



Development Management Plan (Regulation 18 Stage)

Sustainability Appraisal Appendices A, B, & C

June 2016

APPENDIX A: Checklist of how the requirements of the SEA Directive have been met

Meeting the requirement of the SEA Directive

<i>REQUIREMENT of SEA DIRECTIVE</i>	SECTION OF REPORT
(a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Section 2.2 & Appendix B
(b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme	Section 3.2 & Scoping Report
(c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Section 3.2 & Scoping Report
(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	Section 3.2 & Scoping Report
(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	Sections 2.2 & 3.2 & DMP objectives
(f) The likely significant effects 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	Sections 4 & 5, & Appendices C, D, E, F, G, and H
(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	Sections 4 & 5, & Appendices C, D, E, F, G, and H
(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	Section 4 & Appendices C, D, E, F, G, and H
(i) A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Section 6
(j) A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Section 1

APPENDIX B: List of relevant policies, plans and programmes influencing the DMP

International

- The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development (September 2002)
- European Spatial Development Perspective (97/150/EC) (May 1999)
- European Habitats Directive (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) (92/43/EEC) (1992)
- The European Birds Directive 2009/147/EC (November 2009)
- European Nitrates Directive (1991)
- European Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC (May 2008)
- European Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) (October 2000)
- European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
- European Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (2014/52/EU)
- European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC) 2004
- European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010/31/EU)
- European Noise Directive (2002/49/EC)
- European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Valetta Convention 2001)
- Aarhus Convention 1998 (UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
- Sixth Environmental Action Programme for the European Community (2002-2012)
- Seventh Environmental Action Programme for the European Community to 2020
- United Nations Convention on Human Rights (1948)
- European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention 2000) (2004)
- The Water Framework Directive and Planning, Initial Advice to Planning (2000/60/EC), 2000
- European Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC on waste, amended by Council Directive 2006/12/EC
- European Sustainable Development Strategy (renewed 2006; reviewed 2009)
- Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1997
- Doha Amendment to Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change 2013-20
- Renewable Energy Directive (2009/28/EC)
- UNESCO World Heritage Convention (November 1972)
- European Spatial Development Perspective (May 1999)

National – Plans and Strategies

- Planning Act (2008)
- National Planning Policy for Waste (October 2014)
- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (March 2012)
- National Policy Statements EN1 – EN6 (January 2013)
- Planning for Schools Development (August 2011)
- Section 106 on Small Scale Developers, Custom and Self-builders (November 2014)
- Sustainable Drainage Systems (December 2014)
- Parking (March 2015)
- Starter Homes (March 2015)
- Securing The Future - UK Sustainable Development Strategy (March 2005)
- Biodiversity 2020: a Strategy for England's Wildlife and Ecosystem Services
- Housing Act 2004
- Laying the Foundations: a Housing Strategy for England 2011
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

- Natural Environment White Paper – The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (2011)
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
- Air Quality Strategy (2007)
- Flood and Water Management Act 2010
- Flood Risk Regulations 2009
- Energy Act 2013
- Creating a Sporting Habit for Life – Youth Sports Strategy 2012
- Equality Act 2010
- Marmot Review: ‘Fair Society, Healthy Lives’ (February 2010)
- Housing Standards Review
- The Historic Environment: A Force for our Future (2001)
- Heritage 2020: Strategic Priorities for England’s Historic Environment 2015-20 (2014)
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: The Historic Environment in Local Plans (2015)
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (2015)
- Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2015)
- Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future (2006)
- Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England (2000)
- UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)
- Working with the Grain of Nature: A Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)
- Rural Strategy (2004)
- Energy White Paper (May 2007)
- National Air Quality Strategy (2008)
- Aviation White Paper – The Future of Air Transport (2003)
- 10 Year Transport Plan (2000)
- White Paper on the Future of Transport: a Network for 2030 (July 2004)
- UK Climate Change Programme (2006)
- Water Act 2014
- Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the Standard in Sustainability for New Homes (2008)
- Code for Sustainable Homes : Building a Greener Future – Towards Zero Carbon Development (2006)
- Environmental Quality and Spatial Policy: Incorporating the Natural, Built and Historic Environment and Rural Issues in Plans and Strategies (2005)
- Safer Places – The Planning System and Crime Prevention (CLG 2004)
- Strategic Environmental Assessment and Biodiversity: Guidance for Practitioners (2004)
- UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)
- Planning & Energy Act (2008)
- Climate Change Act (2008)
- Civil Aviation Act (2012)
- Waste Strategy for England (2007)
- The Framework for Sport in England (2004)
- By Design, CABI, 2000
- Community Infrastructure Levy – An Overview (2011)
- BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environment Assessment Method) (Launched 1990)
- The Equality Act 2010
- Nature Nearby – Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance (NE265) (2010)

- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
- Environmental Act, 1995

National – Guides and Circulars

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012)
- National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)

(The following guides and circulars have, in most cases, been replaced by the NPPF. However, they were used to define the scope of the appraisal)

- Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)
- Planning and Climate Change (supplement to PPS1) (Dec 2007)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts (1995)
- Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing (2011)
- Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (2009)
- Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010)
- Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 8: Telecommunications (2001)
- Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)
- Consultation Paper on a New Planning Policy Statement: Planning for a Natural and Healthy Environment – not in NPPF annex
- Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management - not in NPPF annex
- Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning (2008)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport (2011)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 14: Development on Unstable Land (1990)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (2003) and Companion Guide: Assessing Needs and Opportunities
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 18: Enforcing Planning Control (1991)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 19: Outdoor Advertisement Control (1992)
- Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (2004)
- Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 24: Planning and Noise (1994)
- Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (2010)
- Circular 01/06 – Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites
- Circular 04/07 – Planning for Travelling Showpeople
- Circular 05/05 Planning Obligations
- Circular 06/2005 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – not in NPPF annex
- The Framework for Sport in England (2004)
- White Paper – Our Towns and Cities: The Future (2000)
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)
- Good Practice Guide on Tourism (2006)

Regional and Sub Regional

- Gatwick Diamond Local Strategic Statement (March 2012)
- Gatwick Diamond Three Year Strategic Plan 2013-2016
- The London Plan 2004

- Coast to Capital Strategic Economic Plan (2014)
- Coast to Capital Skills for Growth: Skills Strategy (2015)
- Coast to Capital European Structural and Investment Funds Strategy 2014-20 (2016)
- Southern Water Strategic Statement 2015-40 (2013)
- Environmental Agency Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3) (2013)
- Gatwick Diamond Futures Plan 2008-2016 (2008)
- Gatwick Airport Master Plan (2012)
- River Basin Management Plan: Thames River Basin District (2009)
- State of the Environment: SE England 2010 (Environment Agency data source document)
- East Surrey Clinical Commissioning Group Prospectus

County

- Surrey Waste Plan 2008
- Surrey Minerals Plan Core Strategy and Primary Aggregates DPDs (adopted July 2011)
- Surrey Aggregates Recycling Joint DPD (2013)
- Surrey Minerals Local Plan 1993
- Surrey Minerals Plan – Preferred Option 2008
- Surrey Local Transport Plan – LTP3 (January 2011)
- Surrey Strategic Partnership Plan 2010-2020 (Surrey Community Strategy)
- Surrey Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2015
- Surrey Hills Area of Great Landscape Value Review 2007
- The High Weald Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty Management Plan 2014-2019
- Surrey Economic Development Action Plan (1999)
- Surrey's Vision for Learning in 2020
- Surrey Education Achievement Plan 2013-2017
- Surrey School Organisation Plan 2013/14 -2022/23 (April 2014)
- Surrey's Children and Young People's Strategy 2012-2017
- Surrey Children and Young People's Partnership Plan 2014-2017
- Surrey County Council - The Young People's Employability Plan 2012-2017
- Surrey's Health and Wellbeing Strategy
- Surrey Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health: Everybody's Business, draft strategy July 2014 – March 2019
- Surrey Biodiversity Action Plan (1999)
- Biodiversity & Planning in Surrey (2014)
- Surrey Cultural Strategy: Taking Part in Surrey (2008-2011)
- Surrey Connects Forward Through Smart Economic Growth Strategy (2011)
- Surrey Heritage Strategy (2001)
- Surrey Rural Strategy 2010-2015
- Surrey's Physical Activity Strategy 2015-2020
- Surrey Transport Plan: Parking Strategy (2011)
- Surrey Crime and Disorder Reduction Strategy 2005 – 2008
- Surrey Design – A Strategic Guide for Quality Built Environments (2002)
- Surrey Transport Plan (LTP3) (2016)
- Surrey Rail Strategy (2013)
- Surrey Road Safety Strategy 2008 – 2011
- Surrey Cycling Strategy (2014)
- Surrey Rights of Way Improvement Plan (revised 2014)
- Surrey Landscape Character Assessment (2015)

- A Living Landscape for Surrey (2009)

Local

- Reigate and Banstead Local Plan: Core Strategy 2014
- Reigate and Banstead Borough Local Plan 2005
- Reigate and Banstead 5 year Corporate Plan (2015-2020)
- Reigate and Banstead Community Infrastructure Levy Charging Schedule April 2016
- East Surrey Housing Strategy 2009-2013
- Extra Care Housing Strategy for Eastern Surrey (2005)
- Surrey Primary Care Trust (PCT) Annual Report and Accounts 2012-13

APPENDIX C: East Surrey Local Authority Sustainability Objectives 2015



East Surrey Sustainability Objectives

The objectives have their origination in the South East Regional Sustainability Framework and South East Plan and have been revised and amended over time; including a reduction in their number. The east Surrey authorities considered it appropriate to further refine the SA Objectives to make sure that the core principles of the NPPF are incorporated. The revised SA objectives were consulted on in April 2015 and the comments received have been incorporated into the final version of the objectives which are set out below.

Objective	NPPF theme	Relevant SEA Topics ¹	Decision aiding Questions
1 To provide sufficient housing to enable people to live in a home suitable to their needs and which they can afford.	<p>Social – the objective accords with the NPPF theme by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations.</p> <p>Economic – the construction industry plays a significant economic and employment role within the area, therefore the objective will contribute to building a strong economy. High quality residential areas also create attractive areas for businesses to locate to.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health • Population • Material assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option boost the supply of housing? ▪ Promote improvements in the availability and quality of the housing stock? ▪ Will the option help provide a supply of affordable homes to meet identified needs? ▪ Will the option help to reduce the number of homeless in the District? ▪ Will the option increase the amount of extra-care or enhanced sheltered accommodation? ▪ Will the option have a significant detrimental effect on the financial viability of delivering future housing?
2 To facilitate the improved	Social – the objective will assist in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option help to improve the health of the

¹ Under Regulation 12(3) set out in schedule 2 - The Environment Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004
DMP Reg 18 SA June 2016

	health and wellbeing of the whole population.	supporting strong, vibrant, inclusive, safe and healthy communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Population 	<p>community?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the option improve access to health provision? Will the option encourage healthy lifestyles? Will the option enhance access to natural urban greenspace? Will the option help people to remain independent and provide assistance to single parents, the elderly, those with ill health or disability? Will the option reduce crime and fear of crime? Will the option help overcome social exclusion? Will the option help address the issues of deprivation and poverty?
3	To conserve and enhance, archaeological, historic and cultural assets and their settings.	<p>Economic – the protection of historic and cultural assets will support the tourism economy and create attractive areas for businesses to locate to.</p> <p>Social – within the respective areas the objective will maintain a high quality built environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage Material assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the option enhance the historic and cultural assets? Will the option continue to protect and/or enhance cultural assets? Will it protect Registered Parks and Gardens? Will it preserve or enhance the character or appearance of conservation areas and their setting? Will it conserve important heritage assets buildings and townscapes? Will the option improve access to the authority's cultural assets? Will the option promote sensitive re-use of important buildings, where appropriate?
4	To reduce the need to travel, encourage sustainable transport options and improve accessibility to all services and facilities.	<p>Economic – an inadequate transport system will have significant detrimental effects on the economy, therefore, this objective will ensure that the required transport infrastructure is provided to assist in the building of a strong, responsive and competitive economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human health Population Climatic factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will the option reduce the need to travel, especially by private motorised vehicles? Will the option provide charging infrastructure for electric vehicles? Will the option reduce congestion or minimise unavoidable increases in congestion? Will the option reduce the need for car ownership? Will the option help provide walking/cycling/public transport infrastructure, including choice and

		<p>Social – the objective will help create accessible local services.</p> <p>Environmental – sustainable transport will mitigate climate change and assist with the move to a low carbon economy.</p>		<p>interchange?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option be accommodated within the existing public transport constraints? ▪ Will the option reduce the need for road freight? ▪ Will the option improve access to the countryside and historic environments? ▪ Will the option improve access to key services (education, employment, recreation, health, community services, cultural assets)? ▪ Will the option enhance access to natural urban greenspace? ▪ Will the option provide safe pedestrian and cycle routes? ▪ Will the option improve the provision of affordable transport?
5	To make the best use of previously developed land and existing buildings.	<p>Economic – policies enabling the use of previously developed land will ensure that a responsive approach to land use is available.</p> <p>Social – the use of previously developed land for residential development will provide a significant supply of housing to help meet the needs of present and future generations.</p> <p>Environmental – the decision aiding questions for this objective will ensure that PDL will be reused provided that it is not of high environmental value.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape • Climatic Factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option encourage reusing PDL provided it is not of high environmental value? ▪ Will the option encourage the re-use of existing buildings? ▪ Will the option ensure that development is making the best use of land?
6	To support economic growth which is inclusive, innovative and sustainable.	<p>Economic – the objective will contribute to building a strong, responsive, innovative and competitive economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option support sustainable growth and encourage the provision of a range of jobs that are accessible to residents? ▪ Will the option provide for the needs of businesses?

		<p>Social – a strong economy that keeps unemployment levels low will help support strong, vibrant and healthy communities.</p> <p>Environmental – the support of innovative technologies will assist in the move to a low carbon economy.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option provide for new or emerging sectors? ▪ Will the option facilitate flexible working practices? ▪ Will the option support the clusters or network of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries? ▪ Will the option increase the likelihood of local jobs being filled by local people? ▪ Will the option promote the viability, vitality and competitiveness of town centres and encourage their commercial renewal? ▪ Will the option facilitate and encourage the building of a skilled local workforce? ▪ Will the option encourage mixed-use development?
7	To provide for employment opportunities to meet the needs of the local economy.	<p>Economic – the objective will contribute to building a strong, responsive and competitive local economy.</p> <p>Social – a local economy will support strong, vibrant and healthy communities.</p> <p>Environmental – promoting the local economy will reduce the need to travel and therefore mitigate against climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population • Human health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option provide for the needs of the economy, especially local business? ▪ Will the option encourage diversity and quality of employment? ▪ Will the option encourage rural diversification? ▪ Will the option provide for the needs of business in urban and rural areas (such as range of premises, land, infrastructure and services)? ▪ Will the option have a significant detrimental effect on the financial viability of delivery of future employment development?
8	To reduce greenhouse gas emissions and move to a low carbon economy.	<p>Economic – the objective will contribute to building an innovative economy.</p> <p>Social – support long term positive impacts on the overall quality of life for current and future generations.</p> <p>Environmental – the objective will have significant</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic factors • Air • Human health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option reduce emissions? ▪ Will the option reduce the need for energy use? ▪ Will the option support de-centralised energy generation? ▪ Will the option facilitate the generation/use of renewable energy?

		environmental benefits as it will mitigate climate change.		
9	To use natural resources prudently.	<p>Environmental – the prudent use of natural resources will greatly assist in the protection of the environment.</p> <p>Social - prudent use of natural resources supports long term positive impacts on the overall quality of life for current and future generations</p> <p>Economic – the objective will also promote long term positive impacts for businesses in the future as it seeks to protect finite natural resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material assets • Soil • Climatic Factors • Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option encourage the use and supply of sustainable local products or services? ▪ Will the option help reduce the environmental impacts of products and services? ▪ Will the option reduce the use of primary resources, or create markets for recycled materials? ▪ Will the option encourage the efficient use of mineral resources? ▪ Will the option positively impact on residents lifestyle choices to encourage their prudent use of natural resources? ▪ Will the option promote reuse and recycling of materials? ▪ Will the option allow the efficient storage and collection of waste and allows for this to be managed close to where it arises? ▪ Will the option allow waste to be managed close to where it arises? ▪ Will the option minimise the production of waste?
10	To adapt to the changing climate.	<p>Economic – the provision of adequate climate change resilient infrastructure will help to protect and future proof businesses within the area.</p> <p>Social – adapting to climate change will help to maintain a healthy community.</p> <p>Environmental – protection of the environment plays a key role in the area adapting to climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option help in protecting the community from the increased extremes of weather, which are projected to occur more often with climate change (heat waves, drought and flooding)? ▪ Will the option reduce the opportunity to adapt in the future?
11	To reduce flood risk.	Economic – the objective will	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option reduce the risk of fluvial, surface

		<p>promote the provision of flood defence infrastructure and help to make local businesses resilient to flood events.</p> <p>Social – flooding can have a significant impact on the health and well-being of a community.</p> <p>Environmental – flood resilience will ensure that communities are able to adapt to climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population • Water • Human health 	<p>water, groundwater and sewer flooding to existing and future development?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option steer development away from areas at risk of flooding? ▪ Will the option reduce the risk of flooding to adjacent development? ▪ Will the option help to reduce the rate of run-off? ▪ Will the option encourage Sustainable Urban Drainage Schemes? ▪ Will the option ensure that increased flooding extremes can be withstood?
12	To improve the water quality of rivers and groundwater, and maintain an adequate supply of water.	<p>Social – improvements in water resources and supply e.g. drinking water provision</p> <p>Environmental – the objective will help to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently and minimise pollution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water • Biodiversity • Human health • Flora • Fauna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option improve quality and maintain an adequate supply of water? ▪ Will the option reduce pollution of groundwater, watercourses and rivers from run-off/point-sources? ▪ Will the amount of nitrates/phosphates entering the water environment be reduced? ▪ Will the option provide adequate utilities infrastructure to service development to avoid unacceptable impacts on the environment? ▪ Will the option safeguard water resources to maintain an adequate level of river and ground water? ▪ Will the option reduce the demand for water? ▪ Will the option encourage water to be stored for re-use?
13	To reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity.	<p>Economic – protection of high quality agricultural land will help to protect the rural economy.</p> <p>Environmental – the objective will contribute to the protection and enhancement of the natural environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health • Biodiversity • Fauna • Flora • Soil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option reduce the risk of land contamination and protect good quality soil? ▪ Will the option reduce the risk of creating further contamination? ▪ Will the option help to remediate contaminated sites and where possible carry this out on-site? ▪ Will the option prevent soil erosion?

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option minimise the loss of good quality agricultural land?
14	To ensure air quality continues to improve and noise and light pollution are reduced.	<p>Social – improvements in air, noise and light pollution will support healthy communities.</p> <p>Environmental – the objective will help to protect the natural environment, improve biodiversity and mitigate against climate change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health • Air • Biodiversity • Fauna • Flora • Climatic factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option reduce air, noise and light pollution? ▪ Will the option help improve air quality? ▪ Will the option support specific actions in designated AQMAs? ▪ Will the option reduce pollution from traffic? ▪ Will the option encourage the creation of tranquil areas? ▪ Will the option ensure that people are not exposed to greater levels of noise? ▪ Will the option help reduce light pollution?
15	To protect and enhance landscape character.	<p>Social – the enhancement of the natural environment will support the community’s health and social well-being.</p> <p>Environmental – the objective contribute to the protection and enhancement of our natural environment.</p> <p>Economic – character of the natural environment is a consideration within “smart growth” as they are attractive areas to locate to.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape • Human health • Cultural heritage • Biodiversity • Fauna • Flora 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option protect and enhance the landscape character areas within the authority area? ▪ Will the option protect and enhance the Authority’s natural urban greenspace? ▪ Will the option protect the AONB , AGLV, and SAC? ▪ Will the option protect significant views? ▪ Will the option protect and enhance landscape character? ▪ Will the option protect the urban fringe? ▪ Will the option protect the open countryside?
16	To conserve and enhance biodiversity.	<p>Social – the enhancement of biodiversity will support the community’s health and social well-being.</p> <p>Environmental – the objective will help to conserve and improve biodiversity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health • Biodiversity • Fauna • Flora • Landscape • Soil • Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will the option prevent fragmentation, increase connectivity and create more habitats? ▪ Will the option secure enhancement in biodiversity in all new development? ▪ Will the option continue to protect formally designated areas of nature conservation? ▪ Will the option take account of the effects of climate change on biodiversity? ▪ Will the option adequately defend and enhance

				protected species? ▪ Will the option protect SSSI, SNCI and other designated biodiversity areas (e.g. SPA)?
--	--	--	--	--