



St Stephen in Brannel Neighbourhood Development Plan 2022 to 2030 Sustainability Checklist DRAFT

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**Produced by St Stephen in Brannel NDP
Steering Group October 2022**

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1. Introduction

1.1 The St Stephen in Brannel Neighbourhood Development Plan Steering Group have prepared a Neighbourhood Development Plan in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. The whole St Stephen in Brannel parish area has been designated a Neighbourhood Area for this purpose by Cornwall Council, the Local Planning Authority covering St Stephen in Brannel.

1.2 A Sustainability Appraisal [SA], as defined by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, aims to predict and assess the social, environmental and economic effects that are likely to arise from the adoption of plans or programmes, to ensure that the strategies, policies and plans within these contribute to and promote sustainable development. Although not a requirement of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012, an Appraisal provides a means of demonstrating the Plan will promote sustainable development.

1.3 There is no legal requirement for a Neighbourhood Development Plan to have a formal Sustainability Appraisal as set out in section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. However, a qualifying body must demonstrate how its plan or order will contribute to achieving sustainable development. The St Stephen in Brannel Neighbourhood Steering Group see a sustainability checklist approach as a useful way for ensuring the policies and strategies adopted work to build resilience and long-term sustainability over and above mitigating the negative impacts of policies, without the need to carry out a full SA.

1.4 For clarity and conformity, the St Stephen in Brannel Neighbourhood Development Plan seeks to follow a similar approach to Cornwall Council's Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal and as such this checklist seeks to answer the following questions:

- What is the plan trying to achieve?
- What is the sustainability context?
- What is the baseline situation and what are the key issues?

- What would the situation be without the plan?
- How has the appraisal been undertaken?
- What are the appraisal findings and recommendations, and have they been taken onto account in producing the draft Neighbourhood Plan?
- Is the draft Neighbourhood Plan likely to deliver sustainable development?
- How can we best monitor the plan's impacts?

2. Relationship with Strategic Environmental Assessment [SEA]

2.1 This sustainability checklist also supports the Cornwall SEA/HRA “screening” assessment, evaluating whether the individual, or cumulative, impact of policies put forward could lead to significant environmental impact, and whether a formal Strategic Environmental Assessment is required. In some limited circumstances, where a Neighbourhood Development Plan is likely to have significant environmental effects, it may require a Strategic Environmental Assessment. At the time of writing the outcome of the screening assessment is awaited.

3. What is the plan trying to achieve?

3.1 The St Stephen in Brannel Neighbourhood Development Plan is a long-term plan. The Neighbourhood Development Plan seeks to strengthen and support St Stephen in Brannel’s social, economic and environmental sustainability through guiding development and land-use change in such a way that it supports the Parish’s prosperity whilst also helping to conserve and develop an area that is particularly rich in built diversity and heritage, set in a variegated landscape - natural and attractive to the south, heavily altered by industry to the north - with an important industrial and artistic heritage and within a short distance of landscapes of county and national importance.

3.2 The Neighbourhood Development Plan gives broad policies and proposals that deliver the vision and aims, and suggests non-land use projects that may assist in this work. These have been developed through in-depth studies which have included the use of sustainability checklists and criteria based approaches based on the sustainability principles set out in the NPPF.

4. What is the sustainability context?

4.1 The St Stephen in Brannel Neighbourhood Development Plan has been prepared in the context of the National Planning Policy Framework 2021 and its requirement that the planning system (of which the St Stephen in Brannel Neighbourhood Development Plan is part) needs to perform three roles in delivering *sustainable development*. It also seeks to respond to the UN 17 Goals of Sustainable Development that the UK has agreed to pursue through its planning processes. These goals address environmental, social progress and economic objectives, which are carried forward in the National Planning Policy Framework and the Cornwall Local Plan. The St Stephen in Brannel NDP thus links in to the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals. In doing so, we can contribute towards delivering and translating the high level goals of sustainable development into real local level action in our Parish.

4.2 The Plan recognizes the fundamental principle that *growth is part of sustainable development* and that it must address the key concerns of:

- Achieving a sustainable economy
- Living within our environmental limits
- Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society



4.3 The St Stephen in Brannel Neighbourhood Development Plan focuses on the key planning issues facing St Stephen in Brannel, setting out both the short term and longer term priorities for action to enable sustainable growth and increase prosperity. Relating this to the St Stephen in Brannel area the sustainability context can be more explicitly captured as putting in to place the necessary measures to ensure that St Stephen in

Brannel delivers *sustainable development* for the benefit of its own and the surrounding communities, by achieving a vision which will: ***‘Recognise and respect the distinctive characteristics of the Parish community, including its individual villages and settlements, whilst providing for the future success and ambitions of all who reside within it, as a key part of the ‘Green Capital’ of Cornwall.’***

4.4 The Vision will be achieved by delivering the following practical objectives:

1. Housing:

- Promote a mix of housing development which focuses on the affordability, size and tenure needs of the community, including the elderly, disabled and first-time buyers and those wishing to expand their families within the Parish.
- Ensure future housing development is appropriate in scale and location to compliment and support existing communities
- Ensure that new housing is sustainable, well-designed and a good neighbour to existing development.

2. Business and employment:

- Safeguard existing employment sites within the Parish
- Support growth of the wider local economy and local businesses, particularly those that support the development of environmental technologies and industries that offer regeneration and environmental benefits
- Encourage efficient use and enhancement of existing employment land.

- D. Support the diversification of agriculture
- E. Encourage the growth of tourism which capitalises on the location and the distinctive historic environment.

3. Community Facilities, Recreation and Open Space:

- A. Protect existing community facilities, recreation sites and open spaces.
- B. Support high quality, accessible and affordable community facilities to meet the changing local health and well-being, education, shopping, leisure and recreation needs of all parts of the community.
- C. Ensure new development is appropriate in scale to the ability of social and physical infrastructure to support it.

4. Design and Heritage:

- A. Ensure that development is appropriate in scale and character to its setting, reflects each village's distinctive character and respects or enhances their settings.
- B. Protect the Parish's heritage assets, ensuring evidence of the Parish's significant historical contribution in the South West is upheld.
- C. Ensure that the design of buildings and the outdoor spaces around them is energy efficient, environmentally sustainable and respects or enhances their settings.

5. The Natural Environment:

- A. Reduce the environmental impact of development, protect and increase biodiversity and protect wildlife corridors.
- B. Protect and enhance the landscape character and setting for the Parish.
- C. Supporting the best productive and positive use of previously developed, despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land.

6. Roads, Access and Transport

- A. Help to support an Increase sustainable and healthy forms of travel, reduce traffic conflict, improve road safety and improve air quality.
- B. Protect and encourage the enhancement of pedestrian links, rural footpaths and bridleways to improve connectivity to services, schools and leisure opportunities.
- C. Maintain access to public rights of way, cycleways, footpaths and bridleways.

4.5 In addition to supporting sustainable development in these wider senses, the Plan also seeks to build social, economic and environmental resilience in anticipation of future changes and challenges:

7. Cross Cutting Issues:

Climate Crisis

- A. Reduce the causes of the climate crisis within our community
- B. Reduce the impact of the climate crisis on our community
- C. Encourage sustainable energy generation and use.

Health and well-being

D. Protect and enhance leisure opportunities, social gathering places, and ensure that design discourages crime and encourages exercise.

Environmental sustainability

E. Support self-sufficiency in communities, for food production, energy, work and leisure.

5. What is the baseline situation & what are the key issues?

5.1 St Stephen-in-Brannel is one of the largest and most diverse Parishes in Cornwall covering some 9,000 acres. It occupies a broad, relatively sheltered basin between higher moorland; running from the Karslake Plateau in the north, 900 feet above sea level, down to the steeply wooded valleys of the River Fal, below Coombe. It is well watered and fertile with a landscape and settlement pattern that was well-established by the medieval period. Post medieval industry radically influenced the later evolution of the landscape and settlement pattern. The northern higher ground, standing on granite, was the location for the 18th century emergence of the surface worked china clay industry of the Hensbarrow district - whereas the southern half of the parish was primary influenced by deep mining in the 19th century. As a consequence the southern villages and hamlets remained generally dispersed and small scale, set in a predominantly agricultural landscape, whereas the northern villages of Whitemoor, Nanpean, Foxhole and Treviscoe became dominated to their east and west by the heavy land and plant requirements of china clay extraction and processing. They became sinuous and linear 'island settlements' as a consequence, whilst growing rapidly through an inflow of population as the ever-larger pits and tips began to destroy outlying and scattered cottages and hamlets, and the big companies re-located key workers close to the main works. The village of Hornick now lies under Blackpool Tip; Halviggan, a village of some 57 houses, now lies in Great Halviggan Pit, part of the modern Blackpool Pit complex; Meledor was lost to china clay development at Melbur; and Old Pound, once a busy village with carnivals, horse shows, and wrestling tournaments, is now a skeleton of the original village settlement.

5.2 2.19 Today the northern corner of St Stephen's has a sense of being a place slightly apart – standing on the higher ground amongst a strange and dramatic landscape of working and overgrown tips, active or abandoned processing plants, tree-clad engine houses and piercing blue ponds and mica dams in an historic landscape of great character and significance in its own right. On the other hand, the southern half of the parish, off the granite, is much more agricultural and traditionally 'Cornish' in character, with a scatter of small villages, Coombe, Lanjeth and High Street, and other hamlets around the parish Churchtown of St Stephens.

2.20 The three main northern villages have through their development process acquired a range of community facilities, which provide local services where people need them. This helps to limit the number and length of car journeys and their nearness to each other gives the potential to function together, sharing facilities, services and resources to form a cluster that could also benefit the smaller villages nearby. However, many services have, and continue to be, centralised elsewhere as a result of modern service delivery changes. The growth potential of these villages is limited by physical landscape, historic environment and some access constraints.

2.21 To the south, St Stephens on the A3058 road linking the towns of Newquay and St Austell, has a good range of facilities and therefore meets local needs for some services and facilities, both for itself and nearby villages and hamlets, although there are some access constraints. Other villages are very small scale and lack facilities, although Lanjeth and High Street as a cluster located between St Stephen and St Austell have good travel to work transport links.

2.22 The Parish has an estimated population 7811 as at 2019, compared to 6815 in 2001, a growth of 14.6%. Of these 1569 (20.1%) are under 16, and 1445 (18.5%) are aged 65 or over, and 3014 (38.6%) are of working age, giving it an older age profile than is the average in England as a whole. It has about 3,450 households. In 2011 there were 540 pensioner households and 355 single-person households, both figures that are likely to have increased since then. About 72% of householders were owner-occupiers. Average household income is lower than the national average. A significant proportion of households experience deprivation in relation to barriers to housing

and services, and in the living environment domain. A higher proportion than the national average claim disability-related allowances. Some 350 households (about 13.5%) were estimated to be living in fuel poverty in 2019, a figure which will increase substantially in 2022/23 and beyond.

2.23 About 3,600 people (67.7% of adults 16 to 74 yrs old) were 'economically active' in the Parish (compared to 66.7% in Cornwall and 69.9% in England). Some 75% of the economically active were employees, and 15% [540] were self-employed. Residents jobs were mainly in wholesale and retail trade [18.4%], human health and social work [12%], with manufacturing and construction [together 19.6%], a greater preponderance of these activities to that found in England and Cornwall. Notably the proportion of jobs in mining and quarrying [159, or 4.7%] was much higher than in Cornwall or England. Agriculture was much lower than is typical for most of Cornwall. Some 2,300 (63%) of the economically active were in full-time work (Cornwall average 62%, national average 65%).

2.24 The population St Stephen in Brannel Parish are employed in mainly skilled trades [16.7%], process plant and machine operative jobs [13.7%], elementary occupations [13.2%] and caring/leisure occupations [11.6%], a distinctly different profile to Cornwall generally, with a much smaller proportion of professional and technical occupations and a smaller proportion of more senior management roles. The population of the Parish had a much lower proportion with level 4 (degree level) and above qualifications compared to 25% for Cornwall and England. The proportion holding levels 2 to 3 qualifications (inc. apprenticeships) was higher than in Cornwall and much higher than in England. The Parish also had a much higher proportion of less well educated people than is usual in comparison to other areas.

2.25 In 2011 there were 1800 jobs actually located within the workplace area that equates with the Parish. About 745 [41%] of these were occupied by local residents, leaving about 1,065 local jobs (59%) occupied by people living outside the Parish.

2.26 The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 scores for St Stephen in Brannel Parish indicate that Treviscoe, Nanpean, and Foxhole fall amongst the 30% most deprived areas, Whitemoor in the 40% most deprived, St Stephen In Brannel village in the 50% most deprived, and Lanjeth, High Street in the 50% least deprived areas in the country.

2.27 The needs within the Parish now are for affordable homes and well-paid, locally-based jobs to be made available if coming generations are to be able to afford to live and work here and maintain the community. The challenge is to facilitate the development which will benefit the local community whilst preventing erosion of the character of the very distinctive local landscape and the seven villages with which local people so strongly identify. Landscape, historic environment and connectivity factors limit the amount of development that the villages could sustainably accommodate to meet local needs for housing and to help support existing services and facilities, but there appear to be some land availability opportunities, and a moderate amount of new development in the Parish could be sustainable. The Policies in our Plan represent the aspirations of our community to achieve this careful balance.

Key Issues

- No new dwellings are needed to be compliant with the Cornwall Local Plan.
- Local households on average incomes will clearly struggle hard to access even entry-level homes unless they have the advantage of a very large deposit
- The affordable rented sector performs a vital function in St Stephen in Brannel Parish as the only option for a large segment of those in the greatest need
- The Homechoice Housing Need is volatile and currently stands at nearly 290 affordable dwellings, of which 135 are high priority.

- There is an undersupply of both smaller and larger dwellings
- There is a need for special housing for the ageing population and persons with a disability.
- Self-build homes can help address housing need.
- Park homes may be an alternative route to affordable home provision that merits support.
- The NDP can help address the Cornish Housing Crisis.
- Some market housing should continue to be provided to support local builders.
- There is increasing interest in working from home.
- Local people support the idea of new housing provided it meets local needs and is of a small scale.
- Local people support the concept of development boundaries.
- There is a capacity for about 255 new homes.
- To help tackle deprivation, new business development should aim to deliver higher value jobs by including attractive and adaptable spaces suitable for a wide range of modern manufacturing and innovation processes.
- There is community support for more business and employment development.
- Some older sites would benefit from modernisation.
- Farm and land management businesses are struggling and would be helped by opportunities to diversify.
- There is currently limited home working but this is growing significantly.
- There are opportunities for tourism development to exploit the geographic position and local heritage/landscape.
- St Stephen has good local facilities, but other villages less so and many services are accessed from St Austell and other larger centres. Maintenance and enhancement of facilities is an issue.
- 'Local Green Spaces', recreation spaces and community spaces are all very valuable to the community.
- The level of services is such that the potential for 'clustering' as envisaged in the SW Mobility Strategy is limited.
- Assessment shows that the character of the villages is being eroded by designs which do not reflect local character.
- Abandoned or neglected buildings detract from the character of the area.
- Local people feel strongly that any new development should be sympathetic to existing local architectural character, and preserve the separate identity of the seven villages.
- Local people support the concept of a local Design Guide.
- Local people think it is important to protect and enhance heritage and historic sites, particularly those that link to local China Clay traditions.
- New development should help address climate change issues.
- Local people are concerned that the peace, tranquillity and character of the Parish is under threat, and that more countryside will be lost to development.
- Protecting the distinctive landscape, countryside and open/green spaces was thought to be the most important issue to consider when looking at development proposals
- The very distinctive clay industry landscape and heritage should be recognised and celebrated.

- There is a need to protect and improve biodiversity.
- Climate change is a major threat and must be addressed.
- Although public transport is fair, half of people travel to work by car.
- Many villages have narrow roads, leading to parking congestion, road blockages, and safety issues
- Footpaths, cycleways and bridleways are considered to be inadequate.
- Climate Crisis - is a threat to local well-being. Increased travel to services and employment may increase local contribution to 'green-house' gasses. Heavy and prolonged rainfall is likely to lead to higher levels of fluvial and run-off flooding and possible ground instability. Increased temperatures may cause community heat stress and harm wildlife and habitat.
- Health and well-being – community health can be harmed by absence of leisure opportunities, social gathering places, and poor design that encourages crime and discourages exercise.
- Environmental sustainability – lack of self-sufficiency in communities, for food production, energy, work and leisure can harm biodiversity, spoil the landscape, and contribute to climate change.

6. What would the situation be without the plan?

6.1 In the absence of a St Stephen in Brannel Neighbourhood Development Plan and without the Plan's ability to guide and shape development, planning decisions in the St Stephen in Brannel Parish would continue to rely solely on NPPF and Cornwall Local Plan policy. As a consequence, the local issues identified above may not be responded to in an adequate degree. Developments could occur which would be less sensitive to local social, economic and environmental circumstances, such that for example local young and elderly people could find it harder to find appropriate homes in the Parish, community facilities and service provision for local people could decline, reliance on cars to access work and services could increase, and as the farming industry finds it harder to function, local jobs, prosperity and stewardship of the landscape could decline. The essential and distinctive heritage linked character of the area could be lost as inappropriate development occur. Also current issues such as the absence of play facilities, loss of trees and hedgerows etc may not be responded to effectively.

7. How has the appraisal been undertaken? [The Sustainability Checklist Methodology]

7.1 The sustainability checklist is intended to show how planning objectives and policies contribute to sustainable development, particularly with regard to their environmental, social and economic impact. It ensures that the concept of sustainable development remains an important consideration throughout the entire neighbourhood planning process.

7.2 There are three steps to the sustainability checklist:

- Step 1. Select the criteria which will be used to assess the sustainability of the Neighbourhood Plan's objectives and policies;
- Step 2. Using these criteria, measure the impact each objective/policy will have on sustainability;
- Step 3. Analyse the results and make recommendations.

7.3 Ideally this is done more than once, in a repetitive / iterative process that refines and improves the level of sustainability of a proposal each time. The draft St Stephen in Brannel NDP proposals is an initial assessment carried out during the construction of the NDP document. This Checklist will be reassessed following the consultations

carried out at the Regulation 14 stage of community consultation.

Step 1 – Selecting the Criteria

7.4. For simplicity of process the checklist was based on the ‘Sustainability Framework’ identified in the Cornwall Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal. The advantage of using the Cornwall Local Plan criteria is that they have already been subject to consultation across Cornwall, so further local consultation on them is not considered necessary. The list of assessment criteria is referred to as the ‘SA Framework’. The SA Framework is given in Appendix 1 below. The ‘Factors’ are on the left, and some ‘clue’ questions to guide the appraisal are given on the right.

Step 2 – Assessing each Neighbourhood Plan objective and policy against the criteria

7.5 The sustainability checklist appraisal is achieved by assessing each of the objectives against the SA Framework according to the grading below. In this way a view on each objective and an overall assessment of the sections and the complete Neighbourhood Plan can be generated. (‘Scoped Out’ is where the issue is not relevant to St Stephen in Brannel or a Neighbourhood Plan, e.g. Minerals, Maritime). This assessment is given on Appendix 2.

Step 3 – Analysing the results of the assessment.

7.6 Each of the assessments in Appendix 2 include, where necessary, recommendations as to how the proposed objectives and policies can best be achieved sustainably.

8. What are the appraisal findings and recommendations, and have they been taken onto account in producing the draft Neighbourhood Plan?

8.1 Overall, the Vision, aims and Objectives of the Plan have a positive impact by set a sustainable context for tackling the pressures and issues being faced. The NDP’s policies are aimed at encouraging sustainable development to address these aspects, and wherever possible set criteria to manage new proposals in a way that contributes to the social, environmental and economic well-being of the area.

8.2 The most significant negative impacts of the NDP in terms of sustainability come through:

- (1) The conflict of the need for further housing and business development in a rural area, which whilst very well designed and incorporating mitigating measures must have some impact on for example, landscape, heritage features and biodiversity.
- (2) The conflict between the protecting the benefits of the rural dark sky and its impact on community safety.
- (2) the conflict between the encouragement of renewable energy generation with its local and global benefits, and the potential impacts on the landscape and heritage assets.

Recommendations.....

- a) Ensure that NDP includes objectives and policies that address biodiversity, landscape, heritage and access issues arising from housing development and that there is adequate cross-reference between policies.
- b) Ensure that NDP includes objectives and policies that address biodiversity, landscape, heritage and access issues arising from business development and that there is adequate cross-reference between policies.

- c) Ensure that NDP evidence base includes a neighbourhood plan level impact assessment in relation to any plan proposals for renewable energy turbines.
- d) The St Stephen in Brannel Design Guide should be added to the Sustainability Checklist when it is ready
- e) Ensure that a proper balance is struck between community safety and environmental interests in the phrasing of the Dark Skies policy.

9. Is the draft Neighbourhood Plan likely to deliver sustainable development?

9.1 However, it is considered that it is clear from Appendix 2 that the policies put forward by the St Stephen in Brannel Neighbourhood Development Plan have a net positive impact upon the sustainability of the Parish and surrounding area.

9.2 The sustainability checklist has ultimately supported and evidenced the community's aspirations and demands to help conserve St Stephen in Brannel's widely appreciated natural environment, built heritage and attractive setting.

9.3 The relatively minor sustainability 'conflicts' or negative impacts associated with the Plan objectives/policies have been kept to the very minimum and it is the view of the Steering Group that the Neighbourhood Development Plan will support greater levels of sustainability than would otherwise be afforded in the absence of the plan. The Sustainability Appraisal will continue to adapt and consider any comments or issues identified through further St Stephen in Brannel Neighbourhood Development Plan process.

9.4 It is the view of the Steering Group of the St Stephen in Brannel Neighbourhood Development Plan that the overall plan seeks to secure greater levels of social, economic and environmental sustainability for St Stephen in Brannel as a whole, than would be afforded in the absence of a plan.

9.5 Our conclusion is that the St Stephen in Brannel Neighbourhood Plan will deliver appropriate sustainable development outcomes.

10. How can we best monitor the plan's impacts?

10.1 Measurement of the NDP's impacts across all the SF Framework will be well beyond the resources of the Parish Council to achieve. Therefore, the Parish Council will undertake an Annual NDP Overview Review of the Plan's effectiveness, using local resources where they exist and Cornwall Council data relevant to the Plan's vision, objectives and policies. Where the Plan is seen to be ineffective, out-of-date or having undesired impacts, recommendations as to changes to the Plan through a formal review process will be considered. The precise format and operational practice of this approach is still to be resolved.

Appendix 1. Sustainability Framework

SC Theme	SC Objectives	Decision making questions
Climatic Factors	To reduce our contribution to climate change through a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does it limit greenhouse gas emissions? • Does it secure the highest viable resource and energy efficiency? • Does it encourage the use of renewable energy technologies?
	To increase resilience to climate change, and reduce vulnerability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does it minimise vulnerability and encourage resilience to the effects of climate change?
Waste	To minimise the generation of waste and encourage greater reuse and recycling of materials in accordance with the waste hierarchy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce the amount of waste produced, collected, and or landfilled? • Will it increase the amount of waste recycled or recovered? • Will it increase levels of composting or anaerobic digestion? • Has space for storage of recycled materials been planned for? • Will it reduce the waste management industry's contribution to climate change?
Minerals and Geodiversity	To minimise the consumption of mineral resources and ensure the sustainable management of these resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it minimise the consumption of primary mineral resources and encourage re-use of secondary resources? • Will it ensure development does not irreversibly sterilise important mineral resources?
	To conserve, enhance and restore the condition of geodiversity in the county.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it prevent harm to and, where appropriate, enhance geological conservation interests in the county? • Will mineral working impact on designated land?
Soil	To minimise the use of undeveloped land and protect and enhance soil quality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it protect, enhance and improve soil quality in Cornwall?
	To encourage and safeguard local food production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it avoid development that leads to the loss of productive soils?
Air	To reduce air pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce pollution including greenhouse gas emissions? • Will it maintain or improve air quality in Cornwall?
Water	To reduce the risk of flooding and vulnerability to flooding, sea level rise and coastal erosion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the proposal reduce, or avoid increasing the risk of flooding overall?

SC Theme	SC Objectives	Decision making questions
	To maintain and enhance water quality and reduce consumption and increase efficiency of water use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the proposal maintain or enhance water quality overall? • Does the proposal reduce the overall demand for water? • Will the proposal provide for greater integrated water catchment management and strengthen links between habitats to increase the likelihood of adaptation to climate change? • Will the proposal increase the risk of water pollution events?
Biodiversity	To conserve, enhance and restore the condition and extent of biodiversity in the county and allow its adaptation to climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the proposal protect, enhance or restore biodiversity interests of BAP habitats, Cornwall Wildlife Sites, SSSIs and internationally, nationally and regionally designated areas? • Does the proposal allow adaptation to climate change through the connection of habitats (wildlife corridors)? • Does it protect not only designated areas but also of wildlife interest everywhere? • Will it encourage the provision of new or improved wildlife habitats?
Landscape	To protect and enhance the quality of the natural, historic and cultural landscape and seascape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it sustain and enhance and/or restore the distinctive qualities and features of the natural, historic and cultural landscape and seascape character? • Will it conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the Cornwall AONB and the Tamar Valley AONB, and increase understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the AONBs? • Will it protect, enhance and promote opportunities for green infrastructure within and between urban settlements? • Will it maintain and enhance a high quality living environment? • Will it encourage the location and design of development to respect and improve landscape character and the landscape setting of settlements?
Maritime	To encourage clean, healthy, productive and diverse waters; To protect coastal areas and ensure sustainable maritime environments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will the proposal protect, enhance or restore maritime heritage, habitat and biodiversity, both designated and undesignated? • Will the proposal incorporate adaptation to climate change and its likely effects on the sea, coast and estuaries? • Will the proposal operate within the carrying capacity of the receiving environment, without adverse effect on its sustainability? • Will the proposal operate within safe biological, chemical and physical limits?

SC Theme	SC Objectives	Decision making questions
Historic Environment	To protect and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the historic environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does the proposal reinforce the distinctive character of Cornwall? • Does the proposal have an acceptable/unacceptable level of impact on the historic environment? • Does the proposal preserve and enhance the cultural and social significance of the historic asset? • Will it result in development which is sympathetic towards the need to promote the Cornwall's unique heritage value, historic environment and culture? • Have flood mitigation measures been designed to be compatible with the immediate historic environment? • Has a balance been struck between the level of risk (e.g. in adaptation to climate change or flood risk) and the aspiration to preserve the distinctive qualities of the historic environment?
Design	To promote and achieve high quality, locally distinctive design, sustainable land use and sustainable built development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it encourage developers to build to higher environmental standards? • Will it help to promote local distinctiveness? • Does the proposal meet targets for renewable energy capture and sustainable construction using BREEAM or Code for Sustainable Homes? • Will it promote high quality, sustainable and sympathetic design that takes account of sustainable construction and transport modes, and green infrastructure?
Social Inclusion	To reduce poverty and social exclusion and provide opportunities for all to participate fully in society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve access to and provision of services, health and community facilities (including community youth facilities) especially in rural areas and for the socially excluded? • Will it reduce poverty, deprivation, discrimination, social exclusion and inequalities?
Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it reduce crime and anti-social activity, and in turn, provide safer communities in Cornwall (particularly in the most deprived neighbourhoods and identified hot spots). • Will it help reduce the fear of crime?

SC Theme	SC Objectives	Decision making questions
Housing	To meet the needs of the local community as a whole in terms of general market, affordable, adaptable and decent housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it provide an appropriate mix of housing to ensure delivery of long-term regeneration schemes for the county? • Will it reduce the number of people homeless or in temporary accommodation? • Will it contribute towards the provision of affordable, social and key worker housing? • Will it reduce the number of unfit homes, and those falling below the decent homes standards? • Will it deliver adaptable housing to meet the lifelong needs of the population? • Will it provide a well-integrated mix of decent homes of different types and tenures to support a range of household sizes, ages and incomes? • Will it provide energy efficient development which reduces the annual cost of heating/lighting and helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions? • Will it make the best use of land?
Health, Sport and Recreation	To improve health through the promotion of healthier lifestyles and improving access to open space and health, recreation and sports facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it improve health and well-being and reduce inequalities in health? • Will it improve access to health services? • Will it improve access to the countryside, coast, recreation and open spaces? • Will it increase participation and engagement in physical activity and sport? • Will it lead to unacceptable noise levels?
Economic Development	To support a balanced and low carbon economy that meets the needs of the area and promotes a diverse range of quality employment opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote a diverse range of employment opportunities? • Will it provide affordable, small scale, managed workspace to support local need? • Will it support the development of access to ICT facilities including Broadband, particularly in rural areas? • Will it raise the quality of employment and reduce seasonality?
Education and Skills	To maximise accessibility for all to the necessary education, skills and knowledge to play a full role in society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it help improve the qualifications and skills of young people? • Will it improve facilities and opportunities for lifelong learning (particularly for those with greatest need)? • Will it help increase the County's skilled and professional workforce? • Will it support a viable future for rural communities? • Will it encourage a greater diversity of choice in skills training as part of regeneration efforts? • Will it increase accessibility to training facilities?

SC Theme	SC Objectives	Decision making questions
Transport and Accessibility	<p>To improve access to key services and facilities by reducing the need to travel and by providing safe sustainable travel choices.</p> <p>To reduce traffic congestion and minimise transport related greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote sustainable forms of transport (public transport including bus and rail, cycle and pedestrian routes) and ensure the necessary associated infrastructure is made available? • Will it reduce traffic congestion by promoting alternative modes of transport? • Will it reduce the need to travel by seeking to balance homes, jobs, services and facilities? • Will it lead to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions? • Will it improve service provision or provide a service or facility which is accessible to all, including those with disabilities and those in the more rural areas? • Will it transfer freight from road to rail and/or sea?
Energy	<p>To encourage the use of renewable energy, increase energy efficiency and security and reduce fuel poverty.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will it promote and support the use of renewable and low carbon energy technologies? • Will it help reduce fuel poverty? • Will it encourage local energy production?

--	Very negative impact – The objective/policy/proposal is likely to lead to significant damage or loss, or other negative effects on Sustainability Framework Factors
-	Some negative impact – The objective/policy/proposal is likely to lead to moderate damage or loss, or other negative effects on Sustainability Framework Factors
+/-	Positive and negative impacts – The objective/policy/proposal may damage some Sustainability Framework Factors and improve the current situation on others.
0	Neutral impact – The objective/policy/proposal has no effects upon on Sustainability Framework Factors
+	Some positive impacts – The objective/policy/proposal is likely to lead to some improvement on current situation in respect of the Sustainability Framework Factors
++	Significant positive impacts - – The objective/policy/proposal is likely to lead to significant improvement on current situation in respect of the Sustainability Framework Factors
?	Uncertain impacts – Where there is doubt it is acknowledged.
N/A	Scoped out – The objective/policy/proposal is not relevant to the Sustainability Framework Factor
Ind	The objective/policy/proposal has Indirect impacts

Appendix 2: Sustainability Checklist

Neighbourhood Plan Objectives	SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE IMPACT YES/NO?	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
<p>Housing Objective</p> <p>A. Promote a mix of housing development which focuses on the affordability, size and tenure needs of the community, including the elderly, disabled and first-time buyers and those wishing to expand their families within the Parish.</p> <p>B. Ensure future housing development is appropriate in scale and location to compliment and support existing communities</p> <p>C. Ensure that new housing is sustainable, well-designed and a good neighbour to existing development.</p>	NO																			
Comment	Objective will help meet identified housing needs, improve design and social inclusion etc. but will involve some land take and additional impacts (which should be mitigated overall).																			
Recommendation	Ensure that NDP includes objectives and policies that address biodiversity, landscape, heritage and access issues arising from housing development.																			

Neighbourhood Plan Objectives	SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE IMPACT YES/NO?	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
<p>Business and Jobs Objective</p> <p>A. Safeguard existing employment sites within the Parish</p> <p>B. Support growth of the wider local economy and local businesses, particularly those that support the development of environmental technologies and industries that offer regeneration and environmental benefits</p> <p>C. Encourage efficient use and enhancement of existing employment land.</p> <p>D. Support the diversification of agriculture</p> <p>E. Encourage the growth of tourism which capitalises on the location and the distinctive historic environment.</p>	NO																			
Comment	Additional prosperity derived from sustainable business development will enable better design and pollution control and improve social inclusion but will involve some land take and additional landscape impacts (which should be mitigated overall).																			
Recommendation	Ensure that NDP includes objectives and policies that address biodiversity, landscape, heritage and access issues arising from business development.																			
<p>Natural Environment Objective</p> <p>A. Reduce the environmental impact of development, protect and increase biodiversity and protect wildlife corridors.</p> <p>B. Protect and enhance the landscape character and setting for the Parish.</p> <p>C. Supporting the best productive and positive use of previously developed, despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land.</p>	NO																			
Comment	Objective supports a good natural environment which brings a wide range of physical, social and economic benefits and has little negative impact, whilst helping to address issues arising from development.																			
Recommendation	None																			

Neighbourhood Plan Objectives	SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE IMPACT YES/NO?	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
<p>Design and Heritage Objective</p> <p>A. Ensure that development is appropriate in scale and character to its setting, reflects each villages distinctive character and respects or enhances their settings.</p> <p>B. Protect the Parish’s heritage assets, ensuring evidence of the Parish’s significant historical contribution in the South West is upheld.</p> <p>C. Ensure that the design of buildings and the outdoor spaces around them is energy efficient, environmentally sustainable and respects or enhances their settings.</p>	NO																			
Comment	Objective supports a good built environment which contributes to community well-being, makes the best use of heritage features and has many social and economic benefits with little negative impact.																			
Recommendation	None																			
<p>Community Facilities, Recreation and Open Space Objective.</p> <p>A. Protect existing community facilities, recreation sites and open spaces.</p> <p>B. Support high quality, accessible and affordable community facilities to meet the changing local health and well-being, education, shopping, leisure and recreation needs of all parts of the community.</p> <p>C. Ensure new development is appropriate in scale to the ability of social and physical infrastructure to support it.</p>	NO																			
Comment	Supporting maintenance, enhancement of and new community facilities will support inclusivity and health and adaptation to climate change, helping to tackle current issues and ensuring adequate social infrastructure for future development.																			
Recommendation	None																			

Neighbourhood Plan Objectives	SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE IMPACT YES/NO?	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
		Climatic Factors	Waste	Minerals and Geodiversity	Soil	Air	Water	Biodiversity	Landscape.	Maritime.	Historic Environment	Design	Social Inclusion	Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	Housing	Health, sport and recreation	Economic Development	Education and Skills	Transport and accessibility	Energy	
<p>Road, Access and Transport Objective</p> <p>A. Help to support an Increase sustainable and healthy forms of travel, reduce traffic conflict, improve road safety and improve air quality.</p> <p>B. Protect and encourage the enhancement of pedestrian links, rural footpaths and bridleways to improve connectivity to services, schools and leisure opportunities.</p> <p>C. Maintain access to public rights of way, cycleways, footpaths and bridleways.</p>	NO																				
Comment	Objective supports improved movement around the Parish by sustainable methods which will aid social inclusion, improve health, support appropriate levels of housing and economic growth, whilst reducing climate change impacts, and avoiding additional air pollution loads and loss of air quality.																				
Recommendation	None.																				
<p>Climate Change Objective.</p> <p>A. Reduce the causes of the climate crisis within our community</p> <p>B. Reduce the impact of the climate crisis on our community</p> <p>C. Encourage sustainable energy generation and use.</p>	NO																				
Comment	Sustainable design and drainage have the potential to reduce emissions and also mitigate the physical, social and economic impacts of climate change effects. Renewable energy production and energy storage are key means of reducing carbon emissions that contribute to the climate emergency by encouraging low carbon and renewable energy use and helping to decarbonize new developments, but can have adverse landscape and amenity impacts.																				
Recommendation	Ensure that NDP evidence base includes an impact assessment in relation to any plan proposals for renewable energy turbines.																				

Neighbourhood Plan Objectives	SIGNIFICANT NEGATIVE IMPACT YES/NO?	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
<p><i>Health and well-being</i></p> <p>D. Protect and enhance leisure opportunities, social gathering places, and ensure that design discourages crime and encourages exercise.</p>	NO																			
Comment	A holistic approach to health, well-being and community safety in development design and assessment will support inclusivity and health.																			
Recommendation	None.																			
<p><i>Environmental sustainability</i></p> <p>E. Support self-sufficiency in communities, for food production, energy, work and leisure.</p>	NO																			
Comment	Outcomes from the objective will help to address social inclusion and health issues whilst supporting the local environment and economy.																			
Recommendation	None																			

Neighbourhood Plan Policies	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT YEEES/NO	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
Policy H1 – Housing Mix	NO																			
Comment		Meeting the established housing need across all levels of income can help improves social inclusion and provide the necessary housing, with minor environmental downside, provided design standards are met and reduces the need to travel to other locations.																		
Recommendation		Ensure that NDP includes objectives and policies that address biodiversity, landscape, heritage and access issues arising from housing development and that there is adequate cross-reference between policies.																		
Policy H2 – Development Boundaries	NO																			
Comment		By identifying where sustainable development should be directed the Development Boundaries enables controlled growth to meet the needs of St Stephen in Brannel Parish and the China Clay Community Network Area. At the same time the help to conserve the landscape, countryside, green spaces, distinctive village identity, historic environment, and facilitate the operation of CLP Policy 9 for rural exception housing.																		
Recommendation		None.																		
Policy H3 – Small Scale Sustainable Residential Development, Infill and Previously Developed [Brownfield] Land	NO																			
Comment		Provides that development within Development Boundaries integrates well with existing settlements whilst avoiding aggravating existing problems with parking and circulation.																		
Recommendation		None																		
Policy H4 – Rural Exception Sites for Affordable Housing	NO																			
Comment		Meeting the established affordable housing need can help improve social inclusion and provide the necessary housing, but exceptional permissions may have a more significant environmental downside.																		
Recommendation		None.																		

Neighbourhood Plan Policies	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT YEEES/NO	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
Policy H5 – Community Led Housing	NO																			
Comment	By supporting community led affordable housing schemes local needs are more likely to be met in ways that the community at large support.																			
Recommendation	None																			
Policy H6 – Infill within hamlets and small groups of dwellings.	NO																			
Comment	Ensures that residential development in hamlets is sustainable and of a scale and form suitable for their remote location.																			
Recommendation	None																			
Policy H7 – Housing for Older People [or those with a particular specialist housing need]	NO																			
Comment	Supporting the provision of accommodation to meet the needs of the local community as it grows older, will help maintain local community sustainability and inclusivity.																			
Recommendation	None																			

Neighbourhood Plan Policies	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT YEEES/NO																			
		1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
Policy BE1 – Safeguarding and Enhancement of Employment Land	NO																			
Comment		Small workshop development is needed to offset the loss of employment and social cohesiveness which has been threatened by the reduction in agricultural employment in the rural areas and in the China Clay industry.																		
Recommendation		Ensure that NDP includes objectives and policies that address biodiversity, landscape, heritage and access issues arising from business development and that there is adequate cross-reference between policies.																		
Policy BE2 – Conversion to Business Use and New Business Development	NO																			
Comment		Small workshop development is needed to offset the loss of employment and social cohesiveness which has been threatened by the reduction in agricultural employment in the rural areas and in the China Clay industry.																		
Recommendation		Ensure that NDP includes objectives and policies that address biodiversity, landscape, heritage and access issues arising from business development and that there is adequate cross-reference between policies.																		
Policy BE3 – Working from Home and Home Based Businesses	NO																			
Comment		Home based enterprise can reduce travel needs and the associated impacts but can lead to isolation and noise problems for neighbours. Very positive impacts on economic development.																		
Recommendation		None																		
Policy BE4 – Rural Business Diversification	NO																			
Comment		Support for farming and other businesses which manage land sustains the economic base of the Parish and maintains the character of the landscape and environment.																		
Recommendation		None																		

Neighbourhood Plan Policies	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT YEEES/NO	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
		Policy BE5 – Rural and Sustainable Tourism	NO																	
Comment		Sustainable or 'green' tourism can bring economic benefits, a wider choice of services, and help care for the physical and built environment..																		
Recommendation		None																		

Neighbourhood Plan Policies	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT YEEES/NO	Sustainability Checklist [October 2022]																		
		1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
Policy CF1 – Safeguarding and Enhancing Neighbourhood Community Facilities	NO																			
Comment		Creation and maintenance of community support infrastructure is vital to maintain societal cohesiveness and community involvement																		
Recommendation		None																		
Policy CF2 – Local Green Spaces	NO																			
Comment		The protection of local open spaces particularly within developments is regarded as a key part of maintaining a feeling of personal well-being and social inclusion																		
Recommendation		None																		
Policy CF3 – Key Recreation Spaces and Sports Pitches OK	NO																			
Comment		The provision of well distributed open spaces is regarded as a key part of maintaining a feeling of personal well-being and social inclusion																		
Recommendation		None																		
Policy CF4 – Facilities For Young People	NO																			
Comment		Facilities of appropriate quality and scale to serve the needs of our young people may encourage them towards pursuing a full and fulfilling life.																		
Recommendation		None																		

Neighbourhood Plan Policies	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT YEEs/NO	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
		Policy CF5 – Development Infrastructure for Growth	NO																	
Comment		Development of services and facilities which takes place alongside future development will ensure that adequate provision is made to meet the needs of the community when it is required rather than later.																		
Recommendation		None																		

Neighbourhood Plan Policies	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT YEEs/NO	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
		Policy D1 – Design & Development Standards OK	NO																	
Comment		The achievement of a coherent set of general design principles throughout St Stephen in Brannel Parish will help preserve its “sense of place” and can help tackle a wide range of environmental issues.																		
Recommendation		The St Stephen in Brannel Design Guide should be added to the Sustainability Checklist when it is ready,																		

Neighbourhood Plan Policies	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT YEEES/NO	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
Policy D2 – Development and Heritage	NO																			
Comment	Ensuring that new proposals draw their design inspiration from the local historic context and thereby fit well within existing character and form, will help ensure that the impact of development on the heritage and archaeological assets of St Stephen in Brannel Parish is effectively mitigated and encourage opportunities to reverse previous harm to local character																			
Recommendation	None																			
Policy D3 – Design and Local Distinctiveness in the Historic cores of Villages	NO																			
Comment	Ensuring that new proposals draw their design inspiration from the local historic context and thereby fit well within existing character and form, will help ensure that the impact of development on the heritage and archaeological assets of St Stephen in Brannel Parish is effectively mitigated and encourage opportunities to reverse previous harm to local character																			
Recommendation	None																			
Policy D4 – Sustainable Design	NO																			
Comment	Designing to be 'low carbon' in the creation and use of buildings is a key means of reducing carbon emissions that contribute to the climate emergency, supporting health, and reducing costs, although there may be heritage impacts that will need to be mitigate.																			
Recommendation	None																			

Neighbourhood Plan Policies	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT YEEES/NO	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
Policy D5 – Reconstruction or Conversion of Abandoned/Neglected Buildings	NO																			
Comment	The reconstruction or conversion of derelict, disused, abandoned and dilapidated buildings can provide new dwellings and facilities of benefit to the community whilst improving environmental performance.																			
Recommendation	None																			
Policy D6 – Open Areas of Local Significance	NO																			
Comment	Some areas of open land alongside settlements are important to the setting and character of those settlements in that they provide the most attractive views of the settlement, or form attractive areas of countryside which can be viewed from within the settlement, contributes to the openness and character of their setting, set a sense of place for residents and also provide access and recreational benefits to local people and contribute to well-being. They can also include areas of valuable biodiversity and provide green infrastructure corridors, as well as forming part of the historic setting for a settlement.																			
Recommendation	None																			

Neighbourhood Plan Policies	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT YEEES/NO	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
Policy NE1 – Landscape	NO																			
Comment	Ensuring that development is appropriate to its setting in the natural and historic landscape will protect heritage assets, bolster biodiversity, and preserve the sense of place and character that are essential to social and economic well-being.																			
Recommendation	None																			
Policy NE2 – Green Infrastructure	NO																			
Comment	The negative effect on biodiversity of developments should be minimised where possible and possible improvements encouraged																			
Recommendation	None																			
Policy NE3 – Net Biodiversity Gain	NO																			
Comment	The negative effect on biodiversity of developments should be minimised where possible and possible improvements encouraged																			
Recommendation	None																			
Policy NE4 – Trees, Cornish Hedges and Hedgerows	NO																			
Comment	Trees, hedges and hedgerows should be safeguarded as part of the development process and possible improvements encouraged																			
Recommendation	None																			

Neighbourhood Plan Policies	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT YEEES/NO	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
Policy NE5 – Dark Skies	NO																			
Comment	The dark sky is enjoyed and appreciated by the community, is an educational resource, promote creative inspiration, improved sleep patterns and reduced stress and provides a more natural environment for both nocturnal and diurnal animals. However, it can adversely impact community safety.																			
Recommendation	Ensure that a proper balance is struck between community safety and environmental interests in the phrasing of the Dark Skies policy.																			
Policy NE6 – Sustainable Energy Production	NO																			
Comment	Renewable energy production is a key means of reducing carbon emissions that contribute to the climate emergency, although there can be landscape and historic environment impacts to be mitigated.																			
Recommendation	Ensure that Plan proposals for wind turbine development are supported by appropriate neighbourhood plan level impact assessment.																			
Policy NE7 – Local Energy Storage	NO																			
Comment	Local energy storage can encourage low carbon and renewable energy use and decarbonize new developments.																			
Recommendation	None																			

Neighbourhood Plan Policies	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT YES/NO	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	
		Climatic Factors	Waste	Minerals and Geodiversity	Soil	Air	Water	Biodiversity	Landscape.	Maritime.	Historic Environment	Design	Social Inclusion	Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	Housing	Health, sport and recreation	Economic Development	Education and Skills	Transport and accessibility	Energy	
Policy RT1 – Accessibility and Transport OK	NO																				
Comment		Developments designed to limit carbon emission, promote the efficient use of natural resources, and re-use and recycle resources will make a local contribution to tackling the global issue of climate change.																			
Recommendation		None																			
Policy RT2 – Conversion of Residential Garages	NO																				
Comment		Loss of garage space can cause road obstruction and congestion which impacts on road safety and health, so striking a balance between the provision of adequate parking and the needs of householders for adequate living accommodation is important.																			
Recommendation		None																			
Policy RT3 – Future Bus and Rail	NO																				
Comment		New bus and possible rail services have significant potential to bring environmental benefits and provide better access to services and education.																			
Recommendation		None																			

Neighbourhood Plan Policies	SIGNIFICANT IMPACT YEEES/NO	1. Climatic Factors	2. Waste	3. Minerals and Geodiversity	4. Soil	5. Air	6. Water	7. Biodiversity	8. Landscape.	9. Maritime.	10. Historic Environment	11. Design	12. Social Inclusion	13. Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour	14. Housing	15. Health, sport and recreation	16. Economic Development	17. Education and Skills	18. Transport and accessibility	19. Energy
Policy RT4 – Broadband and Mobile Communications	NO																			
Comment		The enhancement of digital communication links may reduce needs to travel and associated environmental issues, avoid harm to the landscape and village character, and enable business to take a full part in the modern economy.																		
Recommendation		None																		
Policy RT5 – Footways, Pedestrian Links, Public Rights of Way OK	NO																			
Comment		Development proposals should not unacceptably impinge on effectiveness of existing routes and wherever appropriate and feasible contribute to their improvement																		
Recommendation		None																		