorporate such development.

Where any constraint or issue may be deemed significant enough to render a site undevelopable, the site could be dismissed at any stage during the process.

What Happens Next

The methodology was initially used to assist in the identification of the preferred sites for housing allocations, published in November 2009. The Local Plan will be informed by this updated methodology.

Site Assessment

Housing Allocations Reference:			
Original Site Ref:			
Area (ha):			
Parish:			
Address:			
Score:	Stage A:	Stage B:	Stage C:
Concluding Comments:			

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Indicative Yield:	

Prior to Stage A, all sites that cannot accommodate 10 or more dwellings will be dismissed from the formal allocation process in the Local Plan but will be considered to determine if the development limits can be amended to allow small scale housing or have the potential to be suitable as an exceptions site in the rural area.

Stage A: Conformity with Settlement Strategy and Major Constraints

A(i) Conformity with the evolving Scarborough Borough settlement strategy:

Question 1a) Does the proposed site lie within or is well related to an existing settlement?
YES / NO

If Yes, proceed to Question 1b.

If No, site is dismissed.

Question 1b) Does the settlement lie within or above the Service Village classification?

YES / NO

If Yes, proceed to Question 2a.

If No, proceed to Question 1c.

Question 1c) Are there any circumstances that would warrant an allocation of housing within the settlement? YES / NO

If Yes, proceed to Question 2a.

If No, site is dismissed.

Question 2a) Is the site of an appropriate scale/size that reflects the role of the respective settlement as defined in the settlement hierarchy within the Local Plan? YES / NO

If Yes, proceed to Question 3.

If No, proceed to Question 2b.

Question 2b) Could a smaller portion of the site be in conformity with the settlement hierarchy?
YES / NO

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If Yes, proceed to Question 3.

If No, site is dismissed.

A(ii) Major Constraints (Environmental and Historic)

Question 3a) Is the site within the prescribed distance of any national or international site of biodiversity or geological value; e.g. RAMSAR, SSSI, SAC, SPA, National Nature Reserves? YES / NO

Question 3b) If YES would the development have a negative impact on the associated area of protection? YES / NO

EXPLAIN....

Question 4) Does the site lie within an area considered to be unsuitable due to its position within a flood risk zone (high risk)? YES / NO

Question 5) Does the site lie within an area considered to be at significant risk of coastal erosion zone, i.e. located within 100 year erosion zone? YES / NO

Question 6) Would the development of the site have an adverse negative impact upon nationally-important archaeology (including Scheduled Monuments) or other high-Grade historic assets or their settings? YES / NO

If No to all questions 3 to 6, proceed to Question 8

If Yes, proceed to Question 7

Question 7) Where one of the above questions may have answered 'yes', does the constraint prohibit development of the entire site with no possibility of amending the site area? YES / NO / N/A

If Yes, site is dismissed.

If, as a result of amending site boundaries, a site can no longer yield 10 dwellings or more, it will be dismissed. Where 10 dwellings may be yielded, proceed to Question 8

Stage B: First Round Scoring

Question 8) Brownfield or Greenfield Land

Is the site classified as previously developed land (Brownfield), Greenfield or is it a mixture of both land types?

100% Brownfield	6
Majority Brownfield	4

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Majority Greenfield 2

100% Greenfield 1

POINTS

Question 9a) Accessibility of site to 'pre-determined' areas by public transport

This question, along with Question 10, relate to accessibility. With the use of accessibility software, complex transport modelling is utilised to enable the relative accessibility of potential sites to pre-determined services and facilities by sustainable modes such as public transport, walking and cycling.

Destination	Journey time to Destination by Public Transport				
	Less than 15 mins	15 to 30 mins	30 to 45 mins	45 to 60 mins	More than 1 hour
Defined town centres, service centres and neighbourhood centres.	6	4	2	1	0
Major employment centres	6	4	2	1	0
Indoor Sports Centres / Pools	6	4	2	1	0
To Primary Schooling	6	4	2	1	0
To Secondary Schooling	6	4	2	1	0
To GP Surgery	6	4	2	1	0
TOTAL					

Question 9b) How accessible is the site to existing services and facilities?

Destination	Walking Distances within			Cycling Distances within		
	500m	1000m	2000m	1.5km	5km	8km
Defined town centres, service centres and neighbourhood centres.	6	4	2	3	2	1
Major employment centres	6	4	2	3	2	1
Indoor Sports Centres / Pools	6	4	2	3	2	1
Primary Schools	6	4	2	3	2	1
Secondary Schools	6	4	2	3	2	1

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Train Station / Major Bus Interchanges	6	4	2	3	2	1
GP Surgeries	6	4	2	3	2	1
TOTAL						

Question 10) Accessibility of site to pre-determined areas for leisure and recreation

Destination	Within Pre-determined range		
	350m (5 mins)	700m (10 mins)	1000m (15 mins)
Informal Open Space for Recreation	1	0	0
Outdoor Sports Pitches and Facilities	3	2	1
Local Children’s Play Area	1	0	0
Neighbourhood Children’s Play Area	2	1	0
Settlement Level Children’s Play Area	3	2	1
Total			

Comparison Scores for Q8 to 10

Brownfield / Greenfield	Accessibility to Services	Accessibility to Recreation

Stage C: Detailed Site Implications

At any stage of this process, where a constraint to development may be so significant, the site could require dismissing.

Question 11) Regional and Local Biodiversity

Would the development of the proposed site affect a regional or local site of biodiversity or geological value or affect any protected species/habitats?

Positive Impact	Features retained, improved or successfully integrated into the development.	3 pts
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Neutral Impact	No negative impact on existing features or where mitigation would allow appropriate development with no impact on biodiversity.	1	
Adverse Impact	Some negative impacts that cannot be entirely mitigated against.	-2	
Significant Adverse Impacts	Features will not be retained. No mitigation measures overcome impacts or are possible.	-3	
Assessment / Comments		Score	

Question 12) Trees and Hedgerows

Would the development of the site affect trees or hedgerows not covered by statutory protection or by the BAP?

Neutral Impact	There would be no impact or mitigation would allow appropriate development.	1	
Adverse Impact	Some negative impacts that cannot be entirely mitigated against.	-1	
Significant Adverse Impacts	Trees and hedgerows destroyed or damaged. No mitigation measures overcome impacts or are possible.	-2	
Assessment / Comments		Score	

Question 13) Historic Environment

Would the proposed development affect the historic environment including the setting of an historic asset?

Positive Impact	Opportunity for enhancement of features.	3	
Neutral Impact	Development unlikely to impact on historic environment. There would be no impact or mitigation would allow features to be retained.	1	
Adverse Impact	Proposal likely to adversely affect the historic environment. Features may be lost in part, although mitigation may prevent significant impact.	-2	
Significant Adverse Impacts	Significant adverse effect on the historic environment, with features lost and no possible mitigation.	-3	

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Assessment / Comments		Score	
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Question 14) Character of Built Area

Would the development affect the built character of the town or village?

Positive Impact	Development would enhance area through redevelopment or by bringing vacant and derelict buildings back into use.	3	
Neutral Impact	No or very little impact.	1	
Adverse Impact	Proposal likely to have slight adverse affect on the character of the town or village. Some features may be lost in part, although mitigation may prevent significant impact.	-1	
Significant Adverse Impacts	Significant adverse effect on the built character of the town or village, with features lost and no possible mitigation.	-3	
Assessment / Comments		Score	

Question 15) Impact on the Landscape

What is the capacity of the landscape to accommodate development with respect to the conservation and enhancement of distinctive rural and coastal landscape character areas?

High Capacity	The development of the site would not impact significantly on the landscape. Features will be retained, the existing landscape is poor or the site is located within an existing urban environment.	3	
Mid Capacity	With appropriate mitigation the site can be developed without significantly impacting on the landscape.	1	
Low Capacity	Partial features may be lost and there may be a negative impact on the landscape. Mitigation may lessen any impact but will not overcome all constraints.	-1	
Major negative impact on landscape	Development will likely have a significant negative impact on the landscape, features may be lost and mitigation will not satisfactorily overcome concerns.	-3	
Assessment / Comments		Score	

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Question 16) Flood Risk

Is the proposal within an area at risk of flooding?

Note: Sites deemed at a high risk of flooding are likely to have been dismissed at Stage 1 of assessment process.

Zone 1	Low probability of flooding. Development is appropriate.	3	
Zone 2	Medium probability of flooding. Development is appropriate subject to any required mitigation.	1	
Assessment / Comments		Score	

Question 17) Agricultural land

Would the development of the site result in the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land?

No loss	2		
Loss of 0.1ha – 5ha	-1		
Loss of 5.1ha – 10ha	-2		
Loss of 10.1ha – 20ha	-3		
More than 20ha	-4		
Assessment / Comments		Score	

Question 18) Water Supply and Source Protection Zones

Would the development adversely affect a water supply?

No impact from development on water supply.	3		
Any impact from development could successfully be mitigated against.	2		
Site located within Source Protection Zone with no mitigation possible and serious risks of contamination.	Site to be dismissed		
Assessment / Comments		Score	

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Question 19) Mineral Resources

Would the development of the land impact on mineral resources?

Site does not affect any mineral resource or any preferred area of search identified in relevant Minerals and Waste Plans or Local Plan Documents.	2
Site may affect an area of mineral resources or a potential preferred area of search, however, extraction could happen before development. Development may not be suitable immediately.	1
Site lies within an identified area for mineral resources and no mitigation possible (i.e. pre-extraction).	-2
Assessment / Comments	Score

Infrastructure

Question 20) School Capacity

What is the capacity of schools to cope with the development?

Sufficient capacity or constraints can be overcome through, for example, s106. Refer to the NYCC investment plan.	2
Insufficient capacity and constraints cannot be overcome.	-2
Assessment / Comments	Score

Question 21) Capacity of Utility Providers

What is the capacity of existing utilities (Water, Sewage, etc) to cope with the development?

Sufficient capacity or constraints can be overcome through, for example, planned growth of housing with investment from utilities provider. Housing development may have to be delayed until the installation of relevant infrastructure.	2
Insufficient capacity and constraints cannot be overcome; i.e. levels of development do not warrant investment from Infrastructure providers to bring current facilities up to spec.	-2
Assessment / Comments	Score

Question 22) Impact on Strategic Highway Network

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Does the development have an adverse impact on the Strategic Road Network?

Development does not negatively impact on the safe and efficient operation of the network or infrastructure improvements to accommodate development are feasible and have a suitable identified funding sources and delivery plan.		2	
Insufficient capacity and constraints cannot be overcome.		-2	
Assessment / Comments		Score	

Question 23) Impact on Local Highways Network

Is the highway network (local) able to safely and efficiently cope with this development?

Sufficient capacity or constraints can be overcome through, for example, planned growth of housing in line with infrastructure improvements.		2	
Insufficient capacity and constraints cannot be overcome.		-2	
Assessment / Comments		Score	

Amenity Issues

Question 24) Land Use Conflicts

Would the development of the site be compatible with adjoining land uses (now or in the future) or are there conflict / amenity issues?

Yes	Development compatible.	2	
Yes	With mitigation, development would be compatible.	2	
No	Incompatible with adjoining uses and mitigation unlikely to be available.	-3	
Assessment / Comments		Score	

Question 25) Other Issues and Constraints

Are there any other constraints that prevent the site from being developed?

No	No known constraints
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No	Some constraints but mitigation possible
Yes	Constraints exist and mitigation unlikely.
Assessment / Comments	

Availability and Deliverability

Question 26) Ownership

Are there any ownership constraints?

No	Owner has submitted site and is willing to sell
Yes	Ownership constraints or little developer interest

Question 27) Timescale for Development

Is the site likely to be developed within the Local Plan period up to 2032?

Within 5 years	Site can be developed within first 5 years and any constraints can be overcome.
6-12 years	Constraints exist but likely to be overcome and delivered within short-medium term.
Mid-to-late period and prior to the end of Local Plan	Although constraints could be mitigated against it would be deemed unlikely in the short-medium period although still anticipated within Plan period.
Not likely to be developed prior to 2032	Constraints exist and mitigation unlikely before 2032. Not allocated but re-considered at a future date.

Overall Assessment of Deliverability

Any comments on estimated yield; overarching constraints, justification or mitigation; revised site boundary where necessary for instance.

Indicative Yield

Explanation of Site Assessment Methodology

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This section is intended to provide detail to each aspect of the site assessment process and explain how the scoring system works. The robust and responsive requirement for this assessment provides scope for ensuring each proposed site is tested in terms of its suitability for development, is deliverable and economically viable for developers and is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable.

The NPPF, in paragraph 47, requires the identification of sites deliverable within 5 years of the adoption of the Local Plan, sites or broad locations developable within 6-10 years, and where possible, the longer term period. Information may be obtained from the Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) in order to assist with this process, in addition to the following site assessment methodology. A flexible approach enables the reassessment of sites therefore allowing for a maintained delivery of sites at a manageable rate thus preserving a responsive supply of land. This will be carried out through the monitoring process.

Stage A(i) Conformity with the evolving Scarborough Borough settlement strategy and the need for housing.

Stage A provides an overview into the role of the site within the strategic framework as identified within local and national policy and furthermore, takes consideration of any constraints whereby development may be wholly inappropriate. For example, it may negatively impact upon a nationally designated archaeological structure or where substantial flood risks may threaten development.

If sites pass all of these tests of conformity and have no major constraints, they will progress to the next stage of assessment.

Question 1) The initial assessment of housing sites will be against the settlement hierarchy within the Local Plan.

The current settlement hierarchy (See Policy SH1) is as below:

- Scarborough Urban Area
- Whitby
- Filey
- Service Villages: Burniston, East & West Ayton, Hunmanby, Seamer, Sleights and Snainton
- Rural Villages: All other villages with defined Development Limits.
- Other hamlets and settlements not defined by Development Limits.

The scale of the smaller villages and settlements is such that they will generally be inappropriate for allocation of housing sites except for small infill sites, wholly affordable developments or mixed private/affordable schemes in line with the NPPF.

Proposed housing sites will be dismissed if they do not lie within or adjacent to Scarborough Urban Area, Whitby, Filey, or the Borough's Service Villages unless they are located within rural villages and there are particular circumstances that would warrant an allocation.

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The term 'adjacent to' relates to sites that are close to existing settlement boundaries. Submitted sites that appear unrelated to existing settlement boundaries, for example, separated by fields or tracts of open countryside are unlikely to be considered appropriate for inclusion.

Question 2)

The Local Plan will set out the Borough's settlement hierarchy. The requirements for settlements will depend on the overall allocations, taking into account planning permissions that have or are likely to be built.

In line with the settlement hierarchy ascribed in the Local Plan, sites outwith the Development Limits of settlements that have no further requirement for housing development will not be taken forward.

Question 2a)

If under question 2a a site is considered to be too large for the settlement or area in question it should be determined if the site could be reduced in scale to a more appropriate scale. If not the site should be dismissed. If the only suitable scale is less than 10 dwellings then the site will not be appropriate for allocation but could be considered for a development limit alteration.

Where sites may not be appropriate for allocation they may be suited for affordable exception schemes. Where this may be the case it is a better (and potentially quicker) option for these sites to be referred to the Borough Council's Rural Housing Enabler to be considered under the current policy and, if appropriate, taken through the planning application process.

Stage A(ii) Major Constraints

Question 3)

Is the site within the prescribed distance of any national or international site of biodiversity or geological value; e.g. RAMSAR, SSSI, SAC, SPA, National Nature Reserves? YES / NO

Question 3b) If YES would the development have a negative impact on the associated area of protection? YES / NO

Explain Answer.... *(A brief explanation should be included here)*

The Government sets out within the NPPF, policies to protect important areas and species. The main aims of the policies are to protect, enhance and maintain important areas of conservation with weight given, as appropriate, to international, national and locally designated areas.

International Sites are those with the following status:

- Special Protection Areas (SPA) including pSPA's;
- Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) including pSAC's; and
- RAMSAR sites.

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The Scarborough Borough administrative area has two SPA's; North York Moors and Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs. Only the latter is within the Local Plan area, although the effect of development on the former must also not be overlooked. Four SAC's are also located within the Scarborough Borough area; the North York Moors, Beast Cliff to Whitby, Flamborough Head and the River Derwent.

The housing assessments identify where any of the following impacts are relevant to any of the above protection areas and if they are of such significance that the site should be dismissed:

1. Increased recreational pressure, particularly if the site is within 5km* of a protection designation area. This includes walking / trampling which causes soil compaction and erosion. Walkers with dogs contribute to pressure on sites through nutrient enrichment via dog fouling and also have potential to cause greater disturbance.

* 10km has been used for Flamborough Head.

2. Impact from major urbanisation (100 plus dwellings) most notably associated with increased fly-tipping and cat predation. Within 5km of designated sites.

3. Increased pollution - Sulphur dioxide and ammonia emissions not relevant as they result from industrial processes & agriculture. 92% of Nitrogen Oxide emissions (NOx) from the sites will be vehicle exhaust emissions. Only consider localised rather than diffuse pollution levels. This is relevant where site is within 200m of a protection designation area.

4. Impact on water levels and quality and other water abstraction impacts (particularly relevant to River Derwent SAC). Sites that lie upstream and drain into the River Derwent could potentially have an impact.

Nationally designated sites are also legally protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (amended) whereby Local Planning Authorities must seek to protect and enhance their conservation. These sites include:

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI); and
- National Nature Reserves (NNR).

Development that would adversely affect an SSSI would not normally be permitted, unless the benefits of any proposed development were such that it would outweigh any negative impacts.

It should be determined whether development sites on, adjacent or within close proximity to such national designations have the potential to adversely impact the above NNR's and SSSI's.

Any proposal that would cause significant negative impact on an international or national designation will be dismissed.

Sites located in or around, or that may impact upon regional or local designations or further areas of biodiversity will be covered in a later stage of assessment.

Question 4)

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Does the site lie within an area considered to be unsuitable due to its position within a flood risk zone (high risk)?

The NPPF, in paragraph 100, retained the risk based and sequential approach for developments in designated flood risk areas. In addition, the Local Planning Authority, along with a number of other North Yorkshire Authorities, commissioned a Sub-regional Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) to provide greater detail as to the flood risk within defined areas. The NPPF and its supporting technical guidance and the Northeast Yorkshire SFRA define flood risk areas as below:

- Flood Zone 1: Low probability;
- Flood Zone 2: Medium probability.

In addition to the above, Flood Zone 3 is sub-divided into the following:

- Flood Zone 3a: High probability of flooding that should only be used for housing if the exception test is passed;
- Flood Zone 3b: Area at high risk which is currently classed as a functional floodplain.

For the purposes of this housing assessment methodology, the areas identified as being of greatest risk are Flood Risk Zones 3a and 3b.

Any proposals that lie within Flood Risk Zones 3b will be dismissed. Should any proposal fall within Flood Risk Zone 3a such sites will only be carried forward if it is not possible for development to be located in zones of lower risk. Such proposals would be considered an exception and only be considered appropriate if there were clear and identifiable mitigating reasons for development within these areas (for example there were wider sustainable benefits or lower areas of risk were inappropriate due to international; or national designations).

Question 5)

Does the site lie within an area considered to be at significant risk of coastal erosion?

The risk to land from coastal erosion is and will continue to be an important consideration for Scarborough Borough, bearing in mind previous landslips at Holbeck Hill and, more recently, Knipe Point. An updated Shoreline Management Plan (version 2) was published in February 2007 and identifies areas of risk from coastal erosion, plotting predicted shorelines as a result of 20, 50 and 100 years coastal erosion.

The NPPF continues to ensure Local planning authorities protect against the risks of climate change including coastal change. As the information is readily available any proposals that would fall within the area likely to be subject to coastal erosion within the next 100 years will be dismissed.

Question 6)

Would the development of the site have an adverse negative impact upon nationally-important archaeology (including Scheduled Monuments) or other high-Grade historic assets or their settings?

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Nationally-designated historical preservations include archaeological remains, scheduled monuments, Historic Parks and Gardens and Listed Buildings of any grade and due to their designations means they are of national importance where a presumption should be held in favour of preservation. Archaeological remains and Scheduled Ancient Monuments are protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979).

Further to nationally designated buildings, Scarborough Borough has internationally important listed buildings with Scarborough Castle, Whitby Abbey and the Rotunda Museum. It is important to consider not only a direct effect of proposals on the asset of such designations but also where the setting of these may be compromised.

Any proposals that would significantly adversely affect the asset or the setting of an internationally or nationally important archaeological site, scheduled ancient monument or Grade I listed building will be dismissed.

When considering proposed sites, input from English Heritage will be sought where a site adjoins or has the potential to affect any of the above. The consideration of further heritage protection such as other listed buildings and Conservation Areas will be assessed later in the process.

Question 7)

The amending of site boundaries is to be considered where sites may be restricted to development of the full submitted site due to one of the above significant constraints. The site should still be able to yield at least 10 dwellings post-amendment.

Stage B: First Round Scoring

The following are anticipated to provide an overview of the sustainability of each proposed site. The scoring system in place gives both a representation of the efficient use of land and the success by which each proposed site can contribute to sustainable travel patterns. Using this as a foundation, the sites can then be determined in terms of their deliverability from later stages of the assessment.

Question 8)

Is the site classified as previously developed land (Brownfield), Greenfield or is it a mixture of both land types?

Although not all brownfield sites will be suitable for housing, this methodology scores such sites higher than proposals for developing on Greenfield land as a consequence of being a more 'effective' use of land as mentioned within NPPF. The definition of brownfield land is that as is contained within the NPPF which states, 'previously-developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure'. It should be noted that the curtilage of dwellings is classed as Greenfield.

Local policy can determine targets and a trajectory for developing on brownfield land. Sites will be scored favourably dependent on the proportion of the development site that is brownfield, therefore, further encouraging sustainable reuse of previously developed land.

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Questions 9a & b and 10)

9a & b) Calculations of accessibility of site to 'pre-determined' areas by public transport and cycling / walking.

Both of these questions relate to the calculation of accessibility of sites. The use of software that calculates accessibility to services enables a comparison of how accessible necessary services are from a range of sites relating to public transport, car and non-car methods of travel.

In this instance, the software can determine the accessibility of proposed sites to each of the following destinations;

- To retail centres such as the defined town centres of Scarborough, Whitby or Filey in addition to district centres of Eastfield, Falsgrave, Ramshill Road and Hunmanby village centre. In addition, retail centres outside the Borough such as Bridlington and Pickering town centres have been included. The smaller neighbourhood centres of Newlands Parade, Whitby West Parade and Newby Centre have also been included as they provide a range of retail and wider services offering convenient, sustainable living;
- To major employment centres (town centres or Business Parks);
- To major indoor leisure facilities (Scarborough and Whitby Sports Centres, Scarborough Pool, Pickering Pool, Bridlington Sports Centre and Bridlington Leisure World Pool);
- To public transport interchanges (including train stations and the major bus terminals for Scarborough, Whitby and Filey) thus connecting to the wider region;
- To Doctors Surgeries⁰;
- To Primary and Secondary Schools.

The NPPF highlights the importance of the role of housing developments in achieving sustainable travel through public transport, stating 'plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised' (Paragraph 34). The accessibility calculations, therefore, consider appropriate durations for travel for the relevant criteria. Here, we are concerned with 'door-to-door' calculations, as opposed to time taken on public transport alone exclusive of factors such as interchange times and walking to and from bus stops.

It should also be noted, that where a site performs relatively poorly through this criteria, it may still contribute to achieving sustainability due to the implementing of further infrastructure and bus routes etc. The assumption in this methodology is accessibility prior to development, unless considered otherwise.

The accessibility software also allows the inputting of non-motorised forms of transport. Similar exercises are undertaken to gauge the accessibility of sites to specific destinations by walk or cycle means. Walking offers the greatest opportunity to reduce short car trips, particularly less than 2 kilometres. In addition to this, it is estimated cycle journeys are realistic alternatives for distances of less than 5 km. It is for this reason, similar calculations to the same destinations are also undertaken to further establish the appropriateness of sustainable travel modes.

10) Calculations on the accessibility of sites to pre-determined areas for leisure and recreation.

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This question relates to the promotion of healthy living by having accessible open space, recreation and play areas.

The assessment ties in with work into the Council's Green Infrastructure Study and uses the criteria set out relating to access to informal open space, sports pitches and outdoor facilities and play areas. This links closely to the Sustainability Appraisal which seeks to promote developments that would assist in the promotion of good mental and physical health. Exercise and recreational opportunities are fundamental to this aim.

The distances used to calculate the accessibility to these facilities directly relate to the stature of the site; for example it is reasonable that the average resident would walk further for sports pitches than to a toddlers play area.

The three questions will provide a set of numerical results (Eg: 6 – 55 – 4; 6 being the makeup of the land from brown or Greenfield, 55 being general accessibility to services and 4 being the open space and recreation accessibility result) that will be assessed against the results of other sites within the same settlement or at the same level of the settlement hierarchy, i.e. sites within service villages should be considered against other sites within other service villages (see *Question 1 explanation*).

Stage C: Detailed Site Implications

The following questions are weighted in such a way to allow a transparent and robust assessment of the deliverability of each proposed site. However, where any particular constraint or issue may be deemed significant enough to render a site undevelopable, the site could be dismissed at any stage during the process.

This section aims to assess the deliverability of the proposed sites in accordance with the requirements of the NPPF which states deliverable sites are those which are, at the point of adoption of the Local Plan, available for development now; suitable in terms of its contribution to sustainable, mixed communities; and achievable, i.e. where delivery of the site within 5 years is a reasonable prospect.

Questions 11)

Would the development of the proposed site affect a regional or local site of biodiversity or geological value or affect any protected species/habitats, including those identified within the adopted Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)?

In addition to national and international important areas of conservation (Question 3), the Borough has a wide range of locally important sites and species. Locally important sites include Local Nature Reserves (LNR), Local Geological Sites (LGS) and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCS).

Furthermore, in partnership with the Scarborough Biodiversity Action Group, the Council produced and adopted a BAP in April 2005 which identified a series of priority habitats and species considered to be important to the Borough. Other areas that play a valuable role in the natural habitat of the Borough are the Esk and Derwent river catchments, whilst the Borough Council

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continues to assist in the Cayton and Flixton Carrs Wetland Project which aims to provide abundant habitats based around the River Hertford catchment taking advantage of the peaty soils of the eastern end of the Vale of Pickering.

The maintaining of all areas will be sought throughout the process with the aim of integrating all social, economic and environmental benefits. The Council continues to consult the Biodiversity Action Group and Parks and Countryside Officers on such issues.

Question 12)

Would the development of the site affect trees or hedgerows not covered by statutory protection or by the BAP?

The Borough has a significant number of protected trees, either under Tree Preservation Order legislation or by the fact that they are situated in a Conservation Area. Where areas of Ancient (semi-natural) woodland and Veteran Trees are not covered by national designation, they should be recognised as locally important because they are a valuable biodiversity resource and once lost cannot be recreated or replaced. The continued protection of these trees is essential in safeguarding the role they play in providing abundant environmental quality and wildlife habitats in addition to supplying enhanced public enjoyment.

In relation to hedgerows, since 1997, hedgerows in the countryside have received protection due to their relative importance in terms of providing a natural habitat for wildlife. Hedgerows have also received some protection under the BAP. Hedgerows have the ability to provide vast migration networks for wildlife and, as such, should be assessed on a wider scale.

Sites where hedgerows and veteran trees can be successfully integrated into development with no loss of wildlife habitat and possible enhancement of features would be deemed favourable.

Question 13)

Would the proposed development affect the historic environment including the setting of an historic asset?

The impact of the development on the historic environment will take account of the impact on non-Grade I Listed Buildings, Parks and Gardens of Historic Interests not only on the assets themselves but the setting thereof. Developments that may significantly impact upon Grade I Listed Buildings or nationally important archaeological structures are likely to have been dismissed in Stage 1 of this assessment. Historic sites contribute toward the heritage of an area and it is important to protect and retain, wherever possible, such areas.

This section will also take account of Conservation Areas. These play an intrinsic part in the maintaining of areas that characteristically represent the architectural or historic appearance of the setting in which they are located and should be preserved or enhanced where possible. Further to protection, the NPPF in paragraph 137 also indicates the role new development may play in enhancing the settings of such sites and areas. The integration of any new development either within or adjacent or development that directly or indirectly affects historic buildings and areas needs thorough investigation and the Council's Conservation Officer will be consulted upon in relation to developments that have the potential to impact on these areas.

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Question 14)

Would the development affect the built character of the town or village?

This is more general than the specific impact on a listed building or historic park, but refers to the impact on the wider built environment and natural characteristics of the settlement. Impacts could be positive or negative depending on the existing characteristics of the settlement. Positive impacts could be the conversion or replacement of an unsightly building or building on a derelict site. The introduction of new features may improve the wider environment.

Conversely, a development could result in the loss of important open spaces, recreational green spaces or cramming of the environment with inappropriate high density development.

Consideration should be placed on the level of amenity and function on which the area currently provides and whether this can be maintained, replicated, or promoted as a result of development. As such, the consideration of proposals will also assess whether mitigation (e.g. off site open space or improvements) may compensate for any adverse effects.

An additional aspect to be considered is the success with which the proposed site could integrate with, not only the existing townscape character, but the intrinsic character of the community. The formation of sustainable communities is regarded as an integral characteristic of social sustainability and, therefore, an understanding of how proposed developments may comply with this should be sought. A key notion here is also to assess the opportunities and benefits that new developments may bring to the wider existing community, for instance a proposed site may maintain, promote and enhance the range of local facilities within the area.

Question 15)

What is the capacity of the landscape to accommodate development with respect to the conservation and enhancement of distinctive rural and coastal landscape character areas?

The importance of maintaining and improving landscape diversity is highlighted in the NPPF (Paragraph 109). A landscape character assessment has been produced and is used to inform the individual site allocation assessments. It describes and classifies the different landscapes in the Borough. For the larger strategic options, the study undertook detailed assessments, whilst for other sites, the assessments will use the wider characterisations used as part of the study as a basis for considering the impact on a site-by-site basis. The Borough incorporates the National Park fringes, the Wolds and Carrs, as well as areas of important coastal landscape importance (Heritage Coast). Where possible these landscapes should be protected from development unless they are shown to have no impact or have a positive impact on the landscape setting.

Rights of Way networks play an intrinsic role in the public enjoyment of such landscape environments and should be safeguarded or improved where possible. New developments within or around Rights of Way networks could have the affect of severance for example, or equally, may provide improved or further links thus meeting needs of accessible greenspace. North Yorkshire County Council's Rights of Way Improvement Plan should be referred to whilst the Borough Council's Parks and Countryside Officers will continue to be consulted upon where developments may have an impact, either positive or negative, on the Rights of Way network.

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Question 16)

Is the proposal within an area at risk of flooding?

Sites that lie within the highest risk flood zones are likely to have been dismissed at stage 1 of the assessment. This assesses the other sites that fall within other flood zones and these comprise:

- Zone 1 – Low probability
- Zone 2 – Medium probability

The Strategic Flood Risk Assessment will advise on the level of risk identifying the areas which may be more appropriate for development. In addition to this, local knowledge can be utilised to establish further areas where flooding or drainage issues may persist.

Question 17)

Would the development of the site result in the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land?

The protection of the best and most versatile agricultural land is a determining factor when assessing sites for residential development. Where agricultural land is to be developed on, wherever possible this should be on the poorer quality land.

Question 18)

Would the development adversely affect a water supply?

Source Protection Zones have been identified by the Environment Agency within the Borough. They protect aquifers and other groundwater flows used for public drinking water and define areas where if contamination were to happen, would have an impact on the water supply. The closer the development may be located to the aquifer, the greater the risk. These zones are split into:

Zone 1 (Inner Protection Zone)

Zone 2 (Outer Protection Zone)

Zone 3 (Total Catchment)

The impact of any developments within or near to SPZ's will be discussed with the Environment Agency whom may also advise as to required distances and assessments. Where any sites are determined to pose a serious contamination risk to the public drinking water supply, they will be dismissed. Where sites are in close proximity to protection zones mitigation may allow development although significant buffer zones and assessment costs could affect viability.

Question 19)

Would the development of the land impact on mineral resources?

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The Borough has limited mineral resources; however, an area in Wykeham has been identified for sand and gravel extraction. Updates to the North Yorkshire Minerals and Waste Development Framework will be monitored and any further allocations or areas of search identified will be taken into account when assessing housing sites.

Question 20)

What is the capacity of schools to cope with the development?

All developments must have adequate access to schooling, whether that be existing schooling, programmed improved facilities or additional schools or school places that would be generated by a development. Any proposals that cannot be accommodated in terms of impact on educational facilities and where no solution exists will be dismissed.

The Local Education Authority will be consulted upon regarding the existing status of each school in closest proximity to any particular proposed site, assessing capacity issues and potential for any further expansion in order to accommodate estimated increases in pupil numbers.

Where housing proposals are for a specific use, for example, retirement facilities, they will not be subject to these criteria.

Question 21)

What is the capacity of existing utilities (Water, Sewage, etc) to cope with the development?

The capacity of infrastructure providers is central to any proposed developments. Capacity issues can be determined from discussions with the individual providers, for example, Yorkshire Water. Where there is no spare capacity and the scale of the proposal would not warrant or justify the investment required to upgrade infrastructure these are likely to be dismissed. Although general capacity levels are location-specific, the capacity will be assessed on a site-by-site basis due to a number of varying factors including site size, thresholds, and previous site uses determining the requirement. In addition, the cumulative impact of development is considered when determining the range of sites. If a scheme is considered of a scale that would warrant and provide the funding to upgrade the infrastructure this would be taken into account.

Question 22)

Does the development have an adverse impact on the Strategic Road Network?

There is scope for any development to have an impact on the strategic highway network, in Scarborough's case, the A64. The A64 is described as a 'Core' Trunk Road thus is deemed to be of national strategic importance and also plays a key role in the continued investment and growth of the Scarborough area as it provides vital linkages to the rest of the region.

The Highways Agency will be involved in any assessment of major proposals that could have an impact on the A64 at its present operating capacity, ensuring the safe and efficient operation is not jeopardised. In addition, the Highways Agency identify significant areas from which a cumulative impact may have further repercussions on the A64's strategic importance. Highways Agency stress they are not able to provide new or additional capacity to facilitate development,

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and this consideration would be prevalent throughout assessment, although they could consider the feasibility of improving the A64 between Musham Bank and Dunslow Road. Schemes that will have a significant adverse effect on the A64 and cannot be mitigated against will likely be dismissed.

Question 23)

Is the highway network (local) able to cope with this development?

In a similar context to the impact on the strategic highways network, development can impact on local road networks. Here, the conformity of the proposed site within the Scarborough Borough Local Transport Plan should be assessed. Where there is likely to be an unacceptable impact on the local network and this cannot be mitigated against through improvements such sites will likely be dismissed. One such method of mitigation could be through the use of Travel Plans which may help in emphasising the importance and value of influencing individuals travel behaviour towards more sustainable travel modes; the utilisation of these will be considered when assessing such impacts as they could be deemed beneficial in assisting the achieving of wider spatially strategic aims.

Also incorporated within this aspect will be issues regarding safe access to the site. In some instances, there may not be a readily available point of access thus may affect both the deliverability of the site, and the suitability in terms of where the creation of an access may impact upon surrounding land uses. Furthermore, sites on a larger scale may require secondary or emergency access points which again would require assessment. In each instance, the Council will consult with North Yorkshire County Council highways to determine any issues and seek mitigation where may be necessary.

Question 24)

Would the development of the site be compatible with adjoining land uses (now or in the future) or are there conflict / amenity issues?

It is critical that all development is compatible with its neighbouring uses, both existing and any proposed uses. The degree of success a development has in integrating with its surroundings is a vital component of sustainable development thus helping to ensure the vitality of an area is maintained and, where possible, enhanced.

Suggested considerations include the impact of any development in terms of noise, smell, light and other effects on residential amenity. Adjacent land uses that may pose potential problems could include:

- Sewage treatment works;
- Livestock uses (intensive);
- Industrial sites;
- Sites that have minimum distance requirements to other development through Health and Safety Executive regulations;
- Electricity Pylons;
- Telecomms Installations;

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- Ministry of Defence sites;
- Main Roads.

Conversely, it is important to consider the impact of any proposed residential scheme on adjacent land uses.

In all instances, consultation will progress with relevant bodies such as landowners, the Borough Council's Development Management Officers and any appropriate stakeholders in order to determine any potential conflicting land uses or the requirements of how they may be protected or enhanced through adjacent or nearby new development.

Question 25)

Are there any other constraints that affect the site?

This is a catch-all for other issues that may affect the deliverability of sites. This could include, for example, ransom strips, drainage and runoff, topographical issues or potential contamination issues. Legal problems outside of the control of planning such as covenants can also prevent housing sites being developed and, if possible, should be assessed at this time for the potential of overcoming such issues. The detailed assessment of all sites should yield information regarding any such further constraints, and should, therefore be determined on a site-by-site basis.

The issue of air quality is one that continues to be monitored. Scarborough Borough only currently has one area of air quality below that of currently prescribed levels (an Air Quality Management Area). This is within Staithes, which actually lies outside of the Council's Planning Boundary and within the North York Moors National Park, although the AQMA status is likely to be rescinded shortly. There are currently no other areas approaching prescribed levels. Where a development site has the potential to have an adverse impact on air quality levels, they will be dismissed.

Availability and Deliverability

Question 26)

Are there any ownership constraints?

The planning system places significant importance on deliverability and a major factor is ownership and the ability to deliver housing without significant ownership constraints. The assumption stands that the submission of sites by or on behalf of landowners demonstrates a commitment to release the land for housing. It will be necessary to check further on sites that have been submitted by agents or developers to ensure that landowners are on board with the release of the land. Some sites may be in multiple ownership and the unavailability of a single component could potentially prevent the site coming forward. Where these scenarios may exist, emphasis will be placed on consulting with such parties.

Question 27)

Is the site likely to be developed within 15 years of the adoption of the Local Plan?

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Taking into account the responses to the previous questions, the development should be categorised into the timescales for delivery. Whilst being precise with delivery of development estimates is difficult, undergoing an approximation can provide assistance in planning the phased delivery of schemes ensuring the managed approach whereby issues regarding any capacity constraints, for instance, can be assured. Providing a number of distinguishable timescales assists with ensuring a steady flow of developments continues to come forward in a timely manner and may also assist in informing any phasing or managed release policy contained within the Local Plan.

In order to gauge approximate timescales, continued consultation with relevant agents, landowners or developers will take place, thus enabling a responsive and effective monitoring system. With the use of evidence submitted by such parties that may support deliverability, greater estimations can take place.

Where no specific information may be available, the recognition of constraints as previously identified contribute to provide estimates of timescales at which sites may come forward. The Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment, along with continued consultation with relevant parties, may assist in this process.

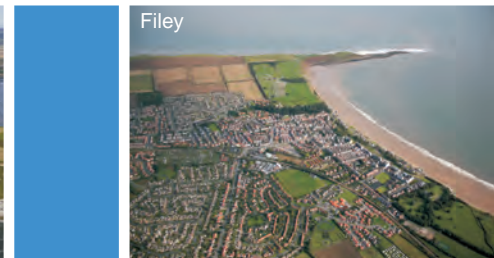
Overall Assessment of Deliverability

This provides an overview of all associated constraints and issues that may affect upon the delivery potential of each individual site. The assessment forms a tie-in of timescales, ownership constraints, estimated yields and concluding comments including any comments on marketability. This section is ultimately responsible for establishing those sites that have the ability to come forward within the prescribed timeframe, and those that could be deemed suitable for allocation within the Local Plan.

Yields are estimated by a number of methods. Where specific knowledge or officers' expertise could be utilised, an estimated figure is given. There may be instances where indicative plans submitted as supporting information could also be used. Where this may not be the case, a density multiplier may be used such as with calculations contained within the Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment.

The undertaking of this aspect of the assessment allows a clear summary of overarching issues and the ability of a particular site to yield development within prescribed timescales. From achieving these results, clarity will allow a greater understanding of those sites that can deliver in accordance with allocation.

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