

Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site Management Plan 2020-2025

Draft Sustainability Report (v2 September 2020)

Purpose of Sustainability Analysis

Sustainability Analysis (SA) is a process for identifying, describing and evaluating the social, economic and environmental impacts of a plan and aims to ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of the plan-making process.

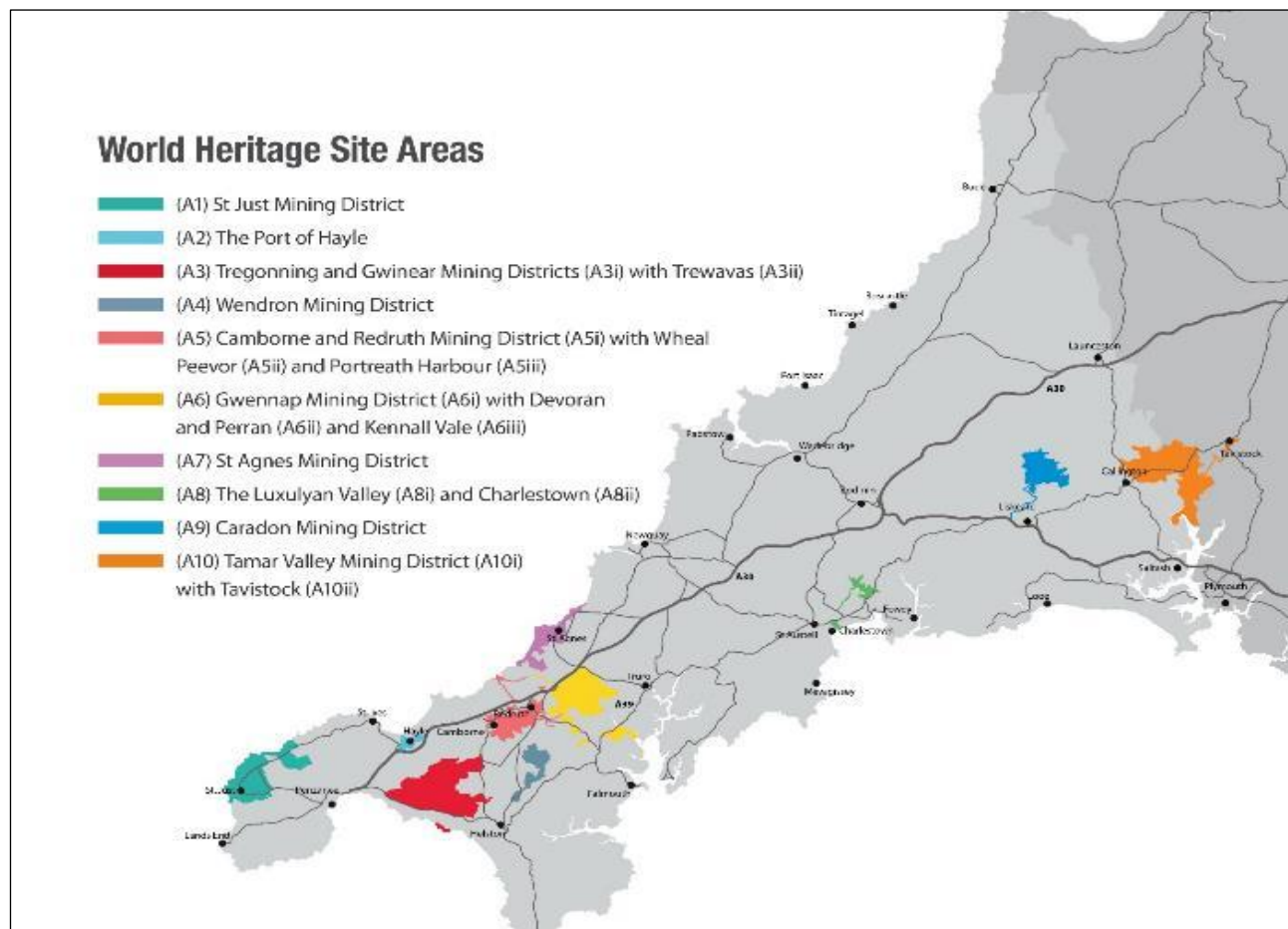
It is a legal requirement that Local Plans and related documents are subject to SA; this is set out in the Town and Country Planning, England Regulations 2012. Guidance sets out that the SA must comply with the requirements of the SEA Regulations 3, which transpose the SEA Directive 4 into UK law. It follows the requirements of *The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 UK Statutory Instruments 2004 No. 1633* SCHEDULE 2: Regulation 12(3), and therefore seeks to identify the likely significant positive and negative effects on the environment, on issues of:

- (a) *biodiversity;*
- (b) *population;*
- (c) *human health;*
- (d) *fauna;*
- (e) *flora;*
- (f) *soil;*
- (g) *water;*
- (h) *air;*
- (i) *climatic factors;*
- (j) *material assets;*
- (k) *cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage;*
- (l) *landscape*

Whilst the World Heritage Site Management Plan contains policies that are not related to Local Plans in Cornwall and West Devon, the Management Plan and in particular the policies relating to Protection and Conservation are referenced in both and are material considerations in planning decision making. SA has been an integral element in the development of previous Plans, and the revision was informed by consideration of the above factors. This SA Report sets out the summary of the conclusions reached during the review and development of the new Plan during 2018/19, with anticipated impacts of the new policies that were proposed as a result set out in the table below, with mitigations identified where necessary.

Introduction

The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape World Heritage Site was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2006. It comprises a series of 10 Areas covering the distinctive patterns of buildings, monuments and sites which together form the coherent series of distinctive cultural landscapes created by the industrialisation of hard rock mining processes in the period 1700 to 1914. (see map)



The World Heritage Site (WHS) principal area of interest is the 19,707 hectares within the boundaries of the ten Areas in Cornwall and west Devon, which equates to approx 5% of Cornwall's land mass. These are the areas within which policies on protection and conservation of features exhibiting the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of the Site have effect. The WHS Management Plan policies on protection of the setting, plus those on presentation and transmission of the cultural significance of the OUV of the Site do extend beyond the boundaries.

The Site is the largest industrial WHS in the UK, with multiple owners and management interests and around 90,000 residents. The Management Plan is designed as a framework within which the various management interests work to ensure that this internationally significant mining landscape is cared for and its importance understood and celebrated, in line with the obligations set out in the UNESCO Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), whilst also enabling it to adapt to meet the needs of the people who live in the Site.

The Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape WHS Partnership Board is responsible, on behalf of the UK Government, for overseeing the production and implementation of this Plan and providing information for periodic reporting to UNESCO.

The WHS Management Plan seeks to encourage

- protection, conservation of and new economic uses for the historic mining landscape and associated features
- initiatives to communicate and animate the global cultural significance of Cornwall and west Devon's mining culture as a contributor to integrated physical, social and economic regeneration.

The impetus for this Plan was the publication of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015. The UK is committed to delivering these, as

'a historic global agreement to eradicate extreme poverty, fight inequality and injustice and leave no one behind... The SDGs are universal, with all signatories expected to contribute to them internationally and deliver them domestically.

The UK was at the forefront of negotiating the SDGs and will be at the forefront of delivering them'

With a clear synergy between this and the UNESCO mission to *'ensure a human-centred, inclusive and equitable development'*, the UN SDGs provide a clear, universal framework for the delivery of this Site's objectives.

Our knowledge of climate change and its impacts on planetary ecosystems have increased significantly since the previous Plan was adopted, and we also now understand more about how humanity depends upon these. UNESCO has also highlighted the combined value of cultural and natural heritage:

“Although some sites are recognised specifically for their biodiversity values, there are significant opportunities for reinforcing biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in all World Heritage properties. For example, many cultural landscapes safeguard important biodiversity values, often based on inter-linkages between cultural and biological diversity.”
(<https://whc.unesco.org/en/biodiversity/>)

As a result, the Partnership have incorporated biocultural protection and stewardship across the Site into the scope of this Plan, to respond to UNESCO’s focus. The Partnership has also aligned its delivery of the World Heritage Convention with the UNESCO General Assembly Policy on the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention, adopted in 2015, with the goal of assisting the UK Government, Site management organisations and communities to harness the potential of World Heritage to contribute to sustainable development.

Other relevant related planning policy documents, strategies and programmes that were considered in the SA include:

- National Planning Policy Framework
- Cornwall Local Plan (2017)
- Cornwall Council Climate Change Action Plan (July 2019)
- Cornwall Council Environmental Growth Strategy (2015)
- Cornwall Council Mineral Safeguarding DPD (2018)
- Plymouth and South West Devon Joint Local Plan (2019)
- Devon Climate Declaration (May 2019)
- Devon County Council Minerals Plan (2017)

Key conclusions from this review of related Plans were that the Local Plans and related strategies set out cross-cutting provisions relating to development that highlight the importance of environmental infrastructure, ecosystem services and biodiversity, green spaces, and restoring and enhancing habitats and their connectivity. Improving the resilience of ecosystems can enhance the preservation of cultural landscapes and the wider historic environment, protecting important views and/or the setting of designated and non-designated assets, and the character of settlements within the Site.

In addition, the emerging Cornwall Climate Emergency DPD seeks to encourage investment in the right types of renewable technology and associated infrastructure in the right places. The DPD will support continued engagement with energy providers to enable suitable locations for development. This may include setting parameters for generating large scale solar and geothermal energy, alongside developing criteria-based policies to encourage land efficiency.

Draft SA report development process

Early formative consultation with key stakeholders identified that the existing policies in the 2013 -18 Plan were still relevant and fit for purpose. All but two of the policies in this Plan are therefore unchanged from those in the 2013-2018 Management Plan, which had already been subject to SA during its development. However, given the adoption of the UN SDG's and UNESCO policy on integrating these with the World Heritage Convention in 2015, it was considered helpful to re-assess all the policies within this broader sustainable development context.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The UN SDGs reflect global recognition that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic development, whilst also tackling climate change and working to preserve our planetary ecosystems.

The SA was also informed by the extensive evidence base that supports the Management Plan development (see Appendices *insert LINK*). Sustainability considerations have been taken into account throughout the review of existing and development of the new policies in the Plan. The likely effects of the new policies were appraised against the SA topics and UN SDG goals outlined above, including proposing mitigation measures to offset any potential negative effects.

Conclusions

The assessment of the CMWHS Vision, Mission and Aims and the policies that flow from these concluded that the existing CMWHS management approach serves sustainable development and achievement of UN SDG goals well, but scope exists for enhancing its environmental contribution. As a result, we are therefore proposing two new policies in this Management Plan:

Policy on Support for renewable energy (Policy C5)

Proposals for renewable energy installations will be supported where they do not adversely affect the OUV, authenticity and integrity of the Site.

Policy on Biodiversity net gain from major developments (Policy C7)

Development proposals should ensure that the biodiversity and geological diversity that contributes to the distinctiveness of the Cornwall and West Devon mining landscape is conserved and where appropriate enhanced, having due regard to maintaining the authenticity and integrity of the Site. Developments of a significant nature will be expected to deliver appropriate biodiversity net gain.

The SA identified that to assess how these are being achieved would require information and evidence that we do not currently possess, so the Plan also includes strategic actions on research to address knowledge gaps and build new partnerships with organisations that can assist with this.

Summary SA findings

This summary SA report focusses on the two new policies proposed for inclusion in the Management Plan 2020-2025. These are set out in the table below. This follows the same format and the same SA framework as the previous SA report published with the Management Plan 2013-2018, for consistency. The previous SA summary report concluded that the policies in that Management Plan were positive and unlikely to have any significant negative effects on the SA objectives.

New Conservation Policies – Overview

Existing protection and conservation policies stated the need for the CMWHS to ensure the planning framework preserves the Site, and the SA process identified that to do this management organisations must now acknowledge that any attempts to protect cultural, natural or built heritage is by default going to require a significant increase in engagement with climate breakdown in order simply to meet the most basic of these objectives. The SA established the need for the CMWHS Partnership to fully engage with the climate emergency threats that the cultural landscape will experience, build a more holistic understanding of the nature of the threats and related environmental and ecological impacts, and develop new policies and strategic actions that respond accordingly.

The science now available is making the indisputable case that the climate emergency is not a distant threat; climatic changes are happening now and with increasing prejudice. The IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) 1.5 Special Report released in October 2018 set out the case for the change. UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres stated that:

"This will take unprecedented changes in all aspects of society – especially in key sectors such as land, energy, industry, buildings, transport and cities. ...we need to end deforestation and plant billions of trees; drastically reduce the use of fossil fuels and phase out coal by 2050; ramp up installation of wind and solar power; invest in climate-friendly sustainable agriculture; and consider new technologies such as carbon capture and storage... "The coming period is critical...This report by the world's leading climate scientists is an ear-splitting wake-up call to the world. It confirms that climate change is running faster than we are – and we are running out of time. ¹

The 2018 National Adaptation Programme (NAP) explains that: "Climate change will impact areas that support our wellbeing and health, including planning, community development, emergency response, health and social care system, historic places and cultural heritage."

¹ Retrieved from <https://news.un.org/en/story/2018/10/1022492>

The Site has both an impact on climate change and a role to play in contributing to its mitigation. Both its resilience and vulnerability to climate breakdown, as well as its contribution to carbon emissions and reduction, need to be assessed as part of the additional understanding of the role, value and impact of the Site as a biocultural heritage asset. Partner Local Authorities' emerging Carbon Neutral plans set out their intent, and provide a receptive strategic framework, to which the CMWHS needs to respond. The two new policies were developed in recognition of this.

Policy C5: Proposals for renewable energy installations will be supported where they do not adversely affect the OUV, authenticity and integrity of the Site.

LDF SA Objectives	Impacts of policy	Proposed mitigation measures	How proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account	Score Positive Effect
SA objectives scoped out and why: Crime & Anti Social Behaviour, Housing, Health, Sport and Recreation, Education & Skills: Not relevant in relation to the focus of this policy.				
1. Climatic Factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce contribution to climate change through a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. To increase resilience to climate change and reduce vulnerability 	Will support measures to contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions through replacing carbon emitting energy generation	n/a	n/a	Positive Effect
2. Waste To minimise the generation of waste and encourage greater re-use and recycling of material in accordance with the waste hierarchy	Renewable energy technologies overall produce less waste products than carbon based power generation in their operation. Their production requires use of new raw materials which need to be extracted sustainably to optimise their environmental contribution.	Proposed large scale developments will be subject to planning policies and requirements such as EIA and section 106 for conditioning.	These are incorporated in the planning system and will be applied by Local Planning Authorities	Positive Effect
3. Minerals and Geodiversity	Renewable energy technologies production requires use of	Proposed developments will	These are incorporated in the planning system and	Neutral

LDF SA Objectives	Impacts of policy	Proposed mitigation measures	How proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account	Score Positive Effect
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise the consumption of minerals resources and ensure the sustainable management of these resources. To conserve, enhance and restore the condition of geodiversity in the county. 	<p>minerals as raw materials. These need to be extracted sustainably to optimise a positive environmental contribution. Any renewable installation should have incorporated recycling materials as an element of its end of life planning.</p> <p>However, this policy seeks a balance in considering renewable installations but does not bring them forward.</p>	<p>be subject to planning policies and requirements such as EIA and section 106 for conditioning.</p>	<p>will be applied by Local Planning Authorities</p>	
<p>4. Soil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To minimise the use of undeveloped land and protect and enhance soil quality. To encourage and safeguard local food production. 	<p>Some large scale renewable energy installations such as Photovoltaic require significant areas of land.</p> <p>Large scale wind, hydro and geothermal require less land take but have to be sited in relation to the power source, limiting site options.</p>	<p>Proposed developments should be sited to balance other climate and environmental considerations.</p> <p>They are subject to planning policies and requirements such as EIA and</p>	<p>These are incorporated in the planning system and will be applied by Local Planning Authorities</p>	<p>Neutral Effect</p>

LDF SA Objectives	Impacts of policy	Proposed mitigation measures	How proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account	Score Positive Effect
	Domestic scale installations generally have very limited negative impacts on soil	section 106 for conditioning.		
5. Air To reduce pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve	Renewable installations overall produce minimal air pollutants and make a positive contribution to improving air quality	n/a	n/a	Positive Effect
6. Water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce and manage the risk of flooding and reduce vulnerability to flooding, sea level rise and coastal erosion. • To maintain and enhance water quality and reduce consumption and increase efficiency of water use. 	Renewable installations overall produce minimal water pollution and can make a positive contribution to improving water quality. By reducing the need for greenhouse gas emissions, they contribute to mitigation of climate change impacts such as rising sea levels and increased storm/heavy rainfall events.	n/a	n/a	Positive Effect
7. Biodiversity To conserve, enhance and restore the condition and extent of biodiversity in the county and	Some large scale renewable energy installations such as Photovoltaic require significant areas of land, which could	Proposed developments will be subject to planning policies and requirements	These are incorporated in the planning system and will be applied by Local Planning Authorities	Positive Effect

LDF SA Objectives	Impacts of policy	Proposed mitigation measures	How proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account	Score Positive Effect
allow its adaptation to climate change.	<p>impact on biodiversity unless positively planned for.</p> <p>Large scale wind, hydro and geothermal require less land take but have to be sited in relation to the power source, limiting site options.</p> <p>Domestic scale installations generally have very limited negative impacts on biodiversity</p> <p>By reducing carbon based emissions and pollutants they can have an immediate positive effect on ecosystems and biodiversity.</p> <p>By reducing carbon based emissions and pollutants they can have a long term positive effect by removing one of the causes of climate change.</p>	such as EIA and section 106 for conditioning.		
8. Landscape	This policy is designed to protect the natural and cultural landscape of the Site, by	Proposed developments will be subject to	These are incorporated in the planning system and	Positive Effect

LDF SA Objectives	Impacts of policy	Proposed mitigation measures	How proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account	Score Positive Effect
To protect and enhance the quality of the natural, historic and cultural landscape and seascape	avoiding negative impacts on the OUV of the historic mining landscape.	planning policies and requirements such as EIA and section 106 for conditioning.	will be applied by Local Planning Authorities	
<p>9. Maritime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage clean, healthy, productive and diverse waters; To protect coastal areas and ensure sustainable maritime environments 	<p>Large scale renewable offshore installations could negatively impact on marine wildlife habitats unless carefully sited</p> <p>Domestic installations are likely to have little or no negative impacts.</p> <p>By reducing carbon based emissions and pollutants they can have a positive effect on maritime environments.</p> <p>By reducing carbon based emissions and pollutants they can have a positive environmental effect by removing one of the causes of climate change.</p>	Proposed developments will be subject to planning policies and requirements such as EIA and section 106 for conditioning	These are incorporated in the planning system and will be applied by Local Planning Authorities	Positive Effect

LDF SA Objectives	Impacts of policy	Proposed mitigation measures	How proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account	Score Positive Effect
<p>10. Historic Environment</p> <p>To protect and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the historic environment</p>	<p>This policy is designed to protect the natural and cultural landscape of the Site, by avoiding negative impacts on the OUV of the historic mining landscape.</p> <p>Large scale renewable installations can have a detrimental visual impact on the historic environment if not carefully sited</p> <p>Domestic installations can have a detrimental visual impact if not carefully sited</p> <p>By reducing greenhouse gas emissions renewables contribute to mitigation of long term climate change impacts on the historic environment such as rising sea levels and increased storm/heavy rainfall events.</p>	<p>Proposed developments will be subject to planning policies and requirements such as EIA, Conservation Area Management Plans and section 106 for conditioning.</p> <p>Apply HE conservation principles and guidance on renewable energy for domestic installations</p>	<p>These are incorporated in the planning system and will be applied by Local Planning Authorities</p>	<p>Positive Effect</p>

LDF SA Objectives	Impacts of policy	Proposed mitigation measures	How proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account	Score Positive Effect
<p>11. Design</p> <p>To promote and achieve high quality design in development, sustainable land use and sustainable built development</p>	<p>The policy is positive in terms of this SA Objective as it seeks to influence design and landscape impacts in so far as they relate to WHS OUV.</p> <p>Poorly designed schemes could have a negative visual impact</p>	<p>Proposed developments will be subject to planning policies and requirements such as EIA, Conservation Area Management Plans and section 106 for conditioning.</p> <p>Apply HE conservation principles and guidance on renewable energy for domestic installations</p>	<p>These are incorporated in the planning system and will be applied by Local Planning Authorities</p>	<p>Positive Effect</p>
<p>12. Social Inclusion</p> <p>To reduce poverty and social exclusion and provide opportunities for all to participate fully in society</p>	<p>The negative impacts of climate change are likely to be experienced most by the poorest in society, both within the UK and globally.</p> <p>By reducing greenhouse gas emissions overall, renewables contribute to mitigation of long term climate change impacts</p>	<p>Subsidies for domestic installations</p> <p>Installation by social housing providers</p>		<p>Positive Effect</p>

LDF SA Objectives	Impacts of policy	Proposed mitigation measures	How proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account	Score Positive Effect
	<p>such as rising sea levels and increased storm/heavy rainfall events, and improvements in environmental conditions, such as air quality (and related health conditions), that impact the poorest most.</p> <p>However, the cost of domestic renewable energy installations excludes those on low incomes from enjoying the energy cost reduction benefits.</p>			
<p>13. Crime & Anti Social Behaviour</p> <p>To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime</p>				N/A
<p>14. Housing</p> <p>To meet the needs of the local community as a whole in terms of general market, affordable, adaptable and decent housing</p>				N/A

LDF SA Objectives	Impacts of policy	Proposed mitigation measures	How proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account	Score Positive Effect
<p>15. Health, Sport and Recreation</p> <p>To improve health through the promotion of healthier lifestyles and improving access to open space and health, recreation and sports facilities</p>				N/A
<p>16. Economic Development, Regeneration and Tourism</p> <p>To support a balanced and low carbon economy that meets the needs of the area and promotes a diverse range of quality employment opportunities.</p>	<p>This policy supports this objective by addressing one of the perceived barriers to installation of renewable energy technologies by seeking an appropriate balance between these and landscape quality, thus sustaining landscape based tourism.</p>			Positive effect
<p>17. Education & Skills</p> <p>To maximise accessibility for all to the necessary education, skills and knowledge to play a full role in society.</p>				N/A
<p>18. Transport and Accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve access to key services and facilities by 				N/A

LDF SA Objectives	Impacts of policy	Proposed mitigation measures	How proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account	Score Positive Effect
<p>reducing the need to travel and by providing safe sustainable travel choices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce traffic congestion and minimise transport related greenhouse gas emissions 				
<p>19. Energy</p> <p>To encourage the use of renewable energy, increase energy efficiency and security and reduce fuel poverty</p>	<p>This policy is designed to actively support this objective</p>			Positive Effect

Policy C7: Development proposals should ensure that the biodiversity and geological diversity that contributes to the distinctiveness of the Cornwall and West Devon mining landscape is conserved and where appropriate enhanced, having due regard to maintaining the authenticity and integrity of the Site. Developments of a significant nature will be expected to deliver appropriate biodiversity net gain.

LDF SA Objectives	Impacts of policy	Proposed mitigation measures	How proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account	Overall Score Positive Effect
SA objectives scoped out and why: Waste, Air, Transport and Accessibility, Education & Skills, Health, Sport and Recreation, Crime & Anti Social Behaviour, Social Inclusion: Not relevant in relation to the focus of this policy.				
<p>1. Climatic Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce contribution to climate change through a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. To increase resilience to climate change and reduce vulnerability 	<p>The policy aims to influence development to protect and where applicable enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>Whilst there is no direct impact on climactic factors, it relates to the need for large scale renewable energy installations to demonstrate how they will support biodiversity.</p>			Neutral Effect

LDF SA Objectives	Impacts of policy	Proposed mitigation measures	How proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account	Overall Score Positive Effect
<p>2. Waste</p> <p>To minimise the generation of waste and encourage greater re-use and recycling of material in accordance with the waste hierarchy</p>	<p>The policy does not relate to waste reduction directly.</p>			N/A
<p>3. Minerals and Geodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise the consumption of minerals resources and ensure the sustainable management of these resources. • To conserve, enhance and restore the condition of geodiversity in the county. 	<p>This policy applies to the geological conservation impact of development, for example to encourage the preservation of waste tips and underground access.</p>			Very Positive Effect
<p>4. Soil</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise the use of undeveloped land and protect and enhance soil quality. • To encourage and safeguard local food production. 	<p>This policy encourages developers to protect and enhance biodiversity, and where this relies on soil quality this aspect will be protected. It also supports WHS polices on protection of mining heritage related geological features.</p>			Positive Effect
<p>5. Air</p>				N/A

LDF SA Objectives	Impacts of policy	Proposed mitigation measures	How proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account	Overall Score Positive Effect
To reduce pollution and ensure air quality continues to improve				
<p>6. Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce and manage the risk of flooding and reduce vulnerability to flooding, sea level rise and coastal erosion. To maintain and enhance water quality and reduce consumption and increase efficiency of water use. 	<p>This policy encourages developers to protect and enhance biodiversity, and where this relates to water quality this aspect will be protected.</p> <p>In addition, the preservation of miners smallholding field patterns as valuable wildlife habitats also and flood mitigation benefits as these slow down the transit of flood water/run off.</p>			Positive Effect
<p>7. Biodiversity</p> <p>To conserve, enhance and restore the condition and extent of biodiversity in the county and allow its adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>This policy is specifically designed to support this objective. It will have a particular positive impact on the very specialised and rare flora that has developed in mine sites.</p>			Very Positive Effect

LDF SA Objectives	Impacts of policy	Proposed mitigation measures	How proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account	Overall Score Positive Effect
<p>8. Landscape</p> <p>To protect and enhance the quality of the natural, historic and cultural landscape and seascape</p>	<p>This policy adds additional value to the delivery of this SA objective across a range of organisations and agencies</p>			Positive Effect
<p>9. Maritime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage clean, healthy, productive and diverse waters; • To protect coastal areas and ensure sustainable maritime environments 	<p>This policy supports the objective to protect maritime environments</p>			Positive Effect
<p>10. Historic Environment</p> <p>To protect and enhance the quality and local distinctiveness of the historic environment</p>	<p>This policy adds additional value to the delivery of this SA objective by encouraging the protection of biocultural landscape assets, such as miners smallholding field boundaries and geologically important mine spoil heaps</p>			Positive Effect

LDF SA Objectives	Impacts of policy	Proposed mitigation measures	How proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account	Overall Score Positive Effect
11. Design To promote and achieve high quality design in development, sustainable land use and sustainable built development	This policy supports the objective of sustainable design			Positive Effect
12. Social Inclusion To reduce poverty and social exclusion and provide opportunities for all to participate fully in society				N/A
13. Crime & Anti-Social Behaviour To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime				N/A
14. Housing To meet the needs of the local community as a whole in terms of general market, affordable, adaptable and decent housing				N/A
15. Health, Sport and Recreation				N/A

LDF SA Objectives	Impacts of policy	Proposed mitigation measures	How proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account	Overall Score Positive Effect
To improve health through the promotion of healthier lifestyles and improving access to open space and health, recreation and sports facilities				
16. Economic Development, Regeneration and Tourism To support a balanced and low carbon economy that meets the needs of the area and promotes a diverse range of quality employment opportunities.	This policy will impact positively on landscape quality and support sustainable tourism			Positive Effect
17. Education & Skills To maximise accessibility for all to the necessary education, skills and knowledge to play a full role in society.				N/A
18. Transport and Accessibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve access to key services and facilities by reducing the need to travel and by providing safe sustainable travel choices 				N/A

LDF SA Objectives	Impacts of policy	Proposed mitigation measures	How proposed mitigation measures have been taken into account	Overall Score Positive Effect
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce traffic congestion and minimise transport related greenhouse gas emissions 				
<p>19. Energy</p> <p>To encourage the use of renewable energy, increase energy efficiency and security and reduce fuel poverty</p>	<p>The policy aims to influence development to protect and where applicable enhance biodiversity.</p> <p>It requires large scale renewable energy installations to demonstrate how they support biodiversity.</p>	<p>Proposed developments will be subject to planning policies and requirements such as EIA.</p>	<p>These are incorporated in the planning system and will be applied by Local Planning Authorities</p>	<p>Neutral Effect</p>

Scoring

Very Negative Effect	Negative Effect	Positive and Negative Effects	Neutral	Uncertain Effects	Positive Effect	Very Positive Effect	Scoped Out	Indirect
--	-	+/-	o	?	+	++	N/A	Ind